

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ TALKS ABOUT LEBANON

## HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, let me call to your attention an excellent statement regarding American foreign policy in Lebanon.

Today, Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with the members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss Lebanon, and what our Nation's goals and objectives are in that critical area of the world.

I commend the Secretary for his frankness, clarity, and vision. The Middle East is a complex and turbulent area and it is vital to all of us that we understand why America is doing what it is doing in that strategic area.

I am delighted that our domestic controversy over the war powers issue is behind us for awhile. We must show the world that we can unite and stand behind a policy. I share the Secretary's sentiments about the need for cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of Government on this issue. It is truly a challenge that we must face together.

Our goals in Lebanon are sound and straightforward. We are working toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country so that Lebanon can assert its own independence. We are also concerned about the security of Israel's northern settlements and the need to protect the people living there.

Although we have lost a number of fine young marines, the presence of the Multinational Force is designed to provide a sense of security for the Government of Lebanon as it proceeds ahead with national reconstruction. There are obviously elements in Lebanon who are opposed to internal stability. We must not allow these groups to lead us away from our objective of bringing peace to that embattled land.

With these thoughts in mind, I again thank Secretary Shultz for his wisdom and guidance and strongly recommend that his remarks be read by all Members of the Congress.

STATEMENT BY HON. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,  
SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee: I welcome this chance to talk with you about our objectives in Lebanon and about the importance President Reagan attaches to cooperating with the Congress in pursuit of these objectives.

The challenge in Lebanon is a challenge we face together, as a nation. The issues are not partisan issues. At stake are goals and principles of American foreign policy on which I dare say there is a broad measure of consensus. Whatever legitimate differences there may be over tactics or prerogatives, our leadership in the world is clearly impaired if the President and the Congress attempt to conduct two different foreign policies. We must work together to meet our common, national responsibility or else our common, national interests in the world will suffer. In the last 15 years, there have been instances of deadlock between our two branches of government which resulted in harm to our foreign policy, and human tragedy. The President is determined that this will not be such a case.

This is the spirit in which we approach this problem, and I am heartened by the similar spirit I have seen in the Congress. As President Reagan said yesterday, we support the bipartisan leadership agreement that has been reached. This agreement, in my view, serves the national interest.

Let me explain the Administration's view of what is at stake in the Middle East, and in Lebanon; what our diplomacy is attempting to accomplish there; and why the presence of our Marines has been of enormous importance.

## OUR POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

It is almost 10 years since the October 1973 war, and for the past decade, the United States has been vigorously and almost continuously engaged in Middle East diplomacy.

Given our strong moral and political commitment to Israel and our many strong friendships in the Arab world, we have always perceived that a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict was in the national interest of the United States. Israel and its Arab neighbors deserve to live in peace and security; the Palestinian people deserve a just solution to their legitimate rights and aspirations; all the nations of the region deserve a future free of external intervention or superpower confrontation.

The road to peace is long and hard, and we have no illusions about it. But we can be proud of the role our country has played in bringing about many significant steps toward peace in the past 10 years.

Just over a year ago, President Reagan addressed himself to the broader questions of Middle East peace in a major initiative, which offered—and still offers—the most practical and workable and hopeful basis for negotiation. Anyone in the Middle East who truly seeks a just, secure, and comprehensive solution to the conflict will have to turn in the direction of the President's initiative, firmly grounded as it is in the Camp David Accords and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The crisis in Lebanon cannot be isolated from the larger Middle East crisis. It involves many of the same parties concerned with the broader issues of Middle East peace. It involves similar questions of security, respect for sovereignty, and peaceful settlement of disputes. To advance toward a peaceful solution in Lebanon will contribute

to the broader peace process; setbacks in Lebanon will make the broader effort that much harder.

## OUR OBJECTIVES AND POLICY IN LEBANON

Our objectives in Lebanon have, from the beginning, been essentially threefold:

The withdrawal of all external forces from Lebanon;

A sovereign independent Lebanon dedicated to national unity and able to exercise control throughout its national territory; and

Security for Israel's northern border, so that the inhabitants of northern Israel can live in safety and without fear of artillery and rocket attacks.

These objectives are not changing. They are, and have been, a constant of our policy. The latest outbreak of fighting should not cause us to lose sight of them.

Lebanon is a proud and beautiful country, whose people have contributed much to the world. Yet it has also had a complex and turbulent history. The roots of enmity in that country go very deep indeed. Nevertheless, for many years Lebanon thrived because political rivalries were accommodated and a delicate balance maintained. Our country too suffered a tragic civil war, but we survived and overcame it. The people of Lebanon remember a happier time when their nation was a dynamic, progressive, and prosperous democracy. The yearning for peace, too, runs deep in Lebanon.

With the end of the terrible ordeal of Beirut last summer and the election of President Amin Gemayel shortly thereafter, it appeared that Lebanon would get a second chance after all. Almost all of Lebanon's many confessional groups pledged their loyalty to their new leader and seemed ready to bury their differences in the name of political and economic renewal. War damage was quickly being removed from Beirut and reconstruction seemed well underway.

To consolidate this hopeful beginning, it was clear that Lebanon had, as a matter of top priority, to see to the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armed forces from its soil. Whatever indigenous barriers to national reconciliation the Lebanese may face and however prepared they may be to overcome them if given a chance, that process can never really get underway so long as Lebanon remains occupied by foreign armies, foreign paramilitary forces, and foreign terrorist groups. The United States responded favorably to the request of the Lebanese government—and of many of our Arab friends—to help Lebanon and Israel reach an agreement that would be a first step toward this objective. Israel was prepared to withdraw, and Lebanon was willing to negotiate an agreement that also met Israel's legitimate need for security on its northern border. After lengthy negotiations, and with a great deal of goodwill on both sides, Lebanon and Israel reached such an agreement on May 17.

In parallel with this effort, we put our weight behind President Gemayel's movement toward political accommodation. On August 31, President Gemayel, with his

Council of Ministers, issued a call for key Lebanese leaders to join in a dialogue on a new national approach to reconciliation and unity. He has made clear his willingness to broaden the base and composition of his government to reflect a true sharing of power. This is a policy we have strongly urged, supported, and assisted, and we have no doubt of President Gemayel's sincerity. Ambassadors Robert McFarlane and Richard Fairbanks have devoted considerable time and effort to this enterprise, as has Saudi Arabia.

The problem, of course, has been Syria. The two tracks of Lebanon's policy—foreign troop withdrawal, and national reconciliation—have both been blocked by Syria, which has been heavily rearmed by the Soviet Union since Syria's defeats in battle last summer. No one questions Syria's legitimate security concerns with respect to Lebanon. But Syria, unlike Israel, has been unwilling to negotiate with Lebanon over how to reconcile its security concerns with Lebanon's sovereign right to follow its own path. The question arises whether Syria's aim is to assure its security or assure its domination of Lebanon:

Syria now has the largest army in Lebanon, but it has refused to negotiate the withdrawal of its forces, reneging on repeated pledges that it would do so once the Israelis did.

Syria has persisted in this course even in defiance of the Lebanese government's formal requests at the beginning of September to Syria, the PLO, and the Arab League that all external forces withdraw. Israel has stated its unwillingness to withdraw totally as long as Syrian forces are there; thus Syria is in the ironic position of keeping Israeli forces in Lebanon. Syria is also permitting the reentry of armed Palestinian groups into the Aleyh/Shuf area in violation of the agreements reached through Ambassador Habib's mediation last year.

At the same time, Syria is using its leverage within Lebanon to obstruct the process of national reconciliation. Indeed, Syria has instigated political opposition within Lebanon and armed several factions engaged in military actions against the legitimate government.

Therefore, the immediate focus of our diplomacy, conducted by Ambassadors McFarlane and Fairbanks, is a ceasefire between the various groups in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia has been actively pursuing the same goal. Jordan, Egypt, and other friendly Arab countries have been very supportive of these diplomatic efforts.

The outcome of this negotiation, as of any negotiation, will depend on the balance of forces. Those who seek to improve their position by force will probably not agree to a ceasefire until they run up against a stalemate on the battlefield.

This brings me to the military situation, and to the role of the Multinational Force now in Lebanon, which includes, as you know, approximately 1200 U.S. Marines on the ground in the Beirut area.

#### THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND THE U.S. MARINES

A year ago, President Reagan dispatched these Marines to participate in the Multinational Force requested by the government of Lebanon. The presence of this force was designed to help ensure the Lebanese government's sovereignty and authority; it was also intended to further that government's efforts to assure the safety of people in the area and to end the violence that had trag-

ically occurred in the massacres of Sabra and Shatila.

British, French, and Italian forces are serving alongside our Marines, and thus the MNF is a truly multilateral, cooperative effort. Its task is a peacekeeping mission, not a warfighting mission.

Its job is not to take sides in a war, but, on the contrary, to help provide a sense of security for the legitimate government of Lebanon as it pursues its national sovereignty and national unity. Most of the key confessional groups and friendly Arab countries supported this role for the MNF when it was sent to Lebanon, and they continue to support this role.

Now the MNF is under challenge by those apparently determined to prevent an internal political accommodation. The President has augmented US Naval support forces offshore and has authorized US forces to exercise their right of self-defense should attacks on them continue. Our MNF partners have taken similar or other measures to assure security and self-defense.

We are concerned that key strategic positions in the vicinity of Beirut, which are vital to the safety of our Marines, of other American military and diplomatic personnel, and to the security of Beirut, have recently come under attack. We have responded to these attacks in order to protect our personnel, and will continue to do so. General Kelley will be able to discuss the military situation in greater detail.

A ceasefire, as I have suggested, will come about only when all parties conclude it is in their interest.

Our strategy in Lebanon is to help create conditions that will make it in everyone's interest—to help produce a kind of equilibrium which will encourage a ceasefire, a political accommodation, and ultimately the withdrawal of all foreign forces. We are seeking to build a structure of stability, on the following pillars.

The first element is political negotiations to bring about national reconciliation within Lebanon, to ease or resolve the internal rivalries and mutual suspicions that are at the heart of Lebanon's agony. The United States has strongly supported this endeavor. We are also concerned for the safety of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon.

The second element is diplomacy to organize international support for the legitimate government of Lebanon, for its efforts at reconciliation, and for a ceasefire. The United States is actively engaged in this effort.

In the military dimension, the primary responsibility rests on the Lebanese Armed Forces, which have acquitted themselves well. We have helped train and equip these forces, and we are pleased that these forces have been reconstituted to take into account.

An army that would be more than adequate for its mission of keeping order once foreign forces were removed, however, is now understandably under severe pressures because it is under assault by forces protected, armed, and encouraged by Syria. It is the external, non-Lebanese involvement that is enormously exacerbating the problem.

Israel continues to have influence with many groups in Lebanon, and has an interest in encouraging national reconciliation and stability. Events north of the Awwali River must be of concern to it, since its long-term security cannot but be affected by Syrian and PLO dominance of the rest of Lebanon.

The MNF, including our Marines, provide an added measure of stability in the overall question, as I have described.

Our Marines, or the MNF as a whole, cannot tip the balance of forces alone—and it is not their mission to do so. But their presence remains one crucial pillar of the structure of stability. As a former Marine, I will not allow anyone to cast doubt on how formidable even this small number of Marines can be.

They are an important deterrent, a symbol of the international backing behind the legitimate government of Lebanon, and an important weight in the scales. To remove the Marines would put both the government, and what we are trying to achieve, in jeopardy.

This is why our domestic controversy over war powers has been disturbing. The uncertainty about the American commitment only weakens our effectiveness; doubts about our staying power can only cause the aggressors to discount our presence—or to intensify their attacks, in hopes of hastening our departure. An accommodation between the President and Congress to resolve this dispute will help dispel those doubts about our staying power and strengthen our hand.

The Executive and Legislative Branches, as you know, have important differences of principle with respect to the War Powers Resolution. The Executive Branch has traditionally had questions about the requirement of Congressional authorization for Presidential disposition of our armed forces, both in light of the President's Commander-in-Chief power and on practical grounds. Congress, of course, has had a different view. We could not expect to resolve this basic difference definitively now, but the Administration has been prepared to consider practical proposals that enabled us to protect our common, national interest in Lebanon without prejudging our respective positions on the basic issue of principle.

In this regard, we are gratified that an agreement has been reached among the bipartisan leadership of the Congress to introduce and seek to enact a resolution authorizing the continued presence and mission of the US peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. As the President stated yesterday, although he has substantial reservations about parts of this resolution, he would be willing to sign the proposed resolution while expressing those reservations. We are especially pleased that the proposed resolution not only supports our policies in Lebanon, but now enables us to advance our national interests on the solid bipartisan basis that has been the traditional hallmark of American foreign policy.

#### WHAT IS AT STAKE IN LEBANON

At stake in Lebanon are some basic principles of international law and international morality that have wider relevance for American foreign policy:

At stake is a small country's right to decide for itself how to achieve its sovereign objectives, free from outside pressure, threat, or blackmail.

At stake is the principle that international disputes should be settled by peaceful means, not by the use or threat of force.

At stake also are some concerns that affect our national interest and the security of our friends and allies. If American efforts for peaceful solutions are overwhelmed by brute force, our role is that much weakened everywhere. Friends who rely on us will be disheartened, and will be that much less

secure. Moderates in the Arab world whom we are encouraging to take risks for peace will feel it far less safe to do so. The Soviet Union's efforts to disrupt our diplomacy will have scored a victory; radical and rejectionist elements will be strengthened. The cause of peace and justice will have suffered a setback. Israel's security on its northern border will be weakened.

What we are doing in Lebanon is right. There are risks involved, but any important undertaking involves risks. If we want the role and influence of a great power, we have to accept the responsibilities of a great power. Many millions of people around the world look to us as the strongest defender of freedom, justice, and peace; we cannot walk away from responsibilities without paying a moral and political price.

I prefer to look at it positively: After all the experience of the last 15 years, nothing would give more reassurance and hope to all our friends in the world than to see the President and Congress working in harmony, united behind a strong and purposeful national policy. This is our opportunity now. We cannot afford to let it slip away. ●

#### TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE—AN APPRECIATION

### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, all of those of us who live in the archdiocese of New York are saddened by the news that our spiritual leader Terence Cardinal Cooke is terminally ill with leukemia. This sadness goes far beyond the parameters of the archdiocese and is shared by Pope John Paul and President Reagan—each of whom communicated their sentiments to Cardinal Cooke.

Since 1968, Cardinal Cooke has served as the leader of the archdiocese of New York which has some 1.8 million Roman Catholics. Further Cardinal Cooke also serves as our Nation's Roman Catholic military vicar.

Terence Cardinal Cooke has been a priest since his ordination on December 1, 1945. He taught at both Catholic and Fordham Universities and by the year 1957 he was named as personal secretary to his predecessor Cardinal Spellman. By 1965 he was ordained as an auxiliary bishop.

He was installed as archbishop of New York on April 4, 1968, with President Lyndon B. Johnson in attendance. Cardinal Cooke has counseled all of the President's who have served during his years as archbishop and has been especially close to both President and Mrs. Reagan.

Terence Cardinal Cooke is a native New Yorker having been born on the upper West Side of Manhattan. He knows New York as well as anyone having visited its neighborhoods and seen its people for many years. At one time in 1945 Cardinal Cooke was assigned as assistant pastor at St. Athan-

sius Church in the Bronx. Cardinal Cooke despite his national and international prominence and position has always felt most comfortable in New York.

Cardinal Cooke is viewed by those who have known him as a patient, compassionate, and highly intelligent man more content with being in the role of a pastor than a church administrator. I have the personal honor and privilege to have known Cardinal Cooke for many years found his counsel invaluable to me personally. One of the proudest pictures I have in my office is with Cardinal Cooke and former President Gerald R. Ford at the annual Al Smith dinner in New York City.

Cardinal Cooke once said his main goal was to be a "good priest." He gained a reputation over these past 15 years as a master conciliator. He has also maintained a remarkably close relationship to the individual people who make up his massive archdiocese. He has been one of the most accessible and visible of all cardinals in this Nation. This tradition of maintaining close touch with people also has carried into his work in the archdiocese. Few positions which Cardinal Cooke has taken over the years have come without the benefit of consultation with individual priests and pastors from within the archdiocese.

It is impossible to predict how much longer Cardinal Cooke will live. He has been administered with last rites by the church. His spokesman has said that the cardinal is taking the news "with faith and peace of soul." He is continuing to work and attend to his responsibilities.

The people of New York have been blessed by Cardinal Cooke through his work. There are few people who have given so much of themselves for their fellow man than Cardinal Cooke. Whether he provided counsel or solace to an individual parishioner or to a fighting man overseas or to a Chief Executive, Cardinal Cooke was a man of commitment and compassion. I have had the distinct honor of being in the company of Cardinal Cooke on numerous occasions. I have been enriched as a person because of having known this man. There are few people who will be missed more than Cardinal Cooke.

It has been said that death, like life, is a gift of God. Cardinal Cooke's life was a gift to the millions who know him and join with me in praying that the cardinal live his remaining days in peace and without suffering. ●

#### THE 200TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE TOWN OF CHESTER, MASS.

### HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the board of selectmen, the bicentennial committee, and the townspeople of the beautiful community of Chester, Mass., on the occasion of their 200th birthday.

