

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SANDINISTAS DENY RELIGIOUS
FREEDOM TO THE NICARA-
GUAN PEOPLE AND PERSE-
CUTE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN
NICARAGUA

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, recently 22 of our colleagues, led by Congressman HENRY HYDE, circulated a "Dear Colleague" letter calling the attention of the Members to the actions of the Marxist-Leninist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua in denying religious freedom to Nicaraguans of all faiths. A particular target for persecution, however, is the Roman Catholic Church, to which 85 percent of the Nicaraguan people belong. The following letter details some of the actions that have been taken against the Catholic Church and its leaders by the Sandinistas, and reminds us that religious liberty is the most basic of human rights:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 10, 1986.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Few of us doubt any longer that the Sandinista leadership of Nicaragua is Marxist-Leninist and that it has waged a steady campaign of repression against virtually all sectors of society. Last October, the Sandinistas formally suspended a wide range of fundamental civil rights. Religious freedom was their primary target.

Yet many courageous Nicaraguans continue to worship openly, and remain loyal to those religious leaders whose commitment to moral principles has led them to confront the regime.

All faiths have suffered under the Sandinistas. The National Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Nathan Perlmutter, has written recently that being Jewish is dangerous in a Nicaragua whose leaders indulge in blatant and crude anti-Semitism. Evangelical congregations have been harassed, and their leaders tortured, and murdered. But no group has suffered persecution on as great a scale as the Roman Catholic Church, to which 85 percent of the Nicaraguan people belong.

In a November, 1985, letter to prominent American Catholic bishops, the Permanent Commission on Human Rights of Nicaragua described the situation many Catholics are forced to endure:

"Like no other epoch we have seen in the history of our country, the Catholic Church has been the victim of direct attacks, plots, calumnies, explosions, and arrests of priests and seminarians, campaigns of defamation and slander, creation of an artificial parallel church which is responsive to the interests of the party in power, etc. Such attacks have been centered primarily against members of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, with a particular hatred against the president of the Conference, and the Archbishop of Managua, His Eminence Cardinal

Miguel Obando y Bravo . . . You may be sure that these attacks are an offense against the Christian sentiments of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people . . ."

Since that letter was written, the situation has gotten even worse.

The Sandinistas' most intense anti-Catholic efforts have been directed against the Church's leaders. The regime's goal has been to undercut popular support for the Catholic bishops through vicious propaganda portraying them as "counterrevolutionaries" and "enemies of the people." Cardinal Obando has been labelled as the "anti-Christ" and accused of "collaborating" with the Somoza government—of which he was a harsh critic. The Cardinal has also been attacked by Sandinista mobs and military forces while in his car; his celebrations of the Mass have been disrupted; open-air assemblies have been forbidden; and his chancery office raided, plundered, and occupied. Managua Auxiliary Bishop Bosco Vivas was seriously beaten by Sandinista mobs in 1982.

This attack against the Nicaraguan bishops has extended to Pope John Paul II. During his 1983 visit to Nicaragua, government-supported mobs disrupted his celebration of the Mass by chanting revolutionary slogans. The regime arranged the Mass to be said before huge pictures of Sandinista leaders—a blatant attempt to portray the Pope as a supporter of their movement.

Cardinal Obando's aides have also been attacked. In one incident, Fr. Bismark Carballo, the Archdiocesan spokesman, was the victim of a Sandinista plot to frame him as an adulterer. Arriving at a house where a woman was allegedly considering suicide, Carballo was beaten by government troops which ordered him to strip, and dragged him naked and bleeding outside the house to a waiting crowd of 70 people—including Sandinista journalists and television cameras who reported that Carballo had been beaten by the woman's "husband."

The Sandinistas have deported missionary priests loyal to the bishops, and have drafted seminarians into the army.

The laity are attacked with depressing frequency. Armed Sandinista mobs have stormed Churches during Mass and savagely beaten parishioners. These mobs have also attacked participants in religious processions. In one particularly gruesome incident, the president of the Catholic Parents School Association, Sofonias Cisneros, was abducted by the secret police, interrogated for many hours, then tortured and dumped, naked and unconscious, on a deserted road. His "crime" was complaining about Marxist-Leninist indoctrination in Catholic schools.

The Sandinistas have worked to cut off communications between the laity and church leaders. They have refused to broadcast the Cardinal's Masses, and forbid any favorable reference to the Church in *La Prensa*. Radio Catolica was shut down January 1st of this year, and the regime banned the publication of the Catholic newspaper *Iglesia* and confiscated its printing press. Last month Sandinista forces expropriated all typewriters, telephones, and other means of communication in the Cardinal's office.

The government supports a front-organization "Peoples Church" that actively promotes Marxism-Leninism. The "Peoples Church" blasphemous symbol is a crucified Christ imposed on a Sandinista guerrilla waving a Soviet AK-47 rifle. The "Peoples Church" is largely ignored by Nicaraguan Catholics, and has minuscule support from the clergy. Of the approximately 880 priests, nuns, and monks in the country, fewer than 40 are loyal to this "Church," and of those 40, all but 10 are foreign missionaries.

Despite this grim record, the Sandinista regime has waged a successful disinformation campaign that has convinced many American Catholic bishops, the United States Catholic Conference, and various other religious groups that reports of religious persecution in Nicaragua are exaggerated. Yet two senior American Catholic leaders cut through this fog of propaganda last month. The following letter from New York Cardinal John O'Connor and Boston Cardinal Bernard Law to Cardinal Obando speaks for all those American Catholics who want to stand in solidarity with their persecuted Nicaraguan brothers and sisters:

"Your Eminence: the present trials through which you and the Church in Nicaragua are suffering are a poignant reminder that the mystery of the Cross continues to be lived in the Body of Christ. During this Lent, your two brother bishops in the United States, who were called to membership in the College of Cardinals with you last May, have often thought of you and discussed the courageous efforts you make for the well-being of the Church and the people of Nicaragua. We have taken the extraordinary step of making this letter public so that the faithful in our archdioceses and as many as possible in our country will know what is actually happening to their brothers and sisters in Nicaragua.

We share your deep pain when your people are denied full opportunity to build a just, peaceful and progressive society based on the transcendent dignity of each human person. We know your suffering when attempts are made to violate the religious conscience of Nicaraguans by denying them access to the liberating teachings of the Church. This has been done by physical harassment, crude attempts at intimidation, and censorship. Priests have been summarily expelled from your country. Offices of your archdiocese have been raided by military personnel and remain under military occupation. The archdiocesan newspaper, *Iglesia*, was confiscated after its first edition, and the Catholic radio remains closed. You are subjected to a barrage of distortions, slanderous insults and innuendo at home and by some representatives of the government abroad.

In this ordeal, the Church of Nicaragua has been seeking to maintain the constructive dialogue with the government in an attempt to reach a climate of mutual respect so that the Church can play a role in the reconstruction of your country. We want to assure you of our solidarity with you. With you we are praying for that peaceful reconciliation necessary to rekindle the original

● 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.

hope of the revolution. For this to take place, it is essential that there be an immediate cessation of the present unjust restrictions suffered by the Church and other sectors of Nicaraguan society. This will undoubtedly provide a powerful impetus for the just resolution of the conflicts in your country and in that strife torn region.

Be assured of our prayers and support, our brother Cardinal, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the "Most Pure," as the Nicaraguan people particularly venerate her.

Fraternally yours in Christ,
Bernard Cardinal Law,
Archbishop of Boston.
John Cardinal O'Connor,
Archbishop of New York.

As Members of Congress who are Roman Catholics, we are proud of our country's commitment to religious liberty as the most basic human right. There can be neither peace nor justice nor prosperity in Nicaragua for so long as the Sandinista regime persecutes religious believers who refuse to cut their consciences to fit Marxist-Leninist fashion. The true nature and purpose of that regime is nowhere made clearer than in its persecution of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews who ask only that the Sandinistas honor the human rights commitments they made to the OAS in 1979.

Religious persecution is not a peripheral issue as we resume debate on aid to the Nicaraguan democratic opposition. We hope you'll consider carefully Sandinistas' draconian record on this question.

Sincerely,

Dan Lungren, Tommy Hartnett, Henry J. Hyde, Robert Dornan, Connie Mack, Bill Archer, Chris Smith, Guy Molinari, Billy Tauzin, John Hiler, Mike DeWine.

Joseph DiGuardi, Bill Lowery, Fred J. Eckert, George Wortley, Joe Skeen, Bill Carney, Vin Weber, Thomas Bliley, Eldon Rudd, Barbara Vucanovich, Bob Lagomarsino.

A SALUTE TO DR. J.H. JACKSON

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 23, 1986, at 7 p.m., a salute was made to Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, in the Nation's Capital, as the "Elder Statesman of Baptist Worldwide."

Dr. Jackson has been the leader of some 5 million U.S. black Baptists since 1953, the year he was elected to the presidency of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. Dr. Jackson has steered the organization into new spheres of influence, notably into a more activist role in the civil rights struggle.

One of the most ambitious ventures initiated under Dr. Jackson has been the Liberian land investment program whereby Baptists hope to develop extensive farms on some 100,000 acres of Liberian land, and thus raise additional funds to help sponsor their missionary labors in Africa. The Convention has also purchased 400 acres in Fayette County, TN, and owns a Nashville publishing house with sales of close to \$1 million annually.

Dr. Jackson holds a B.A. from Jackson College, and M.A. from Creighton University, and

a B.D. from Rochester Colgate School of Divinity. He is a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches and a vice president of the World Baptist Alliance. He has visited Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East, taped messages for the Voice of America, preached in Russia, written campaign literature for John F. Kennedy, and attended the 1962 Second Vatican Council in Rome.

Dr. Jackson is the pastor of the historic Olivet Baptist Church of Chicago, IL, currently his 45th year there, and former president of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc. where he served for 29 years.

H.R. 2487

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a modified version of legislation I introduced last year, H.R. 2487, aimed at addressing the fishery resource crisis on the Klamath River in California. While this new measure is intended to allay concerns raised in response to H.R. 2487, the basic thrust remains the same: To establish a comprehensive approach to the Klamath fishery problem by recognizing that habitat restoration, and more effective harvest management and enforcement go hand in hand.

Two years ago, Congress approved and President Reagan signed a \$57 million fish and wildlife restoration program for the Trinity River, the major tributary to the Klamath River. Designed to help mitigate the serious effects of water diversions, inadequate erosion control, and other practices, the Trinity Fish and Wildlife Restoration Program when fully implemented should help restore much of the environmental and economic health of the Trinity River. However, much work remains to be done in the entire Klamath River Basin (which includes the Trinity River) if salmon and steelhead population are to be restored to a level which can sustain a healthy in-river and ocean fishery.

The Klamath and Trinity Rivers provide fishery resources necessary for Indian subsistence and ceremonial purposes, as well as for ocean commercial harvest and recreational fishing. The health of many local economies is inextricably tied to the health of the basin's salmon and steelhead resources. Unfortunately, the Klamath-Trinity salmon and steelhead populations have declined by nearly 80 percent from historic levels.

The reasons behind the Klamath fishery decline are many. First, the construction and operation of dams, diversions and hydroelectric projects as well as past mining, timber harvest practices, and roadbuilding have all contributed to a significant reduction in fishery habitat. In addition, ineffective management of the in-river Indian gill net fishery, inadequate enforcement of fishery harvest regulations, and overlapping Federal, State, and local jurisdictions have severely hampered efforts to conserve and enhance the rivers' fishery resources. The legislation that I am introducing

today will, I believe, go a long way toward ameliorating these problems.

Like H.R. 2487, this measure provides for a new management regime composed of affected user groups and management agencies to develop an annual comprehensive Klamath basin fisheries management plan. Additionally, it authorizes development of, and funding for, a cost-effective 20-year fisheries restoration program based in part on a plan prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Also, as in H.R. 2487, a memorandum of understanding between Federal and State enforcement authorities would be authorized in order to strengthen and facilitate the enforcement of Klamath fishery harvest regulations.

However, this new legislation differs from H.R. 2487 in several important respects. First, it would establish two new entities on the Klamath—a Klamath Fishery Management Council and Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force which would be involved in the development of harvest regulations and the restoration program, respectively. Unlike H.R. 2487, which removed the Bureau of Indian Affairs' regulatory role on the Klamath and provided the council with exclusive jurisdiction over the Indian fishery, the council's decisions under this new bill would be strictly advisory in nature. Direct regulatory authority would remain with existing agencies, who would receive harvest regulation recommendations from the council. Because the management agencies involved—the Pacific Fishery Management Council, the BIA, and California Fish and Game Commission—would be active participants in the council, it is anticipated that they will more often than not adopt these recommendations in full.

In essence then, this new bill would institutionalize the negotiated allocation process established by the Department of Commerce this year under the auspices of the Klamath Salmon Management Group. Over the past year all of the various user and management interests involved in this process demonstrated an unprecedented degree of cooperation in protecting the resource. This included the development of a new means to allocate the harvest. I am hopeful that the members of a new Klamath Fishery Management Council will be able to build on this spirit of cooperation.

Second, after considerable review, I have become convinced that the total 20-year restoration program cost of \$73 million in H.R. 2487 can be reduced without significantly limiting the program's effectiveness. Thus, the bill I am introducing today will reduce this authorized amount to \$42 million, a level more in line with current Federal budget realities. Moreover it will provide for a 50-percent non-Federal share of program costs. Priority in hiring for the restoration work will remain with unemployed area Indians and ocean commercial fishermen.

Finally, it has been my contention that a contributing factor to the dwindling Klamath fishery has been the BIA's lax enforcement over the Indian gill net fishery. This may, however, stem in large part from a lack of clarification as to in-river enforcement responsibilities between the BIA and other Federal and State agencies. Therefore, while this new measure would eliminate H.R. 2487's require-

ment that the BIA be removed from any enforcement role, it is my hope that the MOU authorized between the Interior Secretary and California Department of Fish and Game will strengthen enforcement by leading to a clearer understanding of responsibility. The Secretary may, in fact, choose to enhance and more clearly define the role of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service vis-a-vis the BIA.

Mr. Speaker, dwindling fishery habitat and past ineffective management and enforcement of harvest regulations have created crisis resource conditions on the Klamath. This in turn has exacerbated tensions between the user groups and made agreement on possible solutions that much more difficult. However, after months of careful consultation with all of the various interests involved, I believe that this new legislation can help reverse this trend by building on the positive steps taken by the Klamath Salmon Management Group. I urge my colleagues to approve this measure without delay.

UPDATING THE CONRAIL MATH

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial on Conrail which was published in the Philadelphia Inquirer on April 28, 1986. The arguments in support of keeping the railroad independent are convincing. I have visited several Conrail facilities in my district and am well aware of the impact any sale of Conrail will have on Bucks County and the Greater Philadelphia metropolitan region. I support an independent Conrail and believe it is the best deal for American taxpayers. I commend this editorial to my colleagues.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Apr. 28, 1986]

UPDATING THE CONRAIL MATH

L. Stanley Crane, chairman and chief executive officer of Conrail, has given a persuasive update on reasons why Congress should keep the railroad independent and not sell it to Norfolk Southern Corp. Testifying in Washington Wednesday before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on transportation, he presented the basic arithmetic to dramatize that the proposed sale actually would be a giveaway.

Conrail has \$939 million in cash and \$360 million in overfunded pension assets for a total of about \$1.3 billion. "If today were the closing date on a sale," Mr. Crane said, "all of these cash assets would be acquired by Norfolk Southern." In addition, Norfolk Southern would acquire tax benefits from Conrail estimated by the Congressional Budget Office at \$500 million.

Norfolk Southern has offered to pay \$1.2 billion for the federal government's 85 percent share of Conrail and \$325 million for the 15 percent owned by Conrail employees. That would be a great deal for Norfolk Southern but a bad deal for American taxpayers.

Moreover, as Mr. Crane noted, the original premise that Conrail could not survive as an independent railroad clearly is not true now, if it ever was. Conrail has a five-

year record of profitability going back to 1981. It issued first-quarter financial results last week showing net income of \$60 million for the first three months of 1986—an increase of \$5 million over the first quarter of 1985.

Although the Senate has approved selling Conrail to Norfolk Southern, there is mounting indication that a number of senators are having second thoughts. Meanwhile, House hearings are focusing on two other offers—both higher than Norfolk Southern's—by investment companies that would preserve Conrail as an independent system and offer its stock to the general public. That is the course that needs to be explored.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS FLAG

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following transcript by Mr. P.W. Sparks of St. Thomas, which is a history of the U.S. Virgin Islands flag. The flag was commissioned in the year 1921 by Rear Adm. Sumner E.W. Kittelle, U.S. Navy, who had just been appointed civilian Governor of the Virgin Islands. Mr. Sparks, the author of the following piece and a young shipman at that time, was also the designer of the flag. I have found his comments to be a very poignant recollection of the young shipman's sense of duty and idealism in undertaking this task. That is why I take particular pride in bringing this historical and most informative description of events to the attention of my colleagues today.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS FLAG

Rear-Admiral Sumner E.W. Kittelle, U.S. Navy, was appointed Civilian Governor of the Virgin Islands, succeeding Rear-Admiral J.W. Oman on April 26, 1921.

Captain William Russell White, U.S. Navy, was Captain of the U.S.S. Vixen, and Chief of Staff to the Governor.

The U.S.S. Vixen was stationed at St. Thomas to serve as the Governor's flagship. Rear-Admiral Kittelle served in a dual role. As Rear-Admiral he was the officer in command of all Naval establishments, ships, and personnel in the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. As Civilian Governor he was the head of the officials set up to administer the civilian government of the Virgin Islands.

I served as Captain's Yeoman on the U.S.S. Vixen from February, 1920 until the ship was decommissioned in Norfolk, Va. in October 1922, having relieved Chief Yeoman Barta, when he was transferred ashore.

At staff meetings at the Government House, where Captain White would preside as Chief of Staff, it was one of my duties to attend the staff meetings and take notes pertaining to the military activities.

Morris de Castro was a civilian stenographer at the Government House at this time, and one of his duties was to be present at the staff meetings and to take notes pertaining to anything concerning the civil government.

Sometime during the latter half of the year of 1921 the Governor decided that the Virgin Islands should have Chief of Staff, to present some ideas.

During the year and a half that I had served as Captain's Yeoman on the Vixen, I had demonstrated a certain degree of artistic talent, lettering, sketching, painting, etc. I developed and printed rolls of film, not only for myself, but for other members of the ship's crew.

So it was that when the Governor asked his Chief of Staff to come up with some ideas for a flag, the Chief of Staff, in turn asked me to come up with some ideas.

The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary which we had in the Captain's office on the U.S.S. Vixen, had as a preface, flags of all nations, and also the Great Seal of the United States.

Whether silhouetted against the sky on a rocky pinnacle in Alaska or soaring majestically overhead in Florida, the bald eagle is admired as one of nature's most spectacular creatures. To catch a glimpse of this majestic raptor is to understand why the Founding Fathers chose it to represent the Strength and Courage of our great nation.

I used the eagle shown in the Great Seal as my model. The eagle grasps 13 arrows in one claw, representing the 13 original states. I changed this to 3 arrows to represent the 3 islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John.

In the other claw the eagle clutches an olive branch. In the eighth chapter of the book of Genesis we are told that Noah sent a dove out from the ark to see if the floodwaters had receded and, we are told that the dove returned bearing an olive leaf.

To this day, the dove is a symbol of Peace, likewise is the olive branch. And so, the olive branch in the claw of the eagle is symbolic of Peace.

We have here in the claws of the eagle a gesture showing a desire for Peace with the world, but in the same breath, so to speak, the arrows denoting the determination to defend our rights to Freedom, Happiness, and Independence.

These attributes in the eagle depicted in the Virgin Island flag show the right to enjoy the Peace and Tranquility one finds in the Islands, plus the Independence and Freedom guaranteed every U.S. citizen.

The design was submitted to the Governor and it was he that added the letter "V" on one side of the eagle and the letter "I" on the other.

He approved the design and sent it to the Navy Department in Washington, who then forwarded it to the Philadelphia Navy Yard where a supply of flags was made up in the sail loft at the Yard.

In the meantime, the Governor told Captain White to have a flag made up by the quartermasters on the U.S.S. Vixen. The Vixen was a very small ship and the flag supply was limited, and the quartermasters had no facilities for making such a flag.

It was then that I took the design home with me. I had only just a short time before that married Grace Joseph and she and her sister Blanche (now Blanche Sasso) were expert in needlecraft. I had not only sketched in the outline of the eagle, but drawn in the feathers in the wings and tail, and these they embroidered on the sample flag they made.

This was used by the Governor until such time as the manufactured flags were received.

At the time this took place, the Island government was in a state of flux with the slow transition from Danish rule to U.S. supervision and the making of the flag was no big deal. Consequently, no official recognition was ever made and a diligent search of official archives, both in St. Thomas and in

Washington failed to turn up any records on the matter.

Although this took place over sixty years ago, I was at a very impressionable age, and my memories concerning the flag are quite clear.

I am setting forth these facts to clarify the history of the Virgin Islands flag as well as to furnish some authentic evidence for the public in general, for Grace Sparks and her sister, Blanche Sasso, and for our children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren both now and in the years to come.

So be it.

NEBRASKA EDITOR SPEAKS OUT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the fallout from the American bombing raid on Libya continues. Many questions have been raised about different aspects of our response to Libyan terrorism, and many remain still to be answered. Among the questions raised immediately after the raid and which, despite various explanations, still has not satisfactorily been answered is whether we did not have the right to expect more from our allies, particularly France, on the question of territorial overflight. The Omaha World Herald believes we did, and for its thinking on this issue, I commend the following editorial to my colleagues:

[From the Omaha World Herald, Apr. 17, 1986]

WHEN AN ALLY ASKED FOR HELP, FRANCE LOOKED THE OTHER WAY

Criticism from Syria, Iran and the Soviet Union is relatively predictable when the United States takes actions such as the Monday bombing of Libya. Those nations seem to virtually sustain themselves on America-bashing.

Americans might expect better treatment from some of their allies, however.

To be sure, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher earned the gratitude of Americans for her support of the raid. For her trouble, however, she received considerable criticism from her political opponents, of which the London Times noted: "It remains a remarkable fact about British political life in 1986 that a Conservative prime minister has to struggle so hard to defend an ally's use of its own aircraft and its own pilots to attack a common enemy of Western civilization."

French Premier Jacques Chirac didn't act like much of an ally. He refused the United States permission to let the Britain-based warplanes cross France on the way to Libya. Chirac then compounded the offense when he joined other critics in accusing the United States of following the course to more violence.

Charles Price, the U.S. ambassador to Britain, suggested that some members of the French government have "a very short memory."

It was just a few days ago that France earned the praise of President Reagan when it expelled two Libyans who were plotting to blow up innocent women and children waiting for visas at an American diplomatic office in France.

Nebraska Sen. Ed Zorinsky noted that the French "didn't seem to mind our flying over their country when Hitler had his troops down there." If Chirac didn't remember the activities of Libyan terrorists in France, however, perhaps he didn't remember the U.S. planes that flew against Nazi Germany, either.

France has been an ally of the United States in an almost unbroken stretch dating from the American Revolution. Libyan terrorists are the enemy of all civilized countries. No one demanded that France put up any planes, or even money. Just a little cooperation among allies.

The critics, including Chirac, seemed unwilling to distinguish between an all-out, indiscriminate blitzkrieg and the surgical strike that was conducted by the United States. The U.S. attacks weren't aimed at civilian areas or even at the principal source of Libyan strength, the oil fields. The United States aimed at terrorist headquarters and bases and a military airfield.

The damage to the French Embassy and the civilian casualties are unfortunate—whether caused by U.S. fire or, as is said by American pilots to be very possible, by misfired Libyan rockets.

The cause of freeing the world from terrorism is universal. The two Americans lost in the raid, Capt. Fernando L. Ribas-Dominici and Capt. Paul F. Lorence, died for mankind, not just for their country. Their sacrifice deserves the respect not only of their countrymen but also of America's allies.

USIA ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT—1986

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy has issued its 1986 report. At a time when public diplomacy of the U.S. Government—the ability to communicate with the people of other lands through advanced communications technology and through "personal diplomacy" of our Foreign Service officers—is becoming more and more important to our foreign policy, it is good to know what this distinguished panel has to say about the state of public diplomacy.

At this time I wish to insert into the RECORD, "A Message from the Chairman," "The Role of the Commission," and "Summary of Findings and Recommendations" from the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, 1986 report.

A Message From the Chairman

(By Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.)

As my colleagues and I prepared this report on the conduct of public diplomacy during the past year, we found many reasons to be encouraged. The United States is making a significant, long-overdue investment in its international information and educational exchange programs.

The U.S. Information Agency has embarked on a course marked by innovation, new vigor, and program expansion. USIA is setting the pace in international satellite television. State-of-the-art communications technologies are generating new efficiencies and expanding the reach of public diplomacy programs from radio broadcasting to

English teaching. Educational and cultural exchanges are returning to mid-1960s levels following a long downward slide.

This growth is fully justified and represents a healthy corrective to two decades of erosion in USIA's budget and staff resources. The Reagan Administration, with the strong support of this Commission and with a bipartisan consensus in the Congress, is at last giving USIA the necessary means to perform its public diplomacy mission effectively. The Agency has come far; much remains to be done.

USIA will face new challenges in the days ahead. As world public opinion becomes increasingly important in international affairs—and as appreciation for USIA's capabilities grows here at home the Agency will be asked to do more. And it will be asked to do so without the assurance of steadily increasing resources. "Gramm-Rudman-Hollings" is altering the American political landscape and will affect the resources available for public diplomacy.

Huge sums for U.S. embassy security will decrease further the resources available for program operations in all of the foreign affairs agencies—an unanticipated consequence of international terrorism. Hard choices lie ahead.

This Commission does not want to see the achievements of the recent past undone by hasty or ill-advised cutbacks. Technological modernization must continue; programs of proven value must be maintained; and USIA must be able to take advantage of new opportunities.

In the current budget climate, however, it is imperative that USIA engage in considered assessment of its programs, priorities, and long-term institutional goals. To this end, our report encourages USIA to do a better and more consistent job of program evaluation. The Agency needs to increase its media and program effectiveness studies. It must look at all of its grant recipients, traditional "core groups" and others alike, to ensure that taxpayers' dollars are being spent wisely. Within USIA, both new and established programs should be examined carefully to determine their continued relevance to the public diplomacy needs of the 1980s.

This report contains the principal findings and recommendations of the seven members of this Commission, all of whom bring to the task a wealth of experience and deep dedication to the mission of public diplomacy. We have been selective. We have looked at programs, resource needs, technological modernization, and USIA's public opinion advisory role in the foreign policy process. At the heart of public diplomacy, however, are the communications professionals who carry out the work of USIA in the United States and abroad, many at high personal risk. We hold them in high esteem. They are serving their country well.

The American people can continue to be pleased with the work that USIA and its people are doing.

THE ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

Since 1948, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy and its predecessors have represented the public interest by overseeing the international information, cultural and educational exchange programs of the United States.

The Commission is a permanent, bipartisan, and independent body created by Congress to recommend policies and programs in support of USIA's mission and principal

activities. It is required by law to assess the work of the Agency and to report its findings and recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Secretary of State, the Director of USIA, and the American people.

The Commission's seven members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. All are private citizens who represent a cross-section of professional backgrounds and who volunteer their time in the conviction that public diplomacy is indispensable to our national security and to the achievement of U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The Commission was established in 1978 as the successor to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information for USIA and the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs for the former Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State.

In fulfilling the responsibilities given to it by Congress, the Commission:

Formulates and recommends policies and programs to the President, the Secretary of State and the Director of USIA to carry out the functions vested in the Director and USIA;

Appraises the effectiveness of USIA's policies and programs;

Reports annually to the President, the Congress, the Secretary of State, and the Director of USIA on the programs and activities of USIA and their effectiveness;

Submits other reports to the Congress as it deems appropriate and seeks to develop public understanding and support for USIA's programs; and

Assesses the degree to which the scholarly integrity and nonpolitical character of USIA's educational and cultural exchange programs have been maintained and the attitudes of foreign scholars and governments regarding such activities.¹

The Commission is an advisory body only. It is not directly involved in USIA's operations or in the management of its internal affairs.

The Commission's oversight activities are carried out in a variety of ways. It meets monthly with Director Charles Z. Wick and other senior officials in USIA. It meets periodically with members of the Agency's Congressional oversight committees and their staffs, senior foreign affairs officials in the executive branch, and public diplomacy professionals from the private sector.

Last year, the Commission met with Secretary of State George Shultz, Attorney General Edwin Meese III, CIA Director William Casey, Admiral John M. Poindexter, Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN), Senator Daniel J. Evans (R-WA), Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT), Rep. Dan Mica (D-FL), Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-ME), Director of White House Communications Patrick Buchanan, White House Principal Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Bernard Kalb, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of State for American Republics Affairs Elliott Abrams, Ambassador Max Kampelman, Ambassador Edward Rowley, Ambassador Mike Mansfield, Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel, Ambassador Helene von Damm-Guertler, Ambassador Bruce K. Chapman, Ambassador Robert Blackwill, Consul General Burton Levin, Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Chairman Jorge Mas, National Endowment for Democracy (NED) Board

Chairman John Richardson, NED President Carl Gershman, Admiral Bobby R. Inman, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Director of Exhibits for the Tsukuba (Japan) International Exposition Ittel Takeda, Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, Chinese Vice Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, Beijing University President Ding Shisun, Fudan University President Xie Xide, East-West Center Director Victor Li, and East-West Center Board of Governors Chairman George Chaplin.

