

and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act and the International Education Act.

Mr. Cater left the Johnson administration in October 1968 to work as a domestic adviser on the unsuccessful presidential campaign of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Later, he did writing and consulting and in 1970 became a founding fellow of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. He was a principal planner in designing the Institute's Center for Governance at Wye Plantation on the Eastern Shore.

In the late 1970s, he became vice chairman of the Observer, England's oldest weekly newspaper.

He took the job as president of Washington College in 1982, he said, "because I wanted to do something to make my own mark. In the White House, one could feel many heady things, but you were just part of a process. It didn't really matter if it was you or someone else. Although I was a high level staff man, I had never been in a job where the buck stopped with me."

During his years at the college, Mr. Cater raised more than \$43 million to revitalize the academic program and add major new facilities. He also became a national champion of independent liberal arts colleges, waging a running verbal battle on the op ed pages of *The Post* and the *New York Times* with then-Education Secretary William J. Bennett, who had accused private colleges of being too greedy.

Mr. Cater's books also included "Ethics in a Business Society" (1953); "Politics of Health" (1972); and "TV Violence and the Child" (1975).

Survivors include his wife, Libby Anderson Cater of Montgomery; four children, S. Douglas Cater III and Libby Morrow Cater Sheer, both of San Francisco, Rebecca Sage Cater of Montgomery, and Benjamin Winston Cater of Baltimore; a brother, William B. Cater of Milburn, N.J.; and four grandchildren.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 20, 1995]

DOUGLASS CATER'S RULES OF JOURNALISM  
(By Edwin M. Yoder, Jr.)

Even perceptive newspaper obituaries rarely capture the flavor of a man. The notices of Douglass Cater's death at 72 conveyed only a hint of what made him an original.

I knew of Cater, and had read a good bit of his writing (mainly in the old Reporter magazine), long before our paths crossed in the mid-1980s. By then, he was assailed by excruciating physical debilities, including chronic back pain that he managed by a curious regimen of flexing exercises, rhythmically twisting his torso in a way vaguely suggestive of an exotic dance. But far from complaining, he observed his frailties as a journalist and wrote about them—interestingly.

Meeting him one could see how he had by then accumulated a larger stock of interesting firsthand institutional memory than just about anyone you ever met, beginning with World War II service in the legendary Office of Strategic Services. That was just the beginning. When communists took control of the world student movement, he and others organized the U.S. National Student Association. Later, he was a Washington magazine correspondent and editor, a White House aide to Lyndon Johnson, the editor of a venerable English newspaper (the Observer of London, which with the help of Robert Anderson's philanthropy, he rescued from the brink of oblivion), a writer, philosopher of higher education, godfather to public broadcasting and president of an old liberal arts college on Maryland's eastern shore (Washington, in Chestertown), which he also helped rescue and was visiting when he died.

Cater's old friends knew him as a man of dramatic loyalties, reinforced by a sharp tongue.

After we had seen Cater take someone's hide off at a forum one summer night, an old friend told me a story. It happened when Cater was working for Lyndon Johnson in the White House, at the height of the national quarrel over Vietnam.

His friend had flown to Washington on business and planned to stay with the Caters. Cater picked him up at National Airport. As they drove south on the GW Parkway, Cater asked, in his Alabama drawl: "John, are you one of those goddam academics who're always carping at the president about the war?" His friend admitted that he was. "I'm sorry," Cater announced, "but we will have to stop speaking." Cater withdrew to this study, skipping dinner, and it was years before friendly relations were restored. He took his loyalties seriously.

Douglass Cater's monument, however, apart from many inventive good works, is a small book he wrote in the late 1950s called "The Fourth Branch of Government," one of those seminal books that say all that needs saying about a subject. Cater wrote the book when many journalists were uncomfortably reviewing the press's dubious performance in the rise and fall of the 20th century's most disruptive American demagogue, Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin.

McCarthy's dark ascendancy was in part an expression of the anxiety generated by the Cold War. Cater's analysis focused, however, on one of its proximate sustaining causes: the cult of reportorial "objectivity." By the rules of objectivity, if an official of note made a sensational charge, even one that seemed patently bizarre, the press's duty was to report it straight, put it out unspun for public consumption. If it proved to be a lie, it would presumably be answered; and the answer would be duly reported.

Cater demonstrated that this rosy theory took inadequate account of McCarthy's unscrupulousness, or of the speed with which a resounding lie tends to outrun humdrum truth. Whether as an original perception or as the articulation of a consensus, Cater's book helped kill the cult of journalistic "objectivity"; and it was good riddance. If, today, a U.S. senator asserts that the sky was blue on Labor Day, a diligent reporter will check the back weather reports. And if it was actually gray, you can bet that fact will be reported early in the story, under the convention that Stephen Hess of the Brookings Institution calls "corrective journalism." And even the excesses of corrective journalism are a vast improvement over the abuses of the rules of "objectivity."