Chester is a lovely rural community that is nestled among the rolling hills of Hamden County. Flowing through its green valley are the western and middle branches of the Agawam River. Throughout its history, Chester has typified the struggle and enlightenment of the early New England settlers. Hardy men and women coming to this raw country with nothing more than a few tools and animals, built farms and homes with their own hands.

As New England progressed toward the industrial age, Chester townspeople developed small industries. Typical of these were mining, papermills, wood products factories all built around the natural resources that abounded in the area. The residents utilized well the ingenuity ascribed to New Englanders.

Politically, the townspeople of Chester mirrored the opinions of their fellow colonists. Men of Chester joined the fight for freedom early in the Revolutionary War.

Today, Chester remains intact, as a symbol of the bucolic lifestyle inherent to the countryside of Massachusetts. The current population of 1,100 reflects the changing times. Many of Chester's residents commute to jobs in nearby cities, but return home each evening to enjoy the rural lifestyle.

Chester is still home to farmers. It numbers among its residents artists and artisans. These groups continue the traditions of the past while accommodating the technology of today.

The schedule of the bicentennial festival exemplifies the varied interests and concerns of the citizens of Chester. The 2-day schedule included arts and crafts exhibits, performing arts presentations, agricultural displays, community group performances, special children's events, and popular entertainment.

To the people of Chester, I commend you for your respect of traditions and your accomplishments of today. I extend my sincerest congratulations to you on this most glorious occasion. ●

## GETTING THE DEFICIT DOWN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1982

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, September 21, 1983, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## GETTING THE DEFICITS DOWN

The rosiest economic forecasts still show enormous budget deficits in the years ahead. When the government closes its books on the 1983 fiscal year at the end of September, it will have run its first annual deficit in excess of \$200 billion, nearly double the record \$111-billion deficit of 1982. The 1984 deficit promises to be as big.

These surging deficits have come about because tax cuts and defense spending increases, many of which are still ahead, far exceed domestic spending cuts, many of which have already occurred. It does not appear likely that Congress will pass the tax increases called for in its most recent budget resolution, and it seems equally unlikely that Congress will make massive spending cuts in any budget accounts, so deficits may very well remain high beyond the middle 1980's even if the economic recovery is stronger than expected. Eventually, the deficits could put us in a cruel dilemma. On the one hand, the Federal Reserve could loosen monetary policy in order to keep the credit-hungry government from crowding out private borrowers and driving interest rates up. The problem with this approach is that loose money would lead to a resurgence of inflation. On the other hand, the Federal Reserve could tighten monetary policy in order to keep inflation from resurfacing in the deficit-driven economy. The problem with this approach is that heavy government borrowing would drive interest rates up, particularly in the sectors of the economy that are sensitive to interest rates, and choke off the economic recovery. High interest rates cost jobs and discourage business investment, home building, consumer spending, and exports.

Suitable policies that substantially reduce the budget deficits will do much to sustain noninflationary growth. Everyone who has analyzed the budget carefully, however, knows that reducing the deficits will not be easy. Those who say that the deficits can be eliminated painlessly by stamping out waste, fraud, and abuse are doing the nation a disservice. They are implying that the task of reducing deficits is far easier than it really is. Reducing the deficits is important to liberals, but not as important as protecting domestic programs; reducing the deficits is important to conservatives, but not as important as increasing defense spending. Strong leadership will be necessary to portray the complexity of the task of reducing the deficits and to suggest the appropriate solution. We must defuse the economic "time bomb" set ticking by the deficits.

Although the Reagan Administration argues that there is no relationship between the big budget deficits and high interest rates and that strong economic growth will continue even with the deficits, it has not been notably successful in convincing others of that view. Most of us would agree that the government cannot continue to spend hundreds of billions more than it takes in each year. Acknowledgment of this fact,

however, brings us face to face with some hard political realities. As much as most of us would prefer to close the gap between revenue and spending by cutting spending, the difficulty of cutting spending, the huge cuts that have already been made in domestic spending, and the broad support for spending on military and entitlement programs make it extremely unlikely that the budget would be balanced by spending cuts alone. Neither those who favor reducing the deficits by spending cuts nor those who favor doing so by tax increases have the political power to make their preferred approach law. A government fairly evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats requires that any important initiative be undertaken in a bipartisan fashion. In effect, this means that we must deal with both revenue and spending. More taxes are part of the package, and we should begin the difficult job of identifying the taxes that can be raised with the least danger to the economy. Cutting spending is part of the package as well, and we must start looking for the cuts that can be made with minimum damage to our national goals and priorities, recognizing that the elimination of misspending is only the first and easiest of many steps.

I think the Congressional Budget Office is right when it says there is a strong possibility that neither the President's ideas for managing the budget deficits (deep domestic spending reductions and a \$45-billion "contingency tax" to take effect in 1986) nor Congress' (much slower growth in defense spending and new taxes amounting to \$73 billion over the next three years) will be accepted. It disturbs me that neither the President nor Congress is really proposing and pushing an aggressive plan to get the deficits down. The reason, I suspect, is that the economic indicators have been improving. For the present, both the executive and legislative branches of government apparently have lost a sense of urgency. The current optimism about the economic recovery has obscured the tough choices and real sacrifices that lie ahead. Our government tends to swing into action only when faced with a crisis (the social security problem, for example), and there is no feeling of crisis in the air today. Members of Congress who returned to Washington at the end of the August recess noticed concern about the deficits in their states and districts, but they saw no panic.

My view is that the paramount objective of economic policy should be a sustained period of non-inflationary growth. The preferred course toward that objective requires an accommodative monetary policy from the Federal Reserve (one assuring that the economic recovery will not run aground for want of credit) and a responsible fiscal policy from the President and Congress (one assuring lower budget deficits in the future).

The political jockeying should cease, and a bipartisan summit on the budget deficits should be convened. The summit would bring together the President, the Speaker of the House, the Senate majority leader, and key budget and tax-writing committee chairmen and ranking members in a series of meetings for the purpose of finding a workable solution to the deficit problem. The President and the congressional leadership have a duty to meet the threat the deficits pose to the economy by doing what all of us know must be done: getting the deficits down. ●

ROUKEMA SALUTES TRICENTEN-  
NIAL OF GERMAN SETTLE-  
MENT IN AMERICA

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the members of the German American Club of North Jersey and New York will be gathering next Wednesday, September 28, to celebrate a truly significant milestone—300 years of German settlement in the United States. They will be honored at this celebration by Mr. Herman Schnipkowitz, the social minister of the state of Lower Saxony, and by Mr. Heinrich Bierman, county executive of Hildesheim.

This group celebrates what at first glance seems to be a small event lost in the grand sweep of history. On October 6, 1683, a small sailing boat left the port of Krefeld in Westphalia. Aboard were 33 Mennonite Germans fleeing to the haven of North America. They were coming to America, like so many other settlers from all over the world, to live free. Germany was reeling from the aftermath of the terrible 30 years war, where the German people had been held hostage to politics and wars of the royal dynasties of Europe. The 33 Mennonites were destined for Pennsylvania where William Penn had encouraged German settlement in his 1-year-old colony. These 33 Germans were the vanguard for many, many millions of their countrymen in the next 300 years.

Today, nearly 60 million Americans, almost one-third of our people, can proudly claim Germany as their ancestral home.

And the contribution of German Americans, both in the past and at present, is immeasurable.

At the time of the American Revolution, so many Germans lived in the newborn United States that the Declaration of Independence was reportedly first read in German to the eager crowds of Philadelphia. Indeed, tradition tells us that the Continental Congress considered and failed by only one vote to make German the official language of the new nation.

The United States may not have even gained its hard-fought independence if it were not for the able Gen. Friedrich von Steuben, only second to George Washington in his contribution to the cause of American independence.

German was the usual language heard in the steel mills, in the coal mines, and on the construction site. From New York to Chicago from St. Louis to San Francisco—German Americans helped to build America's great cities. From the valleys of Penn-

sylvania to the plains of Nebraska, they settled the farms. Many German surnames have become household words from German American success at business. Indeed, it would be impossible to find a field where German industriousness and ingenuity have not had a considerable impact.

I recently returned from a business trip to Germany. There, I experienced firsthand the kindness, the strength, and the good will of the German people and the beauty and richness of their land. The Bundesrepublik is our trustworthy ally both in the necessity of defense and the prosperity of trade. We share a common faith in the democratic ideals that constitute mankind's most noble experiment.

So it is with much pleasure that I congratulate the German American Club on this historic occasion. I am sure that all the Members of this body join me to wish for a fruitful future for German Americans and all Americans as we work together to build even a better world for our children.●

#### FIRE MARSHALS URGE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL COOPERATION

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to address the banquet of the New England Association of Fire Marshals. One of the major concerns of this important and useful association is to improve the job our society does in the prevention of fires. Those in the fire service know that sensible regulation by government can do a great deal to save lives and protect property from preventable fires. The Fire Marshals also understand the importance of cooperation among the various levels of government as well as the private sector in achieving these sensible regulatory policies.

I am very pleased to enter here into this RECORD the resolution calling for Federal, State, and local cooperation in the implementation of new residential fire sprinkler technology adopted on September 15 in Plymouth, Mass., by the New England Association of Fire Marshals.

#### NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE MARSHALS RESOLUTION

Whereas it is recognized that the fire problem is the responsibility of State and local jurisdictions and

Whereas the Federal Government through FEMA and the U.S.F.A. will provide assistance to encourage states and communities to expend effort to solve the fire problem and

Whereas there still exists an unacceptable level of fire deaths, fire injuries, and fire property losses and

Whereas the majority of deaths, injuries and property losses are a result of residential fires and

Whereas there now exists a new quick response residential fire sprinkler technology which provides an enhancement to life safety and significant reduction of fire property losses.

Now therefore be it resolved that the New England Association of Fire Marshals encourages a coalition of effort on the parts of the Federal Government, Industry, State, and Local government to implement this new residential fire sprinkler technology through the use of incentives, promotion, public education, and continued research and development.

Dated this 15th day of September at Plymouth, Massachusetts.●

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO EASTER SEAL SOCIETY

### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, on October 11, 1983, the Easter Seal Society of North-Eastern Pennsylvania will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of their founding. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the society and their president, Dr. Selma Doloff, for all of the outstanding community service they have provided Pennsylvania over the past 50 years.

When Congress talks about the contributions of the private sector, we mean organizations such as Easter Seal. Their work with handicapped Americans is invaluable in the rehabilitation of young minds and bodies. Selfless dedication and integrity are the cornerstone of the reputation of the staff and the many volunteers. When we make a contribution to Easter Seal, we know that our support is going to help those in need, in a caring and efficient manner.

I encourage this Congress to examine the work and the skills of Easter Seal, and especially the outstanding efforts of the North-Eastern Pennsylvania Easter Seal Society. I commend them for their work, their effort, and their patience. In a society where we sometimes forget to say thank you, the North-Eastern Pennsylvania Easter Seal Society on this, the occasion of their 50th founding anniversary, deserves our heartfelt thanks for a job well done. My best wishes for the society on their special night.●

#### IN MEMORY OF JAMES CURTISS HARPER

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of personal loss, that

I inform my colleagues of the death of my good friend and administrative assistant, Mr. James C. Harper. Mr. Harper passed on during the recess period, August 26, 1983.

Harper, as we fondly called him, served as my administrative assistant for more than 12 years. We had been friends for over 35 years. He was an exceptionally capable and highly respected professional. Beyond that, he was an individual of impeccable integrity.

Many of my colleagues and many employees on Capitol Hill knew James Harper. Those who knew him admired and respected him immensely.

His death leaves a void in the lives of myself, my wife, Jay, my family and staff, as well as in the lives of the people he came in contact with each day on Capitol Hill.

At this time, I would like my colleagues to join me in expressing their condolences to the Harper family on the passing of my friend, Jim Harper. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD the remarks which I delivered at the funeral services which were held in Cleveland.

The remarks follow:

#### IN MEMORY OF JAMES CURTISS HARPER

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,  
in their place of self-content

There are souls like stars, that dwell apart,  
in a fellowless firmament;

There are pioneer souls that blaze their path  
where highways never ran

But let me live by the side of the road  
and be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
where the race of men go by—

The men who are good and the men who are bad,  
as good and as bad as I.

I would not sit in the scornor's seat or hurl  
the cynic's band—

Let me live in my house by the side of the road  
and be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road  
by the side of the highway of life,

The men who press with the ardor of hope,  
the men who are faint with the strife.

But I turn not away from their smiles nor  
their tears, both parts of an infinite plan—

Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
and be a friend to man.

I know there are gladden meadows ahead,  
and mountains of wearisome height;

The road passes on to the long afternoon  
and stretches away to the night.

And still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice  
and weep with the strangers that mourn,

Nor live in my house by the side of the road  
like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,  
it's here the race of men go by—

They are good, they are bad, they are weak,  
they are strong, wise, foolish—so am I.

Then why should I sit in the scornor's seat,  
or hurl the cynic's band?

Let me live in my house by the side of the road  
and be a friend to man.

This poem by Sam Walter Foss seems more than any other to express Jim Harper's philosophy about life and friendship. In

this church today are many people who enjoyed a unique friendship with him. He was my best friend and I was privileged to enjoy that friendship with him for more than 35 years. For the last 12 years we worked together every day.

At a time like this one's memory bank flashes back. As the memories continue to flash by, I realize that we shared many hopes, dreams, fears, confidences and innumerable experiences over these years.

Interestingly enough, Harper's friendship with my brother Carl began before he and I met. In fact, it was at my mother's home where Jim and Barbara were visiting Carl that I first met Barbara when she and Jim had just begun dating. And Barbara when you remarked to me a few days ago that you and Harper had 31 beautiful years of marriage together, I had no idea that time had passed so swiftly. I think all of us know how much you loved Harper and how much he loved you. A few weeks ago he came into the office one morning during the time he was very sick. I opened the door to his office and went in to see him. Right after we exchanged greetings he looked up at me and said, "Barbara is beautiful. She really takes care of me. Barbara is beautiful."

All of us knew of the special love and devotion you gave him throughout your marriage and especially over his long period of illness. And he loved and was devoted to you. So you have much to be thankful for. You had a beautiful marriage to a wonderful man and my wife, Jay, and our children and I cherish the relationship our families have had. He was special to each of us.

To Jimmy and Malcolm and Sandy and Kim, your father loved the ground each of you walked on. You were privileged to have an extraordinary father who set a sterling example for each of you. Not only was he a good husband and father but he also set a high standard of achievement and performance for himself. Both in Washington and Cleveland he was highly respected in his field. Jim Harper was unquestionably the best Administrative Aide on Capitol Hill.

In this capacity his integrity was impeccable and his loyalty was unsurpassed. Throughout his lifetime and his various positions he helped a lot of people. While he was with me he helped a lot of little people who could not help themselves. He never talked much about what he accomplished for them. He would bring a situation to my attention and ask if he should do something about it. Once I ok'd it he would remedy the situation and then move on to something else. There is a lesson for you in his work. He had a dedication and commitment to helping the less fortunate. He loved people and he treated people like he wanted to be treated—with respect.

In order to put Harper's life in perspective we need to comprehend the whole man. Harper was fun loving. He loved a good time. He enjoyed his friends, both in his home and in their homes. Until he got sick, he really enjoyed life. Above all he loved to tease and the more he got the best of you—the more he teased. He loved cars. He loved to talk about them and he loved to drive them. He also loved to argue and he didn't care which side of any issue he took, for he often took the side opposite to his own views just so that he could get the argument.

Here today are both the Cleveland and Washington staffs. Most of these people on both staffs were hired by him. Almost all of them had some daily interaction with him. I know that I speak for them when I say that

each of them had their own special relationship with him and he will always have a special place in each of their hearts.

Last night Mother Harper said to me, "He was my heart." We know he was your heart, Mom, and you were his heart too. We know that he called you every day. He loved you and Doris and Mildred and Chris and Al, and all of his relatives. He will live on in each of your hearts.

The day before Harper passed Jay White came to my Washington Office and visited with Harper. Buddy James spent an afternoon with him a week ago. Carl Stokes and Russell Adrine spent time with him in Washington two weeks ago. These last visits with him will be precious memories for each of us. Each cherished their friendship with him. Someone has said that, "friendship is a sweltering place, yet its pillars always hold—and never do come tumbling down to leave one in the cold."

Over the last 12 years there were many times when Harper would complete some special affair or project for me. Generally, in order to express my appreciation I would say to him, "Harper, you really did a beautiful job." In typical Harper fashion he would never say, thanks, Lou. He would always say with a sly grin, "As usual," and he would walk away.

The other thing he would do was to come into the office every morning at eight o'clock—he would work all day—most days he ate his lunch at his desk—and worked throughout the day. But every day at precisely 5:30 he went home.