The Commission testified in budget hearings on USIA held by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In December, the Commission issued a special report, "Terrorism and Security: The Challenge for Public Diplomacy," to the President, Members of Congress, and key officials in the foreign policy community.

During the year, members of the Commission visited 26 posts. The purpose of these visits is to provide the Commission's deliberations and judgment with a firsthand understanding of the work of public diplomacy. Commission members meet with American Ambassadors, USIA's American and foreign national staffs, and opinion leaders for the host country. The Commission derives useful comparative insights from its meetings with foreign officials and other post contacts engaged in information and cultural activities. Last year's meetings in China and Japan with foreign ministry officials and Asian journalists, for example, provided a valuable context in which to view U.S. public diplomacy activities.

Finally, because of the inadequacy of U.S. Government representational funds, the Commission seeks to extend the reach of the posts it visits through privately hosted luncheons and dinners. These events, which include journalists, government officials, business leaders, scholars, and cultural figures, provide a program opportunity for the post and a better understanding of the work of USIA for the Commission.

This report sets forth the Commission's principal findings and recommendations developed during the past year. They are offered in the hope that both the Congress and those charged with the conduct of public diplomacy will benefit from them. As private citizens, we believe that oversight and evaluation can contribute to the improvement of our nation's public diplomacy and to a better understanding of its importance by the American people.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BUILDING FROM GENEVA

The Commission finds that in addition to President Reagan's skillful public diplomacy at the Geneva Summit, USIA's efforts were an important element in its success.

The Commission recommends that a coordinated and comprehensive public diplomacy strategy be developed at the highest levels in the National Security Council, the Department of State, the White House Press Office and the U.S. Information Agency for the 1986 visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to the United States and the 1987 visit of President Reagan to the Soviet Union.

The Commission recommends the President appoint an experienced senior adviser to coordinate domestic public affairs and foreign public diplomacy decisions relating to the forthcoming meetings between Presi-

dent Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND TERRORISM

The Commission recommends that USIA move quickly to develop and carry out an intensive public diplomacy program in support of United States anti-terrorism policies.

POLICY FORMULATION

The Commission welcomes increased USIA involvement in interagency policy deliberations, but finds that USIA is still not asked to advise routinely on the public diplomacy impact of proposed policy options and new policies as they are being developed.

The Commission recommends that the National Security Council and the State Department mandate public diplomacy impact assessments for all major foreign policy decisions.

The Commission recommends that senior USIA officers be assigned to regular tours of duty at the White House to provide staff support and a public diplomacy perspective to the National Security Council and the Office of the Press Secretary.

RESEARCH

The Commission recommends that USIA's Office of Research be made an independent element reporting directly to the Agency's Director.

The Commission welcomes the implementation of its past recommendations that USIA enhance the capability of its Office of Research to conduct attitudinal surveys and provide assessments of foreign public opinion to the foreign affairs community. Funds for opinion research are now commensurate with the level of professional staff available to use them, and it is unlikely that further increases could be utilized effectively.

The Commission finds that USIA has increased its media and program evaluation studies, but many Agency managers continue to ignore or misunderstand their potential as managerial tools for program direction and achieving cost savings. The Commission recommends that USIA expand its use of the Office of Research to assess the effectiveness of Agency programs and do more to insure the utilization of program evaluation by Agency managers.

The Commission repeats its recommendation that a coordinated research effort, involving all U.S. foreign affairs agencies, be organized under the direction of the National Security Council to provide the U.S. Government with timely comparative data on the cultural, information, and propaganda policies and programs of the Soviet bloc and other countries.

TELEVISION

The Commission reaffirms its support for the development of the WORLDNET television service as a major program arm of U.S. public diplomacy. The Commission commends USIA for its innovative use of "interactive" press conferences with foreign journalists, its negotiation of favorable financial terms for satellite time in Europe, and its efforts to install "television receive only" (TVRO) dish antennas at USIA's posts worldwide.

The Commission recommends that USIA as a high priority continue to pursue technical arrangements for a worldwide television broadcasting network. The expansion of regional daily broadcast services will require audience surveys, careful long-range planning, and considered assessment of appropriate programs and program policies.

¹ Section 8, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977.

The Commission recommends the National Security Council examine WORLDNET with a view toward clarifying its mission, long-term needs, and appropriate institutional role through the preparation of a National Security Decision Directive.

The Commission recommends that Congress fund a new television service (RIAS-TV) to be added to Radio in the American Sector in West Berlin for broadcasts to the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Commission finds that VOA is not moving as rapidly as national needs require in meeting the goals of its multi-year modernization program.

The Commission finds that VOA continues to be surpassed by other major international radio broadcasters in facilities, equipment, personnel, signal, strength, and broadcast hours. It welcomes Congressional willingness to provide adequate funding for modernization.

The Commission finds that OMB's \$1.3 billion cap on VOA's multi-year modernization plan will inhibit VOA's ability to meet the goals developed in response to the policy direction of the President and the National Security Council. The Commission recommends that OMB, USIA, and the NSC review VOA's modernization budget in light of recent detailed planning, current price estimates, increased physical security costs, the terms of negotiated site agreements, and overall broadcast requirements.

The Commission is disturbed by the large turnover of VOA Directors and finds that prolonged senior level vacancies and lack of continuity have adversely affected the implementation of modernization initiatives and the management of ongoing VOA programs.

The Commission finds that increased resources and significant U.S. private sector participation are needed to nourish VOA's increasingly effective training program for Third World radio broadcasters.

The Commission commends USIA for resuming daily VOA broadcasts to Western Europe, for the quality of VOA Europe's audience research design, and for its innovative use of AM, FM, satellite, and cable delivery systems. USIA should evaluate VOA Europe carefully to determine whether it is reaching significant audiences with effective programming. Addition of German, French, Italian, and Spanish language broadcasts should be based on a thorough assessment of research findings.

The Commission commends USIA for getting VOA's Radio Marti program on the air and encourages the Agency to undertake thorough evaluation of this important new service.

EXHIBITS

The Commission welcomes the resumption of traveling U.S. thematic exhibits accompanied by qualified American guides to cities throughout the Soviet Union.

The Commission recommends that USIA fulfill its commitment to provide a United States presence at Vancouver Expo '86 and Brisbane Expo '88. Before the U.S. commits to additional events sanctioned by the Bureau of International Expositions, however, USIA should chair an interagency study of the political, commercial, and public diplomacy value of international expositions, their cost-effectiveness, and appropriate levels of U.S. Government and private

sector participation in them. USIA also should reassess its own capability as presently organized to provide high quality U.S. pavilions and exhibits.

EXCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

The Commission urges USIA, the Department of State, and the relevant private sector organizations to move quickly to develop specific programs for U.S.-Soviet exchanges pursuant to the General Exchanges accord, other exchange initiatives undertaken at the Geneva Summit, and the agreement by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev to review these programs at their next meeting.

The Commission welcomes the Central American Program on Undergraduate Studies (CAMPUS), but finds Congressional limitation to a one-time pilot group of 154 students falls far short of the Kissinger Commission's recommendation. The Commission recommends the program be expanded.

The Commission supports funding for enrichment programs to provide more than 340,000 foreign students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities with a broader understanding of the United States.

The Commission recommends that USIA's Office of Research undertake evaluations of U.S. Government funded exchange and international visitor programs.

CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

The Commission finds that funding for USIA's arts and cultural presentation programs has not kept pace with national needs and is far less than what is being spent by America's allies or the Soviet Union. USIA should examine its overall budget with a view toward ensuring greater balance between its educational exchange and cultural presentation programs.

BOOK PROGRAMS

The Commission finds the United States is still not competitive in international book and library activities despite recent funding increases for USIA's book programs.

The Commission endorses the major findings of the Task Force on U.S. Books Abroad and recommends that USIA and the National Security Council move quickly to implement them.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The Commission welcomes recent improvements in the management and program relevance of the East-West Center and encourages USIA's Public Affairs Officers to make greater use of this valuable resource. The Commission recommends the East-West Center give increased attention to narcotics issues.

SECURITY AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The Commission recommends that legislation on diplomatic security fully take into account USIA's public diplomacy mission, the need for relatively free public access to USIA's libraries and information centers, and the desirability that USIA give visible evidence of the free and open society it represents.

The Commission recommends that legislation require the Department of State to consult with USIA on security policies and programs, funding levels, and security standards. USIA should have authority and separately identified funds to furnish logistical security support to its overseas installations and to perform its own security inspections.

The Commission believes USIA should move quickly to adopt all reasonable securi-

ty measures without jeopardizing its mission. Security decisions affecting USIA should be made on a flexible, case-by-case basis in full recognition of differences in local threat levels. These decisions should be based on Country Team assessments and lead to the least possible isolation of USIA from its audiences.

The Commission recommends that physical security policies apply equally to U.S. and foreign national employees at their place of work.

USIA OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS

The Commission funds continued underrepresentation of senior USIA officers in Ambassadorial and Deputy Chief of Mission positions and recommends that the President and the Secretary of State correct this imbalance.

The Commission recommends that USIA officers be given equal consideration with their State Department colleagues for Chargé and acting DCM positions.

The Commission recommends that the Department of State increase the variety of Washington assignments given to USIA officers.

The Commission recommends that a USIA officer serve as the senior public diplomacy advisor to the Secretary of State.

The Commission recommends that USIA officers be assigned routinely to regional and other policy positions on the staff of the National Security Council.

TRAINING

The Commission recommends that USIA and the Department of State move with greater urgency to institute a systematic program of media and advocacy skill training for ambassadors, Deputy Chiefs of Mission, and USIA officers.

The Commission recommends that USIA officers receive more training on narcotics issues, and the impact of production, trafficking, and consumption of producing and consuming nations.

REPRESENTATION

The Commission reaffirms its finding that personal contact with foreign opinion leaders is one of the most important functions of public diplomacy and urges that USIA's representation funds be made comparable to those of other U.S. Government agencies.

UTILIZATION OF PERSONNEL

The Commission finds that new communications technologies and program expansion continue to make extensive demands on the staff resources of USIA's overseas posts. Adjustments in personnel levels that may be required by federal budget reductions should not be made in the Agency's field operations.

CONGRESSIONAL GRANT CONTROLS

The Commission recommends termination of the requirement that Congress be notified 15 days before USIA may award proposed program grants.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLANNING

The Commission recommends that USIA establish a central planning body within the Agency to coordinate policy, technical, and resource decisions relating to its information and telecommunications systems.

GM PRICES: MADE IN WASHINGTON

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Detroit News published an editorial that refutes the numerous articles condemning GM's pricing decisions. It puts them in the proper perspective; namely that they are in large part a natural response to regulations imposed on the auto industry for CAFE [corporate average fuel economy] standards. What Congress should do is repeal CAFE.

I am inserting this editorial so my colleagues may use it for reference.

[From the Detroit News, Apr. 22, 1986]

GM PRICES: MADE IN WASHINGTON

When General Motors announced an average 2.9-percent price hike last week, the Potomac pundits all pouted in predictably pious pusillanimity that GM was "wasting its opportunity" to increase market share as a result of the soaring yen. Chrysler's Lee Iacocca, sensing still another political windfall, promptly announced that "we are holding the line, for now." He added: "We have an unparalleled opportunity to re-establish America's and Chrysler's competitive position in this most competitive business."

But a big part of GM's price increase was "made in Washington," not Detroit. It reflects the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standard now imposed by Uncle Sam on all those producing or selling cars in the United States—a destructive piece of federal regulation backed wholeheartedly by none other than Mr. Iacocca.

Under CAFE, all car makers have to sell a mix of models that will result in an average fuel economy rating of 26 miles per gallon in 1986. Chrysler has already met and exceeded this standard. Chrysler did so, however, not so much by engineering efficiency (mileage per unit of weight per gallon) as by staking its future on conventionally engineered small cars when the price of gasoline was still high. That gamble seemed reasonable at the time, but it isn't looking so hot right now. So Chrysler is fighting hard to maintain the CAFE rules, which make it hard for Ford and GM to exploit the burgeoning big-car market.

With gasoline selling at 1965 (constant dollar) prices, American car buyers are rushing to buy the larger models they always liked, and this will quickly put the GM and Ford CAFE, averages well below the minimum. This would result in massive annual fines of \$50 per car for every mile per gallon they fall below the standard.

It appears that the only recourse GM now has is to raise the prices of its bigger cars in order to discourage sales while attempting to maintain profitability.

GM isn't talking, but a close examination of the GM price hike reveals this strategy. The biggest hikes are in the biggest models, while the overall average rise of 3 percent allows GM to play with sales incentives (financing rates, rebates, etc) to encourage sales of small cars. The net effect, of course, will be to force the American consumer to pay much more for the larger U.S. cars they want, and thus use up the savings they get from lower gasoline costs.

This is why Honda, Toyota, and Nissan are now jumping into the larger car market

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

with such a vengeance. With their already high CAFE averages (30-34 mpg), they can use the federal regulation as the cover for invading the big-car market. In other words, CAFE won't keep Americans from buying larger cars, it will simply ensure that more of those cars are Japanese.

Chrysler, of course, is delighted with all of this. Without CAFE, falling gasoline prices threatened their entire marketing strategy with imminent disaster. CAFE does not mean more jobs for Chrysler workers, however, because 72 percent of Chrysler's present domestic sales are "outsourced"—imported from the Orient.

Mr. Iacocca, whose taxpayer-financed "comeback" has netted him \$15 million in stock options since 1981 and who earned \$1.64 million last year, understandably likes life in the government CAFE. In this sense, CAFE is exposed for what it is; a protectionist anachronism, originally supported by the United Auto Workers (UAW) as a way to force the Big Three to manufacture more small cars here instead of importing them. Instead, it has become a weapon to hand the Japanese the one market where UAW workers are still competitive; big cars.

This is why the prestigious (and liberal) Brookings Institution has put its stamp of approval on doing away with CAFE altogether. In its new 200-page study, "Regulating the Automobile," economist Robert Crandall concludes: "The automobile producers' increase in fuel economy is about what one would have expected given the rise in gasoline prices since 1973. The CAFE standards appear to have provided little but nuisance value until recently. As gasoline prices have fallen in real terms (since 1981), however, the standards have become a binding constraint upon producers attempting to satisfy the demand for larger cars.

As Mr. Crandall states: "There seems to be little reason for suggesting that automobile drivers should not be allowed to respond to market prices of energy in the same fashion as commercial, industrial, or residential users of fossil fuels." Instead, CAFE is causing higher prices and setting the stage for bigger job losses in the auto industry down the line. It's time to close down the CAFE before another segment of American auto production disappears.

FORMER MILITARY LEADERS ON LIBYAN STRIKE

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, there is no tougher policy question than crafting the right response to international terrorism. Many of us here in Congress who support tough action also want to ensure that short-term gains do not turn into long-term losses.

Several top retired military officers gave the Armed Forces high marks for the recent raid on Libya. Their concern was with the long-term effect. Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David C. Jones of Minot, ND, worried that "we don't want to get into a tit-for-tat retaliatory cycle."

If we expect real success from our counterterrorism efforts, we must be set to attack the root causes of terrorism—including hunger

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and poverty, as well be ready to complement specific military actions with concerted diplomatic and economic steps. Ultimately, we will have to judge success not with the number of Libyan targets bombed, but with the number of lives saved from diminished terrorism.

I call to the attention of my colleagues the thoughtful comments of several retired military officers on the uses and limits of military action.

The article, "Tapping Libya With 'Sledgehammer'" from the April 23, 1986, Christian Science Monitor, follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 23, 1986]

TAPPING LIBYA WITH "SLEDGEHAMMER"

(By Peter Grier)

WASHINGTON.—His first reaction was a professional judgment.

As he watched news reports of the raid on Libya last week, retired Air Force Gen. David C. Jones felt proud that the United States had delivered a successful military punch.

"It was a well-planned, well-executed operation," he says.

General Jones's opinion perhaps carries special weight. He was the highest ranking uniformed officer in the military from 1978 to 1982, when he was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

Matching the mood in the halls of the Pentagon, Jones says the raid was something that had been made necessary by administration policy and Libyan scheming. But he expresses uncertainty as to whether the US air strikes will eventually make the world a safer place.

"What will be its long-term effect? I don't know. We don't want to get into a tit-for-tat retaliatory cycle," the former JCS chairman says.

In Monitor interviews, several other retired top military officers expressed somewhat stronger reservations about the outcome of this US use of force.

Vice-Adm. M. Staser Holcomb, former commander of US Pacific forces and a member of the Vice-President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, wonders if the US can maintain its guard against the inevitable backlash from the attack.

The US public likes problems to be solved quickly, but support must be maintained for a series of tough antiterrorist actions if Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's adventurism is to be curbed, Admiral Holcomb says.

"Our time horizon in America is pretty short," says Holcomb, now a corporate executive. "We may have tweaked an operation whose attention span is years."

The US air strikes were a medium use of force, judges the retired admiral, between the two poles of covert action and destruction of Libya's crucial oil facilities. He says the raids were neatly done, with collateral damages as limited as could be expected.

"We've taken a sledgehammer and tapped a couple of times," Holcomb says.

Retired four-star Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr. was vice-chief and then chief of staff of the Army during the most crucial years of the Vietnam war. He says he doesn't fault President Reagan for the actions he ordered but judges that the very conception of the attack means its military effect will be small.

Air strikes, according to General Palmer, appeal to political leaders because they seem an immaculate way of fighting wars,

with few US casualties and everybody back safe in their bunks the next night.

But the destruction wrought by bombs is fleeting, he says. The Tripoli airport will be reopened soon.

Ever since the plane was invented, history has shown that air power, unless used in massive force or in conjunction with ground armies, serves mainly to unite the people being bombed, Palmer says. He points to the intricately planned, yet ultimately ineffective, bombing of North Vietnam as an example.

"Bombing by itself has not won any wars that I know of," Palmer says.

Pressed as to whether the US is really involved in a war with Libya, Palmer snorts derisively and asks whether bombing the home of a head of state constitutes an act of peace.

If US officials really want to use military power as a way of maintaining continuing influence on Colonel Qadhafi, maintains Palmer, they should send a powerful combined force to capture one key spot on the Libyan coast—an oil shipping terminal, perhaps. "Then you've got a bargaining position," he says.

These retired officers also mentioned that secret operations, perhaps by the CIA, could well be useful in ending Libyan support of international terrorism.

But the US public may not accept such activity today, they say, because of past abuses. In addition, though secret destruction might damage terrorism's infrastructure, its very secretness would keep it from giving a morale boost to the people at home, a real and important byproduct of the US air strikes.

NATIONAL GUARD SHOULD STAY PUT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in an April 20, 1986, editorial, the Argus of Fremont, CA, examined the many reasons why California National Guard personnel should not have been sent to Honduras. Although the editorial speaks only of California's militia, I believe the article cogently explains why the administration's use in Central America of National Guard troops from a number of States is an unwise policy.

I commend this excellent editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Argus (Fremont, CA) Apr. 20, 1986]

NATIONAL GUARD SHOULD STAY PUT

Members of the California National Guard should not have been sent to Honduras.

Not when neighboring Nicaragua is in the midst of civil war—a war tied to Honduras when Nicaraguan rebels have their bases.

And not when Americans in Central America are considered potential targets of Libyan assassins out to avenge the United States bombing of their country.

To send 15 military police guardsmen into a potentially dangerous situation doesn't make sense, regardless of whether they volunteered for the assignment or not.

The guardsmen will carry rifles and provide protection for Americans building a

road in the Honduran jungle. A second replacement contingent of California guardsmen will be sent to Honduras next month. The first group should be recalled immediately and the second must stay at home.

The California National Guard is a respected military force. But it is a militia, meaning it's composed of volunteer citizens who provide assistance in times of state and national emergencies.

Guardsmen are trained to respond to civil disturbances and natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes. They receive only periodic training, unlike the regular armed forces that are better trained and equipped to fight in foreign lands.

Unless called to active duty, the guardsmen are regular civilians, working to support themselves and their families. They shouldn't be thrust into a foreign land where a civil war is raging nearby—a war that's generated much debate in this country over whether U.S. involvement is appropriate. The fact that question remains unanswered makes the guardsmen's flight to Honduras all the more curious and inappropriate.

The California National Guard can find safer and more appropriate places to train closer to home. There's no good reason why men who may one day be needed in California should become potential targets in a foreign land.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PARAGUAY

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in Paraguay, the 32-year-old authoritarian reign of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner continues, despite a regional trend toward democracy that has swept through neighboring Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay. But, while Asuncion's rule has grown increasingly repressive, in recent months the Stroessner government has been confronted by increasing criticism from U.S. officials and a damaging financial scandal. The following report from the Council on Hemispheric Affairs [COHA] explains these events. It was written by COHA Research Associate Louise Silberling, and first appeared in the April 30 issue of its biweekly publication, the Washington Report on the Hemisphere. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

PRESSURE ON PARAGUAY

(By Louise Silberling)

Repression has mounted in Paraguay in recent months as rallies have drawn larger crowds, and have been met with greater police violence. On April 13, a demonstration in the city of San Jose was broken up and Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) Secretary General Miguel Abdon Saguler was arrested and severely beaten. Another 22 protesters were also jailed. Arbitrary arrest and detention, and abuse of those in police custody remains widespread, according to international human rights monitoring groups.

While demonstrations have been taking place regularly outside of Asuncion in recent months, actions had been nonexistent inside the capitol's boundaries. But on April 18, doctors and medical workers of the National Hospital of Asuncion rallied in

front of the Finance Ministry to protest their below minimum wage salaries. The crowd was peacefully dispersed that day, but on April 23, when the medical workers rallied again and called for a 24 hour strike, they were met by police with water bombs, tear gas, and rubber batons. The demonstrators were said to have numbered 3,500, an unheard of amount of protesters in a city where public manifestations of discontent are illegal and unprecedented. At least 12 doctors have been jailed and their homes searched, as the government hopes to indict them on charges of being marxist-leninists.

A State of Siege remains in effect in Paraguay, Where Gen. Alfredo Stroessner has ruled for 32 years. This landlocked backwater has never ranked high on the list of U.S. Latin policy concerns, but under the activist ambassadorship of Robert White, the Carter administration exerted some pressure for democratization and recognition of human rights.

HARSH WORDS

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Augusto Saldivar said March 12 that since the end of the Carter administration the relationship with the United States has "considerably improved." But relations began cooling even before the U.S.-accommodated downfalls of Jean-Claude Duvalier in Haiti and Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines occurred. Public statements by U.S. government spokesmen on Paraguay's deplorable human rights practices have sparked angry criticism from officials in Asuncion, and represent a significant escalation from the private diplomacy heretofore utilized by the U.S. embassy in Paraguay to manifest Washington's unhappiness with the regime.

On Jan. 30, the Paraguayan government newspaper Patria accused assistant secretary of State Elliott Abrams of "aberrant slander," "ill-intentioned lies," and "stupid provocation" in a reply to his 17 Jan. interview with the Paraguayan media via satellite, in which he termed Paraguay one of the "largest obstacles" to the region's democratization. President Reagan, in an address in Spain last year called Paraguay an "entrenched military dictatorship." A visit in January by U.S. Gen. John Galvin, who met with heads of the country's Armed Forces, stirred speculation among nervous Paraguayan officials that Washington is interested in a military-spearheaded democratic transition in Paraguay.

Events such as the 1983 expulsion of novelist Roa Bastos, the closing of the prominent paper *ABC Color* in 1984, and enduring suspicions of involvement in drug trafficking and contraband activities by the military have dismayed Reagan administration policymakers. Although no condemnations such as the one recently approved by the United Nations Human Rights Commission on Chile are expected to be forthcoming in the next few months, diplomatic pressure has been stepped up. U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor, a committed young career foreign service officer who arrived in Asuncion six months ago, raised the hackles of officials by meeting Jan. 3 with leaders of the opposition National Accord (AN), a grouping of moderate political parties.

TEMPEST FOR TAYLOR

Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro accused Taylor of "interfering in Paraguay's internal affairs," and the rightist press vied in denunciations of the U.S. envoy. Taylor responded that his meetings were "innocent" and that he was trying "to get to know the country."

The Accord is made up of four parties, including the Christian Democrats and members of the Colorado, Liberal majority and Febrerists who left Congress in 1977 to protest electoral fraud and the political hegemony of Stroessner's Colorado Party. The AN has been calling for a political opening and a peaceful democratic transition since 1979, and it has strong and active support from the Catholic Church. The Archbishop of Asuncion, Ismael Rolon, has called publicly for national reconciliation, and appointed three prelates in January to mediate between the AN and the government.

RIGHTS ABUSES

While the bulk of country's political prisoners were released in 1979, the usual cycle of repression has been continued by the military and police, with arrests and harassment of prominent opposition leaders, journalists, and the exiling of selected members of the opposition. Pat Derian, former assistant secretary of State for Human Rights under Carter, reports that in a recent meeting in Asuncion, Stroessner admitted that there is a problem of regular beatings and torture in the jails, and that the judicial system is very slow. Arbitrary arrest is justified by the government under either the State of Siege powers, or the "anti-subversive" statute; most often, however, no rationale is provided.

On Jan. 23, the Catholic episcopate formally appointed a mediating team headed by Asuncion Bishop Jorge Livieres Bankes to promote peaceful negotiations. Even members of the tiny legal opposition parties, the Radical Liberal Party (PLR) and the Liberal Party (PL), in March were "reconsidering participation" in the Congress, according to PLR President Emilio Foresieri, because of harassment and fraudulent elections. Blatant tampering in the October 1985 municipal elections upset the legal opposition; according to official returns the Colorado Party won an unbelievable 88 percent of the vote.

BAD BANKING

International financial pressures also have been brought to bear upon the Paraguayan government. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) sent top officials in mid-1985 to point out corruption in the Paraguayan Central Bank (BCP). The results were not made public until October 1985. By that time, \$100 million had been siphoned off from government reserves, which were seriously depleted, and reached all-time lows in December.

Investigators found that, in collusion with bank officials, private businessmen had taken advantage of the preferential exchange rate provided for essential imports. Using falsified import invoices, they bought dollars at the official exchange rate of 240 Guaranis to the dollar, then resold them on the black market at rates between 800 and 1000 Guaranis per dollar.

By mid-January, about 30 bureaucrats and businessmen were jailed; many await trial this month, but officials have been slow in moving against them. An international auditing group, as well as some government officials had been urging for months that BCP President Cesar Romeo Acosta make public the criminal activities within his institution, but no charges were brought until major officials involved, including former BCP manager Colman Villamayor, had ample time to disappear. Several, including the ex-manager, are still at large. Acosta himself was granted immunity by the Council of State until March, when his case was

reviewed by the judges and he was determined innocent, despite personal assets totalling \$65 million and a yearly salary of only \$30,000.

To everyone's surprise, Stroessner himself pressed for indictments when the case came to light in October, but when important government officials were implicated in the affair, news surrounding the incident evaporated. Colorado Party Deputy Oscar Zacarias was summarily expelled from Congress in January after allegedly announcing a list of 38 government legislators implicated in the scandal. Nevertheless, the publicity surrounding these matters became widely known and marks the first time that criticisms of a government-controlled organ (the BCP) have been tolerated in over three decades.

The Paraguayan dictator routinely has let past improprieties go unpunished. But, this time, apparently, corruption had gone too far, undermining Stroessner himself by depleting precious foreign reserves. Last year only 30 percent of export earnings were legally registered with the government Central Bank. According to the Paraguayan Commercial and Industrial Federation (Fepinco), smuggling rose significantly in 1985. Black market imports and exports are reportedly three times as great as legal trade.

FIRM ON THE GUARANI

The financial scandal also heated up the dispute over the overvalued Guarani, long a bone of contention within Paraguayan political and international financial circles. The World Bank has been unwilling to continue disbursements in the face of Stroessner's intransigence on the exchange rate issue; dollar loans converted to Guaranis at the unreal official rate of 240 Guaranis to the dollar would amount to a subsidy for the Paraguayan government and its troubled Central Bank. The World Bank is demanding that the rate be at least 500 guaranis to the dollar. Spain has refused to finance the building of an airport until the exchange rate becomes more realistic.

In multilateral financial institutions, the U.S. has expressed tacit approval of the Stroessner government. While the Carter administration abstained on MDB loans to Paraguay for human rights reasons, the Reagan administration has approved all of them, totalling more than \$385 million by mid-1985.

TAX REFORM HAS BECOME TAX DEFORM

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article that appeared this week in the Washington Times. The article was written by Warren T. Brooks, a nationally syndicated economics columnist. In this article, Mr. Brooks rightly points out that the problems with the so-called tax reform bill are many. We cannot support a tax bill which punishes economic growth. Tax reform has become tax deform and taken on a life of its own. I'm certain that this article will provide much food for thought.

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 28, 1986]

As President Ronald Reagan prepares for the Tokyo Economic Summit, he should do the U.S. and world economies a big favor: either stop the "tax reform" nightmare or rescue it from certain disaster.