In short, it was Douglass Cater, more than anyone else, who changed the rules of American journalism, and very much for the better. And that was only one of perhaps a dozen distinctions that made him one of the best of a fine generation.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1461. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the expenditure and need for worker adjustment assistance training funds for the period July 1 to September 30, 1995; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1462. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention of the President to provide economic support funds to El Salvador; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1463. A communication from the Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator (Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs), U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Turkey Economic Report for calendar year 1994; the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-301. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of North Wildwood, New Jersey relative to the Flood Rate Map; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-302. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### "SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12

"Whereas, section 8 housing assistance is made available from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through California local government housing agencies to assist in rental payments for persons of lower income; and

"Whereas, section 8 housing assistance has heretofore been made available to assist lower income families and individuals, including senior citizens and the disabled, in helping them pay part of manufactured home and mobilehome park space rent; and

"Whereas, HUD has proposed rule changes to the Section 8 housing assistance payments program for fiscal year 1995 for manufactured home spaces to be established at 30 percent of the applicable Section 8 Rental Certificate program two-bedroom fair market rent; and

"Whereas, the proposed HUD rule changes would establish a formula that would permit space rent in many counties to be not more than \$207 in order for lower income persons to be eligible for the Section 8 assistance; and

"Whereas, in San Diego County alone, the current average mobilehome space rent of mobilehome applicants awaiting Section 8 assistance is more than \$325; and

"Whereas, under the proposed rule changes many lower income senior citizens, families, and disabled persons living in mobilehome parks in a number of California counties will no longer qualify for assistance: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully

memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to support modification of the proposed rule changes to the proposed Section 8 formula relating to manufactured home and mobilehome space rent, or to enact urgency legislation to clarify that persons receiving Section 8 assistance for manufactured home and mobilehome space rent be treated no differently under the HUD rules than recipients of Section 8 assistance living in other types of rental housing, or to at least provide a more realistic formula in recognition of higher manufactured housing space rents in more populous California counties; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development."

POM-303. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### "ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 7

"Whereas, manufactured homes constructed pursuant to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act provide an important source of nonsubsidized affordable housing to Californians; and

"Whereas, the State of California is a national leader in efforts to encourage and expand the use of manufactured housing by eliminating unnecessary regulatory barriers and by developing and encouraging innovative land use and financing policies; and

"Whereas, the State of California has deemed manufactured homes a permitted use in all residential zoning districts, subject to the same development standards applicable to other dwellings in that zoning district; and

"Whereas, construction and safety standards for manufactured homes are established in federal law and regulation and all such standards preempt local and state codes; and

"Whereas, the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards have been determined by the State of California to meet or exceed performance standards established for other dwellings; and

"Whereas, Federal law requires every federally certified manufactured home to be constructed on a chassis which must remain a permanent feature of the home's substructure; and

"Whereas, the chassis is not necessary for the home's structural integrity if the home is sited on a permanent foundation and the home's floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and

"Whereas, this mandatory feature represents an unnecessary regulatory barrier to greater design flexibility for manufactured homes; and

"Whereas, this regulatory barrier prevents innovative uses of manufactured homes to meet the demand for affordable housing in California; and

"Whereas, this regulatory barrier prevents manufactured home producers from developing a recycling program for chassis systems which could save consumers between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per home; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow such homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the

home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the House Committee on Banking, Housing, and Financial Services, the Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs, and the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on HUD/VA and independent agencies."

POM-304. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has produced the paper from which United States currency, including the one dollar bill, is made from over one hundred years and takes great pride in this product; and

"Whereas, the elimination of the one dollar bill would have a severe negative impact on the local economies of the western region of the Commonwealth, including job cutbacks and the state's economy in general; and

"Whereas, the economies of the western region have suffered greatly in past years due to manufacturing job reductions and attendant economic impacts; and

"Whereas, the benefits, so-called, claimed by proponents of the dollar coin are highly suspect and would come at the overall expense of the people of the Commonwealth; and

"Whereas, the paper for which currency is made is produced from renewable resources and recycled industrial products, while the metals to produce coins are obtained from environmentally damaging hardrock mining; and

"Whereas, the prices of coin operated machines will likely rise with the replacement of the dollar bill with a dollar coin, thereby negatively impacting those least able to afford such price increases; and

"Whereas, the overwhelming majority of Americans have consistently opposed replacing the dollar bill with the dollar coin; Now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is opposed to the replacement of the one dollar bill by a one dollar coin as contrary to its economic, historical, social and environmental interest and traditions; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk of the Senate to the Members of the Congress from the Commonwealth."

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following reports of committee were submitted:

By Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1996" (Rept. No. 104-146).

By Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. ROTH), from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1267. An original bill to amend the Congressional Award Act to revise and extend authorities for the Congressional Award Board (Rept. No. 104-147).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KYL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ROTH, Mr. FRIST, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1266. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to focus on price stability in establishing monetary policy to ensure the stable, long-term purchasing power of the currency, to repeal the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS (for Mr. ROTH):

S. 1267. An original bill to amend the Congressional Award Act to revise and extend authorities for the Congressional Award Board; from the Committee on Governmental Affairs; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FRIST, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. BURNS):

S. 1268. A bill to provide assistance for the establishment of community rural health networks in chronically underserved areas, to provide incentives for providers of health care services to furnish services in such areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBB:

S. 1269. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 to provide for the establishment of Internet, dial-in network, and telephone access to information on traffic conditions as part of the intelligent vehicle-highway systems program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. LOTT, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KYL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ROTH, Mr. FRIST, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1266. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to focus on price stability in establishing monetary policy to ensure the stable, long-term purchasing power of the currency, to repeal the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PRICE STABILITY ACT OF 1995

• Mr. MACK. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Economic Growth and Price Stability Act of 1995. This legislation aims to accomplish two major goals. First, it focuses the Federal Reserve on achieving price stability. Second, it repeals the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978—the