Today as I look back over his life and try to put it into perspective for a final comment, I guess the best way to summarize his life is to say: Harper, you did a beautiful job, as usual—and now it's 5:30—time to go home. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWIN G. MICHAELIAN

#### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the people of Westchester County in New York have lost one of their finest and most dedicated public servants with the passing on September 9 of Edwin G. Michaelian.

Few men in this century have done more for Westchester County and its people than Edwin Michaelian. For 16 years Edwin Michaelian served as county executive and for those 16 years "set the standard for good government in Westchester," according to the Herald Statesman newspaper. He served in the position longer than anyone before or after him—four terms. He was an activist as county executive, dedicated to the development of Westchester County.

Among his notable achievements were the acquisition of 4,000 acres of parkland, the development of Westchester Community College, the transfer of New York Medical College to Westchester, and the opening of a branch of the State University of New York in Purchase. Edwin Michaelian

further enhanced his record as county executive by first persuading the State government to take over the operation and rebuilding of the county's highway system and then working with the State on behalf of improving existing roads and opening new ones, such as the Cross-Westchester Expressway.

Edwin Michaelian was born in New York City in 1906 but was a resident of White Plains for 70 of his 77 years. He graduated from Yale University in 1929 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He also attended the University of Virginia and Columbia University and held an honorary degree of doctor of law. He served in World War II as a management consultant in the office of Quartermaster General and as a naval officer.

He served as an elected councilman from White Plains from 1939 to 1943 before his war service. He returned to the council from 1947 to 1949. He served as mayor of White Plains from 1950 to 1957, when he was elected as county executive.

Edwin Michaelian was a bold and innovative county executive. He was a governmental cheerleader who coined the promotional phrase "the Wonderful World of Westchester" as an inducement for corporations and people to come to the county. He laid the foundations which helped bring some of the giants of industry to Westchester, such as General Foods, IBM, PepsiCo, Nestle, and Texaco and others.

His decision not to seek a fifth term as county executive did not signal an end to Edwin's career in service to Westchester County. In fact, according to an article in the Herald Statesman reporting on Michaelian's death, it states: "Michaelian confided to friends several times in recent years that he had never worked harder for the county than he did after he retired as county executive on December 31, 1973, later serving on a number of boards and in many civic capacities."

Edwin Michaelian was also active in Republican Party politics in Westchester County, serving as Westchester Republican Committee chairman from 1958 to 1963.

It is noteworthy that Edwin Michaelian succumbed to his fatal heart attack in a sense while on duty. He had just finished speaking at a dinner party honoring Mount Pleasant Supervisor Micheal Rovello—one of the many dinners and other functions routinely part of his schedule.

Ed Michaelian was the consummate public servant, someone who wanted a better life for all of the people of Westchester. I know this from personal knowledge and friendship with Ed that actually dated back to the time when I was a police officer in New York City. I used to attend and speak at functions where Westchester law enforcement groups would be and Ed

always seemed to be there in his different elected capacities. He was a great supporter of police and their work.

I also know of Ed's commitment to Westchester from the many times I would see him in the Halls of Congress lobbying for adequate Federal funding for his county. He was an ambassador of good will and a shrewd bargainer. His accumulated knowledge of the county, from having lived in it for 70 years, made him an especially effective spokesman for it. His enthusiasm for his work proved critical in producing results for the betterment of life in Westchester. Edwin Michaelian was indefatigable in all aspects of his work. He maintained a pace at the age of 77 which would tire people half of his age.

As we mourn his sudden passing, let us do so with a positive appreciation for all of the good which this remarkable man did for people. Let his record serve as an example for those of us in public life and those who will follow. I express my condolences to his beloved wife, Joyce, and assure her that the legacy of her husband will endure for years to come. ●

**H.R. 3840, RISK ASSESSMENT RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1983**

**HON. DON RITTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 3840, the Risk Assessment Research and Demonstration Act of 1983 on August 4, 1983. The text of the bill follows:

**H.R. 3840**

A bill to establish coordinated interagency research and demonstration projects for improving knowledge and use of risk assessment by those Federal agencies concerned with regulatory decisions related to the protection of human life, health, and the environment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Risk Assessment Research and Demonstration Act of 1983".*

**FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS**

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

(1) a number of Federal agencies have been mandated by law to protect, or provide information to protect, human life, health, and the environment;

(2) the Congress in writing the laws, and the courts in interpreting the laws, have often required Federal agencies to consider risk and ways of reducing risk in those agencies' efforts to protect life, health, and the environment;

(3) decisions by Federal agencies, legally mandated to protect human life, health, and the environment, often involve rules to reduce risk to human life, health, and the environment;

(4) such regulatory decisions involve scientific, economic, social, and philosophical considerations;

(5) these decisions must often be made even in the face of uncertainty and incomplete scientific and technical information;

(6) these decisions may involve an assessment of risks of human life, health, and the environment and a balancing of those risks against the economic and social consequences of controlling them;

(7) improving the quality of the scientific component of such decisions is an important aspect of securing the public's ability to properly weigh the social and philosophical values intrinsic in them; and

(8) analysis of the comparative risks to health and welfare can assist in setting public policy objectives and gaining public understanding of regulatory management decisions.

(b) Accordingly, it is necessary for Federal agencies—

(1) to use the best possible methods for securing information on, and an understanding of, the scientific bases for their regulatory decisions;

(2) to utilize such information and understanding, whenever appropriate, in the assessment of matters pertaining to decisions related to the protection of human life, health, and the environment; and

(3) to delineate, as specifically as possible, the scientific basis for agency decisions from their more subjective, judgmental aspects.

(c) Since the methods of risk assessment are increasingly relevant to regulatory decisionmaking, research and demonstration of such methods should be encouraged.

(d) A study of risk assessment needs to be made to learn what is known and what is not known about assessing risks in the face of incomplete scientific and other information;

(e) Risk assessment is basically a multi-step process consisting first of a scientifically based risk analysis, which concentrates on the identification, probability, and consequences of risk, followed by a risk evaluation which is more judgmental in nature and concentrates on decisions defining acceptable levels of risk. Risk assessment will not provide a formula for setting public policies and making regulatory decisions; however, it may be a procedure by which the delineation in subsection (b)(3) is facilitated.

(f) Regulatory decisions concerning risk must usually consider alternative courses of action and may therefore involve comparative risk assessment. Better comparative risk assessment will improve the balancing of alternatives. Comparison of risks represents a means by which levels of risk can be presented to the public in terms which facilitate their understanding and appreciation of various regulatory alternatives.

(g) A variety of Federal agencies use the results from risk analyses to varying degrees in regulatory decisions. A systematic effort to improve the quality of risk analysis should be established to enable agencies to more effectively use risk analysis as an instrument in making regulatory decisions.

(h) Recent judicial decisions have demonstrated the need to further develop risk analysis to meet standards required by Federal courts for Federal Government actions.

**PURPOSE**

SEC. 3. In view of the findings and declarations set forth in section 2, it is the purpose of this Act to provide for comprehensive and coordinated research and demonstra-

tion projects for the study of risk assessment and its relationship to the regulatory process.

**DEFINITIONS**

SEC. 4. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) the term "risk" means the potential of a given action to cause unwanted, negative consequences to human life, health, or the environment;

(b) the term "risk analysis" means the process of quantification, as much as possible, of the probabilities of an identified risk;

(c) the term "risk evaluation" means the process of judging the acceptability of various levels of risk to individuals, society, or the environment;

(d) the terms "risk assessment" and "assessment of the risks" mean the total process, including both risk analysis and risk evaluation; and

(e) the term "comparative risk assessment" means a procedure in which the assessment of the risks associated with one course of action and the assessment of the risks associated with an alternative course or courses of action are compared with each other and with the kinds of risks people normally face in their individual lives; and

(f) the term "Federal regulatory agencies" means agencies within the Federal Government which are involved with regulatory decisions concerning human life, health, and the environment.

**OBJECTIVE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECTS**

SEC. 5. (a) The objective of the projects established under subsection (b) is to develop the necessary knowledge to—

(1) improve the use of risk assessment within those Federal agencies (referred to in subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3)) which are concerned with regulatory decisions related to human life, health, and the environment, giving particular emphasis to the use of comparative risk assessment;

(2) develop a coordinated and systematic approach to the conduct and use of risk assessment by such Federal agencies;

(3) define criteria and standards to guide the development and use of risk assessment;

(4) identify research needed by Federal agencies to improve the methodologies and use of risk assessment in regulatory decisionmaking;

(5) coordinate among Federal agencies the use of common research results and information required for risk assessment;

(6) establish within such Federal agencies a means to promote an understanding by the public of those agencies' efforts to address risks to life, health, and the environment by expressing those risks in terms of easily understood, everyday experience; and

(7) facilitate public understanding of the nature of regulated risks and the means of their quantification.

(b) The President shall direct in accordance with the provisions of this Act the establishment of coordinated inter-agency projects which shall—

(1) be designed to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (a);

(2) involve, where appropriate, Federal agencies responsible for regulatory decisions or providing information for regulatory decisions, including but not limited to, the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Energy, the Consumer Product Safety Com-

mission, and the Department of Transportation; and

(3) involve, where appropriate, the agencies with basic and applied research programs applicable to the improvement of risk assessment.

(c) The President shall designate an agency to coordinate the projects.

(d) The coordinating agency designated under subsection (c) shall present to the Congress within twelve months after the enactment of this Act a report which shall include—

(1) a review of the risk assessments presently being carried out within the Federal regulatory agencies specifically designated in subsection (b)(2) and the use of such assessments in the regulatory decisionmaking process;

(2) a review of the risk analysis research being carried out by Federal agencies specifically designated in subsection (b)(2), and the procedures within those agencies for linking this research to the regulatory decisionmaking process;

(3) identification of specific areas of emphasis for research conducted within Federal agencies, and recommendations for funding priority of such research outside such agencies by the Federal regulatory agencies the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health;

(4) recommendations for a coordinating mechanism to transmit and share research results among Federal agencies, between Federal agencies and other public agencies, and between Federal agencies and private and nonprofit corporations and institutions;

(5) a proposal for the risk assessment demonstration projects to be carried out under section 7 within the Federal regulatory agencies specifically designated in subsection (b)(2);

(6) identification of the areas where the use of the results of a risk assessment is required, encouraged, limited, or prohibited by current law, regulation, or practice; and

(7) recommendations for increasing public awareness and understanding of risk.

(e) The agencies participating in this effort are encouraged to utilize independent scientific advice from recognized experts in risk analysis.

#### RESEARCH

SEC. 6. The Federal regulatory agencies specifically designated in section 5(b)(2) shall recommend to the coordinating agency designated under section 5(c) research required to meet the objectives stated in section 5(a).

#### DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

SEC. 7. (a) Each of the Federal agencies specifically designated in section 5(b)(2) shall undertake a risk assessment typical of that agency, in accordance with section 5(d)(5). These assessments should utilize presently available information and techniques, or new developments where available, and wherever appropriate should include the following elements:

(1) Comparison of risk of alternative courses of action.

(2) Delineation between scientific and policy judgments.

(3) Description of the present roles, if any, of technical or scientific advisory boards with respect to risk assessment.

(4) Identification of specific assumptions, guidelines, models, and uncertainties.

(5) Identification of limitations placed on the assessment due to relevant scientific, organizational, and statutory constraints.

(6) Identification of specific tradeoffs posed in the particular risk assessment.

(7) Suggestions of how additional information, or changes in statutory language and organizational structure, could change the strategies chosen in risk assessment.

(8) Discussion of how comparative risk assessment could be utilized to make the public aware of the relevance of the decisions, including a consideration of factors such as voluntary versus involuntary nature of similar risks, manmade versus natural risks, and necessary versus unnecessary risks.

(9) Delineation of information concerning the different levels of risk to health and welfare among different groups within the population, including consideration of socioeconomic, geographic, and other pertinent factors, to assist in the equitable sharing of the risks and benefits (including those that can and cannot be quantified in monetary terms) to be realized from the regulatory process and the implementation of public policy.

(b) Such studies shall be completed within two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall be available to experts in the field for critical peer review and to the public at large.

#### REPORT

SEC. 8. (a) The coordinating agency designated under section 5(c) shall issue a report to the Congress within thirty months after the date of the enactment of this Act, which shall include—

(1) a summary of the findings made in or pursuant to the report presented under section 5(d);

(2) a summary of the risk assessment activities conducted pursuant to section 7.

(3) recommendations for future research necessary to achieve the purposes and objectives of this Act;

(4) recommendations for legislation needed to implement and facilitate the use of risk assessment within Federal agencies;

(5) recommendations for nonlegislative changes, including organizational changes, to implement a policy of risk assessment within Federal agencies;

(6) recommendations that will result in the improved transfer of risk-related research and information between Federal agencies and private and nonprofit corporations and institutions; and

(7) recommendations for improving and increasing public understanding and appreciation of risk and regulatory decisions.

(b) In the preparation of the report the coordinating agency shall seek advice and comment from organizations and representatives of both public and private interests, and any comments made shall be included in the final draft of such report submitted to Congress.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an authorization for the appropriation of funds from the Treasury of the United States.

### KERO-TV CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commemorate an important milestone which will soon be reached in my district—the

30th anniversary of television station KERO in Kern County, Calif.

In television terms, 30 years represents nearly the entire life of the medium; it has been scarcely longer than 30 years that television was widely available to Americans. When television came to Kern County, it was KERO-TV which brought it, signing onto the air on September 26, 1953, as Kern's pioneer television station.

Since its first broadcast, KERO-TV has daily brought the world into the homes of the people of Kern County, not just the network programs and world and national news, but the events happening close to home as well. The station's dedication to locally oriented public affairs programs is well known and has several awards for KERO-TV.

In local competition, for example, KERO took 15 of 19 awards in broadcast journalism this year, including 8 of 10 first-place awards. The station garnered more awards than any station of its market size in California, Nevada, Oregon, and Hawaii in the yearly Associated Press competition, and tied with a Los Angeles-area station for overall honors in journalism.

KERO produces 52 prime-time half-hour public affairs programs each year devoted to local concerns and achievements, and it has originated several prime-time documentaries on local problems.

Among the broadcast firsts which KERO-TV has brought its viewers are the first on-location television pictures of any local newscast, the first live remote news broadcast, the first locally originated color newscast and the first all-electronic journalism, which gave the station more flexibility in news coverage and access to events and places which had been off-limits to bulkier equipment. Another first which occurred on KERO-TV was news footage of one of the earliest locally performed open-heart surgeries in Kern County, which was included in a KERO prime-time documentary on heart disease highlighting the efforts of the Kern County Heart Association.

KERO has taken the lead in highlighting community service efforts in Kern County, devoting a recent series of 30-second segments to job announcements from the State Employment Development Department that has resulted in more than 200 responses from viewers seeking jobs. The station helps each year with the muscular dystrophy telethon by publicizing local MDA efforts in addition to the nationwide telethon. Many other local charities such as Buck Owens Days receive KERO's support.

Mr. Speaker, the world is a far more closely knit community today than in 1953 and television is greatly responsible for this change. Conveying this powerful medium to the public is a



great responsibility, and I think no station has better discharged that responsibility than KERO-TV. I would like to extend my congratulations to the management of KERO and to everyone down through the years who has had a hand in making the station a true pioneer in Kern County broadcasting. I extend my best wishes on its 30th anniversary. ●

**BERKS COUNTY COLUMBUS DAY  
BANQUET**

**HON. GUS YATRON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, Christopher Columbus, the famed Italian navigator, discovered America 491 years ago on October 12, 1492. Every year the Italian community of Berks County, Pa., celebrates this monumental event on the first Sunday in October. This year the Columbus Day banquet, which is sponsored by the Columbus Day Committee of Berks County, chaired by Mr. Sam Chirieleison, will be held on October 9, 1983.

Christopher Columbus continues to be an inspiration for all of us. He was indeed our first immigrant and on Columbus Day we all pay tribute to his spirit of adventure which has led to the ethnic diversity of our country. The voyage of Columbus symbolizes the many outstanding contributions of Italian Americans to our country, including their history, traditions, and culture which are so vital to our civilization. The Italian community is joined by all Americans on this important day to commemorate the achievements of Christopher Columbus and to pay tribute to one of America's greatest strengths—our diverse ethnic heritages. Columbus Day affords us the opportunity each year to reaffirm the vital importance of each heritage in American culture.

In June, the House of Representatives passed legislation, H.R. 1492, to establish the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. This legislation seeks to establish a 31-member Commission for the purpose of planning and coordinating domestic and international events marking the 500th anniversary in 1992 of the historic voyages of Christopher Columbus. The passage of the bill illustrates the importance this body assigns to the lasting accomplishments of Christopher Columbus and the debt we owe to him for the discovery of America.

I know that my colleagues will join me in wishing Mr. Chirieleison, all the members of the Columbus Day Committee of Berks County, and all the

participants in the Berks County Columbus Day banquet, a most successful and enjoyable celebration. I deeply appreciate that their tribute to Christopher Columbus has given me to opportunity to underline, Mr. Speaker, the reaffirmation of our everlasting debt to this truly great navigator. ●

**MEDICARE HOSPICE  
REGULATIONS**

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the president of the Maine Community Health Association, Beverly Terrill, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Health regarding the proposed medicare regulations governing hospice care.