Not only is Senate Finance Chairman Robert Packwood, Republican of Oregon, in deep trouble, some \$50 billion "in the hole," with both Republican and Democratic senators mounting a determinedly successful effort to kill all vestiges of "reform," but there is solid and growing evidence that the "process" itself is having a chilling impact on business investment, and thus the whole economy.

Two weeks ago the Commerce Department reported that even though the economy rose at a 3.2 percent annual rate in the first quarter of 1986, it progress is being held back by steeply declining capital spending by business—a pattern we have seen since the introduction of the Treasury-2 "reform" in June 1985.

While Commerce's survey of business capital-spending plans last fall predicted a planned 3.5 percent growth in expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1986, the latest gross national product numbers for the first quarter show actual business investment down by 5 percent. It is now below the rate during the second quarter of 1985 just before the T-2 plan was presented.

Had business investment risen in the first quarter as much as it did even in the sluggish fourth quarter of 1985, real GNP would have risen at a 5 percent annual rate.

It is possible to explain most of the unexpected current sluggishness of the U.S. economy to the slump in capital spending that began with "tax reform" and continues despite very favorable trends in lower interest rates and oil prices.

It's no secret that the strength of the booming 1983-84 recovery came from business capital-spending soaring at 30 percent real rates of growth, among the fastest in history.

But since the introduction of T-2, that year-over-year capital-spending rate has plummeted from double-digit levels to 1986's negative numbers. Since June 1985, when T-2 first went to Congress, business equipment spending plans have plunged from an 18 percent growth rate to a negative outlook.

As Richard Rahn, chief economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, told a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing back in mid-March:

"The House-passed tax reform package—H.R. 3838—is having a significantly negative impact on business investment. We think it is lowering this year's real GNP growth potential by at least 1 percent or more." [Author's note: 2 percent, it now turns out.]

One of the key reasons for this, Mr. Rahn said, is not only the negative aspects of the House bill itself, but the uncertainty over when it would take effect. At the moment the House is insisting on an effective date of Jan. 1, 1986—while the Senate is suggesting a starting date of Jan. 1, 1987.

"Congress and the administration will not decide on and make public an effective date for tax reform," Mr. Rahn complained. "This lack of commitment from our nation's leaders has propelled the business community into a virtual Twilight Zone of uncertainty—a land where business investment in plant and equipment hangs in suspended

animation—delayed or even canceled due to tax reform's uncertainty. . . ."

The latest GNP figures confirm that Mr. Rahn was not crying "wolf." Despite the booming bull market, fueled mostly by declining oil prices and interest rates, business capital investment is now falling in an economy that apparently "wants to grow" 5 percent a year or more.

This temporary damage to the economy might be worth it if we could see, coming out of the Senate, a genuine tax reform bill that would produce real long-term economic benefits.

Instead, as bad as the House (H.R. 3838) reform bill is (and it is dreadful), the Senate version now looks far worse. While business lobbyists have successfully restored some of the "perks" and shelters lost in the House, they have produced an infinitely more complex and inefficient tax system than when they started.

The best proof of the mess that Mr. Packwood is making is the fact that the only way to rescue lost revenues comes from installing a harsh new "minimum tax" system at both the corporate and individual levels—itsself an admission of failure.

Instead of killing inefficient shelters and "incentives" in favor of lower rates for everyone, the Senate has chosen to keep most of them, and then punish those corporations and individuals that use them with a separate "minimum tax schedule," with the result that 80 percent of all corporations will have to figure their taxes under two or three alternate schemes.

This is why the Packwood "reform" is called the "lawyers' and tax accountants' full employment act of 1986."

Either fix this mess quick, Mr. President, or dump it.

MILITARY MEDICINE AND JUSTICE: A CAUSE FOR CONCERN

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, many of us have become concerned about the state of military medicine and military justice. When constituents come with stories of glaring injuries at the hands of military doctors and then one learns that unemployable unlicensed physicians are not only brought into the military, but they are promoted to grades which require confirmation by the other body, one cannot help but be dismayed.

In the area of military justice, it is clear that the vast majority of offenses are handled in a manner that may leave military defendants displeased but without a sense that they have been treated in an unjust manner. However, in a small number of cases, the system seems to go awry and there are few controls to counter the system. In other cases, there is the clear perception that criminal conduct, including the taking of life, will be treated quite differently depending on the rank and occupational specialty of the perpetrator and victim. The essay below which appeared in the March 13, 1986, issue of the Washington Post points out the two brands of justice and the dangers inherent in being a patient in a military facility.

The essay follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 13, 1986]

TWO BRANDS OF JUSTICE

(By Dorothy Gilliam)

One defendant, convicted of murder, was a high school dropout and a low-ranking sailor. The other, convicted of involuntary manslaughter and negligent homicide, was not only an officer but a surgeon. Each was recently tried before a Navy tribunal. But in this tale of two sailors, the justice meted out was starkly different.

Petty Officer 3rd Class Mitchell T. Garraway Jr., a black sailor from Suitland, barely escaped the death penalty in the fatal stabbing of his white superior officer, Lt. James Sterner, 35, a former Prince William County teacher.

On June 16, while sailing off Bermuda on a Navy frigate, the USS Miller, Garraway stabbed his superior officer to death. Arguing that the young sailor had killed Sterner in a fury brought on by shipboard prejudice, Garraway's civilian lawyer, Trevor L. Brooks, said: "It's a black-and-white situation. Racism, yes. . . . Top Navy brass is, putting it bluntly, trying to kill Petty Officer Garraway" to "make an example" of him.

But Navy prosecutors saw it another way. Pressing vigorously for the death penalty, they said the slaying was premeditated. On Jan. 30, a Navy jury of three blacks and five whites agreed, convicting Garraway of premeditated murder.

Because Garraway could have been sentenced to death, making the sailor the Navy's first execution in its own ranks in over a century, the case attracted wide media attention, and newspaper articles speculated on whether Garraway might be hanged or put to death in some other manner.

But the same panel that convicted Garraway of premeditated murder decided to spare his life, instead sentencing him to life in prison and dishonorable discharge.

Cmdr. Donal M. Billig, 55, the former chief heart surgeon at Bethesda Naval Hospital, was sentenced to a four-year prison term and dismissal from the service for negligent homicide in the death of one patient and involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of two others. He was acquitted in the deaths of two other patients, but was convicted of 18 counts of dereliction of duty.

Charged originally with involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of five patients and 24 counts of dereliction of duty in other operations between June and September of 1983, Billig was only the second Navy doctor ever accused of killing a patient through culpable negligence. A panel of Navy officers, including three doctors and one nurse, heard 60 witnesses during seven weeks of testimony.

During the trial, Billig was contradictorily portrayed as an incompetent surgeon troubled by flawed techniques and fading eyesight who killed unsuspecting retirees, and as an "excellent" doctor who wanted to do good for the Navy. Testifying on his own behalf, Billig dismissed as "absolutely meaningless" statistics that showed that his patients, during his last year at Bethesda, died at a rate that was more than twice the national average. The prosecutors contended Billig had lost surgical privileges in the private sector because of incompetence and entered the Navy by lying about his professional past and impaired vision.

The defense, on the other hand, argued that Billig had been truthful about his limitation, saying he was an honest surgeon who had become a scapegoat. Later, Billig

himself blamed the hospital's negligence for the entire controversy surrounding his right to perform surgery.

With Billig facing up to 11 years in prison, dismissal from the Navy and a fine, his attorney, Lt. Cmdr. Stephen Baker, pressed for leniency, saying that a wrong decision could "brand Dr. Billig a killer for life."

The Navy jury was indeed lenient in its sentencing of Dr. Billig, dismissing him from the service and sentencing him to four years in prison with eligibility for parole review after 16 months.

Examining these two cases, a myriad of differences can be readily discerned, ranging from race to each man's status in society.

Billig is a professional, a graduate of medical school, who, taking the stand, argued articulately for himself. Garraway, on the other hand, 34 years younger than Billig, dropped out of Suitland High School and joined the Navy when he was 18. Although he took the stand in his own defense, through much of the trial he sat meekly with his head bowed.

Although race was possibly a contributing factor, it would be wrong of me to look at race as a dominant issue of concern in either case, as many other factors are at play here. But whether the disparity in the sentencing of these two men was affected by race, class, age, rank or the nature of their crimes, one thing is certain. The Navy justice that was meted out in the tale of two sailors doesn't approach equality.

THE EUROPEANS' QADDAFI COWARDICE

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, later this week President Reagan will certainly bring the terrorism issue before the leaders of France, Italy, West Germany, Canada, Great Britain, Japan, and the European Community at the economic summit. Some might be concerned that President Reagan might make "the allies uncomfortable."

However, I doubt that he could make them as uncomfortable as they would be after reading the article that appeared in the "Outlook" section of Sunday's Washington Post by Oriana Fallaci. Ms. Fallaci has been a war correspondent and she translated this article from the original Italian version that appeared in *Corriere della Sera*, Italy's largest daily.

Under unanimous consent, I call this to the attention of my colleagues and include the article at this point:

THE EUROPEANS' QADDAFI COWARDICE

(*By Oriana Fallaci)

The Italians have not understood Qaddafi. Or they pretend to have not understood him. The French and the Spanish and the Germans and the Swedish and some English have not understood him, either. Or they pretend to have not understood him. The same must be said of anyone else who sheds tears for Qaddafi these days. That is, anyone who turns the tables and sees him as a victim of the evil Americans who are always attacking someone and who now attack this poor innocent and defenseless man.

It is the fault of the Americans if Qaddafi flings his missiles against the Italian island of Lampedusa. It is the fault of the Americans if he shoots Italian fishermen when they go to fish in waters that are everybody's waters, but he says: not everybody's, mine. It is the fault of the Americans if he kidnaps Italian citizens in Libya and if he orders the murder of Libyan exiles in Rome or in London or in Paris. It is the fault of the Americans if—exploiting the sorrow of others and taking advantage of their misfortunes, especially those of the Palestinians—he finances and trains and instructs those who hijack TWA planes and kill their passengers.

And it is the fault of the Americans if terrorists bring death in their luggage, so that death bursts in flight and mothers with their infant children are spit out the hole made by the explosion and smash themselves, God knows where, two miles below. It is the fault of the Americans if an army sergeant blows up at a Berlin discotheque where 200 others are mutilated or wounded. It is the fault of the Americans if 399 American and French soldiers are massacred in Beirut in 1983 by the kamikazes from the Bekaa Valley, the place where Qaddafi and Khomeini keep their Sons of God. (Qaddafi feeds them the money, Khomeini the faith that one needs to disintegrate himself with a truck.) It is the fault of the Americans if, in the last slaughters at the Rome and Vienna airports, 19 people get killed, including a twelve-year-old girl. It is the fault of the Americans if on the "Achille Lauro," an old man is assassinated in his wheel chair.

So my fellow Europeans, let us shout it loud and clear in our marches and demonstrations: What has Qaddafi to do with the Shiite or Palestinian escapades, or with the crimes of Abu Abbas, the killer whom the Italian government helped to escape, even protecting him as he boarded the Yugoslav plane? Poor Mr. Qaddafi only thinks of his oil. "Holy Oil who art in Heaven . . . pardon me, in the deserts of Libya . . . give us today our daily gasoline and protect the Colonel, if you please. Pay attention that he does not catch even a cold, that none of his officers or students not yet executed at Benghazi organize a revolt or a putsch against him. Mind that nobody hangs him by the feet as we did to Mussolini. Let him finance and train and instruct those who persecute us. Amen." And any man or woman who thinks in a different way is a fascist, a reactionary, a traitor, a servant of the Americans. Who cares if the Americans die? Let them die. (Except for calling them each time there is an earthquake or a Mussolini to chase away.)

All right. Americans are far from being saints, we know that. And America is an elephant—often clumsy and arrogant, at times rather vindictive, at times forgetful of his ancestors, and in any event incapable of making people love him. Besides, he sleeps easily in spite of the hate and the jealousy of the other animals because his skin is so hard that it takes a blowtorch to get to his heart. But when he wakes up and gets angry, he sweeps away all the forest, he crashes everything he finds in his way: squirrels and tigers, poisonous trees and innocent orchids. (If it were not so, this elephant would not have won the Second World War and we would now speak German. Something that someone might like. I do not. Or we would speak Russian. Something that someone else might like as much. I do not.) However, if America is that elephant, Qaddafi is a hyena that feeds her-

self on the dead: the new Mussolini of the Mediterranean.

Here is what the Italians have not understood, or pretend to have not understood. And the French, the Spanish, the Germans, the Swedish, some English and anyone who sheds tears for Qaddafi these days. Or anyone who does business with him, anyone who sells him workers and weapons, anyone who keeps open his embassies—which are stores of ammunitions and explosives, nests of terrorism in many languages, Kalashnikovs ready to shoot as they did in London where a bullet shot from a window of their embassy killed a young unarmed policewoman. When these Europeans criticize Qaddafi, at most they smile and say that yes, he is a clown, a little scamp, yet also a guy with whom you can talk. (They talk with Khomeini too, they sell workers and weapons to him, too.) Well, in 1938 the Europeans who were not Italian or German said the same about Mussolini and Hitler. They tolerated them in the same way, they believed that they could talk with them. (The Americans too.) They went on deluding themselves until Hitler invaded Poland, until Mussolini stabbed France in the back. History teaches us nothing. And, if it is true that history does not repeat itself, it is also true that it does not help us to understand the similarities or sad lessons.

Pricking and piercing and boring and digging, the blowtorch has burned a hole in the skin of the elephant. The flame has penetrated to his heart. And now the elephant has woken up. He has trumpeted for awhile, he has remained for awhile to mourn his dead children, then he has asked for help from the other animals of the forest. Deluding themselves that they can have immunity and a cheaper price for the Holy Oil, the other animals have answered No. Except in one case, the English case. (Nobody can deny that Margaret Thatcher has guts.) Then the elephant has remembered to be what he is, and he has thrown himself on the hyena that tormented him and killed or helped to kill his children. Doing that, he has crashed squirrels and tigers, poisonous trees and innocent orchids. (Faintly reminiscent, is it not, of the time when he bombed Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, I mean, us.)

Wars disgust me. As a war correspondent, I have seen almost all the wars of our time. I was in Vietnam for years. When it comes to spitting on wars, I don't need lessons from anyone. I hate any object that bursts and kills, from the explosives of the Shiite or the Palestinian or the Iranian or the Libyan, to the bombs of the F-111. I have seen much death in my life, too much, but I never got accustomed to death in war. When I see a child killed by war, I cry. Always. Even if I see him or her on TV. So, of course I cried when I saw on TV those dead Libyan children. But just as I don't cry when I see the photos of Mussolini dead, I would not have cried if I had seen Qaddafi dead. I would simply have said: Pity that the Libyans could not do justice by themselves and hang him by his feet as we did to Mussolini. Justice has nothing to do with war. And there are times when in order to do justice, we have to hang the guilty by his feet. In this case such a right belongs to the Libyans. Unless the only innocent ones left there are the children.

I know that threats will come to me after publishing this. I know that Qaddafi's followers and servants will say that I must pay for this, that they will kill me, that they know how to find me and how to wait. I

know that music. I have heard it sung to me by others, in the past. My answer to them is the recommendation I make to the Italians, to the French, to the Spanish, to the Germans, to the Swedish, to some English, to anyone who has not understood Qaddafi or pretends to have not understood him. Do not be afraid to understand him and to say it out loud. Beware the man or woman who is afraid of the Qaddafis. I am not.

RABBI JOSEPH AND ROSALIE GITIN

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, we would like to ask you and our distinguished colleagues to join us in saluting Rabbi Joseph and Rosalie Gitin. The Gitins will be honored at a testimonial banquet on Saturday evening, May 10, 1986, for their contribution of more than 50 years of service to Judaism and to the community at large.

Rabbi Gitin was ordained as a reform rabbi after graduation from the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, OH. He served as Hillel director at the University of California at Berkeley, and then founded Congregation Beth El in Berkeley. In 1948, Rabbi Gitin was named to the pulpit of Temple Israel in Stockton, CA. And in 1950, he came to San Jose, CA, as rabbi of Temple Emanu-El with a membership of 125 families. Due to his unrelenting commitment to the betterment of life in Santa Clara County during its early growth period, Rabbi Joe, as he is known in the community, united with the clergy of other faiths to promote understanding and unity.

At the same time, Rosalie Gitin was very much involved with the temple. She taught religious school at Temple Emanu-El where three generations of congregants and their children have passed under the tutelage of Rosalie and Rabbi Joe. Due to their unselfish hours of devotion, the Temple Emanu-El Religious School was renamed the Rabbi Joseph and Rosalie Gitin Religious School in 1976. When Rabbi Gitin retired as rabbi and assumed the duties of rabbi emeritus in 1976, the congregation had grown from 125 families to more than 1,000 families.

From the years of his active rabbinate to the present, Rabbi Joe has been involved in many San Jose community organizations promoting better understanding and harmony among people of all walks of life. His involvement in the community includes memberships on the boards of: Santa Clara County Heart Association, Red Cross; Boy Scouts, Family Association, Good Samaritan Hospital, Agnews State Hospital, San Jose Bicentennial Commission, Santa Clara County Association of Good Government, San Jose Symphony, Bioethic Committee of the Santa Clara County Medical Association, National Conference of Christians and Jews, San Jose Civil Light Opera, San Jose Fire Department, San Jose Police Department, San Jose Rotary Club,

Timpany Center, San Jose Community College, national chaplain of the United States Navy League, and judge of the San Jose Bicycle Court.

Rabbi Joe has also been the recipient of numerous awards: City of San Jose Distinguished Citizen Award in 1962, Humanitarian Award of the City of Hope, Community Service Award of the YMCA, Israel Freedom Medal, ADL Award for Interfaith Religions, Henrietta Szold Award of the Central Pacific Region of Hadassah, Golden Mike Award, and has been named an honorary member of the national PTA.

Their generous devotion of time to our community is a reflection of their personalities. We've known Rabbi Joe and Rosalie for many years, and we've always been impressed with the Gitins' sincerity, spirit, and high regard for the people around them. During this time, we've come to know Rabbi Joe and Rosalie as friends, willing at any time to devote themselves to the betterment of our community and our Nation. Even though he has retired as rabbi, Rabbi Joe has maintained his activism in Judaic teachings and his involvement in community affairs. He still preaches and teaches his faith, but most importantly he follows his own preaching—"Judaism must be caught, not taught to be truly effective."

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of this banquet, Rabbi Joseph and Rosalie Gitin can be confident that our country is most grateful for their contributions and accomplishments. Therefore, we ask you, Mr. Speaker, and our colleagues to join us in expressing our sincere thanks and congratulations to Rabbi Joseph and Rosalie Gitin and to their children, David and Judi, and to wish them the best for their health and happiness.

FEDERAL RESEARCH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 30, 1986, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FEDERAL RESEARCH

Increasing Congressional attention is being given to federal spending on scientific research. Many Members are concerned about the costs of federal research in an era of tight budgets. Yet there is also growing Congressional hope that scientific research will improve the international competitiveness of U.S. industry. A comprehensive review of federal research, led by the House Task Force on Science Policy, is underway.

All Members are persuaded that past investments in scientific research have paid clear dividends. Numerous advances made possible by research—from disease-resistant grains and polio vaccines, to computers and satellites—have boosted our economy and enriched our lives. Currently the U.S. spends some \$120 billion on scientific research and development (R&D), with 48% of the funds coming from the federal government, 49% from private industry, and 3% from other academic and non-profit sources. Almost half of the federally-funded R&D is done by private industry, with the rest

taking place at federal facilities or at universities. Topics of federal research range from missile systems, space transportation, and mathematics, to acid rain, cancer, and AIDS.

The federal government generally did not become heavily involved in scientific research until World War II. Many scientists performed research directly related to the war effort, and made major discoveries, including the atomic bomb, radar, and penicillin. As a result, there was broad support for expanded government funding for science, and various new agencies (such as the National Science Foundation) were set up. Federal funding sharply increased after the Soviets launched Sputnik in the late 1950s, leveled off in the early 1970s, but increased again in recent years. The major changes made under the Reagan Administration have been to put more emphasis on military R&D, basic research (increasing general knowledge without specific applications in mind), and research that will contribute to economic growth, as well as to put less emphasis on applied research that the private sector could support.

I am convinced that the federal government must maintain its strong commitment to research. It improves national security, advances the training of science graduate students, enhances national prestige, and drives economic progress. As much as one half of our economic growth over the past several decades can be attributed to scientific and technological advances. Certainly some federally-funded research has been questionable, but overall the funds going into research have more than paid for themselves in terms of expanded economic growth and an improved US standard of living. As we face the challenge of maintaining US world leadership in the decades ahead, continued federal funding for scientific research is one of the best investments we can make in America's future.

Improvements can be made in our efforts. We need a better mechanism to review research quality and productivity, and must be more vigorous in weeding out wasteful projects and facilities. We in Congress must resist the temptation to play "pork-barrel" politics by doling out research funds as special favors. We must also be prepared to gamble on new frontiers rather than fund only safe or proven research topics. We must ensure that more of the project funding goes to the actual research rather than to overhead and support costs, and must ease the paperwork burden on researchers. We must ease the paperwork burden on researchers. We must mix federal funding more effectively with industry and university resources, and must improve industry participation in federal research. Finally, we must do a better job of informing taxpayers of the results coming from federal research, in order to assure them that their money is being well-spent.

In my view the aspect of our overall federal research effort that needs the most scrutiny is the recent militarization of federal research. Throughout the 1970s, federal funding for research and development was basically split 50/50 between civilian and military. Today defense R&D outstrips civilian funding by more than 2 to 1. Federal support for civilian R&D has decreased by 17% in constant dollars since 1981, while defense R&D has increased by 93%. Although defense research is certainly necessary and has produced important advances, cutbacks in civilian research could further erode the state of US science and technology. The

overall shift in priorities is especially a concern as more of our military research is on specific weapons systems, which have limited commercial spin-offs, and as the President is requesting \$26 billion in funding over 5 years for his Strategic Defense Initiative. Some estimate that by 1990, 90% of our federal R&D budget could be going to the military.

One of my major concerns is that while we are devoting more and more attention to military research in order to stay ahead of our military competitors, we could get clobbered by our economic competitors. We must recognize that our national security depends not only on military advances but also on economic advances. Japan, for example, has adopted the position that world influence derives mainly from economic strength. With only minimal military programs to absorb investment capital and scientific talent, Japan is moving toward a position of global economic supremacy. Already, its per capita income is almost double that in the Soviet Union, and by 1990 it could surpass the US in world trade. By some economic indicators, Japan now leads both military superpowers.

In civilian research—the key to economic growth, job creation, and productivity gains—we are spending less of our gross national product than our major economic competitors. Already we are losing our research lead in key areas, including high-speed electronics and high-energy physics. If we expect to retain our traditional preeminence in scientific research, we must maintain a proper balance between our federal civilian and military research efforts.

Remaining a world leader in defense research is important for our national security, but so is being a leader in civilian research. Both ought to receive equally high national priority.

THE COMPUTER FRAUD AND ABUSE ACT OF 1986

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, on April 10, 1986, I introduced the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 (H.R. 4562) along with Congressmen McCOLLUM and NELSON in the House of Representatives. An identical bill was introduced by Senators TRIBLE and LAXALT in the Senate (S. 2281). On April 23, 1986, the Subcommittee on Crime, after one clarifying amendment, unanimously approved H.R. 4562 and ordered it reported as a clean bill. This bill is the culmination of 3 years of hearings in the Congress and we believe it meets the problem created by the misuse of our rapidly expanding computer technology.

Our investigation in this area indicates that the computer has become an integral part of our everyday lives. Computers are critical to our national defense, financial institutions, and information transmission. By 1990, in addition to the vast commercial use of computers, it is projected that 80 million home computers will be in use.

Computer technology has brought us a long way in the past decade. However, computer technology—with all its gains—has left us with

a new breed of criminal: the technologically sophisticated criminal who breaks into computerized data files. One element of this expanding group of electronic trespassers—the so-called “hacker”—is frequently glamorized by the media, perhaps because the image of the hacker is that of a bright, intellectually curious, and rebellious youth—a modern-day Huck Finn. The fact is these young thrill-seekers are trespassers, just as much as if they broke a window and crawled into a home while the occupants were away. The hacker of today can become the white-collar crime superstar of tomorrow, and we must not glamorize our Huck Finns into John Dillingers.

While we need to be concerned about youthful hackers, they pale in significance in comparison to the computer-sophisticated criminal who combines his technological skill with old fashioned greed and criminal intent to rob banks or destroy business records or steal trade secrets. The tools of the trade are not Smith & Wesson, but IBM and Apple. However, in today's world of instant electronic transfer of funds, the result can be more far reaching—and harder for law enforcement to reach.

What can be done about these crimes? We believe Government and industry have a dual responsibility: industry must work to prevent such crimes, and Government must be willing and able to prosecute when crimes occur.

The legislation we introduced will expand in an appropriate but limited manner the types of criminal misconduct involving computers that will be subject to Federal jurisdiction. However, we intend that the Federal role be expanded only to those areas where there is a compelling Federal interest in the prevention and punishment of computer crimes. To that end, this bill provides additional protection against computer crimes affecting the Federal Government itself and those activities in which there is a unique Federal interest.

AMENDMENTS TO PRESENT LAW

At present, 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(1) provides for punishment of thefts by computer of national security-related information. This bill will alter that provision of law only to the extent necessary to simplify the language pertaining to those who “exceed authorized access” to a particular computer system.

The same clarification on “exceed authorized access” will be made in 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(2) in regard to trespass of financial institutions. In addition, 1030(a)(2) will be altered by changing the state of mind requirement from “knowingly” to “intentionally”. We are concerned that a “knowingly” standard when applied to computer use and computer technology, might not be sufficient to preclude liability on the part of those who inadvertently “stumble into” someone else's computer file. This is particularly true with respect to those who are authorized to use a particular computer, but subsequently exceed their authorized access by entering another's computer file. It is not difficult to envision a situation in which an authorized computer user will mistakenly enter someone else's computer file. Because the user had “knowingly” signed onto the computer in the first place, the danger exists that he might incur liability for his mistaken access to another file. The substitution of an “intentional” standard is meant to focus Federal criminal prosecutions

under this paragraph on those who evince a clear intent to enter, without authorization, computer files belong to another.

The premise of 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(2) in existing law remains the protection, for privacy purposes, of computerized information relating to a customer's relationships with a financial recordkeeper. We believe strongly that the protection offered consumer reporting agency's in the 1984 computer crime legislation must be preserved. This bill will also extend those privacy protections to information on any customer's (including corporations and small businesses) financial records.

This legislation will also clarify the present 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(3), making clear that it applies to acts of simple computer trespass against computers belonging to, or being used by or for, the Federal Government. To alleviate those concerns, this legislation will make clear that 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(3) is a trespass offense by “outsiders”. “Authorized users” of Federal computers will no longer be covered under this subsection but such misconduct is presently covered by administrative sanction and such laws as the Privacy Act, trade secrets laws, 18 U.S.C. 1361, et cetera. This should also alleviate concerns that first arose in 1984 about disclosures of Government-related information by “whistleblowers” that was stored in a computer. The intentional modification or destruction of computerized information belonging to the Government by outsiders will be covered by a different felony provision of this proposal. As with 18 U.S.C. 1030(a)(2), the state of mind requirement in this paragraph will be changed from “knowingly” to “intentionally.”

While the provision of present law relating to attempted offenses will remain unchanged, the provision relating to conspiracies (18 U.S.C. 1030(b)(2)) will be deleted. Conspiracies to commit computer crimes would be covered under the General Federal Conspiracy Statute, 18 U.S.C. 371.

NEW OFFENSES

The new paragraph—subsection 1030(a)(4)—to be created by this bill is aimed at penalizing thefts of property via computer trespass that occur as part of an intent to defraud. It will require a showing that the use of the computer or computers in question was directly related to the intended fraud, and was not merely incidental. To trigger this provision, the property obtained by the offender in wrongfully accessing a particular computer must further the intended fraud, and not be superfluous to it. The mere use of a computer, without obtaining property that furthers the fraud, is not meant to constitute an offense under this provision. This subsection is designed, in part, to help distinguish between acts of theft via computer and acts of computer trespass. In intentionally trespassing into someone else's computer files, the offender obtains at the very least information as to how to break into that computer system. If that is all he obtains, the offense should properly be treated as a simple trespass. But because the offender has obtained the small bit of information needed to get into the computer system, the danger exists that his and every other computer trespass could be treated as a theft, punishable as a felony. We do not believe this is a proper approach to this problem. There

must be a clear distinction between computer theft, punishable as a felony, and computer trespass, punishable as a misdemeanor. The element in the new subsection 1030(a)(4), requiring a showing of an intent to defraud, is meant to preserve that distinction, as is the requirement that the property wrongfully obtained via computer furthers the intended fraud.

The new subsection 1030(a)(5) is a malicious mischief provision, and is designed to provide penalties for those who intentionally damage or destroy computerized data belonging to another. Such damage may include an act intended to alter another's computer password, thereby denying him access to his own computerized information. It will be necessary, in proving this offense, that the Government demonstrate that a loss has been incurred by the victim totaling at least \$1,000 in a single year. This is necessary to prevent the bringing of felony-level malicious mischief charges against every individual who modifies another's computer data. Some modifications, while constituting “damage” in a sense, do not warrant felony level punishment, particularly when they require almost no effort or expense to repair. The \$1,000 valuation is reasonably calculated to facilitate felony punishment in cases involving more serious damage or destruction. In instances where the requisite dollar amount cannot be shown, misdemeanor-level penalties will remain available against the offender under the trespass subsection. Thus, the valuation will not exist for determining the presence or absence of Federal jurisdiction; it will serve instead to help determine whether the act constituting the offense is punishable as a felony or a misdemeanor.