There are approximately 1,200 hospices in the United States caring for 40,000 terminally ill patients. These hospices provide physical and emotional support for dying patients and their families.

Maine is a small, rural State with hospice care now being given through home health agencies, volunteer hospices, and a Blue Cross/Blue Shield pilot program. These programs have worked. The proposed medicare hospice regulations, however, provide no incentives for home-care agencies in Maine to participate unless the regulations are revised to reflect very real people problems.

Although the regulations reflect Congress concern with an appropriate cost reimbursement ceiling by setting the ceiling at \$6,500 per patient, the proposed regulations offer other significant problems for hospice providers. Ms. Terrill's statement very adequately outlines these problems, and I request that her statement be printed in the RECORD.

Ms. Terrill's statement follows:

TESTIMONY BY BEVERLY TIRRELL, R.N., C.N.A., PRESIDENT, MAINE COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC., BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH, SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

Senator Durenberger and members of the Committee, my name is Beverly Tirrell and I am President of the Maine Community Health Association, which is made up of 15 non-profit and proprietary home care agencies serving every county in Maine. Our agencies provide visits each year to more than 50,000 Maine citizens, the majority of whom are frail elderly people.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony to the Senate Subcommittee on Health regarding the Medicare Hospice Benefit because of our long standing history of providing care for the terminally ill and our great concern over what the Medicare benefit, as now constituted, means for our ability to provide that care.

Home care agencies in Maine provide a very wide range of services to people in their homes and in the community. We pro-

vide the traditional home care services, such as skilled nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, social work, speech therapy, homemaker and home health aides. We also do much more, such as long term care, communicable disease control, maternal and infant care, blood pressure screening, referral and follow-up and, most importantly for today's hearing, care of the terminally ill.

We believe it is important for you to fully understand the way in which the terminally ill are cared for in our small, rural state. There are four important elements in how this care is now being provided and how future planning for this care is being developed.

The first element is our home health agencies. These agencies have been caring for the terminally ill as an integral part of their continuum of services for many years. We have not only been providing direct nursing and related skilled care, we have been arranging for other components of care equally important; respite, transportation, pastoral, counseling and so on.

As the hospice movement has spread in recent years, volunteer community resources came together with home health agencies to organize volunteer hospice services. As a result we now have 20 volunteer hospices in Maine. That is the second element of our system.

Earlier this year Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Maine, recognizing the developments I have described, and realizing the importance and value of hospice care, initiated a joint pilot program with our home health agencies to determine how insurance coverage for care of the terminally ill can best be provided. The focus of this pilot is to provide benefits for terminally ill patients through Blue Cross' existing Coordinated Home Health Program. Blue Cross decided that they should integrate this insurance coverage into their existing system rather than create an entirely new benefit program. This integration, accomplished primarily by waiving several requirements of their basic home health coverage plan, has resulted in strong support by home health and hospice organizations for the Blue Cross approach, and virtually every home health agency in the state has signed onto it. It allows the patient to receive hospice benefits without waiving other potentially necessary benefits and without being forced into an awareness of the terminal nature of the condition, for which they may not be ready. We will not be able to say the same for the Medicare hospice benefit.

The fourth element in our system is the establishment of a future planning group. In the summer of this year, representatives of home health agencies, volunteer hospices, insurance companies, hospitals, state government, elderly advocacy groups and other health care professionals came together, at their own initiative, to discuss and look at the development of hospice care in Maine. This group is reviewing hospice standards, reimbursement issues, and is especially determined to impact public policy in and for the state of Maine.

Thus, we in Maine must look at the proposed Medicare Hospice benefit in the light of the developments described above. Our Association has done that. All of our agencies, with the assistance of legal and financial professionals, are reviewing the Medicare hospice regulations to determine their feasibility. While many decisions are yet to be made, I can report to you today that we have reached a clear consensus that as now constituted there are not incentives for our

home care agencies to participate in the Medicare program for hospice. Likewise, there is a clear concern as to what the effects of a decision not to participate will mean for the citizens of Maine who are and will be eligible for this benefit.

The failure of many of the regulations to address the true needs of a viable, cost-effective hospice program, along with substantial legal and financial risks, are the basis of our concern. Following are some specific examples:

1. The intentions of Congress in enacting this benefit were laudable, and we note with great pleasure that several of the statements included in the preamble to the regulations indicate an understanding and philosophy consistent with our view, and the view of others in the hospice movement, of care for the terminally ill.

Unfortunately, we must note with great concern that the reality of the regulations will not allow that philosophy and understanding to happen, at least through the Medicare program.

2. The statutory requirement for nursing services to be offered directly by the Medicare certified hospice virtually precludes rural home health agencies from becoming Medicare certified hospices. Let me explain this dilemma through use of a specific example.

One rural home health agency has committed its resources to seeing that comprehensive hospice care is a reality for the people they serve. The major hospital in the community has recognized their key role in hospice care as well. Therefore, they have joined together, through an interdisciplinary team, to develop shared beliefs and goals about hospice care. With these as their foundation, they logically wished to pursue the coalition model of providing hospice care which would contract with community organizations, including themselves for the needed services.

The law as it presently stands would not allow this. In pursuing models of hospice programming which exclude contractual arrangements for nursing services, this community is faced with duplication of nursing services coupled with an already evident shortage of R.N.'s and L.P.N.'s.

Duplication should be of great concern to the payors of services as well as providers. One of the rural counties served, with 888 square miles and 27,013 people, has a population density of 30 people per square mile. On an average, a full-time nurse travels 14,000 miles per year to provide nursing services to residents of that county. Currently, there are four full-time equivalent nurses assigned geographically and providing care to patients with all types of diseases, including the terminally ill. If a duplicate nursing service was set up to care exclusively for hospice patients, the cost to Medicare would be unnecessarily high in view of the extensive travel and duplicative general and administrative expenses spread over a small base of operations.

In addition, recent attempts to recruit licensed nurses (both R.N.'s and L.P.N.'s) for this rural area have been frustrating since there have been few or no applicants. What applicants there are very often have no experience in home health care in general, not to mention care of the terminally ill or elderly.

3. The requirement of a separate Medicare provider number for hospice agencies presents unique circumstances for the existing certified home health agencies.

Agencies who wish to provide hospice services to Medicare beneficiaries and re-

ceive reimbursement for services would seek certification through the State Agency. Upon completion of the certification eligibility requirements the State Agency submits the applicant provider's certification package to the Regional Office for review, final determination and approval. Regional Office approval thus enrolls the hospice agency into the Medicare program and assigns the agency a provider number. For the vast majority of potential hospice providers in Maine, this will require that a second provider number be sought by agencies that have existing provider numbers for Medicare home health participation.

This means two things. (1) additional costs will be incurred by agencies starting hospice programs in Maine, and (2) additional costs will be incurred by the Maine Department of Human Services to conduct yet another certification survey on already certified agencies. This duplication of effort is costly, ill advised and contrary to the efforts of government and the health care industry to contain health costs.

With good reasons many home health agency providers are unclear as to whether they should seek Medicare reimbursement as a hospice or continue to provide home care services to the terminally ill under traditional agency programs and services.

In addition, the regulatory requirement to have a separate hospice provider number may negatively impact a home health agency's cost report. If, for example, a home health agency elects to become a hospice provider and provides care services itself under its own organizational structure, those costs of services will be recorded in the agency's general ledger.

The potential problem lies in the methodology of cost reporting required of home health agencies. The Medicare cost report provides for the step-down of overhead costs based upon the cost of the various reimbursable and non-reimbursable cost centers within the individual agencies. Under the hospice reimbursement system, with two provider numbers, a significant amount of overhead costs may be allocable to the hospice based upon the process used in the cost report. If the hospice reimbursements a home health agency receive do not compensate for the overhead allocation, the home health agency will incur a deficit caused by the requirements of current cost reporting. The net effect of an agency deficit could potentially destroy the home health agency's fiscal integrity and jeopardize the provision of services to all Medicare beneficiaries. Clearly, home health agencies will be caught in the regulatory web of cost reporting requirements.

In Maine, this very dilemma has been demonstrated in agencies beginning to provide long term care (extended hours of services) programs. If long term care services reimbursements don't adequately compensate for the overhead allocable to the long term care program, the results are devastating, particularly to the medium and smaller sized agencies. The identical situation exists for all non-reimbursable programs in Medicare certified home health agencies.

There should be no separate hospice provider number required for existing Medicare certified agencies wishing to provide hospice care.

4. The continuous care requirement of preponderance of nursing care may result in an unnecessary level of care which costs more than home health aide or homemaker care.

Most hospice patients do not need 8-24 hours of licensed nursing care, even though

they may desire that kind of support. The experience in Maine in caring for terminally ill patients has proven that the type of care needed over a period of a day is the home health aide level of care which is much less costly than licensed nursing care. We suggest that a revision be made in the regulations to allow home health aide and homemaker care to be covered under the continuous home care rate regardless of whether skilled nursing care is the preponderance of care.

5. The requirement that only the patient can elect the hospice benefit poses a serious obstacle to reaching the many people who might need the care. For example, it may be evident to the interdisciplinary team and family a patient has only a few weeks to live, yet the patient may continue to refuse to accept the terminal illness. The family wishes to elect the hospice benefit because of the support and help it gives them and the patient in dealing with the remaining days of life. However, the proposed election system does not allow a family in this situation to elect Medicare coverage. In fact, it almost appears through the proposed regulations that the Medicare hospice beneficiaries will be a select group of people who have had the educational, emotional, and financial breaks in life to enable them to deal head-on with their death. Our experience as providers of care to the terminally ill is that the ability to accept dying is a major struggle and one that for many just does not happen. The preamble to the regulations recognize the goal of hospice care is to help terminally ill continue life with minimal disruption in normal activities while remaining in the home environment.

We must recognize that it may be essential that the best way for one individual to continue his or her life with minimal disruption while remaining at home is to deny the fact that he or she is terminally ill.

6. In the proposed regulations (Sec. 418.22), the hospice must obtain the certification that an individual is terminally ill and that the individual's medical prognosis is that his or her life expectancy is six months or less. It has been our experience in Maine that many physicians—specialists and generalists alike—have not been able to admit to the patient that he or she will die within six months and would benefit from the specialized services of a hospice. One physician expressed the opinion that to certify imminent death and the need for hospice is equal to abandoning all hope for his patient and admitting that nothing more can be done to preserve life. This particular physician is unwilling to accept the role of a "certifier" of near-future death. We believe that regulations that require certification of death within six months or less violate many physicians basic philosophy of practicing curative medicine.

Physicians are in a "gatekeeping" role in referring patients to appropriate sources of care. This role is vital to the viability and cost-effectiveness of the health care continuum and must not be upset by regulations that offend many physicians.

Furthermore, this regulation creates still one more obstacle and roadblock to individuals and families in need of hospice care and the Medicare benefit.

The "six months certificate of death" should be removed from the regulations.

7. Critical legal requirements for the patient's informed consent form are lacking. Since the patient electing hospice care is giving up certain other benefits, the consent form requirements absolutely must include

a clear delineation of what the patient is giving up, what the alternative is that they are electing, what the risks are involved with those alternatives, what right there is to revoke the election, what right there is to select another hospice, and what right there is to see members of the clergy. Given the legal ramifications of an informed consent, for quality assurance purposes, and protection of providers, patients and families, we believe it imperative that H.C.F.A. require the above items on the informed consent form.

8. The requirements for volunteer participation do not address the legal implications of use of volunteers. The governing body of the hospice will be responsible for the action of the volunteers and, therefore, the regulations should require certain quality assurance standards for the volunteers such as liability insurance coverage.

9. The regulations are seriously lacking when it comes to appeal rights, both for patients and providers.

Patients have few rights in the procedures established by these regulations, lacking even the basic right to appeal denial of admission into the hospice. A patients' bill of rights is needed.

Providers have no appeal rights for critical certification and coverage disputes. Providers of hospice under Medicare should be entitled to the same rights and procedures of appeal as any other Medicare provider.

I have provided you today with a summary description of our home health system in Maine, our concerns about the problems these regulations present to Maine people and our suggestions for resolution of some of these problems.

I would like to conclude by presenting our suggestions and recommendations for steps the Congress should, in our judgment, consider not only to ameliorate these vast and serious problems, but to develop a policy and program of care for the terminally ill that will truly result in community based hospice coalitions and free-standing hospices capable of providing all the patient and family centered services needed with adequate and efficient reimbursement through Medicare. We in Maine want to work a Medicare benefit into our current programs, as we have done under the Blue Cross/Blue Shield pilot program. Instead, we are being forced to take a great many complicated, risky and costly steps to qualify our patients for the Medicare hospice benefit under these proposed regulations.

What should Congress do?

Congress must assure itself and the American people that hospice regulations more clearly reflect the needs of patients, families and providers in the provision of hospice care.

Congress should enact amendments to the law that may be necessary and appropriate to eliminate problems created by the regulations.

Congress should look not only at the H.C.F.A. hospice demonstration projects for information and evaluation, but should utilize the unique strength of the hospice and home care movements in America, recognizing their history, use of volunteers and community resources. You should also look at private third party hospice and home health payor programs as I have described here. Only by viewing all the hospice and home care activity now taking place will you get the full understanding you need to make policy.

Congress must take a long-term view of hospice and determine a national policy for

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

care of the terminally ill that recognizes the uniqueness of this type of home centered health service, and the strengths of delivery systems which have been in place for the past decade.

Finally, Congress should translate that national policy into appropriate action through statute and regulations, and assure that the regulations faithfully implement your policy.

Thank you again for the opportunity to present our views to you. We look forward to the steps you will be taking.●

### FREE TUITION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

#### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, as school resumes this fall at Passaic County Community College in New Jersey, among those attending classes is a group of students who are particularly appreciative of the opportunity to be there. These are unemployed individuals for whom the college is waiving tuition charges.

At a time when we, at the Federal level, are trying to solve the twin problems of high unemployment and unfulfilled training needs, I am encouraged to see Passaic County Community College contributing to the solution by taking this action entirely of its own volition with no Federal funds or incentives involved.

The college began the program this summer and is able to provide it at little expense because the students are assigned to classes on a space-available basis—that is, they are sitting in seats that would otherwise be empty. The student must have been continuously employed for at least 2 years before becoming unemployed and must meet the stated prerequisites of the college and the course. Up to six credits per semester may be taken.

It seems that every day we hear more about workers who are either unemployed or fear unemployment because their skills are no longer relevant. This Congress and the administration have made a commitment to channel precious Federal dollars into programs that will retrain these workers so that both the workers and the economy can benefit from new, marketable skills. But, obviously, we are limited as to how much we can accomplish in this effort.

Passaic County Community College is to be commended for its innovative leadership. This program could stand as a model and serve to encourage other institutions across the country to benefit from this example and proliferate programs of their own to serve their local communities.●

September 21, 1983

## TRIBUTE TO JIMMY WECHSLER

### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the world of journalism has lost a giant with the passing of famed New York Post columnist and former editor, James A. Wechsler. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the man and to the institution he became in the newspaper business.

Jimmy Wechsler was a native New Yorker and proud of it. He displayed his keen journalistic talents at an early juncture in his career when he served as editor of the Spectator, the newspaper of Columbia College where he was admitted at the age of 16. Following graduation, Jimmy continued his interest in journalism serving as the editor of the Student Advocate, the publication of the American Students Union.

Just 2 years after his graduation, he joined the Nation magazine as an assistant editor. Three years later, he became the assistant labor editor of the old daily newspaper PM.

The year was 1947 when Jimmy began his distinguished career with the New York Post when he was hired by its owner Dorothy Schiff to be the paper's editor. For more than 23 years Jimmy ran the editorial page of the Post guiding it through some tremendously important moments in world and national history. Jimmy Wechsler was referred to by the New York Times as "a prominent voice of American liberalism for 40 years." Jimmy's liberal sentiments were reflected in his writings—but more importantly in his assessment of the role of a newspaper. He once said "the function of a newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

Since 1980, Jimmy contributed a weekly column to the Post and provided its readers with the benefit and expertise of his views on a variety of contemporary subjects. Some of his final comments demonstrated his extensive knowledge of the world of sports and his views were most entertaining.

I had the pleasure of knowing Jimmy and respected him enormously. I especially recall seeing him at a number of football games involving the Columbia Lions which my son Mario played on while he was in attendance. Jimmy the ever faithful and active alumni was practically a fixture at Baker Field. We shared many good times those fall afternoons and Jimmy really loved Columbia football.

It was not important whether you agreed philosophically or ideologically with Jimmy. What was important was to recognize the enormous talent and command he had of the English lan-

guage. What was important was to recognize the inherent level of compassion that was so much associated with Jimmy Wechsler which was converted into his writings many times bringing an important human dimension to newspapers.

Jimmy Wechsler is gone but his words and wisdom will live on. He made life better for his family and his friends. He made the New York Post a vitally important voice in New York City. We will all miss him.

I wish to express my condolences to his wife Nancy, and his daughter Holly. At this point in the RECORD I wish to insert an article discussing the memorial service for Jimmy held last week in New York. The article comes from his own New York Post.