Finally, in new subsection 1030(a)(6), this bill provides a misdemeanor penalty for those who through what is called pirate bulletin boards, knowingly and with an intent to defraud, traffic in computer passwords belonging to others. If those elements are present—and if the password in question would enable unauthorized access to a Government computer, or if the trafficking affects interstate or foreign commerce—this provision could be invoked.

Having worked with experts on computer crime over the past several years, we believe the legislation passed last Congress along with the bill now being considered by the Congress—combined with active efforts of industry to safeguard their property—will address the emergency of the computer criminal in our society.

Protections—both through law and technology—can and must be developed for the intangible property—information—which is the life blood of computer systems.

Unless we act now to secure the “locks” and provide the laws, computer crime will be the crime wave of the next decade.

I want to particularly commend our colleague BILL NELSON of Florida, for his tremendous help in writing and developing support for this legislation. He and the ranking Republican on our subcommittee BILL MCCOLLUM, also of Florida, have been key players over these last several months.

It is an excellent bill and I hope to have it on the floor for consideration before Memorial Day.

GRAIN QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1986

HON. COOPER EVANS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. EVANS of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, an element of increasing concern among the Nation's grain farmers is continued criticism of the quality of U.S. produced an exported grain when compared with that shipped from other nations around the world.

I am pleased, however, that there is an increasing awareness of this problem on the part of the Congress and the administration. This past week a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry held hearings looking for solutions in this matter. Subcommittee Chairman MARK ANDREWS, himself a North Dakota wheat producer, indicated at the hearing that it is his intention to advance within the Senate legislation which revise our grain standards. First adopted in 1916, this body of law has been scarcely changed and now appears to be in serious need of updating.

Before the Senate subcommittee, I proposed a series of five suggestions to help bring the Grain Standards Act of 1916 up to date. Today, I am introducing legislation, along with Congressmen BEREUTER, COATS, and DORGAN, which will incorporate these changes and I want to call the attention of my colleagues to both the need for legislation in this area and the substance of my proposal.

The bill's five major provisions may be summarized as follows:

1. DOCKAGE RECORDING

Our method of reporting dockage is in need of revision. I view it fundamentally immoral to deliberately and knowingly overstate the quality of grain on a consistent basis. However, our present system allows this as a matter of course. My bill would amend the Grain Standards Act of 1916 by adding the following language:

"In establishing standards for grain and procedures for the certification thereof the Administrator may provide for the rounding off of numbers relating to condition or quality, but such rounding shall be in a direction to understate the condition or quality of the grain."

2. CERTIFICATION REFUSAL

Foreign grain buyers have repeatedly emphasized that quality deterioration is greatest for any given grade when a shipment contains the maximum tolerances allowable under each grading factor. Loading in this manner can virtually insure that a cargo will be below grade by the time it reaches its destination. The bill therefore the impowers the Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service to refuse to certify for export a cargo, lot or subplot of grain when the Administrator has reason to believe that it will deteriorate significantly in quality enroute to a foreign destination due to a high average moisture content; a wide variation in moisture content among kernels; a high content of fines, dockage or foreign materi-

al; insect infestation; high temperatures en route to destination; or any combination of these or other factors which the Administrator believes will lead to significant deterioration of grain quality.

3. GRADE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

The bill also addresses the common complaint of foreign customers that individual sublots delivered to them do not necessarily meet the grade designation set forth on the official grading certificate accompanying the total lot. To provide buyers with increased contractual leverage to demand some form of guarantee of the quality of their individual subplot, the following statement would be added to each official grade certificate:

"The official grade designation shown on this document certifies the quality of the total lot of grain at the time it was loaded for export and does not certify the grade of sublots derived therefrom."

4. FOREIGN MATERIAL RECOMBINATION PROHIBITION

To further insure high quality in grains intended for export, the bill would prohibit the recombination with grain of any dockage or foreign material that has previously been removed from the grain when there is a possibility that such grain may be exported. Similarly, no dockage or foreign material of any origin could be added to any grain which might be exported when the result would be to reduce the grade or quality of the grain or to reduce its ability to resist spoilage.

While adoption of this provision would go a long way toward improving the quality of our nation's grain overall, it is important to note what it would *not* do. It would not prohibit treating grain for insect infestation or fungi. It would not prohibit export of dockage or foreign material removed from grain in the form of pelletized or processed livestock rations. Most importantly, it would not prohibit the blending of grain for the purpose of adjusting quality as long as the difference between the moisture contents of the grains does not exceed 4 percentage

5. BONUS PAYMENTS

The bill would provide an incentive for delivery of high quality grain in the form of bonus bushels to both producers and exporters. Negotiable certificates entitling the bearer to an in-kind payment of 4% of the total lot of grain would be awarded to producers who deliver, into either commercial channels or into Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, corn which contains less than 1% broken kernels and foreign material (BCFM). Producers who deliver corn containing less than 2% BCFM would qualify for a bonus payment equal to 2½% of the total lot volume. Similarly, for each export cargo officially inspected and found to contain less than 1% or 2% BCFM, an exporter would become eligible for a 3% or 2% bonus, respectively. Certificates would be redeemable through the Commodity Credit Corporation. No bonus would be paid on corn whose moisture content is not between 13½ and 14½%.

Discretionary authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture would allow the Secretary to compensate a producer, grain merchant, grain processor or grain exporter for any loss of value of grain held in inventory resulting from a change in the grain standards or in the Grain Standards Act.

Finally, the Secretary is authorized to compensate grain merchants or exporters or one providing services to exporters to defray

the cost of installing or modifying grain cleaning or blending equipment.

I would also like to call attention to some of the responses made by U.S. farmers to a series of articles appearing earlier this year in the Farm Journal magazine. Over 2,000 readers responded with comments which are summarized below:

Purdue University Veterinarian.—"I first became aware of the inferior quality of grain the U.S. was shipping abroad during a trip to Korea in November, 1985, to assist Korean dairymen with some of their herd health problems."

Wisconsin farmer.—"Everyone thinks that any problem to be solved has to cost a lot of money. How much would it cost to get busy and change the standard for our grain? There is no excuse for the quality of our products being less than that of some other country."

Iowa farmer.—"Tightening grain standards 'Could be the best help we farmers could get this year.'"

Wyoming wheat producer.—"I am docked severely if I try to market grain that exceeds 1% dockage. Still, we are allowing these exports to actually contain up to 9.9% dockage. We sell grain with 10% or less moisture. Again this gets to our foreign customers containing 13% moisture."

Tennessee farmer.—"Enclosed you will find a sample of the trash my local elevator was mixing with soybeans tonight off a large trailer onto a semi truck. The workers actually scooped mud off the ground and threw in with this junk before it was put on the semi. I saw all of this while waiting to unload my truck of clean soybeans from the field."

Illinois farmer.—"We all suffer from the arrogant and shortsighted policies and actions of our exporters and shippers."

North Dakota farmer.—"Canada cleans its grain before shipping while U.S. exporters add dockage, dirt, water and junk before shipping."

Illinois producer.—"With all the problems American farmers face today, to have our products adulterated by profit gouging grain exporters who ruin our reputation as reliable suppliers of quality grains. It sickens me."

New Mexico farmer/ethanol plant worker.—"In watching the trucks unload, local grain brought from local farmers is always much cleaner. Grain from elevators is much dirtier. Where does this dirt come from? I don't know but I do know we need to tighten our grain standards."

Custom wheat harvester, Colorado.—"We haul grain to inland, river and ocean ports only to see grain shipped out that only faintly resembles the grain we deliver at harvest."

Aerial pesticide applicator, Missouri.—"I have personally witnessed grain dealers and handlers dumping dirt, rocks and rotten and wet grain in with #1 clean grain coming from the farm. I say nail these crooked bastards."

North Dakota wheat producer.—"A foreign exchange student from Japan couldn't believe the nice grain that came from the fields in the area. When it is unloaded in Japan it has sand and broken glass in it."

Iowa corn grower.—"The elevator pays me for #2 corn saying there is no market for #1. Let the exporters find a more appropriate market for their junk."

Nebraska farmer.—"I'm afraid that these exporters will retaliate against the farmers if things go against their will."

California producer.—"We should give the exact amount of foreign matter in a sample, not 'up to .5%'. Also, no blending of grain to maximum amount on allowable dockage."

Colorado wheat producer.—"It's time that 'grown in the USA' once again stands for a quality product."

Idaho producer.—"Improving our grain standards "would do more to help the farmers than anything I can think of."

North Carolina farmer.—"I take pride in raising and selling good clean dry corn, wheat, and soybeans. I am subsidizing the grain dealers."

Ohio farmer.—"I have delivered #1 yellow corn to a Great Lakes terminal only to be told it would be mixed with #5 trash corn and loaded on a ship. They would not pay a premium for #1 yellow corn. They are paying a premium for early delivery of wet corn without drying charge."

Kansas producer.—"How about a class action suit on behalf of farmers to recover lost income due to delivery of dirty grain?"

Federal Grain Inspector, Iowa.—"If an elevator would buy all #2 corn and load it on a barge, they would make money. They just buy lower quality corn and blend it with #1 and #2 corn in order to make money. With no premiums for #1 corn and dockage of farmers for delivery of less than #2 corn, the farmer has no incentive to raise and deliver better than #2 corn."

Nebraska farmer.—"Most of the major exporting companies are very vocal in their opposition to changing the grain standards. After all, would you want to change the rules that helped make you rich?"

Montana rancher.—"Japanese buyers this week were looking at our grain. They told us that they have climbed ladders to look in the bins and see the high quality only to be disappointed when the grain arrives in Japan and it is full of dockage."

Montana producer.—"Maybe the way to stop the shipping of dirty wheat is to require that wheat be cleaned like it is at the Canadian terminals in Vancouver."

Pennsylvania farm couple.—"We feel that we are being unfairly taken advantage of by exporters who blend inferior products to just meet standards and sell the junk at a profit."

Missouri farm couple.—"We can fight the drought, floods, insects and so on but we cannot fight this type of scandal."

Colorado country elevator operator.—"We are in conversation with six brokers representing six different countries who desire to buy wheat from the local elevators, pay a premium for it, monitor its shipment through loading aboard ship to get quality wheat for milling and feed purposes."

Louisiana farmer.—"I guess my efforts are wasted since my clean product is being blended to a final grade which is barely legal to sell."

Virginia farmer.—"The time has come to outlaw the adding of foreign material to grain and the blending of wet and dry grain beyond a certain moisture range."

Washington wheat producer.—"There should not be allowed any water added to the grain."

FIFTY-YEAR AWARD PRESENTED TO MORRY LEIBMAN

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, recently my dear friend, Morry Leibman, was honored by the American Bar Association on two separate occasions. First, on February 8 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Baltimore at a midyear meeting of the ABA, he became the recipient of the "Fifty-Year Award," in honor of his distinguished 50-year career in the legal profession. Ten days later, on February 18, Morry was the guest of honor at a 75th birthday breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, DC, an extraordinary event where he was honored by such notables as Justice Lewis Powell, Adm. William C. Mott, William J. Casey, Attorney General Edward Meese, Judge William Webster, and many others.

I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Morry Leibman on these two well-deserved tributes, and I am pleased to include the following two articles regarding these events from the ABA newsletter *Law and National Security Intelligence Report*, March 1986:

FELLOWS ANNUAL AWARD PRESENTED TO LEIBMAN

Once a year The Fellows of the American Bar Foundation come together to honor a member of their profession by presenting a "Fifty-Year Award." The ceremony this year took place on February 8 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Baltimore during the mid-year meeting of the ABA. The recipient—no one was greatly surprised—was Morry Leibman, former chairman of the Bar Association's Standing Committee on Law and National Security.

The by-laws of The Fellows stipulate the presentation annually of the award to the lawyer who "... has been engaged in the active practice of the law for a period of more than 50 years, during all of which time he has manifested adherence to the highest principles and traditions of the legal profession and of service to the public in the community in which he lives."

On behalf of the Fellows, Newton N. Minow, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, paid his law partner the following tribute:

"As I look forward, it seems only appropriate that on his seventy-fifth birthday, February 8, 1986, Morry should receive the richly deserved Fifty-Year Award from The Fellows of the American Bar Foundation. Morry gives unstintingly of himself to the law, to his fellow lawyers, and to the search for justice. His constant devotion to freedom, to equality, to the democratic process, and to the United States of America spans five decades of service to the law. And as Browning wrote, we pray "the best is yet to be." . . .

"As we salute Morry, we wish our profession could have fifty more Morrys and also fifty more years of Morry's devoted service to the ideals of the law."

Responding to this and other tributes, Morry—not about to retire after 50 years—made the following statement of rededication:

"The journey to this platform began exactly 29 years and 8 days ago, on February

16, 1957, when I was the guest of Lewis Powell and Bill Mott at the first annual meeting of The Fellows in Chicago. Powell and Mott urged the participation of The Fellows in the world struggle for liberty and the protection against threats to our free society. To me, that was the beginning of the study of law and national security. My journey continued because of the help of many leaders of the bar. The presidents of the association, beginning with Whitney North Seymour, were most supportive.

"The reality of tonight is that I am here as a symbol of the grace and generosity and guidance of an honorable profession that is dedicated to the preservation of the miracle of the ages—a society of free men and women living under the rule of law.

"I can only equate your award with the highest national civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The two are much alike. You stress the highest principles and traditions of the law and service to the community. The president emphasizes civic and humanitarian duties to make America a just society within and a strong and secure nation without. Thus, we truly honor this glorious experiment of a society of law created by free men and women.

"Among many interruptions in my journey was the published debate with William Sloane Coffin on civil disobedience in 1972. I reminded him of the words of my dear departed friend and teacher, Father John Courtney Murray, about 20 years ago. "Today, the barbarian is the man who makes open and explicit the rejection of the traditional role of reason and logic in human affairs. The barbarian need not appear in bear skins with a club in hand. He may wear a Brooks Bros. suit and carry a ballpoint pen. The work of the barbarian is to undermine rational standards of judgment."

"He forgot to include Saville Row clothes for Gorbachev. Imagine Father Murray predicting Farrakhan 20 years ago. The struggle for men's and women's minds continues. Western civilization from Mt. Sinai and Galilee and Runnymede and Valley Forge is still an issue at Geneva. It is now called public diplomacy.

"We have a special responsibility in this debate. Our journey to preserve our noble cause continues to demand eternal vigilance. Sidney Hook recently urged that we strengthen and reinforce the understanding of the ethos of American political institutions, and upgrade the quality of our civic education. This should be done in conjunction with the preparations for the bicentennial of our Constitution.

"So tonight is merely a pause and a moment of renewal and rededication: a time to expand our work in public education. We have the responsibility to make real what were only dreams until 1776.

"And who will lead the continuing journey? If not us, who? If not now, when?"

MORRY LEIBMAN HONORED BY FRIENDS ON 75th BIRTHDAY

On February 18, almost 300 friends and acquaintances of Morry Leibman came together for an 8 a.m. breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., to pay tribute to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The breakfast was under the joint sponsorship of the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Freedoms Foundation, and the National Strategy Information Center. Among the notables present were William J. Casey, di-

rector of Central Intelligence; Justice Lewis Powell; Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh; General Richard Stilwell; Attorney General Edwin Meese, former national security adviser Robert "Bud" McFarlane; Alexander Haig, former secretary of state; Judge William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and many others.

Justice Powell, speaking on behalf of the Standing Committee at this extraordinary birthday breakfast, related some of the 35 years of history that accounted for the benign and unifying influence that Morry Leibman had exerted on all sectors of the community concerned with problems of national security and defense. Justice Powell had been the author of the resolution adopted by the ABA House of Delegates in February 1961 that authorized the establishment of the committee's predecessor organization, the Special Committee on Education in the Contrast Between Liberty Under Law and Communism. He said that he had been motivated to propose the resolution creating the committee "as a result of observations on a visit to the Soviet Union with a small committee representing the ABA." The committee members returned to the United States deeply depressed by the oppressive atmosphere they found in Moscow—and Justice Powell's resolution creating the committee was a product of that depression.

Justice Powell spoke at length about the many positions of public trust that Morry Leibman had occupied during a long and active life. Apart from serving on several presidential commissions, he noted that Leibman had served on the boards of a number of organizations including the National Strategy Information Center, the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Freedoms Foundation. He also served as chairman of the Standing Committee from 1962 to 1967 and from 1975 to 1982.

In concluding his remarks, Justice Powell mentioned "the two greatest honors bestowed on Morry: the Medal of Freedom by President Reagan and the willingness of Mary to marry him."

Among other speakers who paid tribute to Morry were Admiral William C. Mott, vice president of the National Strategy Information Center; Amos Jordan, president, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Daniel McMichael of the Scaife Family Charitable Trusts; Robert Miller, president of Freedoms Foundation; and John Norton Moore, chairman of the Standing Committee on Law and National Security, who served as moderator. Mr. Moore also spoke about the continuing dangers that confront the free world and which demand the existence of organizations such as the Standing Committee.

Morry Leibman accepted the many tributes that had been addressed to him with characteristic modesty giving much or most of the credit to others—but it was obvious that he was deeply touched with the display of affection which had been accorded him.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER FIGHTS TO REGAIN REPUTATION AS "HARVARD OF THE WEST"

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, the University of Denver is a 121-year-old private liberal arts college in Denver, CO. Two years ago, it was threatened by declining enrollment, a deficit that reached \$12.3 million at its peak, and a diminished reputation for the quality of its educational offerings.

The university will end its current fiscal year with a surplus of \$100,000, stabilized student enrollment, a 5-percent raise—the first since 1984—for its faculty, and an optimistic attitude about the future.

Many credit the return of DU, as it is known, to the tireless efforts of Chancellor Dwight Smith. Under his guidance, the once faltering University of Denver has begun on the long road to reclaim its place as one of the preeminent private colleges in the new West.

THE ROAD BACK—DU IS EXPERIENCING SOME RECOVERY AFTER YEARS OF POOR HEALTH

(By James G. Wright)

The prognosis is good for the University of Denver. In medical terms, the university is in serious but stable condition after a 2-year stay in intensive care.

The 121-year-old private liberal arts school hasn't fully recovered.

DU has cut its budget, erased its \$12.3 million deficit and slowed enrollment decline, but whether the surgery has affected the school's quality is open to debate.

The university will end the current fiscal year in June with a \$100,000 surplus—if all goes as planned—and expects to repeat the surplus next year after eliminating about \$1 million from its current \$65 million spending level.

The university hasn't identified all areas to be cut. A slowdown in computer purchases and elimination of several vacant faculty and staff positions will account for most of it. No layoffs are expected.

At the same time, an 8.5%—or \$642—annual tuition increase will finance an average 5% raise for faculty members, the first significant increase since 1984.

The university expects an enrollment of about 6,800 next year, about 300 lower than the current level. It is expected to be the smallest enrollment before a general upturn.

The bottom line is a balanced budget, and that means the university is on the way back, said DU Chancellor Dwight Smith.

"I'm not sanguine about it, but I'm optimistic," Smith told the *Rocky Mountain News*. "It's been a tough 2 years, but we are moving upward. We've turned the corner but we still have to be careful. There is no cushion."

Smith, who became chancellor in 1984, inherited a failing university. Under his direction, the school sold more than \$15 million in real estate to cover its deficit, slashed operating budgets by more than \$8 million, closed a half-dozen academic units, and cut 300 faculty and staff positions.

While addressing immediate financial woes, Smith drastically revamped the university's educational programs and adminis-

trative structure in an effort to save money and improve quality.

DU officials say their school has emerged a stronger, better-run institution, offering a better education than ever before. That point is a matter of debate.

Jack Gourman, a California State University-Northridge professor who ranks colleges and universities by their academic quality, in 1983 listed DU as the best university in Colorado and one of the top two in the Rocky Mountain region.

Gourman's 1985 list has DU fourth in the state behind the University of Colorado at Boulder, the Air Force Academy and Colorado School of Mines.

"They just can't maintain that (level of quality) any longer. They've fallen out of the top completely," Gourman told the *Rocky Mountain News*. "If they can't mobilize some finances and bring in some new faculty soon, they'll be in danger of becoming a second-class institution."

While insisting they've kept high standards, DU administrators agree faculty pay, 20% below the average of peer institutions, is a trouble spot.

"You can see that a 5% raise won't solve that, but it'll help a little," said Allan Pfinister, DU vice chancellor for academic affairs. Pfinister noted that, while pay is low, faculty turnover hasn't increased since the reorganization.

The reorganization which stressed a new core of courses that all DU students should take—regardless of their major field of study, has the potential of putting DU back on the map as a leader in liberal arts education, Pfinister said.

The word 'potential' often is used by academics who rate DU's ability to regain the reputation it once had as "the Harvard of the West."

Clark Kerr, former director of the U.S. Commission on Education and an expert on American higher education, says DU has the potential to be one of a dozen private colleges and universities that will come through lean budget years in the 1980s and emerge stronger than before.

Kerr's evaluation is based on geography and DU's ability to meet its financial challenges. Colorado's Front Range is the most popular destination for students who attend college away from their native states, and DU is well positioned to accept them, Kerr notes.

The popularity of liberal arts education is on the rise, and DU will benefit from that trend, Kerr said. DU's effort to clean its own house contributes to the assessment, Kerr said.

"I'm also very much impressed with what Dwight Smith has done in getting the university reorganized," Kerr said. "My impression is that the university is back again to what it once was, and it'll get even better when word of that gets around."

Smith's work is not over. DU faces long-range problems that will put the school back in red ink if not properly addressed.

"We're not comfortable yet, but at least we're at the point where we can meet the challenge," said Elizabeth Williams, vice chancellor for business and finance. "We can plan the future now rather than just react to the crisis as it comes along."

Enrollment, donations from alumni and funding from non-tuition sources must increase over the long term, Williams said.

Student enrollment is important to DU, which gets most of its budget from tuition checks. Because of the bust of the "baby boom," and ineffective recruiting methods,

DU enrollment has dropped by more than 2,000 since a peak in 1981. The school hopes to reverse the trend by discarding recruiting methods—which Smith described as “amounting to mailing letters to everyone in the phone book”—in favor of a traditional pitch directed to high school standouts.

DU is also trying to keep more of the students it attracts to campus. Traditionally, 45% of all DU students dropped out between their freshman and senior years, a much higher rate than at comparable schools.

“We had absolutely no coherent look at the undergraduate experience when, ironically, that’s our main source of income,” Smith said. Increased attention to counseling, better student-faculty relationships, and more attention to the quality of student life has been ordered and is apparently working. Fewer than 6% of DU’s 1985 freshman class dropped out at midyear. The class usually drops by 25% at the same point.

Student leaders say the extra attention is paying off.

“Student morale is the highest it’s been since I’ve gone to school here,” said Collin Sasaki, a junior and president of DU’s undergraduate students. “Campus is being put back together, and we feel that a real university again. We feel the quality of the university is high, and we’re getting our money’s worth.”

The university is devoting more time and money to putting the bite on students who have stuck with it through graduation.

Prior to 1983, about 9% of DU’s 60,000 living graduates gave money to their school. Comparable schools get checks from about a third of their grads.

DU now gets money from about 19% of its alumni and hopes to increase it to 30% within 4 years.

“Our participation is really pretty bad compared to comparable institutions,” said Terry Gibson, DU vice chancellor for institutional advancement. “People don’t donate money unless you ask them, and for some reason, we have not had a tradition of asking.”

One loyal DU alum was donating just \$122 each year to his school but, after a short visit with a DU official, increased his share to \$10,000 annually, Gibson noted.

DU will make a financial plea to a third of its alumni this year and will ask those who gave in the past to pony up a larger check this year.

The strategy is starting to work, Gibson said. DU received just \$2.8 million in donations last year. A combination of new donations, a \$4 million, 2-year personal commitment by the 28 DU trustees and \$800,000 in pledges will bring in \$4.8 million before June.

“If everyone covers their pledges before June 30, we’ll get to \$4.8 million,” Gibson said. “We’re not there yet, but we’re 75% ahead of where we were last year, and that’s . . . an accomplishment.”

DU also wants to bring in more ready cash by attracting more outside research grants and new business ventures such as renting unused dormitories as motel space for conferences.

DU has even changed the way it manages its relatively small \$28 million endowment. The money was handled by a group of Denver banks but now is part of The Common Fund, a joint investment pool that specializes in investments for private non-profit colleges such as DU, and returning a better profit than commercial money managers.

“What has happened to us is unprecedented in higher education,” Smith said of the

university’s financial troubles. “There have been times in the past 2 years when I wasn’t sure of our own survival, but I think those times are passed.”

ANGOLA AND UNITED STATES INTERESTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Foreign Affairs Newsletter for April 1986 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ANGOLA AND UNITED STATES INTERESTS

The next key test of the Administration’s policy to provide military aid to resistance movements fighting pro-Communist governments will come in Angola, where the President is apparently seeking to provide covert assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The plan is controversial.

U.S. concerns about Angola date from 1975, when the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) established a government in what has been a Portuguese colony. In an effort to counter Soviet influence in Angola, the U.S. and South Africa provided covert assistance at the time to two other nationalist groups. U.S. involvement in this open-ended African war led an increasingly uneasy Congress to pass the Clark Amendment, a 1976 law prohibiting U.S. assistance to military and paramilitary groups in Angola.

Last year, Congress repealed the Clark Amendment, and debate over U.S. policy has intensified since then. Numerous plans to provide assistance to the UNITA rebels have been discussed. Initially the Administration opposed these proposals, but as the Administration increasingly emphasizes aid to anti-communist movements, plans to provide UNITA with up to \$15 million in covert assistance this year have apparently gone forward.

I have serious reservations about the proposal to aid UNITA. First, I do not believe that UNITA and its leader Jonas Savimbi are suitable allies for the U.S. in southern Africa. Despite his claims to be a pro-Western freedom fighter, Savimbi’s true commitment to democracy is unknown. UNITA is not organized along democratic lines; Savimbi alone controls decision-making power over all UNITA activities. My impression is that Savimbi is an opportunist who as shifted his ideology to suit the views of possible patrons—at various times the Soviets, Chinese, South Africans and now the U.S.

UNITA’s record in Angola does not make it any more worthy of U.S. support. Savimbi does seem to have the support of his people, the Ovimbundu, which represent about one-third of Angola’s population. Beyond that tribe, Savimbi’s influence is minimal. His forces have been responsible for terrorist attacks against civilians, and they have sabotaged much of the Angolan economy, including oil installations operated by U.S. firms, and the agricultural sector, which at one time generated significant export income. The long war with UNITA has shattered the Angolan economy, and UNITA’s activities have forced Angola to spend 75 percent of its national budget on the military.

Furthermore, UNITA lacks regional support. UNITA is almost totally dependent

upon South Africa for weapons and supplies, and South African forces frequently conduct operations alongside UNITA troops or on their behalf. The Organization of African Unity and nearly all black African states see UNITA as a tool of South African policy. They have repeatedly condemned Savimbi’s ties to Pretoria.

My second reservation is that a policy of supporting UNITA will not serve U.S. strategic and political interests. Recent history suggests that such aid will not produce the withdrawal of Cuban troops and Soviet advisors from Angolan soil; rather, it will make Angola more dependent on the Soviet Bloc. Based on my review of intelligence, I do not believe that U.S. aid to UNITA, even at levels far larger than what is contemplated, will change the military equation on the ground. U.S. assistance is only likely to prolong and escalate the violence in Angola, and further delay stability and economic development in this troubled country.

Support for UNITA will also damage U.S. credibility as an honest broker in southern Africa. In the eyes of black Africans, apartheid and South African control of Namibia—not Soviet-sponsored communism or marxism—are the primary causes of instability in the region. There already exists a widespread belief in southern Africa that the U.S. tacitly supports South African policies. Aid to Savimbi will only reinforce this harmful impression, and encourage those opposing South Africa to turn elsewhere, most likely to the Soviet Union, for assistance.

My third reservation about any proposal to aid UNITA is that it will undermine recent advances for U.S. policy in southern Africa. Angola has shown some moderation in the diplomatic sphere. In the difficult negotiations over Namibian independence, Angola has offered to reduce by two-thirds the number of Cuban troops on its soil in exchange for South African withdrawal from Namibia. U.S. support for UNITA will undercut efforts to resolve the complicated Namibia problem. It will encourage South African intransigence and reduce Angola’s willingness to negotiate on the basis of U.S. proposals.

Until recently, the U.S. had also sought to improve relations with the very government that UNITA is seeking to overthrow. Angola has welcomed U.S. investment, has sought diplomatic relations with the U.S., and has become the third-largest trading partner of the U.S. in sub-Saharan Africa. Two way trade totals more than \$1 billion annually, and U.S. investment in Angola exceeds \$500 million. Already a reliable source of non-OPEC oil, Angola has indicated its hope for expanded economic relations with the U.S., seeking in particular technical assistance to exploit its vast mineral resources and agricultural potential.

Recent U.S. policy has fostered some political and economic openings in Angola and bolstered our reputation as an honest broker in the entire region. Given Angola’s desire for increased cooperation with the West, continuation of this policy could achieve further success. In contrast, aid to UNITA will jeopardize several key U.S. interests in Africa. Abandoning a moderate and effective policy in Angola would be unwise under any circumstances. It is particularly ill-advised when the alternative under consideration appears to have little chance of success.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, while military action is a last resort, it remains an effective component of a meaningful policy against terrorism. Such a long-range policy must also include options such as the bounty. The containment of terrorism will require a broader and more comprehensive approach. The recent attack against Libya was justified, but we cannot assume this is the last we will hear from Libyan-backed terrorists.

The mindless murder of Peter Kilburn and two British subjects, the assaults against our diplomats in Peru and Sudan, and other recent actions against Americans in Europe tell us that terrorism goes beyond regional borders and national political alignments. The problem is one which runs deep in the religious and cultural heritage of parts of the world and one which we cannot expect to be resolved solely by short-term military action alone.

I hope the creation of this Commission will lead to a coordinated policy by which we act, not just react, against the terrorists. The United States can do more than just get tough. We can get smart. The international bounty is one way to use our resources to induce the cooperation of peoples throughout the world. Terrorism is not new. We have addressed it effectively in the past. We can do it again today.

Today I am introducing legislation to create a nonpartisan Presidential commission to conduct an ongoing evaluation of international terrorism, monitor the activities of various agencies with jurisdiction over terrorism, and recommend specific steps the United States and its allies can take to combat its spread.

This legislation will include specific authority for the Commission to offer international bounties for the successful capture and prosecution of known terrorists under the laws of the nations against which the terrorist acts were committed.

In 1979 the United States learned first hand the difficulty of a great power effectively responding to a handful of terrorists, especially when their actions are condoned by an unfriendly government. At that time I proposed the international bounty as a measured retaliation against persons known to be responsible for terrorist acts. In 1983 I discussed the bounty concept with Secretary Weinberger at length. I am pleased that it now has been incorporated in legislation passed by this House and pending in the other body. The Commission I have proposed would establish the mechanism by which this concept is implemented and through which our Government's efforts against terrorism may be sharpened and focused.

H.R. —

A bill to provide for the establishment of a Presidential commission to conduct an ongoing evaluation of international terrorism, monitor the activities of the Federal agencies relating to international terrorism, and recommend specific steps the United States and its allies can take to combat the spread of international terrorism, and for other purposes

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

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL
COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM.

The President shall establish a commission on international terrorism to be known as the "Presidential Commission on International Terrorism" (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 2. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall be responsible for—

(1) conducting an ongoing evaluation of international terrorism;

(2) monitoring the activities of the Federal agencies relating to international terrorism; and

(3) periodically recommending specific steps which the United States and its allies can take to combat the spread of international terrorism.

SEC. 3. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.

The President shall appoint as members of the Commission—

(1) the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) one Member from the House of Representatives, nominated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one Member of the Senate, nominated by the President Pro-tempore of the Senate; and

(3) such other members (on a nonpartisan basis) as the President deems appropriate from Government, academia, and private enterprise, except that such members shall include representatives of commercial airlines, airline pilots associations and other professional organizations whose membership is directly affected by terrorist threats around the world.

SEC. 4. BOUNTY ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISTS.

Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking out "may pay a reward" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall pay a reward"; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking out "\$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$50,000,000".

ANTI-AMERICAN FARM POLICY

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I stand here in utter outrage. I have learned that at a time when our dairy industry is on its knees because of surplus milk production; when farm bankruptcies have become a common day oc-

currence; when in Texas alone, farm foreclosures are running at 200 per week, I am outraged that our Government is allowing foreign dairy investors to start up operations on our soil. Not only are we allowing this new foreign investment in an industry wrought with a serious surplus, our Government is actually encouraging these investments using tax breaks and U.S. subsidies.

What kind of insane farm policy is this? It is certainly no secret that we are suffering an overproduction problem in every segment of the agriculture industry. For years we have tried to address surplus dairy production through various supply management programs which have been, in large part, producer financed. In 1984, we implemented the dairy diversion program which reduced milk production by 8 billion pounds at a savings of \$1 billion to American taxpayers. Most recently, we have announced the dairy termination-wholeherd buyout program. This program will remove 12.28 billion pounds of milk over the next 18 months and it requires participants to stay out of the dairy business for 5 years.

Our dairy farmers are clearly doing their part to save the domestic dairy industry and reduce the surplus. It is not an easy decision to throw in the towel, to smother the dream of success. But American dairy producers have joined together in a real effort to deal with the domestic surplus we face in the dairy industry.

And how do administration officials reward them? With the same callousness and insensitivity that was prevalent throughout the entire farm bill debate last year. Officials argued then and now that we cannot afford to help the farmers. Indeed, they say, letting more farmers fail will help solve this chronic overproduction problem. Yet at the same time, our Government is actually giving federal financial encouragement to foreign dairy investors to open up new milk production within our own borders.

An Irish investment firm, Masstock International, has recently announced that they will invest \$35 million in new milk production and processing facilities in the State of Georgia. Their plans are to begin this year with a 1,000-cow operation and expand it to 20,000 cows in the next few years.

What makes matters worse is that Masstock has received \$4.5 million in low-interest, tax-exempt industrial development bonds to finance their new dairy operation. This one operation, alone, will offset a significant portion of the reduction achieved by the dairy termination program.

Mr. Speaker, I join American dairymen in their intense feeling of betrayal by our administration officials. Many dairy producers have taken severe pay cuts. They have scaled down, and even eliminated operations. They have swallowed their pride—only to have this bureaucratic knife thrust into the heart of their dairy operations. I share their sense of betrayal, and I intend to do all that I can to bring some common sense back to our national agriculture policy and to stop these foreign investments.

I have cosponsored two bills to address this serious situation. H.R. 4520, which would eliminate the Federal tax-exempt status of any IDB used to finance the purchase, construc-

tion, or improvement of farm property by foreign investors, and H.R. 4519, which would prohibit foreigners from receiving any benefits under USDA crop insurance, FmHA loans, and other price support or Commodity Credit Corporation Program.

Clearly, in a time surplus production and towering Federal deficits, we ought not to be paying family farmers to leave the dairy business through the buyout program and at the same time pay foreign corporations to get into the dairy industry through tax breaks and Federal subsidies. This is an insane and anti-American farm policy. It is a slap in our dairy farmers' face and it must be stopped.

I, for one, refuse to stand by and witness the continued demise of America's family farms while this administration allows, no encourages, foreign investors to put our farmers out of business. This insanity must stop. Let us begin the process here and now.

DEFENSE ACQUISITION POLICY STUDIES

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, two very important studies with respect to defense acquisition policy will be released soon—one by the President's Commission on Defense Management headed by David Packard, and the other by the Professional Services Council, which represents thousands of professional and technical services firms across the United States.

Both will suggest alternatives for Congress to consider in an effort to improve defense acquisition policy, and both will focus on the importance of quality considerations in the procurement process.

Mr. Speaker, many of our Nation's defense suppliers are small businesses. Efforts to effectively improve the procurement process will benefit not only those small businesses, but the country's defense capability as a whole.

On April 21, 1986, the Washington Business Journal published a column by Gary H. Anthes which comments on this subject, and I submit it for consideration by my colleagues:

[From the Washington Business Journal, Apr. 21, 1986]

DEFENSE PROCUREMENT—ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO BACK

(By Gary H. Anthes)

At least once a week, or so it seems, the Washington Post runs a Herblock cartoon on its editorial page showing Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger wearing a toilet seat around his neck. Attached is a \$640 price tag. Whenever this appears, one can imagine the folks at the Pentagon angrily dashing off more internal memos intended to tighten up procurement procedures (and press leaks, too).

One result is that the machinery of procurement now grinds much more slowly, says Virginia Littlejohn. She heads up the Professional Services Council (PSC), whose membership includes six trade associations and several thousand individual firms, many of whom are defense contractors. In 1982, she says, the Defense Advanced Research

Projects Agency (DARPA) took an average of 90 days to complete a procurement cycle, from initiation of the request for proposal to final contract award. Now, DARPA takes 250 days.

David Packard, chairman of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, explains: "Congressional efforts to legislate better management have merely added to red tape and created new layers of bureaucracy, which meddle in program management. The result is that when everyone is in charge, no one is in charge."

"Fear of criticism is causing (procurement personnel) to act unwisely," said Earle C. Williams, president of BDM International, Inc., in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy. "People are buying data they don't need because someone might criticize them for not doing it. Auditors are questioning costs, not because sound judgment requires it, but because if they don't, they might be criticized. It's no wonder that program managers and contracting officers are no longer able to keep things moving," he said.

Williams, whose McLean-based company derives 85 percent of its revenue from the Defense Department, points out another unfortunate byproduct of increased press and Congressional scrutiny: Too often, when procuring sophisticated professional services, contracting managers take the easy and safe course of choosing low cost at the expense of high quality. A lowest-cost-criterion is reasonable if you're procuring widgets or toilet seats, but not if you're looking for complex technical services, he says. "If you were looking for open-heart surgery, would you go with the low-cost bidder?" he asks. "Less competent people come cheaper, and two \$30,000 physicists are not the equivalent of one \$60,000 physicist" if you're trying to put together a complex computer or weapons system.

Williams, past president of the PSC, says procurement officers should give more weight to the advice of technical experts in the government—usually the intended users of the system or service to be provided. A draft report by the PSC suggests an alternative procurement system that the procuring agency, at its option, could elect to use instead of existing procedures. There are nine elements of the proposed system aimed at elevating the importance of quality considerations and ensuring that proposed costs are appropriate and realistic.

It's encouraging to note that the Packard commission, judging from interim reports, and the PSC, as indicated by its draft recommendations, are coming up with some thoughtful, constructive and workable proposals for improving the procurement process without further encumbering it with red tape. PSC's report is due out next month, Packard's final report in June. They will be widely read and are likely to be generally applauded. The question is, will anything change?

TAX CREDIT FOR CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will encourage employers to provide onsite day

care for their employees. The "Onsite Day Care Tax Credit Act of 1986" provides tax credits for dependent care expenses to employers who provide onsite day care. Additional credits are included for employers who provide day care at no cost or reduced cost for low-income employees.

There is an extreme shortage of affordable day care now, and every indication is that this shortage is going to increase. By 1990, one in four young children will live in a single-parent household. The number of children living in poverty will increase to nearly 6 million in the same time period. In order for parents to have adequate work opportunities to provide for their families, affordable day care must be available.

Not only does onsite day care benefit the employee. Several studies show that the availability of employer-sponsored child care reduces turnover, improves employee morale, and decreases absenteeism. Also, the child benefits by having a safe and secure environment in which to grow.

The "Onsite Day Care Tax Credit Act" provides the motivation for employers to become involved in providing day care services.

This legislation allows employers to receive tax deductions for qualified dependent day care expenses for the first and second years of operation to encourage employers to invest the initial capital necessary for starting a day care facility.

Additionally, to encourage the employment of qualified day care personnel, during the third and fourth years of operation, employers will continue to receive credits for salaries paid to day care personnel.

Finally, because many businesses are not large enough to take complete responsibility for a day care center, small businesses will be able to form partnerships to provide the benefits of day care services to their employees, and receive the benefit from the tax credit.

This legislation addresses the critical national problem of affordable, safe day care. I urge my colleagues to give it their full support.

H.R. 4720

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against tax for employers who provide onsite dependent care assistance for dependents of their employees

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Onsite Day Care Tax Credit Act of 1986".

SEC. 2. ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT FOR EMPLOYER EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN ONSITE DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to business related credits) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 42. CERTAIN EMPLOYER ONSITE DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—The amount of the credit determined under this section for any taxable year shall be equal to the sum of—

"(1) 18 percent of the taxpayer's qualified 1st-year dependent care expenses for such taxable year,

"(2) 10 percent of the taxpayer's qualified 2nd-year dependent care expenses for such taxable year, and

"(3) 10 percent of the taxpayer's qualified 3rd- or 4th-year dependent care expenses for such taxable year.

"(b) INCREASED CREDIT WHERE COST REDUCTIONS PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOMES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of expenses paid or incurred with respect to a facility during a period when a qualified cost reduction program is in effect with respect to such facility, subsection (a) shall be applied—

"(A) by substituting '25 percent' for '18 percent' in paragraph (1) of subsection (a), and

"(B) by substituting '13 percent' for '10 percent' in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a).

"(2) QUALIFIED COST REDUCTION PROGRAM.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a qualified cost reduction program is in effect with respect to a facility if employees with low or moderate incomes are provided dependent care assistance at such facility at no cost to the employee or at a cost substantially less than the cost of such assistance to other employees.

"(c) QUALIFIED DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) QUALIFIED 1ST-YEAR DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.—The term 'qualified 1st-year dependent care expenses' means, with respect to any dependent care facility, the qualified dependent care expenses paid or incurred by an employer during the 1-year period beginning with the date on which such facility is first placed in service.

"(2) QUALIFIED 2ND-YEAR DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.—The term 'qualified 2nd-year dependent care expenses' means, with respect to any dependent care facility, the qualified dependent care expenses paid or incurred by an employer during the 1-year period following the period referred to in paragraph (1).

"(3) QUALIFIED 3RD- OR 4TH-YEAR DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES.—The term 'qualified 3rd- or 4th-year dependent care expenses' means, with respect to any dependent care facility, the amount paid or incurred by an employer—

"(A) for wages for individuals performing dependent care services at such facility, and

"(B) during the 2-year period following the period referred to in paragraph (2).

"(d) QUALIFIED DEPENDENT CARE.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified dependent care expenses' means any amount paid or incurred by an employer to provide dependent care assistance to dependents of employees of the employer—

"(A) at a facility located at, or adjacent to, the premises where such employees are employed, and

"(B) under a program which meets the requirements of—

"(i) any Federal, State, or local law relating to such facility, and

"(ii) paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 129(d) (relating to discrimination and eligibility requirements for dependent care assistance programs).

"(2) DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE.—The term 'dependent care assistance' has the meaning given such term by section 129(e)(1).

"(3) JOINTLY OPERATED FACILITIES.—If 2 or more employers jointly operate a facility—

"(A) such facility shall be treated as meeting the requirements of paragraph (1)(A) with respect to each of such employers, and

"(B) each of such employers shall be treated as paying such employer's proportionate share of the amounts paid or incurred in connection with the operation of such facility.

"(4) PAYMENTS TO RELATE INDIVIDUALS.—No amount paid or incurred during the taxable year of the employer shall be taken into account under subsection (a) if such amount is paid or incurred to an individual—

"(A) with respect to whom a deduction is allowable under section 151(e) (relating to personal exemptions for dependents) to any employee of such employer for the taxable year of such employee ending with or within such taxable year of the employer, or

"(B) who is a child (within the meaning of section 151(e)(3)) of any employee and who is under the age of 19 at the close of the taxable year of the employee ending with or within such taxable year of the employer.

"(e) WAGES.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'wages' has the meaning given such term by subsection (b) of section 3306 (determined without regard to any dollar limitation contained in such section).

"(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS.—If an employer contracts with another person to provide dependent care assistance at any dependent care facility, the term 'wages' shall include that portion of any amount paid or incurred by the employer with respect to such contract which is properly allocable to wages paid or incurred by such person to provide such assistance.

"(f) TERMINATION.—This section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, and before January 1997."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 38(b) of such Code (defining current year business year credit) is amended—

(A) by striking "plus" at the end of paragraph (3),

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting "plus", and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) the dependent care assistance credit determined under section 42(a)."

(2) The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 42. Certain employer on-site dependent care expenses."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

NATURAL GAS DEREGULATION: GOOD FOR CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, we should immediately deregulate natural gas because a free market is the best guarantor of a secure and plentiful supply of energy to consumers and business. Natural gas deregulation would benefit consumers by reducing the price and increasing the supply of an important energy source. It would benefit oil and gas producers

by giving them new incentive to sell "old" natural gas.

We should also alter the 1978 Fuel Use Act which prohibited large gas users from installing new gas boilers. This regulation is a leftover from Jimmy Carter's "we're running out of resources" philosophy and was ostensibly a conservation issue. Relaxing these standards, however, would permit greater use of natural gas in utilities and industries, thereby relieving the acid rain problem and saving consumers much money.

I commend the following testimony to my colleagues as the sort of commonsense approach that would give consumers the full benefit of the recent drop in oil and gas prices.

TESTIMONY OF JEROME R. ELLIG, STAFF ECONOMIST, CITIZENS FOR A SOUND ECONOMY, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY REGULATION AND CONSERVATION, APRIL 14, 1986

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to share Citizens for a Sound Economy's (CSE) views on natural gas deregulation.

My name is Jerome Ellig. I am staff economist at Citizens for a Sound Economy. Now in its second year of operations, CSE is a 250,000-member grassroots citizens organization dedicated to returning economic decisionmaking to individuals. We take a keen interest in natural gas deregulation because we believe that a free market, unhampered by government-mandated price controls and other forms of interference, is the best guardian of consumer welfare.

CSE agrees with the general approach embodied in the three pieces of legislation under consideration today. Rather than discuss each bill separately, I'd like to elaborate CSE's position on several topics relevant to the natural gas deregulation issue.

Price controls on natural gas do not and never did benefit consumers. At best, they benefitted some special interest in the short run at the expense of all consumers in the long run. Those of us in the Midwest and Northeast who shivered through the winter of 1976 because of a government-created natural gas shortage suffered so that other interstate users could obtain what little gas was available at the below-market price. Today, a half-controlled, half-free market prevents all consumers from sharing the benefits of lower prices.

Because "new" natural gas is not subject to price controls but "old" gas is, cheap gas remains in the ground while producers sell newer, more expensive gas in an uncontrolled market. According to the Office of Technology Assessment, a total of between 19 and 38 trillion cubic feet of lower-priced natural gas will be kept off the market by current policies. The Department of Energy estimates that figure at 8.4 to 11.1 trillion cubic feet. ARCO estimates 38 trillion cubic feet, and Shell Oil Co. estimates a maximum of 52 trillion. Whatever the exact number, the result is clear. Wellhead price controls and "rolled-in pricing" have combined to induce producers to "invest real resources worth as much as \$8-11 per thousand cubic foot (MCF) in producing gas that has a market value of only about \$2.50," according to a study published by the American Enterprise Institute.

Proponents of continued regulation predict that gas prices will rise rapidly upon deregulation. Similar predictions have been

made in the past, and they have always been wrong. Oil price controls, for example, were ended in 1981. In the ensuing two years, crude oil prices fell by 18 percent; gasoline prices fell by almost ten percent.

Between 1973 and 1984, federal regulation of natural gas prices was accompanied by a 15 percent average annual increase in residential gas prices. New gas, comprising about half of the U.S. supply, was deregulated on January 1, 1985. In the ensuing 12 months, residential gas prices increased by less than one-half of one percent—and actually declined in 14 major cities. The average wellhead price of natural gas has fallen from \$2.81 per thousand cubic feet (MCF) to \$2.52 per MCF. A natural gas analyst for Paine Webber estimates that the wellhead price should fall to \$2.29 per MCF this year, a drop of almost nine percent. Other observers have predicted prices below \$2.00. The spot market price, meanwhile, has fallen near \$1.35 per MCF this year.

Lower oil prices have, of course, helped fuel recent gas price declines. Because oil and gas compete in many industrial uses, gas producers have had to lower their prices in order to retain customers. By giving producers an incentive to tap low-cost gas deposits, deregulation would foster competition and reinforce this downward trend in the prices of both fuels.

Deregulation is complicated by two issues: "take-or-pay" contracts and "common carriage". CSE believes that both issues should be settled through mutual consent of individual pipelines and producers. Congress should neither permit pipelines to break existing contracts nor force them to transport gas against their will. In the long run, consumers will be better served by private compromises than by public compulsion.

There is, however, a crucial area in which Congress needs to act to protect consumers. Since 1938, federal regulation has restricted entry into the gas pipeline industry. Anyone desiring to transport gas across state lines must be "certified" by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. In effect, this requirement engages the FERC in a complex process of second-guessing entrepreneurial decisions. The oil pipeline business, on the other hand, operates with no such restrictions on entry. Congress should act to remove all legal barriers to entry in the gas transportation industry as well.

Finally, there is the issue of altering the 1978 Fuel Use Act to remove a variety of restrictions on gas consumption. In the interests of "conservation", large gas users are prohibited from installing new gas boilers. This policy has encouraged coal use and hence intensified the acid rain problem. Milton Copulos of the Heritage Foundation estimates that permitting industries and utilities in the Midwest to make greater use of natural gas could drastically reduce sulfuric acid emissions, cutting the level of pollution to that which would prevail if they all used No. 2 heating oil. Taxpayers have also been victimized by the 1978 legislation. The Pentagon, for instance, would spend as much as \$2 billion to replace gas-fired boilers with coal-fired ones. In a decade of rising deficits and falling energy prices, this is an expenditure which taxpayers can ill afford.

America's energy future is too important to remain a political football. It's time to let consumers reap the full benefits of a free market in natural gas.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNITED STATES CONDEMNED BY CHINA

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, after 7 years of renewed recognition of the People's Republic of China, the PRC has betrayed our friendship by condemning the United States retaliation of terrorist activities by Libya. During a visit to my home State of Texas, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Han Xu, labeled our actions "state terrorism." On April 21, the same day the comments appeared in the Houston Chronicle, the PRC voted with eight other nations in the United Nations to condemn the United States response to Libyan terrorist activity. They condemn us, yet they have reportedly allowed members of the Palestine Liberation Organization to be trained in China.

We must carefully consider the relationship we have with a country which not only fails to support us, but actually condemns us. We must carefully consider the future negotiations we have with such a country. We must carefully consider the potential results of pending nuclear technology transfers and avionics sales to the People's Republic of China.

In light of the recent tragic incident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Powerplant in the Soviet Union so near China's borders, the future of nuclear power there may be reevaluated. The PRC may at last agree to the safeguards the United States has been recommending.

If properly implemented, both our nations stand to benefit from the pending technology transfer. The people of China could receive access to the energy they currently lack. Providing nuclear technology could help to lower our trade deficit.

However, the United States is not the only country the PRC has approached about nuclear technology transfer. They have also contacted Pakistan, Iran, India, and South Africa. Chinese technicians have been located at the Pakistan nuclear powerplants, which are financed in part by Libya—the very country they condemned us for retaliating against.

How can we be assured that this country which has itself had contact with terrorist nations would not allow the nuclear technology to fall into abusive hands?

The United States is considering selling advanced avionics—all-weather fighters—to the PRC Air Force. The PRC has stated that these arms are needed for defense against the Soviet Union. What assurance do we have that these weapons would not be used to coerce Taiwan into reunification?

The PRC has repeatedly expressed its desire to reclaim Taiwan under its Communist government. Only 2 days after condemning us in the United Nations, Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang stated that he wished a long-term friendship with the United States and that the only barrier to that friendship is the Taiwan issue. The Chinese Ambassador even compared our support of Taiwan to support of former Nicaraguan President Somoza. Where is the evidence of their friend-

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ship? Where would a country which stands against us stand once they are armed?

The People's Republic of China claims that they desire our friendship, our technology, our weapons. They could display their sincerity by lending us their support or at least not offering their condemnation. In this case, the words of the People's Republic of China have spoken louder than actions. Because of this, we must carefully consider our future actions with them.

BEDFORD, VA, SHELTERED WORKSHOP RECEIVES AWARD

HON. DAN DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, I have just learned that the Bedford Sheltered Workshop, in Bedford, VA, has been awarded the 1985 Small Work Center of the Year Award from the National Industries for the Severely Handicapped.

Competition for this award is quite keen, for there are hundreds of similar facilities throughout the Nation, and each is a potential candidate for this award.

In 14 years the Bedford Sheltered Workshop has expanded from 6 workers in the basement of a local church to 66 workers who occupy a 16,000-square-foot building, with a new addition under construction. These workers perform contract jobs in sewing, knitting, small assembly, and mail services. Some are working in off-site groups as well.

The Bedford Bulletin, on April 16, carried an article announcing the award and explaining the program at the workshop in greater detail. I am incorporating this in my statement, and call the Members' special attention to the work being done by Ms. Renee Fisher, executive director of the workshop. She is doing an outstanding job with this enthusiastic and dedicated group of citizens.

WORKSHOP GETS AWARD

(By Rebecca Novak)

The Bedford Sheltered Workshop, a training facility for the mentally and physically handicapped, has received the 1985 Small Work Center of the Year Award from the National Industries for the Severely Handicapped (NISH).

The workshop was selected for the award from hundreds of similar facilities across the country. Renee Fisher, executive director of the Bedford workshop, accepted the laurel at NISH's annual awards banquet, held during the organization's national conference April 8 in Miami.

Irene Burg, chairman of the workshop's board of directors and Jim Tolbert, assistant director of the workshop, also attended the conference.

The workshop was established in 1972 by a group of parents and community leaders, originating in the basement of a local church. The facility has grown from a clientele of six to 66 handicapped workers. The workshop's history has been one of steady growth, and it now occupies a 16,000-square-foot building with a new addition underway. The employees perform contracts for sewing, knitting, small assembly and mail

services. Employees also work in off-site groups at the Print Shop, where they help assemble the Bedford Bulletin, a marketing publication.

In presenting the award, Harvey Goldman, vice chairman of the NISH board, said "Bedford overcame many steep hurdles to become a successful government contractor. The entire staff's commitment to quality has paid off in providing meaningful job opportunities for some 70 people who have disabilities. In the process, they have demonstrated that people with disabilities can get the job done."

The sheltered workshop has a contract valued at over half a million dollars per year to manufacture 1.6 million coin bags for the United States Treasury.

The national association's large workshop award (to facilities employing more than 70 handicapped persons) went to the Melwood Horticultural Training Center in Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

The organization also presents an annual achievement award to a disabled worker.

According to Fisher, the workshop director, facilities are judged on performance records and fulfillment of contracts. Local workshop personnel also helped a North Carolina shop get started on a coin bag contract.

Fisher said she and other workshop officials felt "overwhelmed" when notified of the national award.

"It's really hard to put into words," she said. "This is a national award and the competition is extremely tight."

NISH, the agency presenting the award, is a non-profit organization that helps sheltered work centers obtain contracts with the Federal government. It provides technical assistance to workshops to help them in securing government contracts under provision of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act. The act authorizes the government to award long-term, exclusive contracts to workshops in exchange for reliable, cost-effective products or services.

ATTITUDE IS THE DIFFERENCE

HON. RICHARD STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a constituent of mine who won first-place honors in the Idaho Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped 1986 Ability Counts Writing Contest.

Angela Lee Anderson of Pocatello, who is a sophomore at Highland High School, was the author of an essay which was chosen as the top entry in the freshman-sophomore category of the contest.

Miss Anderson was among several Idaho young people honored recently for their participation in this yearly contest. I would like to offer my congratulations to Miss Anderson for the obvious thought and preparation exhibited in her writing.

I would like to take this opportunity to include her essay in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ATTITUDE IS THE DIFFERENCE

As I entered the modest home, I was immediately drawn to the vibrant smile of a woman sitting in a chair. Then, I noticed

the encumbering braces which surrounded her impaired legs. My attention quickly shifted back to her face as she warmly greeted me. It was evident from the time she welcomed me she was a delightful, positive person. I was surprised to learn that she had been confined to either braces or a wheelchair for almost thirty years.

"The first thing I want you to understand," she said, "is the difference between a disabled person and a handicapped person. Because being handicapped is all attitude as far as I'm concerned. It is the attitude of the person, the attitude of his family, the attitude of the community, and the attitude of the nation at large that tells us whether we are handicapped or whether we are just limited."

Kathryn Lamson Burt was born in Nebraska on December 15, 1909. She was a busy wife, mother of two teenagers, and a devoted school teacher in 1955 when she was stricken with a disease thought to have been conquered—Polio. Panic, dread, and disbelief were three strong emotions felt by Kay Burt and her family after the diagnosis of the crippling disease. As Kay laughed, "Polio just wasn't fashionable by that time." Kay was hospitalized and her family began spending every free moment at the hospital with her. At home, beds went unmade, there were no planned meals, and the laundry piled up. Anger and frustration became constant companions to each family member as they found their lives "turned upside down."

As her family struggled to deal with her illness and her absence from home, Kay also struggled to understand what had happened to her and how she could recover. While in great pain at the hospital, Kay received a visit from her Pastor. She pleaded, "Oh Father, if the pain would just let up." As he held her hands, he counseled, "Oh Kay, don't pray for the wrong things. You pray for the strength to face this." From that moment her life changed. She knew she would have to accept her limitations instead of just trying to tolerate them.

Many problems faced the doctors with Kay's illness. One major problem was that an iron lung was not available in Pocatello, or even in the state of Idaho. "Now," Kay explained, "I am grateful for the unavailability." Without it, her lungs were forced to work harder, and she had to "do it on her own" rather than depending upon mechanical means. Eventually, she was sent to the Elks Rehabilitation Center in Boise. There, she began her pursuit to become more independent. She learned to get in and out of her wheelchair and up and down stairs.

After being released from the Rehabilitation Center, Kay was asked to return to teaching. She agreed that she would as soon as she accomplished another goal. She wanted to drive a car again. Her husband made physical adjustments to their vehicle and through perseverance Kay was able to drive a car with her braces on. Soon she was back teaching school. She found that there was much competition among the children to help her in and out of her wheelchair.