[From the New York Post, Sept. 15, 1983]

SAD FAREWELL TO JIMMY WECHSLER, MODEL JOURNALIST

(By Sam Rosensohn)

They came from all walks of life to praise Jimmy Wechsler, columnist and former editor of The Post, at his memorial service yesterday.

There was not enough standing room in the Frank Campbell Funeral Chapel on Madison Avenue to accommodate the men and women who wanted to say their final farewell to an independent spirit, a model of a crusading journalist.

Politicians, former White House advisers, newspapermen, and some 600 people who read his prominent voice of American liberalism for more than 40 years gathered to remember Wechsler, who died Sunday.

"Above all, Jimmy believed that justice and truth will ultimately prevail in our democratic society," Joseph Rauh, Jr., civil rights activist, told mourners.

Some who came to pay their last respects were forced to strain their ears from Madison Avenue to hear Rauh's voice. They came in such strength that they spilled out on to the street.

Pulitzer Prize-winning author Joseph Lash spoke of Wechsler's candor, his refusal to hide behind his passion, his ability to fight to the end, and of his editorials, which were "pillars of fire."

Wechsler's lifelong friend, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., was not able to speak, because he attended his brother's funeral, but his son, Stephen, read his words.

Schlesinger spoke of Wechsler's "passion for justice that never failed," and his contributions to the liberal movement and the city of New York.

Wechsler's daughter, Holly Schwartzol, quoted President Kennedy: "John F. Kennedy said that life is not fair. Never before have I so acutely agreed with that statement. . . [Wechsler] was in many ways my best friend."

Abe Raskin, who got to know Wechsler while he worked as a cub reporter for The Times in the depths of the Great Depression, spoke lovingly of Wechsler.

"Any curb on frank, free expression was intolerable to Jimmy. So was pomposity, that most universal of occupational diseases afflicting journalists, and particularly those accustomed to pontificating as columnists and editorial writers.

"He never learned to strut. Indeed, he never tried, though his talents as a newspaperman were prodigious.

"He was with painful acuity the catastrophic evils that menace us all, and the monstrous injustices we inflict on one another, but none of that ever induced him to yield to combat fatigue, much less despair, in the ceaseless battle against oppression."

Some of those who attended the service besides Wechsler's wife, Nancy, and daughter, Holly, were former Gov. Carey, former Mayor Lindsay, former Atty. Gen. Louis Lefkowitz, Deputy Mayor Robert Wagner Jr., Manhattan DA Robert Morgenthau, Parks Commissioner Henry Stern, City Controller Harrison Goldin, Mrs. Rupert Murdoch, Jean Kennedy and Steve Smith, City Councilwoman Ruth Messinger, columnists Murray Kempton, Pete Hamill, Max Lerner, Archer Winsten, former Post publisher Dorothy Schiff, former Post executive editor Paul Sann, Stuart Scheffel, and former city youth board chairman and Post executive editor Roger Wood, along with a great assembly of Jimmy's colleagues. ●

#### HOME TAPING: LIKE "BUYING STOLEN GOODS"

#### HON. WILLIAM HILL BONER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BONER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as the House continues consideration of legislation addressing the issues raised by home audio recording, the viewpoint of the songwriter must be considered. We must remember that home audio recording injures those whose creative works we enjoy.

This viewpoint has been succinctly expressed in a recent letter to the editor of the New York Times. I urge my colleagues to read and heed its words. If we fail to recognize and take into account the songwriter, we will all, in the long run, be poorer.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 10, 1983]

HOME TAPING: LIKE "BUYING STOLEN GOODS"

To the Editor:

I write as president of the principal United States organization of professional songwriters, AGAC/The Songwriters Guild, to add a creator's viewpoint to the discussion of home taping.

Most statements on home taping, whether of records or of movies, ignore the effect of such taping on the creators. A recent letter from an official of the Electronic Industries Association, like most arguments in favor of "free" home taping, assumes that it hurts no one. But as usual, the free lunch isn't really free. Home taping simply takes income from writers and other creators.

Most songwriters earn only modest amounts from their music (the songwriter's life as portrayed in movies like "10" is as much a fantasy for most writers as it is for everyone else). It can be wonderfully satisfying to compose, but like everybody else, writers need to eat regularly, to keep a roof over their heads and to pay for the education of their children.

If their income is cut substantially, many will be forced to give up songwriting, so in the longrun, home taping reduces both the amount and the quality of music being created. Eventually, everyone loses.

All the arguments in favor of home taping can be applied with equal validity to buying

stolen goods. In each case, the buyer gets something cheap because the maker is not paid. To writers, the comparison is not far-fetched: home taping takes the writer's creation without permission and without payment.

It is estimated that home taping already cuts record sales and writers' royalties by one-fifth. If record rental for taping grows here as it has in Japan, sales and royalties will be cut by another quarter, to about half of what they would otherwise be. There is no way for most songwriters to absorb such losses and keep on writing good music. And I'm certain that the public doesn't want to harm those very people who create entertainment and pleasure for them.

The electronic manufacturers may argue over the extent of the damage home taping inflicts, but there is no dispute that it does indeed harm the creators of music and of other works, and that it eventually will harm the listening public as well.

The home-taping and record-rental bills now before Congress are not perfect, but they are the best solutions anyone has been able to devise, and it is in everyone's long-run interest that they be adopted.

GEORGE DAVID WEISS,  
New York, Aug. 31, 1983. ●

#### A TEACHER'S LOVE AFFAIR WITH THE CLASSROOM

#### HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, public education in America today has been the focus of attention recently and included in the discussion has been the problem of attracting and retaining quality teachers in our public school systems.

I would like to share with my colleagues the following article from the September 19, 1983, edition of U.S. News & World Report written by Maureen O'Donnell, a teacher at W. T. Woodson High School in Fairfax County, Va., which expresses a refreshing viewpoint on teaching and education today from a teacher who loves her job.

#### SLICE OF LIFE—A TEACHER'S LOVE AFFAIR WITH THE CLASSROOM

It's no secret that teachers have been leaving their chosen field in droves. Poor pay, children who don't want to learn, parents who don't care—the reasons why they quit are almost endless.

But not every teacher is "burned out." Maureen O'Donnell, a 52-year-old Latin teacher at W. T. Woodson High School in suburban Washington, D.C., can't imagine life outside the classroom. Honored in 1983 as Virginia teacher of the year, she tells why she loves her profession.

FAIRFAX, VA.—I can easily empathize with colleagues who have left our field for professions that pay higher salaries or that seem to offer more prestige—or because administrators or parents wouldn't lend enough support.

I know what it's like to be introduced in an almost condescending tone as a "teacher." I also know the feeling of being looked on as a curiosity. You're a Latin teacher?

Why that's as practical, some would say, as being an instructor in the minuet or voodoo. Why, then, do I stay in teaching?

Well, I can't imagine not doing it, and the attraction goes back as far as childhood. I vividly remember sitting on the lap of my father, who never graduated from high school but loved just the same to recite for me from Shakespeare.

There were frequent trips to Boston with my mother to see the sites—the museums, the automat, the fairyland store windows. Children learning, sharing, and giving—those were my parents' top priorities, and I guess it was contagious.

I love teaching, and I love and respect the young. The prestige some feel is denied the classroom teacher seems of little importance when weighed against my strong conviction that my job is one of the most important and rewarding in the world.

What other profession offers the privilege of instilling in the young a desire and love of learning? A student rushes in during break to tell how he understood every classical allusion in English class because of his Latin training.

Another telephone after taking college-entrance tests to tell how knowledge of Latin root words helped her on English-vocabulary questions. A university student visits on Christmas break and relates how grammar learned in Latin class gave him a boost in college Russian.

A friendly ear. It isn't just the joy of seeing kids learn. I spend perhaps half my time in what some would call a counseling role—just listening and talking to students in the "Latin Hut," my temporary classroom at the rear of the high school.

When school is out, a summer evening often finds college students—kids I taught—draped over chairs in my basement, sharing ideas and plans. My students feel comfortable about just dropping in, like the time I made the offhand remark in class about being behind in my homework and returned home later to find students cleaning my house.

Every teacher knows that if we are ever to realize such joys, we must first motivate. For me, the way to do that is to praise.

It is always easy to praise the A student, but I don't have all A students. In my classes are a variety of youngsters, including many members of the football, soccer and swimming teams. Whether good students or just average, there is some quality, some talent that warrants praise.

A student may grapple and sweat over translating Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War but may have artistic talent that I can encourage by having him draw a Roman legionary in full military uniform. Or the manually adept student might build a scale model of a piece of Roman artillery. My classroom overflows with such work, and each accomplishment has given me the opportunity to praise.

There's a tremendous thrill in seeing a student realize—perhaps for the first time—a sense of self-worth, of self-confidence. Sadly, hundreds of students go through high school without a taste of personal success.

But as much as I get back from my students, I have to acknowledge the role my own children have played in my life as an educator. I've taught for 14 years, but another 15 years were spent away from the classroom caring for my six children—four of whom were to die of cystic fibrosis.

What I learned during those years made my return to education a "must." I saw the

imagination of a child so caught up in a great story that physical pain was momentarily assuaged. I saw the beauty of art and music ease the bitter disappointment of a child's confinement. I learned to respect the resiliency of the human mind—alive, well and in control of a less-than-perfect body.

One of my most treasured memories is of my 16-year-old daughter, now dead, after we had taken her on a tour of Greece. Her eyes sparkled as she told me, "I've learned so much!"

Trying times, too. I wouldn't be truthful if I didn't say that teaching is hard work. There are the endless stacks of papers to grade, the clerical duties, the administrative hassles. More than once, I've driven home in tears at the end of a day.

Like anyone, I need concrete rewards to sustain my energy and enthusiasm—things like seeing our Latin enrollment soar from 87 to more than 300 students in just five years or watching parents donate hundreds of hours to support our programs and raise money for Latin activities.

When I do feel discouraged, I am able to put things in perspective by recalling the Latin phrase "Quid ad aeternam?" What is it in the light of eternity? Beyond the facts and figures that we teach, each of us in the classroom has the commitment to pass on the values of honor, tolerance, justice and loyalty.

If our students come away with an appreciation of those qualities—and I have seen many who do—it is worth far more to me than a 10 percent raise, social prestige or public acclaim. It is something that can get a teacher fired up about her job—instead of burned out. ●

#### WESTERN RESOURCES WRAP-UP

#### HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, next year is the 40th birthday of one of New Mexico's most beloved and renowned celebrities, Smokey the Bear. To commemorate the occasion—and at the same time to promote its highly successful forest fire prevention program of which Smokey is the unforgettable symbol—the U.S. Forest Service is distributing a Junior Forest Ranger Kit to any youngster who writes in and asks for it.

Heading up the Smokey Bear program is a new manager, Mrs. Gladys Daines of Salt Lake City, who has planned an extensive national public relations program around Smokey's 40th birthday observance.

A detailed description of the program of Smokey's own personal history is contained in the August 4, 1983, edition of the authoritative newsletter, *Western Resources Wrap-Up*, published in Washington by the well-known and respected writer, Helene C. Monberg. Helene was kind enough to provide me with an advance copy of her newsletter and I am certain my colleagues will find it of great interest, both personally and as information to be relayed to constituents.

I wish to compliment Western Resources *Wrap-Up* and its indefatigable publisher Ms. Monberg for another excellent job of timely and in-depth reporting on a matter of interest not only to westerners but to all Americans who see a big brown bear in a ranger's hat everytime they hear the slogan: "Remember—only YOU can prevent forest fires."

"Smokey Bear is an idea" to promote fire prevention. "That idea's time had come back in 1945, and it has lived because its time is still now. As long as we have forests that need protecting we will have a need for his familiar reminder: 'Remember—only YOU can prevent forest fires!'"—Guardian of the Forest by Ellen Earnhardt Morrison, 1976

WASHINGTON.—Hey, kids, Smokey Bear's going to be 40 years old next year, and his new manager invites you to get in on the celebration.

You can start right now by writing to Smokey Bear Headquarters, Washington, D.C., 20252 (Smokey has his own zip code), and ask him for your Junior Forest Ranger Kit. If you want to include a small donation, Smokey will use it to help prevent forest fires in the forests in your neck of the woods.

Smokey's helpers will send you your personally addressed Junior Forest Range Kit.

The Smokey Bear fire prevention program for many years has been jointly sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council. It hasn't been as up-front in recent years as it used to be, so the Forest Service put out the word that Smokey needed a new manager to press ahead with the campaign after the previous manager resigned last August. At least 15 applied for the job before the new Smokey manager was selected in March. And guess what! Smokey's new manager is a woman—Gladys Durtuchi Daines, a Salt Lake City native, a widow with five children and three grandchildren whose four-year-old grandson thinks her new job is just great. She got it as a result of a bilingual education program, on which she worked as editor for six years, conducted by the Northwest Regional Education Laboratory jointly funded by the U.S. Government and local education organizations. It worked in particular with the Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, Alaska Natives and natives of the Mid-Pacific Islands under U.S. protection. In recent years she has also worked for the U.S. Forest Service; she had completed a six-year stint with the Service when she was notified in March that she was Smokey Bear's new manager. She reported for her new job on April 1.

#### LOVES NEW JOB

Mrs. Daines loves her new job. "It's a thrill to be the manager of a bear that I have known and loved since I was a child in school in Salt Lake City," Smokey's first woman manager told *Western Resources Wrap-Up* recently. She has known of Smokey all of her life. But she never thought she would be involved with his fire prevention program. "If anyone had told me a year ago that I would be here" at Forest Service headquarters as Smokey's manager "I wouldn't have believed it," she said.

One of the first items on her agenda is to rev up the Smokey Bear Junior Forest Ranger program. Only 25,000 kits were mailed out to kids in this country last year.

she said. "Next year we plan to mail out at least 200,000," she told WRW.

Here is Mrs. Daines' "general plan" for the 40th birthday activities of Smokey Bear, which is, of course, subject to change:

Postage Stamp: First Day of Issue scheduled for Aug. 9, 1984, with ceremonies scheduled by the U.S. Postal Service.

Presidential Proclamation: The Advertising Council is working to get a Presidential Proclamation issued, in May of 1984, to usher in Smokey Bear Week the week of May 13, 1984.

Appearances: For the first time in several years, there will be a Smokey Bear float in the 1984 Tournament of Roses Parade featuring Smokey and his 40th Birthday under the sponsorship of the Square Dancers of America, headquartered in California. There will be salutes to Smokey's 40th birthday in other parades, and Smokey will be invited to attend a number of national sports events, including the 1984 summer Olympics.

Public Service Advertising: All saluting Smokey on his 40th Birthday in 1984.

Touring Exhibits: With the aid of some hoped-for but not yet realized corporate funding from large corporations, the Smokey Bear program hopes to provide traveling exhibits made up of brand new posters and materials in 1984 to be shown at museums and other educational and regional and local centers.

Field Guide & Other: A field guide is expected to be ready by fall to help your local forest ranger promote Smokey Bear during his 40th birthday activities next year. Stories are planned by the Forest Service press office in many publications in 1984.

#### LICENSING

Because Smokey Bear is one of the most recognized VIP's in the World today, a lot of businesses want to sell Smokey Bear items. They have to conform to a law passed by Congress on May 23, 1952, which is designed to protect Smokey Bear from exploitation. The law gives the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council the authority to grant permission for the manufacture, reproduction and other use of the Smokey Bear character. Each person or company that wants to obtain a license to use Smokey must sign a contract which usually extends from 1-5 years paying the government a small percentage of annual estimated sales of the product. The licensees must abide by regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to assure that the use of the Smokey symbol is in good taste and is in line with the Smokey fire prevention program.

Remember the Smokey Bear cartoons sketched several years ago by Forest Service artist Rudy Wendelin and other artists? Well, the Forest Service is now in the final stages of negotiating a new cartoon series featuring Smokey with a Los Angeles company, according to Smokey Manager Daines. "It is expected to be a weekly cartoon series," she said.

Other newly licensed or recently licensed items include a Smokey belt buckle—"it comes in pewter, grass and sterling silver," she said, children's slippers, a stuffed animal including Smokey's trademarks—his ranger hat and dungarees, watches for children and adults, and a new assortment of jewelry, including pins and rings.

If you want to obtain a license to use the Smokey symbol, write to Smokey Bear Manager Gladys D. Daines, Smokey Bear Headquarters, Washington, D.C., 20252.

#### BURNING QUESTION

Smokey and his message have been eminently successful, by any yardstick. The forest area burned annually in this country has dropped from about 31 million acres in 1942, just before the Smokey campaign began, to less than 3 million acres annually at the present time, according to the Forest Service.

But Smokey's message: "Only YOU can prevent forest fires" by keeping such fires from starting in the first place does not have universal appeal. Environmentalists have observed, particularly in recent years, that some forest fires which occur naturally are needed to keep nature in balance. There are also occasions when prescribed burning by man is called for, even the Forest Service concedes.