Through her experience, Kay encountered problems that affect many disabled people. True to her character, she decided to "do something." In 1980, she combined forces with three other women, one who had lost a leg due to diabetes, one confined to a wheelchair, and the other a polio victim like herself. They decided that they should work toward a bill designating parking for handicapped people. They started locally, and before long, for the first time in Poca-

tello, there were handicapped parking spaces at the U.S. Post Office, banks, several stores, and Idaho State University. Through their determination, accessible restrooms, wide doorways, and ramps have been added to many local buildings. Their efforts have never wavered, and they still continue to make all areas of the state and nation aware of House Bill 292 and National Bill 501 which concern accessibility for the handicapped.

Kay has now retired from her teaching career, but she states, "I am not going to become a vegetable and just sit by." She disciplines herself with regular exercise, is an avid reader, and continues her education at the University. She continues to be an optimist and draws from some deep level of inspiration. Her philosophy is evident in her cheerful sense of humor and well-being. She quoted from a recent reading of which the author is unknown: "As a knot appears in thread, so disappointment and sorrow block the smoothness of life. If a few deft strokes can untangle the skein, life continues evenly, but if it cannot be corrected then it must be quietly woven into the design. Thus the finished piece can still be beautiful though not perfect as planned."

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO GRANT A FEDERAL CHARTER TO THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF PRACTICE

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to grant a Federal charter to the National Academies of Practice.

The National Academies of Practice will serve as an umbrella organization whose membership will consist of prominent figures in health care fields such as applied psychology, dentistry, medicine, nursing, optometry, osteopathy, podiatry, social work, and veterinary medicine. One objective of the organization will be to honor persons who have made significant contributions in these fields. A second objective will be to encourage improvement in the practices of these professions through the dissemination of information on new techniques and procedures. Finally, I feel that it will make a significant contribution as an advisory body to Congress and the executive branch in formulating health policies. Such guidance will be particularly valuable as it will come from the perspective of those individuals who are in the forefront of actually administering health services.

This legislation requires absolutely no funding from Congress.

When fully established, each of the various academies will be made up of approximately 100 health practitioners nominated by their peers.

A Federal charter for the Academies of Practice will encourage the formation of a network among the different health fields, from which we, as policymakers in Washington, will greatly benefit.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD F. KNIPLING

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a former employee of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center who will be inducted as the first member of the Agricultural Research Service Hall of Fame on Monday, May 5, 1986. Dr. Edward F. Knipling, the first scientist to be so honored, deserves the gratitude of each and every American for his unprecedented work in advancing the science and technology of insect control.

For 17 years, Dr. Knipling was in charge of all entomological research in the agricultural research service, during which time he focused the research efforts of that institution into advancing ecologically sound and environmentally safe methods of insect control. Prior to 1955, about 80 percent of the research in insect control had been focused on broad spectrum insecticides. Dr. Knipling singlehandedly redirected that focus, so that 7 years before the publication of Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring," which outlined the terrible impact of insecticides, at least 80 percent of the research effort was directed on discovering alternatives to insecticides. The results of Dr. Knipling's efforts included the development of biological controls, pest resistant crop varieties, insect attractants and repellants, and various other physical and cultural methods.

Dr. Knipling personally pioneered the use of mathematical modeling techniques to assess the strengths and weaknesses of various pest control methods and guide research on the optimum method for integrating various techniques to achieve desired results. He recorded his life's efforts in what has become a classic of the entomological field, entitled, "The Basic Principles of Insect Population, Suppression and Management."

As all of my colleagues are aware, I take great pride in the work that is accomplished for the good of our Nation's agriculture at Beltsville Research Center. It is a tribute to the quality of that institution that it was able to attract and retain a man, recognized by all to be the leader in his field, from 1962 to his retirement in 1974. In fact, Dr. Knipling continues to work and contribute as collaborator at Beltsville, following his retirement. In addition to the other accomplishments already named, Dr. Knipling was directly responsible for establishing several prestigious laboratories at Beltsville, including the insect physiology and insect pathology laboratories.

I congratulate Dr. Knipling on his long list of impressive accomplishments and for his dedicated service to the field of agriculture. Each day, all of us depend on a steady and healthy food supply. Dr. Knipling's research has helped to make that supply all the more steady and for that I am sure that I convey the gratitude of each and every Member of this House as I rise to offer my sincerest congratulations to Dr. Knipling on his induction into the ARS Scientific Hall of Fame.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONSUMER RIGHTS UNDER SEIGE

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD a Washington Post article describing action by State attorneys general to attempt to fill the vacuum in law enforcement regarding advertising. This void is the result of the relaxed approach to advertising taken by the FTC in recent years.

The relaxation in Federal law enforcement is part of a familiar two-pronged assault on consumer rights. The second prong is an attempt by special interests to exempt advertising from the FTC's power to issue rules dealing with unfair advertising. The House is currently in conference with the Senate debating this special interest exemption. I hope the article I am inserting will help Members and the public understand the current breakdown in consumer protection and the need to resist further erosion.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 6, 1986]

STATES STEP IN TO FIGHT FALSE ADVERTISING—CRITICS CHARGE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IS NOT EFFECTIVELY REGULATING COMPANIES' CLAIMS

(By Martha M. Hamilton)

In February, Kraft Inc. agreed to quit advertising Cheez Whiz, which is a blend of cheese with other products, as "real cheese."

Earlier, Coca Cola, Seven-Up and Pepsi agreed to stop ads that regulators said misled consumers into believing that their diet drinks contained only Nutra-sweet, when in fact they also contained saccharin at the time.

At about the same time, Borden Inc. agreed to change Wise "Lights" potato chips to Wise "Brights" after regulators complained that the name might persuade consumers that the chips were lighter in calories, cholesterol or sodium rather than in color.

And since last year, McDonald's has been under investigation concerning whether the company is misleading customers into believing that "Chicken McNuggets" are made entirely from chicken breasts and thighs.

What these actions have in common is that they were the efforts of state officials, not the Federal Trade Commission, traditionally the nation's most aggressive regulator of advertising practices.

The reason, according to consumer advocates and some state officials, is that the FTC no longer does what they consider an adequate job.

New York has been at the forefront. The state has reached agreements in the past several years with national advertisers, which include the diet drink manufacturers, Campbell Soup and others, that resulted in advertisements being withdrawn or altered. Similar activity is under way in Texas, California, Massachusetts and Iowa.

"In terms of consumer protection activity, a high percentage is being brought in the states, and a high percentage of that seems to be in New York," said Thomas J. McGrew, an attorney with Arnold & Porter who specializes in advertising law.

"In general, with the whole deregulatory mode, I think the states have stepped into

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areas that they feel they want to be more active in than the federal government is," said Lorraine Reid, senior vice president of the Council of Better Business Bureaus in charge of the National Advertising Division, an industry self-regulatory group that also watches claims by advertisers. "I don't think it's just advertising, I think it's generally."

The decision by the states to step in where federal agencies choose not to tread may turn out to be a troubling phenomenon for industries that thought they were in line for relief from federal regulation and oversight.

Advertising Age, a weekly magazine that covers the advertising industry, has twice called in editorials for FTC to be "active enough, vigilant enough, to arrest this disturbing drift toward piecemeal, crazy-quilt, state-by-state regulation of national advertising."

Herbert Baum, president of Campbell USA, charged "that kind of situation, where the states get involved, will cause some problems for advertisers"—such as forcing them to change advertising campaigns on television, radio or in national magazines at the behest of a single state.

"I personally would hope that the FTC would be the jurisdiction where that would be handled," he said. "The question is not whether the FTC should get back into this area. The question is whether the states think the FTC is vigorous enough. The states, who are really responding to their own constituents, have been more aggressive than the FTC. Who is right and who is wrong depends on where you sit."

Robert Abrams, attorney general for the state of New York, said: "What got us in is that the historic role of the FTC was suddenly altered. The burden and the duty was left to the states. I don't think that's in the public interest. I don't think that's good."

Several of the complaints to which states have responded have been filed by the Center for Science in the Public Interest, an activist group that forwards complaints filed with the FTC to the states. The FTC "either has turned down our complaints or has not acted at all," said Bruce Silverglade, legal director of CSPI.

"It's a matter of inactivity by the Federal Trade Commission," said Steve Gardner, assistant attorney general in the consumer protection division of the Texas attorney general's office. "It's understaffed, underfunded, and under Reagan and not doing its job on anything—especially deceptive advertising."

Texas has handled complaints involving advertising by Kraft Cheez Whiz, Nabisco Easy Cheese and Colgate Dentagard, according to Gardner.

"In regard to national companies, although there have been efforts before, there are more now because of the vacuum created when the FTC withdrew from previous activities," said Herschel Elkins, senior assistant attorney general in California. Elkins, who heads the consumer law section of the California attorney general's office, said that the office has several major investigations under way involving food and automotive products.

However, some FTC officials and advertising industry executives dispute that the states are doing more and that the FTC is doing less. Several advertising industry trade association officials said they have heard no complaints from members about increased activity by the states.

"I do not perceive a difference in terms of their activity today versus 10 or 12 years

ago," said Elaine Reiss, executive vice president and general counsel for Ogilvy and Mather, a major advertising agency. "Perhaps they wish to pressure the FTC to do something," she said of the claims by state officials that they are more active. "Perhaps it's political."

The attorneys general in the states that appear to be the most active in regulating advertising claims are Democrats.

Acting chairman of the FTC Terry Calvani said that he, too, has seen little evidence of increased activity by the states. "It doesn't appear to me to be earth-shaking," he said. "It's just not news."

At the FTC, efforts are focusing on cases where there is direct consumer injury—especially when it results from an overt attempt to defraud, not on cases in which "the presumption is that the American consumer is an ignoramus," said Calvani.

"The question I ask myself is, is this a representation where consumers don't have adequate information to make a determination whether it is accurate?" he said, citing such cases as promotions of thermostat control devices or diet pills.

Critics of the FTC, including some state officials, said that the types of cases that the FTC takes often involve somewhat limited injuries. "They're not going after the national companies. They're going after the easy hits—the 'pieces of the true cross' kind of advertisements—not the ones that effect the millions and millions of American consumers that the big companies do," said Gardner in Texas.

Richard Cleland, an assistant attorney general in Iowa who heads the office of consumer protection, said: "The FTC has adopted a new view of advertising that has abandoned the older precedent, so we have become more concerned about regulating advertising on the local level. We feel we need to be more stringent than the federal standard if we are going to protect our consumers."

"I've worked with enough consumers to know that there's no advertising claim so outrageous that some consumer won't believe it. And the industry knows that too or they wouldn't be making those claims."

"It's our perception that, except for a few specific areas such as truth-in-lending disclosure, the FTC has been much less active than it used to be," said Dwight Golann, an assistant attorney general in Massachusetts. "There certainly has not been much advertising regulation when it comes to mainstream advertisers." Massachusetts has moved against national retailers for advertising clothes as marked down when the garments arrived in the the United States with tickets on which the "mark-downs" were already registered.

Calvani said the FTC has continued to watch national advertising of consumer products but that it would not pursue cases brought in "the presumption that the American people are incapable of making a reasoned judgment." Citing an earlier FTC decision to pursue a case against a manufacturer of a hair dye advertised as "permanent," he said, "I think every consumer would understand that means that shampoo wouldn't take it off," not that a user's hair would grow out the color it was dyed.

Calvani said that the FTC brought approximately the same number of actions in the last year of the agency under former chairman James C. Miller III as it had in the last year of the tenure of earlier chairman Michael Pertchuk and was equally committed to pursuing national cases.

"I think that the agency is focusing its resources better today on those cases that can cause the most consumer injury," said Wally Snyder, senior vice president for government relations for the American Advertising Federation. "What I'm seeing is an active program and one that appears to be well targeted."

Snyder, Calvani and others said that vigorous self-regulation by the industry itself and private litigation by competitors seeking to torpedo the opposition's advertising claims have reduced the need for an activist FTC.

"People will argue, with some justification, that the FTC has not been as big or all-present in looking at national advertising as it used to be," said FTC Commissioner Patricia Bailey. "It's often not a question of the numbers of cases, but a question of the heavy-breathing presence. It's not that we're not bringing cases, but there's a very clear sense that we're not there, and that has an impact regardless of numbers."

But from the perspective of at least some large states, something different is going on. "This administration is unique in terms of the last 80 years," said Abrams in New York. "This administration has moved away from the traditional role of government."

THE CONGRESSWOMAN AND THE REPORTER

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have the privilege of calling to your and my other colleagues attention an article that appears in the May 1986, issue of *Washington Women Magazine*. This piece, entitled "The Congresswoman and the Reporter" is about Congresswoman LINDY BOGGS and her daughter, National Public Radio correspondent, Cokie Roberts. The article pays tribute to both of these extraordinary women—their accomplishments, their leadership, and their wonderful relationship.

The article follows:

THE CONGRESSWOMAN AND THE REPORTER

(By Carey Roberts)

The two of them are women accustomed to being in the public eye. They are both quick to laugh. It is hearty, amused laughter. "We laugh," says the daughter, "just alike."

On this morning, Cokie Roberts, who is the congressional correspondent for National Public Radio, has brought roses along to drop off at the Rayburn Building office of her mother, the Honorable Corinne (Lindy) Boggs, Democratic Representative from the Second District of Louisiana. Lindy has brought along a dress she thinks Cokie or Cokie's teenage daughter might enjoy wearing.

There's to be an interview and Cokie tucks in her mother's blouse for the picture. Lindy is clearly the personage. She is the Congresswoman, Cokie Roberts understands that.

Mother and daughter see each other almost daily. "I don't interview or report on my mother, which is really to her disadvantage. But she is well covered by other reporters. Our conversations are of ongoing personal things." Mother and daughter are

close. They have grown even closer with the years. "There was a time," says Cokie, "when I was a teenager, my friends would be over and Momma would walk in the room and I would say to them, 'Don't talk. She's here'—but that was typical teenage stuff. We have never been estranged."

Cokie was born into politics, the third child of Corinne and Hale Boggs. He was then the representative from New Orleans, and Lindy split the year between Louisiana and Washington, running homes both places, serving as chairperson for charity and civic organizations, entertaining prodigiously, being her husband's campaign coordinator and political partner, and, of course, raising children. "I believed in Hale," reflects Lindy. "He was my leader. I would have worked for him even if I had not been his wife."

She says of that time, "We discussed the problem of how much do you involve the family in campaigning . . . considered whether the children would resent it . . . wondered what would be the attitude of the voters. We decided to involve them as much as they wanted to be involved." The children seemed to thrive on the events, on the lengthy political discussion around the Boggs dining room table, on spending half their school year in Washington and half in New Orleans. "Although," says Cokie, "we didn't learn much long division." It is the kind of aside by Cokie that makes her mother burst into appreciative laughter.

All three Boggs children would eventually weave their lives around politics. Barbara Boggs Sigmund is mayor of Princeton, New Jersey and Tommy Boggs is an influential lobbyist on the Washington scene.

Cokie remembers her mother as the heartbeat of the family—"Momma" was always there emotionally. In fact, there is a family anecdote they like to tell: When Cokie was a senior in high school, Lindy decided to get out of her own activities and devote some very special time to this child and her interests. After a month or so, Cokie is remembered to have said, "Ma, could you please get to be chairman or president of something? I can't live up to being your project!"

Lindy Boggs was born on a Louisiana sugar plantation, an only child in a family that included close-knit grandmothers and unmarried aunts. "Mama was the only child to about eight people!" Cokie jokes and Lindy laughs with delight. The women in her family have always been strong. "In fact, dominant," asserts Lindy, who is a firm believer that women will have much to offer as their number swell in the political arena—particularly if they use, not sublimate, their innate feminine skills.

"When women enter politics or take on power in the marketplace, they must bring the womanly attributes of accessibility, good communication skills, compassion, of having an extra dimension to give," she says. "These are wonderful qualities. If we leave behind those special characteristics we aren't adding anything new."

Both mother and daughter are professed feminists and do not question women's abilities to run homes, raise families, and hold responsible positions outside the home. "Superwomen?" reflects Cokie. "There have always been superwomen. Superwomen were the farm wives who raised six or eight kids, made their own candles and clothes, and worked in the fields. Superwomen were the ones who rode in covered wagons and the ones who worked long hours in factories and shops. I think," she continues, "that

today's women are being a little selfish if they complain. No, you can't do everything. You can't always squeeze in exercise classes and leisurely shopping trips when you are working full-time and raising a family. You make choices."

Cokie is the one who holds the family parties and reunions at her home. She and her husband, Steven Roberts, who is chief congressional correspondent for the New York Times, live with their two teenage children in the Boggs' house in Bethesda where Cokie grew up. It is a big, comfortable, white-columned suburban house with a spacious tree-shaded yard. Hale Boggs was known to be an outstanding gardener. "Now," says Cokie, "my husband has replanted my father's garden."

She lives in her mother's house, indeed sleeps with her husband in the bed her mother and father slept in as she was growing up. It gives her no inhibitions. "My mother was a role model for me. I like thinking I am like her."

Cokie remembers herself as being a reasonably uncomplicated child of her times. Perhaps it was the fact that she was a third child, she says, but there was never a feeling of pressure. She wanted a good education and she planned to be a wife and mother. She graduated from Wellesley College, class of '64, and married soon afterward. "A big wedding and garden reception," says Cokie, "for which Momma cooked all the food."

When she moved to New York with her husband and began looking for a job in television and radio, she ran into her first sex discrimination. "I was told, 'We don't hire women for certain jobs,' which was, of course, illegal; I didn't know that, only that it made me angry. It turned me into an overnight feminist even if I wasn't yet familiar with the word." A few years later, when her husband was transferred to Los Angeles, her career began to take off. She had her own award-winning children's television program there.

When he moved again, this time to Greece, Cokie and the two children went along. In 1974, the Greek-Cypriot war broke out and CBS needed a reporter, a position Cokie was ready to fill. By the time the family returned to America in 1977, she was a seasoned broadcaster.

She does not remember the Greek years so much as breakthrough years for her career, but as a seasoning time for herself as an individual. "Steve was gone from home a great deal and, much as I hated that, I found I could cope very well on my own."

Now, as the congressional correspondent for National Public Radio and a regular contributor to the MacNeil-Lehrer Report, Cokie juggles career and family life. It is a role she has watched her mother play and knows it can be done successfully. "No, it is not easy!" Lindy emphasizes, and Cokie agrees. "Neither of us sleeps much, but we are strong women physically. Our high energy is genetic. We can both go about twenty hours."

Lindy Boggs lives now in a spacious apartment in Washington and maintains a family home on Bourbon Street in New Orleans. She serves on the House Committee on Appropriations, three subcommittees, and the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

When asked about her acknowledged political power, she suggests it comes from being "respected on a professional level and loved on a personal level." Cokie puts it another way: "Momma is the nicest person anyone has ever met. She is able to get things done in nonconfrontational ways."

Cokie has watched and learned from her mother. When Hale Boggs, who was then the Majority Leader in the House, was lost in a plane flight over Alaska in October, 1972, she saw her mother handle the tragedy with pain and grace. Lindy Boggs, at the age of fifty-six, was chosen in a special election in March, 1973 to fill her husband's seat in Congress and is now serving her seventh term in office.

"I know that my mother thinks of my father every day, but she has gone on to make a new place for herself, a valuable place," says Cokie. "She has helped me know what to expect from life and how to face it. When I turned forty, I got a bit antsy about where I was professionally and where I was going. And I said to myself, 'Relax. Do the best you can. There is a lot of living ahead and whatever comes, just be ready for it.'"

If Lindy Boggs and her daughter Cokie Roberts seem almost too admirable, their lifestyles seamless, and if spending an hour with them over tiny cups of Louisiana chicory coffee in Congresswoman Boggs' Rayburn Building office reveals no fissures in their relationship as mother and daughter, it is because they work at it. They are talented women who support each other, believe in each other's worth, depend on each other. They are also women who know when to be reticent and how to guard their private lives. When pressed to answer whether or not there was any issue on which they disagreed, Cokie answered at first thoughtfully and then with a laugh, "I really can't think of any important one . . . but if I could, I'm not sure I would tell you!"

They are anything but reticent on women's issues. "I think we are in a plateau period right now," Cokie, says. "A lot of gains were made and young women are reaping those benefits, so they don't see the problems that still exist. There is no place that is more egalitarian today than school, but when young women go out into the world they will find there is subtle discrimination and some battles to be won."

THREE OUTSTANDING OHIO CITIZENS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise before my colleagues today to share with them the achievement of three outstanding gentlemen from Ohio. On April 18, 1986, I was honored to speak at the Nationalities Service Awards Banquet held by the Cuyahoga County Cosmopolitan Democratic League. The banquet was held to honor Mr. Casimir Bielen, Mr. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., and Mr. Frank J. Valenta for their individual accomplishments as well as their long histories of community service.

The Cosmopolitan Democratic League of Cuyahoga County was established in 1933 and has long been recognized as a dynamic force in Ohio politics and community activities. Its purpose, as they state it, is "to unite the efforts of ethnics for effective political results." As cochairman of the Democratic National Committee Council on Ethnic-Americans it was a special privilege for me to address this group that has been actively pursuing po-

litical objectives for ethnics for over half a century.

The first gentleman honored was Mr. Casimir Bielen who has an extraordinary list of achievements in the name of public service. After getting his bachelors degree from Western Reserve University and his masters from Kent State, Mr. Bielen served as a personnel director in industry before working as a school principal. In the political arena he has held important positions in local, county, State, and national offices. Beginning as a precinct committeeman, his role increased over the years to working for former Congressman Charles A. Vanik and Congresswoman MARY ROSE OAKAR. Also, Mr. Bielen played a significant role in the Presidential campaign of Hubert H. Humphrey and was appointed to the National Democratic Ethnic Committee by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

In addition to his professional and political work, Mr. Bielen has been extremely active in community and ethnic affairs. He has received Distinguished Service Awards from several different organizations involved with everything from education to veterans interests. He has also been the recipient of the Polish Journalistic Award from Perspectives, Inc. magazine and organized the first annual "All Nations Festival" in 1970. Today, he holds office in the Polonia Foundation of Ohio, the Cleveland Society and the Cleveland Cultural Garden Federation. Among these and his other duties, he is happily married to his wife of many years, Valera.

The second gentlemen honored at the banquet was Mr. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr. Mr. Celebrezze's many accomplishments include military service, political office and working with youth. Mr. Celebrezze graduated from U.S. Naval Academy in 1963 and served 5 years on active duty, earning the Navy Commendation Medal. He has a masters degree from George Washington University and law degree from the Cleveland State University Law School. Mr. Celebrezze served in the Ohio Senate for a number of years before being elected as the secretary of state of Ohio in 1978. Among his many achievements at that time was a national award-winning Practical Politics course of study for high school students.

In 1982, Mr. Celebrezze was elected attorney general of Ohio by the largest margin of victory in the history of the office. Some of the significant areas he worked on while in office were hazardous waste, antitrust and health related issues. He also continued his interest in young people by developing a course called Practical Law for Ohio high school students. The son of a nationally prominent politician, Mr. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., also has his own large family including his wife Louisa and their five children.

The third honored gentleman was Mr. Frank J. Valenta who has been named one of the top 100 citizens of Cleveland. Mr. Valenta was raised and educated in Cleveland and served honorably with the U.S. Marine Corps. Shortly thereafter he began work with the United States Steel Corp. This employment began a classic American example of individual success through hard work in the labor field. His first elected office of grievance committeeman

was quickly followed by his election to the presidency of the local. Later he was appointed to the international union staff of the United Steelworkers of America in District 28 where he worked as legislative representative and educational coordinator. Today he enjoys the role of director of district 28.

Mr. Valenta also has a very lengthy record of community service worth mentioning. He was a vice president and labor chairman of the United Torch, board member of the Red Cross, Urban League, Nationality Services, Cuyahoga City Council, and Kaiser Community Health Foundation, to name a few. Mr. Valenta and his family reside just outside of Cleveland.

It is with sincere pleasure that I commend the efforts of Mr. Casimir Bielen, Mr. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., and Mr. Frank J. Valenta as well as the Cosmopolitan Democratic League of Cuyahoga County before my fellow Members in Congress.

FORMER SKI RACER, STRICKEN WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, INSPIRES OTHERS TO CHALLENGE THEMSELVES

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, Jimmy Heuga was at the height of his career as a ski racer when he was diagnosed as having multiple sclerosis. He had just won the bronze medal for the slalom in the 1964 Olympics. Rather than give into the disease, he set about developing a comprehensive program of cardiovascular endurance to strengthen MS victims and give them the energy and motivation to live. He founded the Jimmie Heuga Center for the Re-Animation of the Physically Challenged, and set about raising money to spread his philosophy to other victims of multiple sclerosis.

In early April of this year, Heuga organized an international ski "express" at Vail Mountain in Colorado. Twenty of his colleagues, including former U.S. Ski Team members Andy Mill of Aspen and Phil Mahre, broke world records by skiing 2½ million vertical feet in less than 19 hours. The effort raised more than \$700,000 for the Vail-based Jimmie Heuga Center.

The following articles illustrate the commitment and dedication of a true athlete and gives hope and inspiration to the many victims of multiple sclerosis:

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Apr. 13, 1986]

SKIERS SET RECORD FOR JIMMIE HEUGA GROUP REACHES 2 MILLION FEET IN EVENT AT VAIL

(By John Meyer)

VAIL.—It is just past 2 a.m. Saturday on the summit of Vail Mountain. Former U.S. Ski Team members Andy Mill of Aspen and Phil Mahre have reached their goal in the Jimmie Heuga Express. Each of them has skied 150 runs on Ramshorn trail since 8:15 Friday morning—165,150 vertical feet of skiing a piece—to share a world record. They have done this to draw "international" attention to the Jimmie Heuga Center for the

Re-Animation of the Physically Challenged, and raise money for the center.

They have survived a lightning scare. They have narrowly escaped a 70 mph collision that could have wiped them out and Olympic downhill champion Bill Johnson with them, when a doctor working the event wandered into their path.

After more than 16 hours on skis, Mill looks fresh enough to keep going. "I could see doing 200,000 (feet)," Mill says, "but I feel dumb enough doing what we just did."

Five more former ski racers will tally 150 runs. It is 3:10 a.m. when Pepi Stiegler, the last man on the course, finishes. Stiegler skied for Austria in the '60s.

"If you're not strong and kicking," the 48-year-old Stiegler says, "you're no good."

Stiegler and the others have done this for a good man who is not strong and kicking. They have done this for a man they know is slowly dying of multiple sclerosis.

Jimmie Heuga was at the height of his career as a ski racer in 1968 when he was diagnosed as having multiple sclerosis. He was advised to give in to the disease, to live a quiet life until the end.

"Like many people," Heuga says, "I followed that advice. And I began to have less energy, feel unhealthy and unmotivated. I deteriorated physically and mentally."

Heuga had a better idea. He developed a program of cardiovascular endurance, stretching and strengthening exercises for MS victims, and founded the Jimmie Heuga Center to spread his philosophy. The medical community, at first, was dubious. Vail Associates owner George Gillett says that is changing.

"People," Gillett says, "are suddenly acknowledging the genius of Jimmie Heuga."

Heuga's friends worry that he pushes himself too hard. Phil Mahre says Heuga knows he doesn't have a lot of time, that the disease eventually will kill him, so he's trying to do as much as he can for MS victims with the time he has left. That is why Mahre, Andy Mill and 19 other former ski racers came to Vail for the Jimmie Heuga Express. They would attempt to ski 2 million vertical feet, as a group, raising money through pledges for the Heuga Center. About 20 Vail locals skied with them for part of the day.

The racers skied downhill style, in a tuck, relentlessly letting their skis run. The scene at the lift loading area was sometimes comical, with racers rushing to catch the lift with no wasted time, Mill, Mahre and Aspen's Mark Tache were racing each other trying to break 6 minutes for a "lap"—lift ride and downhill run.

Suzie Chaffee did her laps in something more than 6 minutes each. The former Olympian skied with 6-foot ribbons steaming from her shocking pink ski suit. "A little comic relief," she said. At lunch, Chaffee wrapped her ribbons around Heuga's neck while they had their picture made.

Chaffee was under doctor's orders to ski only a few runs, because she blew out a knee last year. She skied only eight runs, but she pitched in where she could, massaging shoulders during a lunch break.

While Chaffee played the masseuse, Heuga talked about his philosophy. "It used to be, if you had a disease, you were sick," said Heuga, who walked with the aid of ski poles. "I have multiple sclerosis, but I'm healthy. It's just a matter of attitude. There are 36 million physically challenged people in this country. These people just feel fatalistic about their circumstances."

That is what Heuga is trying to change.

"Jimmie's just such an inspiration to us all," Kristin Cooper said during the lunch break. "All of us are happy to be out here, working for him. It's such a great cause."

The ski racers passed 1 million vertical feet shortly after lunch. Late in the afternoon, storm clouds gathered over the mountain, which led to what came to be called "the lightning break."

Several skiers arrived at the top of the mountain to say lightning had struck a lift tower while they were riding the lift. "Right when I thought the day could get boring a little bit, zap!" said Hank Kashiwa.

Vail's Susie Corrock, who is 3½ months pregnant headed for the safety of the ski patrol cabin as soon as it happened. "I decided the baby didn't like lightning," she said.