But on this point former Forest Service Chief John R. McGuire stated in April 1973: "Prescribed fire is for professionals only! We know of no place in the nation where we can turn our backs on fire and let it run... 'Careless fires' don't fit" in any situation. "Careless fires" are the ones we can get at with a mass media approach like Smokey Bear's," said McGuire a decade ago. Present Forest Service Chief R. Max Peterson underwrites that message again today.

So as not to mislead a whole generation of youngsters, the Forest Service makes it very plain that the 40th birthday that it will be observing next year is of an idea hatched mainly by professionals within the Service, NOT the bear itself. The original Smokey Bear was found as a cub, abandoned and partially burned as a result of a forest fire, in the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico in 1950. Personnel from the New Mexico Gas and Fish Department found him clinging to a charred tree and brought him to Santa Fe for treatment during the spring of 1950. After the little cub was nursed back to health, he became the first living symbol of the national forest fire prevention campaign which had started in the mid 1940's. He was flown to Washington, D.C., on June 27, 1950, and became the official Smokey Bear. This Smokey Bear died on Nov. 9, 1976 at Washington's zoo, where he had lived since 1950, and he was buried at the Smokey Bear Historical State Park at Capitan, N.M., several days later.

A new Smokey Bear, also found abandoned and half starved as a cub in Lincoln National Forest in 1971, came to the Washington zoo that year to understudy the original Smokey. Little Smokey took over as the official Smokey Bear four years later on the retirement of the original due to old age in May 1975. Since 1950 millions of children have come to the Washington zoo to see Smokey #1 and Smokey #2. Smokey has taught two generations of children not to be careless with fire. And like the great Mississippi River, "he just keeps rolling along," his admirers note, with his ever-timely message. ●

#### ROUKEMA LAUDS HOMETOWN FOR LOW CRIME RATE

#### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, last week, a study on crime rates throughout the United States was released. I am extremely pleased to call to your

attention the fact that my hometown of Ridgewood, N.J., was among the top 15 safest cities in the country. I believe that not only are congratulations in order for the residents and law enforcement officials whose combined efforts made this possible, but we all may be able to learn a lesson from the community's spirit, as noted in the following New York Times article from September 14:

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 14, 1983]

#### JERSEY TOWN: A FEELING OF COMMUNITY

(By Lisa Belkin)

RIDGEWOOD, N.J.—The border here is marked by a road sign with a single staring blue eye. The caption, painted in peacock-blue letters on an unscarred white background, reads: "Welcome to Ridgewood. Crime Watch."

"The people in this community are like family," said Police Chief Frank Milliken about this upper-income Bergen County township of 26,000, where he has lived all his life.

Chief Milliken is proud that his town, the town where his great-grandfather opened the first telegraph office a century ago, has been singled out as one of the safest in the country. But, he said, he is not surprised.

"We have good police and we have good people," he said. "That's all you ever need."

Only a half-hour drive from Manhattan and populated mostly by New York City professionals who commute by train and bus daily, Ridgewood seems an era away in its old-fashioned atmosphere and its yesterday rate of crime.

In sight of castle-like Tudor homes or more modest two-story ranch houses, children play and laugh on the sprawling porches and Kelly-green lawns.

The railroad station, a flashback to the 1800's with its filigreed railings and tiled roofs, is considered safe at all hours of the night.

And in the business district, where even the fast-food restaurants are built of Colonial brick, no bars or grates cover the windows and few burglar alarms are turned on at night.

There was one murder in Ridgewood last year, when a woman shot her husband to keep him from seeking a divorce. It was the first killing in the town in more than three years. In 1982 there were 73 burglaries, down 52 percent from 1981. Mr. Milliken says his police force of 46 men and 1 woman is only partly responsible for the low rate of crime.

#### 'WATCH OUT FOR EACH OTHER'

"My men are good," he said. "We come when we're called, we notice things. But these people who live here, they watch out for each other. That's why they feel safe."

That safety is expensive. According to the 1980 census, Ridgewood is populated mostly by two-salary professional families, and the average family income is \$34,500. The national average is \$11,000. The average cost of a home is \$170,000, with taxes of \$3.54 per \$100 assessed value.

Different forces draw these residents to Ridgewood, but two pulls appear to be strongest. Some people are here because their families have lived in the village for generations.

Others moved here for the quiet, the safety and the chance to send their children to Ridgewood High School, an ivy-fringed

structure on the outskirts of town that is considered one of the best schools in the country.

"Ridgewood's a town where we can start in a small house," said Kathleen Pesanell, who was knitting in her car at the train station waiting for her fiancée, John Dolan, to come in from New York. "As the family gets larger, you move to a larger house. Then when the children leave you retire and move to a smaller house again."

Miss Pesanell is a schoolteacher in neighboring Glen Rock. Mr. Dolan is an operations manager at Merrill Lynch & Company. They bought a \$117,000 two-bedroom house on Albert Place in June, and she will join him there when they get married later this year.

"Safety was a consideration," Mr. Dolan said after getting off the 6 p.m. train. "So were the schools. I know all my neighbors, it's that kind of a place. I plan to stay here a good long time."

Michael Esposito, the local butcher, has already stayed in Ridgewood a long time. He moved to the town in 1942, after his father, Ralph, took a bus trip from the Esposito home in Hackensack, N.J., saw Ridgewood High School through a window, and decided that that was where his children should go to school.

The younger Mr. Esposito graduated from the school of his father's choice in 1944, served in World War II, then returned home to open the butcher shop on Ridgewood Avenue he has run for more than 30 years.

He has been visited by burglars twice in three decades, the last time more than 10 years ago. Less than \$50 was taken he said, and he suspects the culprits were "kids, not real robbers."

#### "THERE'S SOMEONE TO DO IT"

It is the "love affair" between Ridgewood and its residents, Chief Milliken says, that keeps the area so safe. "We have volunteers coming out of our ears," he said. "Anything we need, there's someone to do it."

For example, he said, there was the Police Department drive for 47 bulletproof vests at a cost of \$200 each. An article appeared in the Ridgewood News, the town's newspaper, and in a week another article was needed to tell people to stop sending money.

That sense of community involvement has led to the success of several citizen crime-prevention programs.

One, called Crime Watch, trains citizens to be aware of suspicious people in their neighborhoods. It has been directly responsible for a half-dozen arrests in the last year, the Chief said.

All is not perfect in Ridgewood, however. There were no rapes last year but there were 4 robberies and 55 assaults, and those numbers are high enough to make many people wary.

"I'm not compulsive about it, but I'm careful," said one woman, who asked not to be identified for fear that burglars would choose to visit her five-bedroom spired mansion on Highland Ave., a wealthy area of town known locally as the Heights.

"Just because there's less crime here doesn't mean you're safe," she said. "Nowadays, nothing's really safe." ●

## STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ECONOMY AFFECT AMERICAN WORKER

### HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the significant effects that structural changes in the American economy are having on the American worker is becoming apparent in very bold relief. While many are making the transitions, an increasingly large number are having difficulty, and their growing numbers underscore the fact of the existence of millions of under-trained employed workers scattered through our economy.

Through her statement made on September 16, 1983, before the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO Conference on Technology, our distinguished colleague from Ohio, MARY ROSE OAKAR, has provided us with a penetrating analysis of this problem. In her prepared remarks, she has not only suggested a number of the major legislative tasks to which we are urged to turn our energies, but has also suggested some very meaningful priorities for our consideration.

Mr. Speaker, so that my colleagues may share in the insights and commonsense presented through her statement, I ask consent that it be made part of the RECORD at this point:

SPEECH BY HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO, CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

It is a pleasure to join all of you here today at the Industrial Union Department's Conference on Technology. Conferences such as this are essential if we are to understand the momentous changes occurring in the workplace and develop programs that will provide the American worker with the expanded economic opportunities and improved standard of living that have been the hallmark of our economy for the past third of a century. I want to commend the IUD and its member unions for being in the forefront of this effort.

The challenge we face today is unlike any other we have faced since the Great Depression. We are recovering—ever so slowly—from the worst recession in over 40 years. Unemployment is slowly declining. Consumer spending is picking up. Auto sales and housing starts are up over last year's dismal figures.

Yet recovery does not mean that fundamental problems are being solved. Our heavy industries are still weak. This is particularly the case in steel and metals, railroad equipment, machine tools, and heavy equipment. The steel industry continues to show losses, and the National Tool Builders' Association reports that tool shipments declined 56 percent in the first half of the year, with orders for some key specialized machine tools off 20 percent. Real interest rates remain at historically high levels and edged up once again last month. The overvalued U.S. dollar threatens exports of U.S.

goods. The federal deficit continues to balloon.

And while unemployment has been dropping nationally, it remains a grim, ever-present reality in many cities and towns of the Frostbelt and for many workers in our backbone basic industries. This unemployment is a result not only of a weak recovery but also of major technological and structural changes in our economy that have eliminated millions of jobs. We are witnessing a recovery that will not make a serious dent in unemployment in these areas.

I cite these problems to remind all of us of the tasks that lie ahead if we are to create a society in which economic opportunity will be a reality and in which people can look forward to an expanding future for themselves and their children.

It is to these tasks that Congress must now apply its creative energies. They include:

The development of strategies for long-term economic growth that are essential if we are to make America's businesses and America's workers competitive in the domestic and world marketplace and provide our citizens with productive jobs and an improved standard of living; and

The development of strategies to make sure that all regions of our country, all industries in our economy, and all of our workers will share in this long-term growth.

Many Congressional panels and task forces have been examining our economy's problems. The House Banking Committee's Economic Stabilization Subcommittee and the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, of which I am a member, are attempting to be thorough in their review. The Subcommittee has held extensive hearings this year on the problems facing the U.S. economy and its industrial sectors. So has the Coalition. The Coalition went to Cleveland in June for a fascinating and very productive hearing which I chaired on the future of heavy industry. The AFL-CIO and its member unions contributed greatly to the hearing's success.

The Coalition followed up on its hearings by recently appointing a new Task Force on Employment and Training. The Coalition has asked me to co-chair the task force. This is a very important assignment. I intend over the next few months to undertake a comprehensive study that will define job creation and employment training issues facing the Northeast-Midwest region. The next step will be to initiate a vigorous implementation of new programs.

These are issues of great concern to unions and the business community, to Congress and state and local governments. I would welcome the opportunity to hear your recommendations on efforts to develop new strategies. Obviously, we will work closely.

The legislative plate is filled with proposals. One calls for the creation of an Economic Cooperation Council to provide broad analysis and guidance. A second combines a stronger Economic Cooperation Council with a financing mechanism to assist mature industries and emerging industries that need patient capital. Other proposals focus on greater public investment in rebuilding the nation's infrastructure, and channeling a greater share of the Gross National Product into research and development.

These are excellent ideas. However, they address only bits and pieces of the problem we face. They lack the broad vision that is essential to capture the public's attention

and imagination. The strategy that we are developing is not only economic but also political.

Developing a successful approach requires that we make choices and that we know what we want to achieve. It requires us to look to the future for our goals and for our mechanisms and policies. It requires us to develop a balanced, practical strategy that not only addresses the serious economic, technological and structural problems but, as important, one that is perceived as dealing with these problems.

What do we want to accomplish?

First and foremost, we want to get our economy growing fast enough to fully utilize our productive capacity. Second, we want to stimulate a productive investment pattern that broadens and modernizes our economy and makes it competitive. Third, we want to help firms and workers adjust to the structural and technological changes in our economy. And lastly, we must create millions of new and productive jobs so that the young person entering the work force can find a job with a future while the over-40 worker remains a useful, productive worker.

How do we achieve this?

We must go beyond the mix of fiscal and monetary policies needed to stimulate the economy and bring about low and stable interest rates.

We must act on several important initiatives that fall under the jurisdiction of the House Banking Committee and its Economic Stabilization Subcommittee. These initiatives are integral parts of a strategy for long-term economic growth. They include:

Export promotion. U.S. export programs should be revitalized and Federal efforts must be coordinated. In particular, the Export-Import Bank must not serve solely as the banker for a handful of corporate giants. It must help large, medium and small concerns to be internationally competitive. Innovative state programs should be encouraged. Several state export programs—in Florida, Tennessee and Massachusetts in particular—appear to be effective and well managed and could provide models for other states. They could work closely with the Eximbank in spurring exports by medium and small firms.

Development financing. A national development bank must be established to provide loans to mature and emerging industries. Two approaches are possible. The first could be a sizable bank. Alternatively, we could have a small, experimental bank. In addition, there could be matching funds for state or regional development banks. The matching formula could be drawn to benefit areas of chronic unemployment. The matching ratio could also be designed so that the Federal share would increase as a state committed more money to its development bank. The bottom line for a development bank should be that its loans contribute to the revival of important but declining mature industries, help promising new industries develop to the point where they can attract private capital, and promote the creation of new and productive jobs.

Adjustment assistance. Workers and communities affected by plant closings or major layoffs resulting from technological changes must be helped. This is especially critical in the Midwest industrial belt where factory employment is contracting and where new industrial robots threaten to displace more workers. Assistance could take several forms. These include comprehensive job retraining; work-sharing programs; and indus-

trial development bank loans to companies and communities for economic development and plant and infrastructure revitalization.

As we draft implementing legislation, we must be sensitive to our national needs. To stress one industry and neglect others in an economic growth strategy would be a fundamental error. If our country is to maintain its world leadership, its national security and its economic health, we cannot allow our economy to become one-dimensional. We need to develop our high technology industry but we also need to strengthen our tool and steel industries, our auto and base metals industries and our rubber and metal fastener industries.

I have been greatly involved in assisting the metal fastener industry because of its importance to the economy of my state and its basic role in maintaining our national security. Very simply, metal fasteners are the nuts and bolts that hold together every tank, airplane and aircraft carrier we have. It should be a matter of great concern that 8 of every 10 fasteners in this country are imported. That is why I have been battling the current Administration to save the U.S. metal fastener industry.

Amazingly enough, a Commerce Department report earlier this year concluded that our dependence on imported fasteners is no cause for alarm. During a national emergency, the Administration contends we could ship steel to Asia if necessary and ship finished fasteners back across the Pacific to supply our defense efforts.

Commerce is now studying the defense strategic implications of our declining machine tool industry. A similar investigation is also being conducted into the ferroalloy industry. The Soviet Union is currently trying to undercut the U.S. ferroalloy industry by dumping ferroalloys such as ferrosilicon on the U.S. market at predatory prices. It was bad policy to allow this before the recent shooting down of the Korean civilian airliner. It is unconscionable to allow this today. I called on the President earlier this week to bar further imports of strategic Soviet materials to protect our country's strategic industrial base and deny the U.S.S.R. critically needed hard currency.

My own contention is that the ferroalloy and metal fastener industries are bedrock industries that we must have if we are to preserve our defense industrial base and have the balanced economy essential for strong economic growth in the near and distant future.

We also need to turn our attention to where help is needed most to bring visible results soon. I would like to focus today on those workers who lack a solid education and marketable skills. According to a study of the Urban Institute released earlier this year, these are the workers who face the greatest difficulty adjusting to the structural and technological changes in our economy. They are the ones who need our immediate help. Their unique problems are assumed by the problems of the displaced workers in declining industries. The Urban Institute found that displaced workers who are better educated and who have marketable skills have an easier time finding new employment than the undertrained worker. I would hazard to say that we have millions of these undertrained employed workers throughout the economy who do not have the wherewithal to adjust. Their inability to make the transition is a tremendous drag on our economy and a waste of their potential.

These undertrained employed workers receive little if any help from industry or gov-

ernment today. There are few retraining programs to integrate them into the skilled work force. This problem can be remedied.

I would like to put forward a proposal to help these workers by leveraging government's resources. I propose that we use our \$245 billion defense budget as a vehicle for job retraining. National security includes not only weapons but a strong economy.

The proposal would work as follows. Each defense prime contractor or major subcontractor would have to agree to a training obligation as a condition of receiving a defense contract. The obligation would consist of a certain percentage of wages paid under the contract that would be used for a fund for employee training. The firms would be required to identify skills in short supply and the most efficient training methods.

Let me add parenthetically that the Department of Labor predicts major shortages of skilled workers in several key areas throughout this decade. These include an annual shortage of 57,000 positions in industrial machinery repair; 21,300 machinists; and 5,000 tool and die makers. By 1990, the Labor Department projects a cumulative skilled labor shortage of 2.5 million workers in just 13 occupations.

The idea would be for the company to be required as a condition of receiving the contract to leave a skilled pool of manpower in place at the completion of the work.

This proposal could be implemented through the procurement process. It would entail no new bureaucracy and would require minimal public expenditures. The level of training, however, would be increased. And companies would be motivated to train their undertrained workers for skilled jobs.

These are the outlines of a proposal that could be embodied in concrete legislation. One readily available vehicle is the Defense Production Act which is under the jurisdiction of the House Banking Committee and its Economic Stabilization Subcommittee. This proposal could be included in the Subcommittee's overall strategy for economic growth which is being drawn up.

One would expect strong support from the Department of Defense for this proposal. The Pentagon has expressed concern about whether the labor market will be able to supply the skilled workers needed for our ongoing defense efforts. This is a practical way not only to provide skilled workers but also to retrain workers for available jobs.

This proposal could also be broadened to cover companies from which the Federal government makes non-defense purchases. The government would thus be using vast procurement budget to establish a nationwide job training program.

I welcome your comments on this suggestion. This proposal would help workers in industries with many industrial union members. It is a proposal that has been quietly discussed by thoughtful members of Congress.

In developing the new policies and programs to bring long-term economic growth, we must be sensitive to the role of government. Bureaucracy should be minimized and programs should be kept practical and flexible. Government's role should be to support the operation of the private market, not replace it. Government should not be picking winners and losers. It should be a facilitator, a coordinator and a cooperator. It should bring together labor and business, state and local government and private efforts. It should help us solve problems together that we cannot solve alone.



As Congress works out the specifics of these policies and programs, we must have three simple requirements: the policies and programs must make American business competitive, they must create new and productive jobs, and they must be workable. Meeting these requirements is essential if we are to develop coherent policies and programs for long-term economic growth. ●

### CHILDREN'S FEAR OF WAR

#### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, in our daily hustle to formulate and implement military policy, Members of this Congress often overlook the psychological impact of our policies. The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families held a hearing September 20 on children's fears of war in which several young Americans, aged 11 to 16, expressed intense worry about the possibility of a nuclear holocaust.

Increasing numbers of children seem to be feeling similar fear and distress as the arms race continues to spiral out of control and our country is brought closer to a nuclear disaster. It is utterly shameful that the young should have to carry such a burden of fear because the superpowers refuse to explore serious efforts to bring a halt to the arms race. Here in the United States, our Government often talks a commitment to arms reduction; yet so many signs, such as the building of the MX missile, suggest otherwise.

Our children are growing up in an unhealthy atmosphere of militarism, where optimism about the future is gradually being replaced by outright fear of the horrors of nuclear confrontation. The hopes and aspirations of America's youth is the future of this country. To take away that hope and replace it with fear robs America of its great potential, and our Nation is in danger of becoming a wasteland of pessimism.

Representative GEORGE MILLER, who chaired yesterday's session, is to be commended for allowing the young to speak their concerns. We all can learn something from these children. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the compelling testimony of Ursell Austin, a 16-year-old high school student from Oakland, Calif.

Congressman Miller and members of the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. My name is Ursell Austin, and I am sixteen years old. I live in Oakland, California where I am a high school student and a member of the St. John Missionary Baptist Church. I am honored to be here today to talk to you about my experiences growing up with the threat of nuclear war, and I am very glad this hearing is happening. It helps to restore my faith in government that politicians care enough to hear from young people.

I remember the first time I heard about nuclear bombs was on television. I was home one Saturday and there was nothing much on, so I turned to this program on Hiroshima. This was about two or three years ago. It showed what happened to the people and the land when the bomb was dropped. I was completely shocked when I saw it. It looked so weird, like the whole city was black and scorched. People were walking around burnt to a crisp and looked like they were in pain, but they didn't say anything. I guess they were in shock. I just couldn't believe that such a horrible bomb was dropped on innocent people—most women and children.

The schools I went to never talked about nuclear weapons or Hiroshima or the arms race. I think maybe teachers were afraid to talk about it. It made me think it just wasn't a big deal to them, or it wasn't important, or they were afraid. But that seemed strange to me. I think other kids should know both sides of the nuclear issue, and know them clearly. I believe that if they had a way to understand and discuss both sides, they could make up their own minds. It's not like we don't hear about nuclear weapons. It's on the news, it's in the papers, it's on television. But people act like we aren't supposed to talk about it.

I think about the bomb just about every day now. It makes me sad and depressed when I think about a bomb ever being dropped. I hope I'm with my family. I don't want to die alone. I think about it most on sunny days when I'm having a good time. I think—it could happen right now.

I thought about it when I was going to camp, because I kept thinking what if a nuclear war happens when I'm away from home and away from my family. I was afraid of coming back from camp and there would be nothing left.

I also used to think about it when I was at a school that was built on two levels—an upper level and an underground level. When I was in the classrooms underground I'd think about the building crashing down on me and suffocating me if a bomb dropped. I would think that all the air would be sucked out of me, and I'd burn up under the rubble.

One of the things I think about is what it would be like when a warning comes. I would try to get my family together, go to my grandma's house where we could hold each other tight and pray. I don't want to be warned. I don't want to know it is about to happen. If it is going to happen, I want to be killed right away. Being alive during or after the bomb would be the most frightening of all. I think surviving would be worse than dying.

It scares me about my future. I get angry when I think about maybe not being able to have a career; that my plans just wouldn't get a chance to ever happen. I want to be a midwife and help bring life into this world. But I might not get the chance. I really want to have children and a family someday, but then I'd feel fear for them, too. It makes me wonder whether I should have kids at all. I'd be so scared for my baby.

I want to live longer, but at least I've had this long. I feel the worst for the little children. It's not their fault that governments can't find a way to solve their problems. They are so young and innocent and haven't had much of a life yet. I have a seven year old sister that I love a lot. One day I was trying to imagine a safe future with no nuclear weapons in it. I could see myself telling my little sister that she would grow up safe. It seemed so peaceful. I cried. It still makes me almost cry to think about it.

It seems to me that we shouldn't be spending so much money on more nuclear weapons when we already have enough to destroy every person on earth. The money we are putting for nuclear weapons should go for other things. When we go to county hospitals, we have to wait for hours and hours to see a doctor because there isn't enough money for good health care. Old people have trouble living on social security. The county mental hospitals have to turn people away and onto the streets. I know, because I meet them on the streets. Our schools don't have enough money for books. It's hard to do your homework when there aren't enough books so you have to share and can't take the books home with you to study. So when I hear how much it costs to build nuclear bombs, it just doesn't seem right to me.

A lot of times people think of teenagers as bubbleheads. That we are just interested in playing video games, getting dates or going ice skating. That's not fair. We are concerned about what is happening in our world. We care about more than just whether we get a job. We care about the fate of the world. Soon we will be adults who can vote. Our schools should be places where we can learn about important issues, and discuss them. Where we can learn about the things that prepare us to be involved citizens.

When I first thought about coming to testify before this committee, I was really nervous. Then I thought to myself that in a nuclear war all of you and your children will probably die, too. I decided that maybe I had something important to tell you about what it is like for kids growing up with the threat of nuclear war. It's hard to live with the possibility that we might not ever get a chance to grow up. I think the arms race has gone too far. I hope you will open your eyes and your minds, and stop the arms race before it is too late for us. ●

### GRATITUDE DAY

#### HON. CLAUDE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention the fact that today, September 21, 1983, represents a day of international significance. In addition to representing the time of the equinox, September 21 has been proclaimed as "World Gratitude Day." According to its founder and organization president, Edna Fuerth Lemle, the day is intended to promote good will and understanding among the nations of the world.

It was Ms. Lemle's dream to conceptualize a day that would transcend all national and religious boundaries for the sake of recognizing gratitude among the peoples of the world. Since its inception in 1965, two nations, Japan and Sweden, have proclaimed September 21 as a day of national thanksgiving. In the United States, 38 States have proclaimed September 21 as World Gratitude Day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit to the RECORD Ms. Lemle's proclamation for World Gratitude Day with the hope that all of us here today will take a few moments to read the proclamation and take to heart the beauty and simplicity of its message.

The proclamation follows:

**PROCLAMATION—GRATITUDE DAY THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER**

Whereas humanity has come to recognize devotion and allegiance to immediate family, to clan, to city, to state, and to nation; and now must experience the concept of globalism; and

Whereas words of praise and positive thoughts generate dynamic harmony; and

Whereas decisions made from a grateful heart are endowed with intrinsic wisdom and engender prosperity; and

Whereas gratitude, the opposite of "taking for granted," is a positive emotion which generates good will, is a basic emotion which is indigenous to all people, is a peace engendering feeling.

And Whereas September 21st is a special day. It is an equinox; one of the two times of the year when the sun passes over the equator and night and day are everywhere of equal length and everyone is equal under the sun.

Therefore let us proclaim World Gratitude Day, a holiday for all peoples, a day of meditation for all religions, a day of celebration for all humanity, united by knowledge of a simultaneously shared emotion, a day when triumph of the spirit can make a world community.

(Gather with a few friends be Aware of sharing the emotion of Gratitude . . . Know that it is being shared globally. The Only Donation We Ever Ask Is Your Participation.)

**WHERE IS THE LEADERSHIP TO SAVE US FROM DISASTER IN THE THIRD WORLD?**

**HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, The Outlook section of the September 18 Washington Post carried a very important article by Charles William Maynes, editor of Foreign Policy magazine, about the impact that the world economic situation is having on stability—and therefore on our interests—in the Third World.

Entitled, "If the Poor Countries Go Under, We'll Sink With Them: While the West Worries About Its Banks, Economic Chaos Could Turn Third World Mobs Against Their Rulers—And Us," the article begins with the arresting statement that "the world is on the verge of a human catastrophe and a political disaster that this country seems determined to ignore, notwithstanding the great damage it will do to America's security and welfare."

Mr. Maynes details the severe economic contractions that Third World countries are being forced to undergo by world economic conditions and de-

veloped country economic policies, and points out the consequences for political stability and the survivability of fragile democratic institutions. The picture he paints is depressingly familiar to me as chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs; Latin America's democratic societies, and those seeking to return to democracy, are being severely buffeted by economic conditions beyond their control.

Why do we not care? Why are we not doing anything about this? Mr. Maynes places the blame squarely where it belongs: on our political leadership. The administration seems to think that its only responsibility is to spread Reaganomics to the Third World—and that any resulting unrest can be put down with military aid. Too many of us in Congress are willing to go along with that prescription.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Maynes is right: It is time for our leaders to start acting like leaders. They should be taking the lead in explaining to our people why we have to act vigorously on the economic front to protect our interests. They should be out in front proposing that we take the hard political and economic decisions necessary to help build a world in which we can be secure.

I hope everyone in a position of leadership in our country will ponder this article carefully. The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 18, 1983]  
**IF THE POOR COUNTRIES GO UNDER, WE'LL SINK WITH THEM: WHILE THE WEST WORRIES ABOUT ITS BANKS, ECONOMIC CHAOS COULD TURN THIRD WORLD MOBS AGAINST THEIR RULERS—AND US**

(By Charles William Maynes)

The World is on the verge of a human catastrophe and a political disaster that this country seems determined to ignore, notwithstanding the great damage it will do to America's security and welfare.

While Washington's attention is riveted on whether the debt crisis in the Third World will weaken or seriously harm the banking structure in the West, developing countries are being put through an economic wringer that is undoing the achievements of several decades. Countries that achieved independence in the early 1960s and began the process of modernization in the early 1970s are now being demodernized. Investment projects are lying idle, children are not being taught, disease is spreading, beggars are filling streets from which they have been absent for decades, people are looting food shops, and the middle class is being destroyed by bankruptcy and high interest rates.

Increasingly, the economic strains that Third World governments are experiencing are proving too great for existing political structures to sustain. We seem to be entering a period like the 1930s, when economic distress triggered violent revolutions from Vietnam to Nicaragua. If this economic crisis is not solved, we face political upheavals that can pose grave dangers to the United States.

Perhaps we no longer fear the nexus between economic crisis and political change because in recent years the industrialized

North has shown remarkable political stability in the face of economic adversity. Governments have fallen in every major industrialized democracy in the last few years, but unlike the 1930s, there has been no major challenge to the system itself.

This stability, however, may be a tribute to the safety net of the welfare state that even developed countries are finding very expensive to maintain. Most developing countries do not have such a net. They are faced with the anger of disadvantaged populations. And there is good reason why these populations should be angry.

In the last 30 years, local governments, aid donors, and international organizations have uprooted traditional ways of life of Third World people and urged them to pursue the path of "economic progress." Pushed by economic conditions from the farms and villages and lured into the cities as development economists emphasized industrialization over agriculture, these people turned cities like Jakarta, Mexico City and Lagos into wretched megalopolises. In only 30 years, for example, the population of the Lagos area has risen from 100,000 to 1.5 million, and by some estimates, to 3 million. It is as if all the pain and misery that people in the West experienced over more than 100 years of movement from country to city has been compressed into a period of three decades.

After many years of effort, citizens of Third World nations were beginning to make the adjustment from one way of life to the other, only to be told now that mistakes were made, that the future is no longer bright, and that they should return to a way of life they have abandoned. But the agricultural skills have been lost; the land has been taken, and the family unit is no longer organized to sustain the previous existence.

Even without taking China into account, the last count of the International Labor Organization put the number of unemployed or underemployed in the developing countries at half a billion. Unemployment rates have been increasing faster than in the developed countries and may now be around 40 percent.

Although the modest recovery in the developed North will have some positive impact on the developing countries' export markets, overall the situation looks bleak. Receipts from commodity exports have dropped perhaps 25 percent in the last two years; and even with an upturn in North America, Europe and Japan, the outlook for many commodities is not bright. Aid is not growing to compensate for that.

Whole continents have seen their hopes for the future disappear. According to the World Bank's 1981 report on Africa, the net flow of outside aid into Africa will have to double by 1990 if average per capita incomes are to stop eroding and begin to increase again significantly. On the other hand, if the established patterns continue, the overall per capita growth rate will be zero or negative, and there are alarming possibilities for even steeper downward spirals in some, as populations continue to grow.

Developing countries, to maintain their growth, need a regular flow of commercial loans and government grants from abroad. Yet, according to Morgan Guaranty, if the 20 percent increase in net new bank lending to Third World countries that occurred in 1981 did not take place in subsequent years, the developing countries would lose about \$50 billion in investment funds from abroad.

The consequence would be a drop of three percentage points in their real growth rate. Growth in Latin American countries perhaps would decline by more than 5 percent. That is only a prediction, but, regrettably, reality seems to be supporting it. In the first quarter of 1983, private bank lending to the developing countries dropped to almost nothing.

The effects on the Third World of these reversals are extraordinary. Real income for the average person in these countries has declined for three years in a row. Sacrifices that the industrialized world has not experienced since World War II are being imposed on helpless populations. In Chile, the International Monetary Fund is demanding a 50 percent cut in government spending, even though Chile's unemployment rate has risen from 4 percent to 26 percent in the last two years. In Argentina, following IMF guidelines, the Government is attempting to cut its budget deficit by an astonishing two-thirds, even though the unemployment rate has tripled in the last two years.

It is no coincidence that there have been massive street demonstrations in those two countries in the past few weeks. The military governments in Santiago and Buenos Aires are in difficulty, with pressure for political change coming even from their own supporters.

"Cuts in public spending," of course, is a euphemism for saying that health, education and welfare budgets are being slashed. (Countries everywhere are reluctant to cut defense budgets.) The IMF-imposed austerity measures that lead to improved balance-of-payments results today will lead to higher rates of infant mortality, illiteracy and malnutrition tomorrow.

Developing countries are already rebelling against IMF discipline. The main debtor countries of Latin America met in Caracas last month to discuss common action. Although the consensus at the meeting has reduced pressures for a time, many politicians in South America continue to talk about declaring a moratorium on debt payments.

In Africa, populations are actually returning to the bush. Thousands of Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria during the last year had no work to go back to in Ghana. They had to retire to their villages where the world will never learn their fate. Africa today has millions of people moving across borders and within countries in a search for survival.

Even the favored are suffering. No country in the Third World has been as blessed by the arrival of Ronald Reagan to power as Jamaica. The president has repeatedly cited the victory of Edward Seaga over Michael Manley as a victory for democracy. Jamaica, which the administration would like to turn into a showcase, now is the fifth largest per capita recipient of U.S. assistance. Nevertheless, unemployment is nearing 30 percent and a major foundation of the Jamaican economy has become the illegal drug shipments to the United States.

There is a Potemkin Village quality to the Jamaica seen by foreigners. Government officials urge potential foreign investors to visit the two "model farms" run by Israeli investors. But these employ only a few hundred people. Meanwhile, Seaga's free market policies, which are operating in a harsh international environment, have proven to be a catastrophe for the thousands of small farmers whose products cannot compete with cheap foreign food, and who cannot find jobs in the city.

Jamaica is a good example of the problems Third World governments are facing today.

Seaga has not misgoverned Jamaica. In his first year in office he curbed the rate of inflation, increased tourism and attracted the interest of foreign investors.

But any effort to float one boat in the fleet higher in the water than the others will fail. Jamaica has found that its economy floats at the same level as its neighbors, notwithstanding a favored place in U.S. aid disbursements. Investors cannot be attracted to Jamaica when the world economy is in such difficulty.

Will the Third World accept its economic fate without major political protest? Here the lessons of the 1930s are instructive, and chilling. In Latin America, the collapse of commodity prices in the Great Depression helped stimulate 50 revolutions by 1933. In El Salvador, a rebellion and the brutal repression that followed claimed tens of thousands of lives. The anger and the mythology that help fuel Salvador's civil war today date from that conflict. Violence, rioting and repression were commonplace all over the hemisphere, notably in the same countries that are causing us such concern today—Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Cuba.