Corrock won a bronze medal in the downhill at the 1972 Olympics. She would cover 90,282 vertical feet on the day, skiing 82 runs, but thought her runs should count double because of the baby she is carrying. "We were told that we'd burn 11,000 calories in 16 hours," Corrock said during the lightning break, adding with a laugh, "Andy Mill told me this morning that by the end of the day, my baby would be gone."

Before long, there were about 3 inches of fresh powder, which added 15 seconds to lap times for Mahre and Mill when skiing resumed. Soon it was dark, and the racers were skiing beneath portable lights. Shortly after 8 p.m. the 20 racers reached their goal of 2 million vertical feet. But several weren't satisfied.

Karen Lancaster and Cindy Nelson each wanted to reach 100,000 vertical feet (91 runs). Bill Kidd wanted to make it an even 100 runs for the day (110,100 vertical feet). Kashiwa didn't stop until he'd skied 93 runs.

Mahre, Mill and five others wanted to ski 150 runs, 165,150 vertical feet, which they knew would take them well past midnight. They wanted to shatter the world record of 154,000 feet set by a Frenchman whose name nobody knew. Gillett promised Vail's support, if the seven diehards were cleared by the medical staff.

"If you're interested in going for the world record," Gillett announced, "the doctors would like to spend some time with you."

"Are we talking psychiatrist?" Kiki Cutter called out.

Not long after that, three skiers had a near-tragic encounter with Dr. Bruce Becker of Eugene, Ore.

Mahre, Mill and Bill Johnson, who showed up to ski a few runs after dark, were drafting on the fastest part of the course when Becker suddenly appeared in their path.

"We were going 70 mph, no further than a foot apart," said Mill, who was America's best downhiller a few years ago. "All of a sudden, the guy was in front of us. Phil jumped to the right, Johnson went right over the front of the guy's skis and I went to the left. It could have been a catastrophe."

Becker knew he'd come awfully close to being dead, not to mention all 3 racers.

At 1 a.m., the ski patrolmen concluded a card game and went outside to cheer on the remaining skiers—Mahre, Mill, Jan E. Helen of Norway, Austrians Hansi Hinterseer and Pepi Stiegler, George Mauduit of France and former U.S. Ski Team member Steve Lathrop—while Bruce Springsteen music blared from speakers in the cold night air. Mill and Mahre finished first, shortly after

2 a.m., followed by Helen, Lathrop, Hinterseer, Mauduit and Stiegler.

Finally, 18 hours after it had begun, the Jimmie Heuga Express was over. The total for the day was 2,501,472 vertical feet skied by 21 racers, and roughly two dozen sore knees. Each of the seven diehards had eclipsed the world record by 11,000 feet.

A DAY OF MAGIC, AND FRIENDSHIP
(By Charlie Meyers)

VAIL.—"You can do magic.
"You can do anything that you desire."

The band America sang these words on Saturday night for Jimmie Heuga, perhaps the purest profile of courage the ski sport ever has known.

A few hours earlier, 20 of his old racing friends had performed a serenade of their own at the Jimmie Heuga Express on Vail Mountain. By skiing 2,491,878 vertical feet in a mind-numbing marathon which, for some, lasted 19 hours, they formed a human centerpiece for a fund-raising effort which will total upwards of \$700,000.

The beneficiary will be the Vail-based Jimmie Heuga Center for the Reanimation of the Physically Challenged, established four years ago as a vehicle for exporting Heuga's battle against multiple sclerosis.

After winning the bronze medal for slalom in the 1964 Olympics, Heuga was struck by the disease nearly 16 years ago. Contrary to conventional medical wisdom, he fought the disease with an exercise regimen. Now he helps others who suffer from a variety of crippling disorders.

He has provided a different, but no less powerful, tonic for his old friends, for whom he has become both a nostalgic focus and a source of personal encouragement.

"The word inspiration somehow seems shallow to describe what I receive from him," said Bill Kidd, the teammate who won the silver medal that February day in Innsbruck. "I can never know what I'd do if faced with the daily challenges which he handles so gracefully."

When Kidd discovered some years ago that Heuga habitually takes a cold shower, he began doing the same, his own way of keeping a daily faith.

Hank Kashiwa, who raced with Heuga in the late '60s, takes the thought a step farther. "What Jimmy does by example is teach the rest of us how to live. When he insists that right now is the good old days, there's a message for everyone.

"I'd say that we have flocked here to assist a wounded comrade, but Jimmie doesn't think of himself that way."

Kiki Cutter, another contemporary, puts it simply enough. "He has given me so much inspiration that the least I can do is come out and ski my buns off for a day."

It was with this outpouring of spirit that they gathered—from 49-year-old Pepi Stiegler, the Austrian who won the Innsbruck gold, to expectant mother Susie Corrock Luby. They laughed outrageously, told stories which shrunk all those years, ignored an electrical storm, and skied at a frenzied pace.

They blazed down the 1,101-vertical-foot Ramshorn run in a minute or less, skating and tucking furiously, leaping on and off the chairlift.

When it was over, seven of them had set a world record for 165,150 vertical feet in a 24-hour period.

"If setting records had been the aim, I would have gotten well-conditioned athletes," Heuga said at the beginning. "This is the over-the-hill gang."

There were those old urges to once again ski like the wind, a longing which was the gut reason the Express came to be. It sprung from the mind—and spirit—of Jan Helen, a 39-year-old Denver stockbroker and former member of the Norwegian team.

"I was looking out my window one day thinking that I was reaching the Geritol age, wondering what I could do to get back in shape," he related. "I called a couple of Norwegian friends and suggested we try to set a world vertical record. I was going to call it the Viking Express.

"Then it occurred to me that this was very vain, that we should do it for some good cause. I approached Jimmie and here we are."

The event was run successfully in Alaska a year ago, then moved to Vail for better weather and exposure.

It also has brought more money, twice as much as a year ago. The contributors have been corporations, representatives of the ski industry, Vail townspeople who have come to love the man who has lived among them these last five years and, ah, yes, even the press. In an outpouring perhaps even rarer than a skiing record, a group of journalists weighed in more than \$5,000 to the cause.

In the end, it became a love-in on skis, an experience which touched everyone at it.

"I have been twice blessed," said Heuga, the man who made the magic. "I have the money for the center's work and I have all this friendship."

OUT OF AFRICA

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the good news out of Africa is that the U.N.'s Food and Agricultural Organization forecasts a record output of cereals in 1985-86 for the 45 nations of sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, food aid requirements this year will equal only one-half of that for last year.

Similarly, World Bank President A.W. Clausen reports significant progress among African nations to tackle their fundamental economic and agricultural problems. He notes, for example, that more and more African nations have implemented far-reaching economic reforms. In other words, Africans are taking responsibility for their own food production. Donors need to heed this in their own planning for a genuine "Compact for African Development."

But there still is plenty of bad news from Africa. Six nations still require exceptional food aid, according to FAO. In still other countries, help is needed for acquiring exportable surpluses from the record harvests and for redistributing internally the local surplus food. As a member of the Select Committee on Hunger, I would urge my colleagues to support appropriate efforts to meet the continuing food emergency in the Sahel.

Moreover, I would call on President Reagan to make African development a top priority for the Tokyo Economic Summit and the U.N. Special Session on Africa. While many African nations have undertaken the reforms donor nations have recommended, many donors have reneged on promises to cushion the

shocks of reform and to channel new resources into long-term development.

In this regard, I encourage my colleagues to review the following article: "Don't Forget Africa."

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 28, 1986]

DON'T FORGET AFRICA

(By A.W. Clausen)

The Tokyo economic summit's agenda will be crowded. Trade, currency and oil issues will be prominent as President Reagan confers with the leaders of Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy and Japan. But it is to be hoped that the summit will respond to public concern, dramatically illustrated by last year's Live Aid concerts, and addressed the critical issues confronting Sub-Saharan Africa.

As they do so, they will note that there has been progress in numerous African nations to directly address the fundamental causes of the region's difficulties. There has been progress, at last, to provide some hope to millions of Africans who confront malnutrition and who have seen the region's living standards drop. The Tokyo summit partners can act to assist Africans to sustain the productive reforming strategies that are now proving their worth.

An increasing number of African countries have undertaken far-reaching economic reforms designed to ensure more productive and efficient use of resources and revive the momentum of development. Many measures seek to reduce governmental intervention, stimulate private enterprise and encourage savings for productive investment purposes.

Agriculture is a major sector for reform action. Major changes in policy are taking place to provide farmers with meaningful incentives to increase output in such countries as Ghana, Togo, Ivory Coast, Benin, Tanzania, Zambia and Mali. On Zambia's markets, 55 percent more maize was available in 1984-85 than in the previous year, so almost meeting the country's needs for the first time in a decade; then Ghana has boosted cocoa output by 25 percent and Togo has doubled its cotton production.

And then reform programs have directly attacked public-sector waste and inefficiency. Governmental employment is being curbed, productivity in state enterprises is being given new priority and encouragement. For example, Ghana and Mali have respectively reduced public sector operating losses by over 80 percent and over 50 percent in recent years. Reform programs for public enterprises are now under way in some 20 low-income African countries.

But such positive strides are no more than a productive start in a region that is still poorer today than it was 20 years ago. Current reform efforts must be seen in perspective for a region confronting an array of long-term, complex, development plagues: the fastest population growth rates are evident here; child mortality rates are high; health care facilities are inadequate; educational programs are weak; urban poverty problems are mounting; and deforestation difficulties abound.

Today's reform efforts can offer hope to millions of the world's poorest people if they are sustained. But the poorest nations cannot sustain such programs from their domestic resources alone—they need external assistance. Most of these countries shoulder heavy foreign debt burdens, while urgently needing cash to finance imports of goods and services vital to economic stabilization and growth efforts.

The international community has responded to low-income Africa's problems. The scale of general-public support has been an inspiration to all of us directly involved in development. But the harsh fact is that in real terms the net overall resource flows to Sub-Saharan Africa in this decade have barely increased, while the region's difficulties have multiplied. There is now an external funding shortfall to this region of the globe of about \$2.5 billion a year for the next few years. This is a funding gap that must be bridged.

The new strategies that African governments are taking and the progress that is so widely and swiftly being registered underscore the fact that bridging the financing gap amounts to a worthwhile investment. Many international organizations, notably the International Development Association, whose future funding is now under negotiation, have worked most closely with African governments to design and support new policy approaches that can bring decent lives to the peoples of Africa. But the degree to which IDA and other agencies can make a critical difference depends largely upon the decisions taken by the leading industrial nations. Let us hope that the summit leaders remember Africa.

**PRAISE FOR THE 341ST AT
MALMSTROM**

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I offer to my colleagues the accomplishments and dedication of the 341st Security Police Group at Malmstrom AFB in Great Falls, MT.

The whole thing, Mr. Speaker, starts with basics. Basic American values and a group of young Americans who live and breathe those values every day. They do so without reward or fanfare, and without ever asking the question, "What's in it for me?" Hard to believe in a modern society of incredible sophistication and complex relationships that some say is ruled by dollars and special interests? This group exists in Montana. They're the men and women of the 341st Security Police Group, part of the 341st Strategic Missile Wing stationed at Malmstrom Air Force Base just outside Great Falls.

These airmen have taken to heart some words found in the preamble to our Constitution. I'm talking about words "... promote the general welfare ..." In their selfless service have taken care of many of Montana's less fortunate, and contributed much time and considerable money to numerous community activities. They did all this while providing exceptional protection to 20 percent of our Nation's strategic missile fleet and training for military contingencies anywhere in the world. I know you're interested in details. Let me start with their community service.

They cared enough to give over 570 pints of blood to the American Red Cross during the past 16 months—more than any other agency, military or civilian in the State of Montana. They cared enough to contribute more than \$40,000 to the United Way—an incredible amount when you remember that the vast

majority of their members are newly enlisted. They felt deeply about the handicapped in Great Falls, and sponsored or assisted in five special olympic activities. They provided volunteers to help Easter Seals and Muscular Dystrophy telethons; they gave food and clothing to families who lost their homes in spring floods. Over 20 of them are Big Brothers and Big Sisters; many others are volunteers in the local Crisis Action Center. They cut hundreds of Christmas trees and collected hundreds of toys—all for underprivileged families in the local community who, incidentally, had no military affiliation. They shoveled snow off the walkways of a Great Falls rest home—and shoveled, and shoveled. They routinely volunteered as coaches, timekeepers, referees, umpires and just good old manual labor for the public school system athletic programs. And, on the seventh day they rested—as Sunday School teachers and choir members in local churches.

But don't be misled. The young men and women of the 341st Security Police Group never forgot their primary role or abrogated their duty to "... provide for the common defense." They are the finest ground fighting force in the U.S. Air Force. Almost 400 of them are committed to the dual role of protecting our ICBM assets and participating in conventional contingency war plans; almost 600 more respond to lost children, stray dogs, security situations affecting our Minuteman missiles spread over 23,000 square miles, and stand prepared to defend against the growing terrorist threat. They do this better than any other security police unit in the U.S. Air Force. During 1985, they broke all records in inspections by the Strategic Air Command [SAC], the General Accounting Office and other military agencies. They won the SAC "Combat Competition", and were named the "Best Security Police Group in the Strategic Air Command for 1985."

We expect and demand our military force to perform its primary duty—to "provide for the common defense." That's the most basic role of the military unit. However, we seldom if ever expect that same military unit to voluntarily serve the common good by "promoting the general welfare" in service to the community. We have seen just that from the 341st Security Police Group at Malmstrom Air Force Base, MT. Now they are competing for the title of "Best in Air Force" and I speak for all my fellow Montanans in saluting them and wishing them well.

**THE DEATH OF GEORGE B.
GODDARD**

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on the 15th of March, God claimed a constituent of mine as one of his own. His name was George B. Goddard, and he lived in Belchertown, MA.

George was a fighter for freedom, not a freedom fighter. For the past 30 years, he fought as a professor at the University of Massachusetts to release his students from the

bonds of ignorance. He also fought for the human spirit. By his sunny disposition and mastery of wit and cajolery, he brought everyone he met a renewed zest for life and the courage to meet its adversities. For the past year, he has waged a private battle against the dread mialoma bone cancer to which he finally succumbed.

George's passion was sailing. He owned a sailboat on which he and his wife Nancy, also a professor at Hampshire College, Amherst, would explore the Atlantic Ocean, constantly pitting their strength against the unknown. I had the privilege of recommending their son, David R. Bird, to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy from which he will shortly graduate to continue George's fight.

In the unknown and uncharted seas before George, may he have a fair wind and following sea. I submit his obituary to the American public as a memorial tribute. He will be missed.

George Benjamin Goddard, 57, of 390 Stebbins Street, Belchertown, Massachusetts, a professor in the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, died March 15, 1986 in the Colley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Dr. Goddard was born in Needham, MA on August 28, 1928. He was the son of the late Harold L. and Frances M. (Towle) Goddard. Dr. Goddard received his doctorate at the University of Massachusetts. He had been teaching at the University since 1955 and previously taught for a short time at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He served with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from September 5, 1946 through September 3, 1949.

Dr. Goddard was a member of the Massachusetts Flower Growers Association, International Order of Odd Fellows (Bethesda Lodge #30), and the Springfield Power Squadron. He was an avid sailor. He had been an Eagle Scout and coached teams in the Amherst Little League and Babe Ruth League.

Dr. Goddard was the husband of Nancy L. (Thornton) Goddard and the father of Dora J. Brace of Amherst, MA, Russell H. Goddard of Austin, TX, Nancy B. Goddard of Amherst, MA, Rebecca S. Fill of Dunbar, WV, Annette M. Landers of Point Pleasant, WV, Connie R. Boggs of Hilliard, OH, and David R. Bird, Cadet 2/C, United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT. In addition he leaves 5 grandchildren.

In keeping with Dr. Goddard's wishes, the family had his body cremated followed by a ceremony spreading his ashes over the waters of an outgoing tide on Buzzard's Bay off the coast of Massachusetts. The family encourages donations in his memory, to the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, 44 Binney Street, Boston, MA 02155.

DISABLED PEOPLE IN ACTION

HON. RICHARD STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a constituent of mine who won first place honors in the Idaho Governor's Committee on Employment

of the Handicapped 1986 Ability Counts Writing Contest.

Kristin Groberg of Idaho Falls, a junior at Idaho Falls High School, won first place in the junior-senior category of the contest.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Kristin on the outstanding essay she has written and the obvious thought and caring that is evident. I would like to share this essay with my colleagues in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DISABLED PEOPLE IN ACTION

Sheila Olsen, recently widowed, is the mother of a family of 10 children, an active member of her church and community, an enthusiastic supporter of local cultural arts, and a serious volunteer worker in the Republican Party. She is a sought-after speaker and the editor of a widely circulated newsletter.

Mrs. Olsen's friends and neighbors don't think of her as handicapped, although she has difficulty walking and often uses a cane or a three-wheeled vehicle in order to get around easier. Her vision is sometimes blurry, and she experiences a numbness through half of her body. Mrs. Olsen is a victim of multiple sclerosis.

Multiple sclerosis is a disease that attacks the brain and spinal cord. Small hard areas scattered throughout the white substance of the brain interfere with the normal functions of the nerve pathways. The patient often suffers from sudden blindness, prickly sensations in the legs, stiff muscles, and an unsteady walk. M.S. gradually worsens and sometimes results in paralysis of the legs, blindness, and the loss of urinary and rectal control. The cause and cure are not known.

Upon learning more about the disease, Mrs. Olsen cried, but with the help of her husband and her faith she continued to lead a busy and productive life. Responsibility and activity kept her going and gave her the confidence that she needed to cope with the disease. She never let herself dwell on the disease, but instead, she adjusted her schedule to meet her needs.

While coping with M.S., Mrs. Olsen recognizes the importance of reserved handicapped parking spaces and acknowledges the difficulties presented to disabled people by stairs in public buildings. She appreciates the voluntary help of others so she need not call and "bother" someone. Most of all, she recognizes the importance of continuing to try, even to struggle. Early in her disease, she inquired of a medical supply house director about the use of a wheelchair. He told her that if she gave in now, she may never get out. She sees the wisdom of this counsel and knows that a large part of her successful coping is because she continues to pursue an uphill course.

During the 18 years of her disease, Sheila Olsen has given birth to her last five children; edited the "Trumpet," the largest women's political newspaper in the State; and has spoken at many political, community, and church meetings. She plans on being active in the GOP campaign this year as well as continuing to be a good parent, which is her top priority.

Mrs. Olsen realizes that everyone has problems—not just the physically handicapped. She knows that one must continue to be active and involved in life regardless of his/her disabilities. Finding a balance and recognizing one's limitations are important in coping with problems, as are maintaining a sense of perspective and humor. But most of all, Sheila Olsen realizes that the handicapped are people, too, and should always

be treated as any other person would expect to be treated—regardless of their limitations.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES SODA, JR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Mr. James Soda, Jr., a businessman from my district who is being honored on May 29, 1986 by the City of Hope National Pilot Medical Center and the Beckman Research Institute for his years of community service.

Mr. Soda runs the Dart Trucking Co., based in Canfield, OH, which is in my district. Mr. Soda is a well respected member of the surrounding community, and I am proud to have him as one of my constituents. Mr. Soda will be receiving the coveted "Spirit of Life" Award for his lifetime of service and dedication to his neighbors and the underprivileged.

Mr. Soda attended high school at Mineral Ridge High School. It was there that Jim established himself as a hard worker and outstanding golfer. During the summer months as a teenager, Jim worked on construction sites, becoming a grade foreman in only 3 years. In 1969, Jim entered the University of Dayton. True to his character, Jim was active in many campus activities—always taking the time to get involved and get the most out of the college experience. In June of that year, Jim married his high school sweetheart, Roslyn Corso.

After graduating from the University of Dayton, Jim began working in the construction business his father, James Soda, Sr., had started. Jim learned the construction business from the bottom up during his teen years working in his father's construction sites. Obviously he learned quickly. In August 1971, he purchased 50 percent, and later, the remaining interest, in the Dart Trucking Co. of Canfield, OH. At the time, Dart was a relatively small company, primarily serving the local steel and construction companies. But through Jim's vision, leadership, and hard work, Dart has now become one of the country's leading transportation companies.

But Jim Soda, Jr. is not simply a good businessman. He is a concerned and caring member of his community. Jim and his wife, Roslyn, have been actively involved in their community. This year, Jim became involved in the Aid to Appalachia project. The project called for Dart Trucking to donate equipment to haul food supplies and clothing to needy individuals in the Appalachian Mountain region.

As a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, Jim takes an active role in working out ways to revitalize the economy of northeast Ohio, which has been hard hit in recent years by the decline of the steel industry. Jim and Roslyn are valuable members of the Canfield community who have constantly given of themselves to help their neighbors.

I can't think of a more deserving recipient for the "Spirit of Life" Award than James Soda, Jr. And what better way to honor Jim than to use the proceeds of the May 29 ban-

quet to go toward the establishment of the James R. Soda, Jr. Research Fellowship. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would again like to state that I am honored to pay tribute to James Soda, Jr. and am proud of his many accomplishments and lifetime of community service.

TRIBUTE TO BOB CASEY

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly saddened to learn of the passing of our past colleague and friend, Bob Casey. I came to know Bob not only through our work in Congress, but also because his family has been a part of the Mountain Home, AK, community in my district since the early 1850's. It was then that Bob's grandfather, R.D. Casey, settled his family and built a home, which is now a national historical landmark and the only one in Baxter County. Years later, one of R.D.'s sons, Sam, moved his family to Houston, where his son Bob grew up and went on to represent in a number of capacities.

I was privileged to serve with Bob for 9 of his 17 years in the House and will always remember him as one who devoted his life to serving the public. His career as a public servant began in the 1940's as a member of a local school board while earning his law degree at the South Texas Law School at night. Later, Bob moved on to serve as district attorney, State representative, judge, a U.S. Representative for the 22d District of Texas, and Commissioner of the Federal Maritime Commission.

A great deal of what Bob accomplished during his tenure in the House stemmed from his work as a high-ranking member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee and as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Legislature. Yet his commendable service was not limited to this area, as Bob was previously an active member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. He also played a very important role in our shipping industry, having worked extensively with the Port of Houston early in life and later having served on the Federal Maritime Commission.

In all of these capacities he served his constituents well, reflecting a deep concern for the people of Texas and all U.S. citizens, as well. He will be greatly missed by me and my colleagues who value ability, hard work, and loyalty.

DR. WILLIAM A. MELENDEZ, A GREAT EDUCATOR

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of the retirement of a dedicated and respected educator in my district, William A. Melendez. Dr. Melendez is the coordinator of bilingual and migrant education

in the Monterey County area, and he is retiring after a 32-year education career during which he has been a teacher, counselor, and administrator. He is being honored with a dinner on May 9, and I want to take this opportunity to list for the House the achievements of the fine professional.

Dr. Melendez was born in New York and served in the U.S. Army Infantry. He received his college degree from New York University, his master's degree in educational administration from Hofstra University, and his doctor of education degree from the University of the Pacific.

During his career, the last 16 years of which have been spent in Monterey County, Dr. Melendez has served as a teacher in industrial education, adult education, and basic skills bilingual education. He has been a counselor in crisis and conflict management. And he has been an administrator in both junior and senior high school programs for bilingual and migrant education.

Dr. Melendez is a past president of the Classroom Teachers Association, and he has been a consultant to the Monterey County Office of Education and to Hartnell Community College, and chairman of the elementary/secondary task force of the President's Commission on Foreign and International Study.

Dr. Melendez has also been very active in community activities over the years. He has served as director of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Scholarship Committee of the League of United Latin American Citizens, vice president of the Monterey Bay Girl Scout Council, a member of the advisory committee of the California Department of Rehabilitation, and an active member of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Melendez has done great work as an educator, but as my colleagues can see, he has not confined his interest to the classroom or the office. He has worked extensively in the community to improve the lives of the children and all the people of Monterey County. I am confident that his community involvement will not end with his retirement. I want to commend him for his achievements, and I know my colleagues join me in wishing him well upon his retirement.

JOAN P. HORTON HONORED

HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, this Friday evening, the Boys and Girls Club of Mount Vernon will hold its eighth annual charity ball dinner-dance to honor Ms. Joan P. Horton.

Joan P. Horton has been a resident of Mount Vernon for 31 years, having moved here from New York City in 1955. Shortly after moving to Mount Vernon, Joan began what was to become a long list of community activities. Her first involvement was with the newly created South Side Residents Association, where she served as first secretary.

When Joan's children became school age she participated in many education-related organizations, including the Robert Fulton PTA,

the advisory council of the board of education and the Quarterback Club. In 1964 she and many other parents led in the desegregation of Mount Vernon schools after the historic NAACP suit of that year.

Mrs. Horton was a member of the staff of Congressman Richard L. Ottinger for 8 years and worked in the capacity of staff assistant and community liaison. During this period Mrs. Horton provided services to hundreds of Westchester residents and represented the Congressman on many committees and community boards.

As a member of the Boys Clubs Advisory Council, Mrs. Horton helped coordinate and participated in the single parent workshops and fundraising activities.

In addition to her years of service to the Boys Clubs she has volunteered her time in the field of mental health and in housing. She has served on the Mount Vernon Area Mental Hygiene Council and was appointed by County Executive Alfred Del Bello to serve on the Westchester Substance Abuse Committee. Mrs. Horton was the community representative for the Mount Vernon Apartment Improvement Program [AIP] and was one of the founders of the Housing and Neighborhood Development Institute [HANDI] of which she is still a board member.

Before becoming an associate with Harvey Associates, a prototype model making firm in Mount Vernon, Joan served on my district office staff, continuing her many services to the Westchester community and serving on the Westchester 2000 task force.

She is presently a member of the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce, clerk of the Vestry for Trinity Episcopal Church, serves on the day care SAC for United Way of Westchester and is part of their Agency and Community Organizations Campaign Division. Mrs. Horton is presently the corresponding secretary for the Westchester Black Women's Political Caucus, and acting chair for the Mount Vernon chapter.

The entire Mount Vernon and Westchester community is proud to pay tribute to this magnificent lady. I wish Joan continued success and happiness in all her future endeavors. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOINT BALTIC AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and the Ukraine, I would like to bring to your attention that this year marks the 25th anniversary of the Joint Baltic American National Committee. I am sure my colleagues join me in commending the members of this organization on this important anniversary for all their hard work in the cause of the oppressed people of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. By offering support and information to Members of Congress and to the American

public, this organization has provided an important service to all concerned with freedom, keeping the plight of the Baltic peoples in the forefront of congressional attention.

This committee, which represents the interests of the Estonian American National Council, the American Latvian Association, and the Lithuanian American Council, will celebrate their anniversary the evening of May 1 by presenting the Baltic Freedom Award to several of our colleagues and Government officials who have been active in the cause of freedom and self-determination for the people of the Baltic States.

I commend the JBANC on its choice of recipients. Senators WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and DONALD RIEGLE, Jr., and our House colleague WILLIAM CARNEY, will be among those honored tomorrow evening, receiving due credit for their many efforts on behalf of the Baltic peoples. Also slated to be honored and equally well deserving are Linas Kojelis, Special Assistant to the President in the Office of Public Liaison; Mark Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs at the State Department, and the staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. President Reagan will receive his award at a later date in conjunction with Baltic Freedom Day, which will be June 14.

The Joint Baltic American National Committee has worked hard over the last 25 years to champion the cause of the people of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. At a time when basic human freedoms are being threatened all over the world, it is appropriate that we commend the efforts of this committee on its 25th anniversary and vow to continue to stand with them in the fight to liberate the Baltic States.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JOSEPH D. EARLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1986

Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, once again this year, I would like to join Representatives PASHAYAN and COELHO and many of my colleagues in the House in recognizing and commemorating April 24 as Armenian Martyrs' Day. I appreciate the opportunity to observe the 71st anniversary of this dark day in history, which marked the beginning of the systematic and deliberate massacre of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Turkish Empire.

December 12, 1985, also marked a dark day for this legislative body when the House defeated, by a vote of 206 to 213, a clarifying amendment to House Joint Resolution 192, the resolution designating April 24 as the "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity." Consequently, the House came to no resolution on House Joint Resolution 192. Despite the narrow defeat of this amendment and the ongoing rhetoric of those who oppose this resolution, supporters of House Joint Resolution 192, like myself, will continue to be optimistic. Perhaps there is renewed reason for optimism particularly because the other Chamber, on February 19, 1986, after 37 years of intermittent deliberation and debate, approved a treaty declaring genocide to be a crime.

Many people, including President Reagan and the American Ambassador to Ottoman Turkey during the Armenian extermination have acknowledged and hundreds of newspaper accounts throughout that period have documented the Armenian Genocide. It is my hope that ratification of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes of Genocide will be instrumental in leading to the final affirmation of the Armenian atrocity as the first genocide of the 20th century. In fact, Raphael Lemkin, who coined the word "genocide" in 1944 and introduced a treaty to the League of Nations in 1933 outlawing the killing of "racial, religious, or social collectiveness," did so in response to the Holocaust and the Armenian massacre and was the first to term this extermination as the "Armenian Genocide." This proposal set ground for the United Nations Genocide Treaty.

In the effort to learn from the past, prevent future genocides, and to mourn for those who died in the Armenian massacre, we owe it to ourselves and to the accurate interpretation of history, to pay tribute and commemorate Armenian Martyrs' Day this year and every year. As a Member of this great body and a friend of many Armenian-Americans whose ancestors were slaughtered or fled the Ottoman Empire during this period, I remain committed to the passage of the "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man." The Armenian genocide must never be forgotten.

**THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE JOINT BALTIC AMERICAN
NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Baltic American National Committee [JBANC] is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. JBANC monitors U.S. Government actions on the Baltic States and provides information to interested agencies and congressional offices.

To celebrate the anniversary, JBANC will award the Baltic Freedom Award to individuals who have demonstrated strong support for the cause of freedom and self-determination in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Recipients of the award tonight include: Senator WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Representative WILLIAM CARNEY, Senator DONALD RIEGLE, Jr., Linas Kojelis, Special Assistant to the President, Office of Public Liaison; Mark Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, State Department, and the staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

I would like to extend my own congratulations to these individuals for keeping alive the cause of the Baltic peoples here in America. Many years have passed, and perhaps, sadly, many more will pass during which these brave people will endure without a nation to call their own. However, their spirit will never be

broken. With constant encouragement from their brethren here in the United States, exemplified by the efforts of the JBANC, the Baltic peoples will continue their just struggle for freedom.

It is our duty as Americans to express solidarity with those who struggle today against Soviet attempts to deny their identity as a people. We will remain worthy of our freedom only as long as the aspirations of the oppressed live in our hearts. Let us remember the plight of the people of the Baltic nations, lest we forget our own place in the world.

**JOHN CALVIN NEILL
ACHIEVEMENTS**

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress the outstanding achievements of Mr. John Calvin Neill, who will be honored on May 2, 1986, at a surprise testimonial dinner hosted by the Bethlehem-Steelton Management Club of Steelton, PA.

John Calvin Neill, known to his many friends as Cal, has served his community in many capacities throughout his adult life. Cal Neill is a leader. He has ably served the borough of Paxtang as its mayor; held the position of president for 12 years with the Paxtang Fire Co.; served for 25 years as Paxtang's judge of elections and has been a devoted Paxtang Republican committeeman.

Mr. Speaker, I have come nowhere near listing all of Cal Neill's activities and accomplishments, but I must admit that those previously mentioned would seem to be enough to satisfy most of us in a lifetime. But not Cal. He has also served in various capacities with the Paxtang Lions Club, Post 21 of the American Legion, the Tri-County Blind Association, the Heart Association, the War Veterans Council of Greater Harrisburg, and the list goes on and on.

Cal Neill is an outstanding example of dedication and excellence. I ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in saluting this fine man. He has truly enriched the lives of all who have been privileged to know him and work with him.

**INDONESIA'S RESTRICTION OF
PRESS**

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the exclusion of an American and two Australian reporters by authorities in Indonesia yesterday marred the visit of President Reagan to that country. I also believe these incidents work to the disadvantage of better relations between the United States and ASEAN—the Association of South-east Asian Nations.

Coming on the eve of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers from the six ASEAN countries, the recent abrupt restrictions of press have publicized just how unfree press and speech remain in Asia. The State Department's report on human rights practices that was issued earlier this year already provided a sad account of censorship and other manipulation of media in many countries in the region. This situation is particularly disappointing in ASEAN which includes so many close friends of the United States.

The people and lands in ASEAN are otherwise well regarded by Americans, in large part, because of the impressive accomplishments in economic and social progress and due to the strong cultural and national qualities. I urge the governments in the region to reevaluate their policies regarding the free flow of ideas and information and to recognize that continued press harassment does not serve the interests of improved understanding and better relations among our peoples.

**CELEBRATES 250TH
ANNIVERSARY**

HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of North Castle, NY, which will be celebrating its 250th anniversary on Saturday, June 7, 1986.

North Castle was settled by people from the English colony of New Haven and Quakers from Long Island. Since that time it has had a rich history.

North Castle played a significant historical role in the Revolutionary War, being the land where passing armies fought. These armies not only fought, but they pillaged the land and left North Castle in shambles at the wars end. In fact, much of the battle of White Plains was fought in the hills of North Castle. North Castle was also the sight where the captured British Maj. John Andre was held after being caught in an attempt to return to British lines with vital information supplied from the infamous traitor, Benedict Arnold.

During the Civil War, North Castle was a vital part of the underground railroad, helping many slaves escape to freedom. In more recent history, the Armonk airport was opened and has played host to Charles Lindbergh, Eddie Rickenbacker and the Goodyear Blimp.

Presently, North Castle is a community of 10,000 residents and is the home of many industries, including the world headquarters of IBM. The town has grown tremendously in the last 150 years, rising from a farm community to a thriving suburb. I would like to take this time to wish North Castle a very happy anniversary and the best of luck in the future.

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE COUNTY TAXPAYERS'
LEAGUE OF SACRAMENTO
COUNTY**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a very fine volunteer community activist organization—the Sacramento County Taxpayers' League—which is celebrating its 25th year of dedicated service to the people and institutions of this fine community.

The organization was originally formed in the early 1950's as the Sacramento County Landowners Association and received its support from \$5 and \$10 donations with an initial budget of less than \$300.

In 1961, the league was officially incorporated and since that time has been directly involved in the evaluation of more than 386 major issues affecting Sacramento County taxpayers. More than 300 recommendations have been made to various levels of government and 216 issues have been addressed as recommended by the organization.

The league, whose dedication and concern is exemplified through the volunteer efforts of its members in researching local issues and reporting its findings to the citizens, receives support for its activities from major industries and hundreds of concerned individuals.

I am particularly impressed with the organization's chief goals of working with elected officials and agencies to promote and enhance economy and efficiency in local government. Through much hard work and cooperative efforts, many thousands of dollars in taxpayers' money have been saved over the years and used to provide critical services in other more important areas.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento, I would like to congratulate and commend the County Taxpayers' League of Sacramento County, Inc., for 25 years of outstanding service to our community and extend my best wishes for success in all future activities.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF A
FRIEND**

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of a friend and constituent, Morris R. Poummit, of Amherst, NY. Morry was recently inducted into the Buffalo/Niagara sales and marketing executive hall of fame. Having been active in the sales and marketing executive organization since 1954, Mr. Poummit is a logical and obvious choice for this distinguished honor.

Mr. Poummit is the retired chief executive officer and chairman of Colad, Inc., having been one of its founders in 1947. Colad,

which produces plastic coat book covers for over 1,800 colleges and 20,000 high schools is the 468th largest printer in the United States and 3rd largest printer in my home community of western New York.

Besides his business commitments, Mr. Poummit has been very actively involved in our community giving unselfishly to the Amherst Chamber of Commerce and the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra.

At 72 years of age, Morry Poummit makes everyone think twice about 65 being a mandatory retirement age. He is still a vital and integral part of our community as are many of those whom are all too casually called senior citizens. I know that Morry will continue to make a difference in our western New York community whether it is because of his continued involvement in the Amherst Chamber of Commerce as its executive vice president or in his promotion of defense driving to keep our streets and highways safer.

Morry Poummit is a leader in my community, a senior citizen who takes a back seat to no one in his commitment to make western New York a better place to live.

**TRIBUTE TO RICH CENTRAL
HIGH SCHOOL**

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to announce a great victory for Rich Central High School in Olympia Fields within the Fourth District of Illinois. Coach Ron Brauer's Olympians took second place in the class AA basketball State championship after a thrilling match against the DeLaSalle Jaguars. The championship game follows an outstanding winning season that earned the Olympians the SICA conference title.

Rich Central was the first SICA school to play in the class AA State finals since 1975, although present SICA member Lockport won the State title in 1978 as a member of the now defunct Illini-8 conference.

Both teams played aggressively throughout the championship game, with the lead changing hands frequently. With fast-breaking, action-packed play, the Olympians kept their loyal fans riveted to their seats. Though the first place title eluded them this year, the Olympians' skill, sportsmanship, and desire to excel have earned them the respect of their community and won them a special place in the hearts of their classmates. In the eyes of all, they are heroes because they played with heart and soul, giving the game their very best.

I know my colleagues in the House join me in congratulating Coach Ron Brauer and his excellent Olympian team.

**THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ARMENIAN GENOCIDE 1915-23**

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to the one and a half million men, women, and children who were brutally murdered by the Ottoman Turkish Government in the Armenian Genocide of 1915-23. With the 71st anniversary of this event, I would like to join my fellow colleagues in honoring these brave people.

The Armenian people were systematically destroyed by the Turkish Government starting on August 14, 1914. At that time, all Armenian men were drafted into the Turkish Army and segregated into labor battalions. In these battalions the Armenians were worked to death, or massacred by their tormentors. The massacre continued in the fall of the same year as the Ottoman Turkish Government went from village to village destroying homes and entire families of Armenians. The sole reason for these invasions was to settle the "Armenian Question." Another attack on the Armenian people came with the deportation of their race from their homeland. This act left thousands of Armenians homeless and hungry—and ultimately dead.

Mr. Speaker, on February 19, 1986, the Senate approved the Genocide Convention. This act reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to work toward the preservation of the human race. Between 1915 and 1923 we almost lost an entire race of people—the Armenians—let us never, ever, let this happen again! 500,000 Armenian refugees escaped to Turkey, and fled to nearby Russia, Europe and the United States.

These people have the task of carrying on their race under the dark cloud of near extinction. It is not an easy task, and they must be strong and brave. I have no doubt that they will be.

Let us never forget the million and a half Armenians who were senselessly murdered, for if we do, we will be doomed to repeat their horrid experience.

JOINT BALTIC AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 25th anniversary of the Joint Baltic American National Committee. This distinguished group was established in 1961 and monitors U.S. Government actions on the Baltic States, while at the same time providing information to interested agencies and congressional offices. Tonight, the JBANC will bestow the Baltic Freedom Award to Members of Congress and other Government officials

during a reception at the Longworth House Office Building.

The recipients for 1986 include: Senator WILLIAM ARMSTRONG (CO-R); Representative William Carney (NY-R); Senator DONALD RIEGLE, Jr. (MI-D); Linas Kojelis, Special Assistant to the President, Office of Public Liaison; Mark Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, State Department; and the staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Joint Baltic American National Committee on this important occasion and to offer my best wishes to the worthy recipients of this year's Baltic Freedom Awards.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. MARY
RAMBO

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, in February, the Tennessee Republican Party lost a faithful member when Mrs. Mary Rambo passed away at the age of 90.

She will be remembered as a loyal and lifelong member of the Republican Women's Club in Memphis. Every election year, she worked diligently in elections. In fact, while she was 80 and residing in a nursing home, Mrs. Rambo continued her political work by registering voters in the home. On election day, she made arrangements to provide transportation to and from the polls. Her love and respect for our political system will never be forgotten.

Mrs. Rambo will be sorely missed by her family, friends, those she helped elect, and all others whose lives she touched.

ARMENIAN MARTYRS DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1986

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I must join my colleagues today in commemorating Armenian Martyrs Day.

Seventy years have come and gone since the Armenian genocide began in Turkey and took the lives of more than 1.5 million men, women, and children. But those passing years have not weakened the memories of those of Armenian descent who survived and those who came afterward.

There is a saying that time heals all wounds, but the healing process cannot begin until the wound is acknowledged. For 70 years, the Government of Turkey has refused to make that acknowledgement. But denial does not erase the pain that lives within the hearts of all Armenians.

The time is long overdue for the Government of Turkey to acknowledge that the genocide took place. Such an admission will not bring the dead back to life. Nor would it erase the painful burden that will always be borne by

the Armenian people. But it would allow the healing process to begin.

It is only fitting, even necessary, that we commemorate the Armenian Genocide, because it is through remembering that we can ensure that history is not repeated. It has already been repeated too often.

SOVIET NUCLEAR DISASTER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, in any disaster, natural or man-inspired, we customarily anticipate the immediate and human response: Succor. Individuals, families, businesses, religious organizations, governments: All respond forthrightly with forthright aid. Perhaps this habitual reaction becomes nothing out of the ordinary in our perception because we believe, intuitively, that such a response could not be otherwise; it seems the right, the correct thing to do.

We look upon a situation today which merits just such a response: The catastrophic incident—perhaps meltdown—of the Chernobyl nuclear facility 60 miles outside of Kiev, in the Soviet Union. And yet we are confronted with a government which has limited news of the disaster to an extent unconscionable, a government which has refused to provide any information on an incident which could potentially affect the lives of millions, in the Soviet Union and in Europe.

President Reagan has offered technical and humanitarian assistance. Undoubtedly the relatives of the victims, as well as individuals and groups who are compelled to offer help, will offer aid as quickly as possible. We ask only for the information necessary to facilitate assistance, mitigate the already deleterious effects, and prevent, or at least contain, a similar future occurrence.

Authentic sympathy, engendered with such knowledge that chance and human error inevitably cause havoc, can no more be turned away than those feelings can be stopped. Let us help.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE 1986 RECIPIENTS OF THE
NEW JERSEY MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PROGRAM BENEFITING
NEW JERSEY SPECIAL OLYMPICS

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 1, the people of my congressional district and State of New Jersey will join together at the Second Annual New Jersey Pride Awards Dinner sponsored by New Jersey Monthly Magazine to benefit New Jersey Special Olympics and honor eight distinguished citizens of New Jersey who have provided outstanding examples of private initiative and cre-

ative ideas to improve the quality of life in our State.

The New Jersey Pride Awards, saluting the unique talents and accomplishments of New Jerseyans, will be presented May 1 for the second time by New Jersey Monthly Magazine. Distinguished accomplishments in the arts, community development, economic development, education, energy/environment, health, science and technology, and social services will be recognized. Additionally, the New Jersey Pride Awards, initiated last year by New Jersey Monthly, will again benefit a truly worthy and deserving charity, the New Jersey Special Olympics, a sports training and athletic competition program for mentally retarded children and adults.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations and deepest appreciation to the New Jersey Pride honorees, a roster of exemplary community leaders and highly reputable citizens of New Jersey, as follows:

NEW JERSEY PRIDE AWARD WINNERS, 1986

THE ARTS

Morris Pesin, Jersey City, NJ. Morris Pesin of Jersey City is known to many as the "Father of Liberty State Park." The park's main drive, which leads to the waterfront opposite Liberty Island, is named after Mr. Pesin in recognition of the quarter century effort he put into the park's development. He is affiliated with the federal Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island Centennial Commission, and Chairman of the Jersey City Cultural Arts Commission. He has also received the Volunteer Action Medal by President Reagan, making him the first New Jerseyan to receive this medal in the 4-year history of the program.

Nominated by Eugene J. Scanlon, Jersey City, NJ.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Lois M. Teer, Camden, NJ. Ms. Lois Teer designed and spearheaded a 3-year marketing campaign to improve the image of Camden and lure middle income house buyers to buy, rehabilitate and move into abandoned homes. A trickle of urban pioneers in 1982 has grown to a respectable interest of developers, investors and families who bought properties.

Nominated by Margaret Manning, Camden, NJ.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Leslie E. Smith, Jr., Flanders, NJ. Executive Director of the International Trade Center, Leslie Smith, together with his late partner, Andrew Clark, conceived the idea of a foreign trade zone in Morris County. The development of the International Trade Center and its progress during the past year have meant new status, new wealth and long-term financial health for the area.

Nominated by Dolores Rivinius, Mt. Olive Chamber of Commerce, Budd Lake, NJ.

EDUCATION

Saul Cooperman, Commissioner of Education, State Department of Education, Trenton, NJ. Under Dr. Cooperman's leadership, the State Department of Education has launched programs to recruit, reward and recognize teachers and to provide for their professional renewal. These programs include the department's Academy for the Advancement of Teaching and Management

and the Provisional Teacher Program, or the alternate route to certification. The department has raised standards for students in bilingual education and in basic skills and begun projects to improve student behavior. The department has also developed the Urban Initiative, a major effort to enable educators and students in urban districts to help themselves solve some of their more persistent problems. Under the Commissioner's direction, New Jersey has also raised standards for educational leaders at both the state and local levels.

ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT

Jean Clark, Upper Montclair, NJ. Jean Clark founded the Montclair Organization for Conservation in 1971 and founded the Recycling Center which she runs. She has raised the recycling consciousness of the Community and made it a showcase to many communities in the state. Ms. Clark is current President of the New Jersey State Recycling Forum. Nominated by Barbara Haver, President of the League of Women Voters, Montclair/Glen Ridge, Upper Montclair, NJ.

HEALTH

Eva Gottscho, Short Hills, NJ. Eva Gottscho established the Ruth Gottscho Kidney Foundation in 1960 after the death of her daughter from kidney failure. The foundation has been instrumental in sustaining the lives of hundreds of people by providing them with artificial kidney machines for home use.

Nominated by Albert Wickins, Jr., Madison, NJ.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. David M. Goldenberg, Short Hills, NJ. Dr. Goldenberg is a world renowned pioneer in cancer detection, control and cure. Founder of the Center for Molecular Medicine and Immunology, in 1983 he moved his entire operation from Kentucky to the Newark, New Jersey campus of the University of Medicine and Dentistry. He was recently named an Outstanding Investigator by the National Cancer Institute and awarded a \$9.7 million research grant from the institute.

Nominated by Robert J. Del Tufo, Esquire, Morristown, NJ.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Henry I. DeGeneste, Jersey City, NJ. Throughout Henry DeGeneste's career, he has demonstrated a commitment to the welfare of his fellow man. He has served over 17 years of diversified experience in the law enforcement field, seven of which are on the executive level. Mr. DeGeneste currently holds the office of Superintendent of Police which is the highest rank in the Police force and manages approximately 1,200 sworn personnel.

Nominated by Captain Joseph M. Hurtuk, Jersey City, NJ.

May I also commend to you, the Honorary Committee of Pride, a group of prominent Americans, who have joined together in deep commitment and support of New Jersey Monthly's Annual Program of Pride, as follows:

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONORARY COMMITTEE

The Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Governor of New Jersey.

Edward E. Barr, President, Courtaulds U.S. Developments, Inc.

Senator Bill Bradley, United States Senate.

Leanna Brown, New Jersey Senate.

Barbara A. Curran, President, Board of Public Utilities.

Kathleen DiChiara, Director, Community Food Bank of New Jersey.

Robert Ferguson, Jr., Chairman, First Fidelity Bank.

Jon F. Hanson, Chairman, New Jersey Sports & Exposition Authority.

Lynne Kramer, Director, Project Impact.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, United States Senate.

Arle Lazarus, President, Jamesway Corporation.

Paul Loser, Chief Operating Officer, New Jersey Bell.

Kate Luscombe, RN, Jersey Shore Medical Group.

Patricia J. Maynard, Special Assistant for New Jersey, Port Authority of New York & New Jersey.

David Moore, Executive Director, New Jersey Conservation Foundation.

Gerald O'Keefe, President, Queen City Savings.

Joan M. Quigley, Vice President, St. Francis Community Health Center.

Robert M. Schaeberle, Chairman of the Board, Nabisco Brands, Inc.

Angelo P. Schiralli, Senior Vice President, Mutual Benefit Life.

Richard L. Schlott, President, Schlott Realtors.

Joseph Semrod, President, United Jersey Banks.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, President, Special Olympics, Inc.

William Simon, Chairman of the Board, Wesray Corporation.

Harold W. Sonn, Chairman of the Board, Public Service Electric & Gas.

Fox Stoddard, Vice President-Access Management, AT&T Communications.

Norman B. Tomlinson, Jr., Publisher, New Jersey Monthly.

James M. Weichert, President, Weichert Realtors.

Mr. Speaker, I share great pride with all New Jerseyans in the knowledge of the many years of preparation, training, personal effort, and hard work that our honorees have devoted to attain the New Jersey Pride Award. As the Representative of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey here in the Congress, I add this special note of pride on behalf of our constituent, Jean Clark of Upper Montclair, NJ, who is among the recipients of this year's highly coveted New Jersey Pride Award. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress the following proclamation to commemorate May 1 as New Jersey Pride Day and commend the honorees for their outstanding contributions to the quality of life and way of life in New Jersey which has truly enriched our communities, State, and Nation:

NEW JERSEY PRIDE PROCLAMATION

Whereas pride in New Jersey is one of the most important factors in elevating the state to its highest potential, and;

Whereas the greatest source of state pride is its people, men and women who have dedicated themselves to making New Jersey a better and more interesting place to live, and;

Whereas New Jersey Monthly is a magazine dedicated to recognizing those men and women who have made outstanding contributions to the quality of life in the state, and;

Whereas New Jersey Monthly instituted the New Jersey Pride Awards in 1985 to recognize the individuals who have exemplified the meaning of pride in New Jersey by providing outstanding examples of private initiative and creative solutions to its problems, and;

Whereas the second annual New Jersey Pride Awards Celebration will be held May 1, 1986 in the Parsippany Hilton Hotel, Parsippany, New Jersey, and;

Whereas New Jersey Monthly will be honoring the following individuals in the following categories:

The Arts—Morris Pesin of Jersey City, known to many as the Father of Liberty State Park.

Community development—Lois M. Teer of Camden, designer of the campaign to improve the image of Camden by rehabilitating abandoned homes and attracting homebuyers to the downtown area.

Economic development—Leslie E. Smith, Jr., of Flanders, who together with his late partner, Andrew Clark, conceived the idea of a foreign trade zone in Morris County. Now Executive Director of the International Trade Center.

Education—Saul Cooperman of Rocky Hill, Commissioner of Education for exemplary achievement in education;

Energy/environment—Jean Clark of Upper Montclair, founder of Montclair Organization for Conservation and Recycling Center.

Health—Eva Gottscho of Short Hills, founder of the Ruth Gottscho Kidney Foundation which is instrumental in sustaining the lives of hundreds of people by providing them with artificial kidney machines for home use.

Science and technology—Dr. David M. Goldenberg of Short Hills, world renowned pioneer in cancer detection, control and cure, founder of the Center for Molecular Medicine and Immunology at the University of Medicine and Dentistry.

Social services—Henry I. DeGeneste of Maplewood, Superintendent of Police. The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, considered by many as a "Man for all Seasons" involved in numerous community service projects.

Be it hereby proclaimed, That May 1st has been appropriately established for the commemoration of New Jersey Pride Day to honor the recipients of the New Jersey Pride Awards. In observance of this occasion, New Jersey Monthly Magazine, the program sponsors, will hold a dinner for the presentation of New Jersey Pride Awards, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of New Jersey Special Olympics.

Mr. Speaker, we do indeed salute the 1986 recipients of the New Jersey Pride Awards with special plaudits to New Jersey Monthly magazine, the founders and originators of this highly unique and rewarding program that has been established for the citizens of our great State of New Jersey and appropriately entitled "New Jersey Pride."

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees

to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 1, 1986, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for April.

SD-528

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

MAY 5

1:30 p.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous tariff bills.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Department of Energy nuclear research and development program policy.

SD-366

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Ronald F. Lehman II, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Negotiator for Strategic Nuclear Arms, Paul H. Nitze, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador at Large, and Warren Zimmerman, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador in his capacity as Chief of the United States Delegation to the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Follow-up Meeting.

SD-419

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for Air Force aircraft procurement programs.

SD-192

Judiciary

To resume hearings on the nomination of Jefferson B. Sessions III, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

Armed Services

Preparedness Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on S. 2199, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Strategic Stockpile; and to mark up S. 2102, to prescribe the method for determining the quantity and classification of any materials to be stockpiled under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act (P.L. 96-41).

SR-222

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Supreme Court of the United States, U.S. District Courts/Courts of Appeals, and the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

S-146, Capitol

Judiciary

To resume hearings on S. 2162, to promote and improve efficient and effective enforcement of the antitrust laws.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on medical malpractice.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2260, to settle certain claims arising out of activities on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and S. 2243, to improve the health status of Native Hawaiians.

SD-124

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings in closed session on the situation in Panama.

S-116, Capitol

MAY 8

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on the space transportation system.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on nuclear testing issues.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for strategic systems.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental
Oversight Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Gov-
ernment approval of the release of ge-
netically engineered organisms. SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Re-
lated Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the De-
partment of Agriculture, rural devel-
opment, and related agencies. SD-138

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-
tee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the
Holocaust Memorial Council and the
Smithsonian Institution. SD-192

Judiciary
To resume hearings on white-collar
crime in the United States, focusing
on the E.F. Hutton investigation. SD-226

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on Senate Joint Res-
olution 325, to approve the "Compact of
Free Association" between the United
States and the Government of Palau. SD-366

Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the condi-
tion of rural hospitals under the Medi-
care Program. SD-215

MAY 12

3:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommit-
tee
To hold closed hearings on the situation
in Mexico. S-116, Capitol

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to meet to consider pending
business items. EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Edu-
cation, and Related Agencies Subcom-
mittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the De-
partments of Labor, Health and
Human Services, and Education, and
certain related agencies. SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
authorizing funds for the U.S. Coast
Guard, and H.R. 1362, to revise, con-
solidate, and enact certain laws related
to load lines and measurement of ves-
sels as parts C and J of subtitle II of
title 46, U.S. Code. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business. SD-366

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommit-
tee
To continue hearings on the situation in
Mexico. SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommit-
tee
To resume hearings to review the serv-
ices trade between the United States
and Japan. SD-419

Judiciary
Administrative Practice and Procedure
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 673, to establish
a specialized corps of judges necessary
for certain Federal proceedings re-
quired to be conducted, and S. 580, to
ensure the independence of certain ad-
ministrative law judges. SD-226

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Edu-
cation, and Related Agencies Subcom-
mittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the
Health Resources and Services Admin-
istration, Department of Health and
Human Services. SD-116

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary,
and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the
Legal Services Corporation, and the
Securities and Exchange Commission. S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business. SD-430

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence
matters. SH-219

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the De-
partment of Transportation and cer-
tain related agencies. SD-138

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on H.R. 2403, to re-
quire that public buildings constructed
or altered under the Public Buildings
Act shall be in compliance with na-
tionally recognized building codes and
State and local zoning laws, and pro-
posed legislation authorizing funds for
fiscal year 1987 for public buildings
program of the General Services Ad-
ministration. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Gov-
ernment Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 525, to provide
for the transfer to the Secretary of
Health and Human Services the au-

thority of the Secretary of Energy to
conduct epidemiological studies of ra-
diation effects. SD-342

Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General
Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1327, to estab-
lish higher minimum rates of basic
pay in geographic areas where the
Federal Government is experiencing
significant recruitment and retention
problems, S. 1727, to establish alterna-
tive personnel management systems
for scientific and technical employees,
and provisions of S. 2082, to improve
the management of major defense ac-
quisition programs, to establish a De-
fense Acquisition Service, and to limit
employment contacts between senior
officials of the Department of Defense
and defense contractors. SD-124

MAY 15

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To resume hearings on the reported
sightings of live military personnel
missing in action in Southeast Asia. SD-628

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Edu-
cation, and Related Agencies Subcom-
mittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the De-
partments of Labor, Health and
Human Services, and Education, and
certain related agencies. SD-116

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental
Oversight Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2083, to promul-
gate regulations for asbestos hazard
abatement in the Nation's schools, and
S. 2300, to set standards for identifica-
tion and abatement of hazardous as-
bestos in Federal and other buildings. SD-406

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2050, to notify
workers who are at risk of occupa-
tional disease in order to establish a
system for identifying and preventing
illness and death of such workers. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1987 for the De-
partment of State, focusing on volun-
tary contributions to international or-
ganizations programs, and for the
Office of the U.S. Representative to
the United Nations. SD-124

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcom-
mittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
authorizing funds for the National Sci-
ence Foundation. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Natural Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the prospects for exporting American coal. SD-366

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine oil spill protocol. SD-419

1:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Security and Terrorism Subcommittee
To resume hearings in closed session to examine legal mechanisms to combat terrorism. S-407, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the prosecution of Soviet Embassy demonstrators. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for fossil energy and clean coal technology. SD-192

MAY 16

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Vice Admiral Paul A. Yost, Jr., to be Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, with the grade of admiral, and Rear Admiral James C. Irwin, to be Vice Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, with the grade of vice admiral. SR-253

10:15 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Maritime Commission. SR-253

MAY 20

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-116

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to review the results of the Economic Summit and international debt issues. SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-192

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the National Endowment for Democracy. S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on strategies to reduce hunger in America. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

MAY 29

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of the Secretary and Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior. SD-192

JUNE 3

9:30 a.m.
*Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (P.L. 95-617). SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on statistical policy for an aging America. SD-342

JUNE 4

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and certain related agencies. S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings to review the imposition of user fees in FDA approval procedures for new drugs. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1935, to provide for certain vessels to be documented under the laws of the United States to entitle them to engage in domestic coastwise trade. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JUNE 5

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (P.L. 95-617). SD-366

JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations to the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JUNE 12

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume joint oversight hearings with the House Committee on Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education on illiteracy in America. 2175 Rayburn Building

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2055, to establish the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To resume oversight hearings on medical malpractice. SD-430

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the administration of the Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on measures to improve the health of children. SD-430

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on work and welfare issues.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Finance's Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs on work and welfare issues.

SD-430

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs Subcommittee
To resume joint hearings with the Com-

mittee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity on work and welfare issues.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Finance's Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs on work and welfare issues.

SD-430

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

AUGUST 13

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to review the private sector initiatives in human services.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to review the human resources impact on drug research and space technology.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430