In Asia, too, the collapse of sugar, rubber and other commodity prices encouraged vast political changes. The sugar issue set off the first American attempts (sponsored by sugar-state senators) to grant independence to the Philippines. Gandhi began his civil disobedience campaign by seizing on an economic issue when he led a march to the sea to make salt illegally. The collapse of Vietnam's colonial economy led to the first serious challenge to French authority there since the turn of the century. Although put down, it fueled hatreds against the West that blazed again in the '50s, '60s and '70s.

In the 1980s the predictable consequences of economic depression will be reinforced by a powerful new factor: the large number of young people in the Third World. Social scientists have long identified a correlation between youth and violence. In many of the developing countries, at least half the population is under 20. In recent decades it has been the young people who have flocked to the cities looking for opportunity.

This explosive mixture of economic stress and impatient young populations may finally be proving too much for many governments to handle. Violence has flared and governments have tumbled all along the coast of West Africa. Tremors have moved the once-stable political landscape in Kenya.

The authoritarian governments in the southern cone of Latin America seem certain to fall. Ethnic troubles have recently rocked Sri Lanka. The Philippines appears on the verge of major political change.

A particularly troubling aspect of political turmoil in the Third World is the opportunity it offers to outside powers to intervene. As the international economic climate curbs economic prospects within their own countries and compounds their own economic mismanagement, the ability of Third World elites to buy off the angry masses decreases. They become increasingly vulnerable and outside powers move in.

Those with money can, in effect, buy out countries for a few million dollars. Libya, for example, gave \$100 million to Nicaragua after the United States closed down its \$75 million economic aid program. It tried to buy out Liberia after the coup there, before

a panicked U.S. administration restored its support. And it provided assistance to Ugandan dictator Idi Amin in his final days in power.

Those imparting military skills can offer the local elite help in organizing a Praetorian Guard to shoot the mobs when they revolt. Cuba, East Germany and the Soviet Union are performing this security function in Angola and Ethiopia; Israel is training President Mobutu Sese Seko's bodyguard in Zaire; France provides security functions in French African states, and the United States and Cuba do the same in Central America.

The effort won't work. For this time, unlike the 1930s, the mobs will have guns. The geopolitical competition will ensure this, as will the easy availability of arms for anyone with money. Governments fear an armed population and are preparing. The extraordinary recent increases in arms sales to Africa and Latin America—in Africa the increase has been 13-fold in the last decade—reflect elite fears of internal insecurity more than of external aggression. Altogether, Third World countries' expenditures on arms have grown from \$27 billion in 1970 to \$117 billion in 1980.

It may be that the international economic trends are so unfavorable that no countercyclical action by the United States, even with others, can be effective. A new feudal order may then rise up in the Third World as governing elites, all desperate to survive and many without great scruples, volunteer to become clients of an outside power willing to provide protection.

In this regard, the turn of several small African states toward Libya may reflect their struggle for survival as much as any imperialist design on the part of Libya. In other words, much as the United States prefers the status quo it may have to live with change, even undesirable change. But prudent policy would call for the United States to work with others to limit the scope of change that its enemies can exploit more easily than its friends.

Realistically, however, a common effort is unlikely to occur; for the trends within the U.S. government are all in the opposite direction. As the 1983 Agenda of the Overseas Development Council points out, the United States, a superpower, is now competing with Italy for the dubious honor of being the least generous of all Western countries in the provision of aid to the developing countries. In the worst crisis since the Great Depression, the United States is insisting that the World Bank drastically cut back on its low-interest loans to the poorest countries.

Pledges from richer countries for these loans will fall from a three-year total of \$12 billion to \$9.5 billion; the shares of the two largest recipients, China and India, are being squeezed to less than India alone used to receive; and the future for additional resources in the next pledging cycle looks bleak.

These low-interest funds have been vital to countries unable to compete for commercial funds with the wealthier developing countries. World Bank loans, like IMF loans, also constitute a seal of approval that private banks often require before they provide commercial funds.

Today only 19 percent of U.S. bilateral development aid is going to the low-income countries. (The figure is over 30 percent for our allies.) In the last 10 years the U.S. has nearly doubled to 41 percent the share of its aid program that is politically motivated, as opposed to development oriented. The Near

East, primarily because of aid to Egypt and Israel, now accounts for nearly 50 percent of all U.S. foreign aid worldwide.

But for the policy community in Washington—the administration, Congress and the “think tanks”—requests that the United States show more concern over the plight of the Third World have become simply annoying. Just as a physical structure may suffer from metal fatigue, official Washington now suffers from policy fatigue with regard to the Third World.

There are a number of explanations for this mood. One is the elite's loss of confidence between 1965 and 1975 that it understood the development process. The earlier hubris of Walt Rostow's “Stages of Economic Growth,” in which development was detailed in an almost mechanical fashion, has disappeared. In the days of President Kennedy's Camelot, my Foreign Service Institute professor ordered me, a junior Foreign Service officer, to read that book. It was to be the blueprint we were going to follow to bring the world up to the economic level of Peoria.

Suddenly in the mid-1970's, Americans who previously claimed to know everything about development declared that they knew nothing. The announcement was, of course, premature. As nearly all development economists have pointed out, whatever the mistakes of the 1950s and 1960s, the developing countries as a group have achieved rates of growth unequalled in history. To be sure, credit for this success goes primarily to the people in those countries and not to the foreign donors. But when poor countries are desperate for cash, donations from richer countries certainly cannot hurt.

Attitudes have also affected the American government's policy. White Americans have never been entirely comfortable with the leaders of the Third World, in part because of the less-than-honorable history of this country toward the Third World people on this continent—the Blacks, the Indians, and the Mexicans. After all, until very recently, the majority has benefited by enslaving, defeating, or stealing land from Third World citizens of this hemisphere. It is now all history, the victims probably would not have been more humane as victors, and the sins of fathers should not be visited upon sons or daughters.

Nevertheless, history does leave scars and memories. Reflecting on this legacy, white Americans seem to have divided into two camps—conservatives who are callous in their sense of resentment and superiority toward the Third World, and liberals who are cloying in their mood of meekness and guilt toward developing countries.

Neither attitude is terribly relevant to the reality the country faces—a Third World that ranges from major international powers like India or Brazil to specks on the globe like Grenada or Fiji, a Third World that soaks up 40 percent of U.S. exports, that in certain vital countries represents the future and in many others encapsulates the past, that may affect the global balance of power.

Given the American attitude toward both development and the Third World, however, any appeal to the humanitarian instinct of the American people and particularly the American policy community is likely to fail. The instinct is no longer politically relevant except in the type of emergency that puts faces of hungry children on the front pages of American newspapers. The indifferent U.S. reaction to the Brandt Commission report, which laid out the elements of a

global bargain between North and South, is proof of this. The report was a soaring best-seller in Europe, a public relations failure that sank like a stone in the United States. It is not that every one of the report's 59 major proposals in the fields of finance, trade, agriculture, and energy was sound. Such an achievement was never expected. What was disturbing in the United States was the lack of interest.

Yet the problem of what we do about political turmoil in the Third World remains. One of the obligations of an elite is occasionally to act like one. On the issue of development, the American people will not be ahead of their leaders. Instead of exploiting congressional votes in the IMF for partisan advantage, these leaders should be looking for ways to explain to the public the long-run political effects of the world's current economic neglect of many vulnerable regions of the world.

Development experts, including officials in the Reagan administration, have their own agendas for surmounting the current crisis. Proposals range from clever arrangements for redistributing the debt burden to renewed efforts to restore the tools of past policy—more aid, better trade, and wiser experts. The World Bank's recent report on Africa shows what reasonable increases in aid, combined with reforms, can do for that continent. But even a modest agenda cannot succeed in the current climate.

Economic distress brought political disaster to many regions of the world in the 1930s. Yet then, at least, we had the excuse that we did not always understand the effects on others of such actions as the infamous Smoot-Hawley tariff increases, or inflexibility in reducing the international debt burden resulting from World War I.

In the 1980s, a decade in which we could see a new age of disorder, we have no such excuse.

(Charles Maynes, an assistant secretary of state in the Carter administration, is the editor of Foreign Policy magazine.)

#### ESTABLISH A COMMISSION TO REVIEW WAR CRIMES

**HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, between December 8, 1941, and August 10, 1944, the island of Guam was occupied by the Imperial Japanese military forces. During that time, the people of Guam were subjected to various forms of atrocities, including forced labor, physical and psychological torture, death by execution and massacre, rape and forced prostitution, forced marches, and internment in concentration camps. The people of Guam suffered because of their intense loyalty to this Nation. They were a difficult psychological force to subjugate.

Although the Guam Reparations Commission, which was established by the Guam Legislature, estimated that more than 10,000 native Guamanians were subjected to such treatment, no sufficient plan of reparation for these people has ever been formulated.

Mr. Speaker, my purpose today is to propose the establishment of a commission to first investigate the war crimes and the claims of Guamanians for losses resulting from the Japanese occupation of Guam. Second, this Commission would recommend the appropriate remedies for these claims.

The bill I am introducing today would require the President of the United States to make appointments to this Commission, from among individuals recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the President pro tempore of the Senate. Two members of the Commission would be appointed by the Governor of Guam with the advice and consent of the Guam Legislature. One such appointee shall be a member of the bar of the highest court of the Territory of Guam and recommended by the Guam Judicial Council. The bill establishes all rules and guidelines for this Commission which I encourage you to examine.

I would like to emphasize that my island was caught for the second time in its history between two great powers' struggle. Because of their patriotic alinement with this country, they were victimized savagely over several years' time.

The peace treaty signed in 1951 with the Japanese precludes our seeking just reparation from that country. The people of Guam should not have been denied these reparations. They seek the help of this Congress in establishing a commission to study these wartime crimes against my people and what measure the United States can implement to restore justice to the people of Guam.

I urge your serious consideration in this matter. Thank you.●

THANK YOU, IRMA

**HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, at the 49th annual Honor Awards Convocation of the U.S. Department of the Interior, 34 employees were presented Distinguished Service Awards. I salute all of them, as well as the 21 who were presented with valor awards, and should like to take this opportunity to tell my colleagues about one of the Distinguished Service Award recipients, Mrs. Irma Buchholz, secretary to the superintendent, Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park.

Secretary of the Interior James Watt could not have said it better when he called all the recipients “employees who have gone that extra mile not just to get the job done, but to do it exceptionally well.” Mrs. Buchholz, as Secretary to 13 superintendents at

one of this Nation's most popular national parks, has been doing that job "exceptionally well" for more than four decades. The recognition given her yesterday by her peers has been due for many years. She truly epitomizes the dedication given by most Federal employees in pursuit of their careers.

The new media, when visiting either Sequoia or Kings Canyon National Park—they were combined in 1943 under unified management—works with Mrs. Buchholz and of late have found that the Park's public information officer, another title she carries, is a story in and of herself.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I should like to insert a news article written by Gene Rose of the Fresno Bee as well as a news article written by Charles Hillinger of the Los Angeles Times. They have captured the spirit of Irma Buchholz, not only a treasure for the National Park Service, but for us all.

The articles follow:

**VETERAN PARK SERVICE SECRETARY—TO HER THE JOB IS A WAY OF LIFE**

(By Gene Rose)

**SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.**—Park superintendents come and go. But in Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, Irma Buchholz has become a permanent fixture—as venerable and enduring as the park's famed landscape.

In the past 37 years, she has served eight different superintendents, offering both her wit and wisdom to the managers of the famed big trees parks.

Well past the age of retirement, Buchholz still serves the NPS, acknowledging that her job as secretary to the superintendent is more than a job, it's a way of life.

"I have worked for all but two of the superintendents from Col. White to Boyd Evison," she related recently. "When I came here in 1943, I didn't know the Park Service from the Forest Service."

Since those early days, Buchholz has acquired a reputation as large as the Sequoias, having served and served and served.

"When I first started, I had no idea that I would be here this long," she said. "But it's a job that has grown on me."

Over the years, she has seen a passing parade of upward-bound rangers and retiring superintendents.

The succession of short-term superintendents has given rise to the remark that Irma was, indeed running the park.

Henry L. Jones, who worked with Buchholz as a management assistant in the late 1970's and is now superintendent of Waputki-Sunset National Monuments in Arizona, said the veteran secretary is not only a highly polished NPS professional but a warm and friendly person.

"She is just a superlative person . . . and she expects perfection," Jones said. "Yet she always has time to listen to everyone and is the 'mother confessor' to most of the staff."

Jones described Buchholz as a diplomat and very loyal to those she works for.

"Most people in the NPS move about and get to know people. Irma stays in one place and watches people pass through Sequoia-Kings Canyon national parks on their way from ranger, maintenance and administrative position to the high staff positions in Washington and elsewhere.

"She has friends throughout the service, including those that are highly respected in the NPS."

Irma's husband, the Rev. John Buchholz, died in 1972. Her family now consists of a daughter, Fanchon Owen of Fresno; a younger sister, Jeanette Barton of Three Rivers; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

"I'm at the stage now where my work is my life," she acknowledged. "I don't know what else I would do if I didn't do this . . . maybe some volunteering."

Buchholz currently serves a flexible tour of duty and lives in park housing across the road from park headquarters—where she can respond to about any question or inquiry.

Her daughter says it's almost worse than that.

"That job is her life. I have never seen anyone enjoy their job as much as she. She doesn't even like to take a vacation."

What spare time she takes, she uses to pursue her love of books and reading.

"Several years ago, I made the foolish statement that I would quit when the superintendents got younger than me," Buchholz said. "But now I don't subscribe to that idea anymore."

"I enjoy working for the younger fellows."

**SECRETARY REGARDED AS PARK INSTITUTION**

(By Charles Hillinger, Times staff writer)

**SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.**—"She's faster than the files," Boyd Evison, superintendent of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, says of the woman who has served him—and 12 of his predecessors—as secretary for 40 years.

Irma Buchholz, 71, is a National Park Service institution. She lives in government housing across from park headquarters, and park employees swear that she knows every rock, tree, bird and animal in Sequoia and Kings Canyon.

When reporters need to know anything about the parks, Buchholz is the person they call. A frequent question is, "Irma, do you know or remember such and such?"

**SPEAKS "FROM MATURITY"**

"I speak from maturity," Buchholz said. "They keep passing me along, superintendent to superintendent. I come with the job."

When Evison became superintendent 2½ years ago, Buchholz asked him: "Doesn't it frighten you to have a little old lady as your secretary? It would me. . . ."

"He's so young. Boyd is only 50, you know," Buchholz said. "I knew his father well, worked with him for years." Evison's 92-year-old father is a former chief of information for the park service.

Buchholz, who vacations by train throughout the United States and Canada, says she never wants to retire.

Photographs of all 13 park superintendents she has served hang on her office wall.

"Notice I have them hanging behind me," she said, "not out in front where they would be looking at me." ●

**INTERNATIONAL FAST FOR LIFE**

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, 1983, the International

Fast for Life came to an end after more than 40 days of fasting by 11 courageous people protesting the insanity of the arms race and the tragedy of world hunger. The 11 people started their hunger strike on August 6, the 38th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and have since touched the hearts and minds of people around the world.

Two of the fasters—Dorothy Granda, 52, and Charles Gray, 58—are residents of the Eighth Congressional District in California. The other fasters are from Canada, Japan, West Germany, and France. These 11 were supported by more than 5,000 people in 25 countries who conducted shorter, open-ended fasts during these 41 days to register their wholehearted commitment to the burgeoning peace race. In the United States alone, support fasts were undertaken in some 200 cities.

The Fast for Life has raised issues no person can thinkingly ignore. While the superpowers cast billions of dollars into a dangerous and senseless arms race, several million people around the world go without adequate supplies of food, plagued by crippling starvation and disease. Basic necessities of life are scarce for these underprivileged, yet the United States and Soviet Governments squander more than half of their budget moneys for instruments of war; instruments, such as nuclear weapons, that do little to aid life and threaten our very existence.

The fasters urged that we "call in sick" on nuclear weapons and double our efforts to negotiate a halt to the madness of the arms race. Why are we not listening? Where is our defense sense which tells us that more money spent on nuclear weapons will only heighten the atmosphere for confrontation and the possibility of nuclear war; that more money for nuclear weapons is money directed against the human race, while there is much work to be done at home and abroad.

As responsible leaders, how can we not heed the advice of the fasters who hungered so hard for peace? The link between world militarism and world hunger is as strong as ever. We continue to conduct business as usual feeding the mouths of armament manufacturers by building new weapons, neglecting the mouths of the needy. Production of the MX missile is just one example of how our priorities are terribly distorted. Deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, just some 6 to 8 minutes from Moscow, is a strategically unstable measure that will leave little room for human or computer error.

Throughout their hunger strike, the fasters urged us to reflect on our Government's priorities, and demand an end to the arms race. When will we heed their call? The policies of the

United States and the Soviet Union are wasting limited resources, leading us toward a nuclear catastrophe hundreds of times more devastating than the tragic atomic destruction of Hiroshima some 38 years ago.●

### TRIBUTE TO NORTHRIDGE NATIONAL JUNIOR LEAGUE ALL-STAR BASEBALL TEAM

#### HON. BOBBI FIEDLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Ms. FIEDLER, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Members the fact that the Northridge National Junior League All-Star baseball team has had an excellent season and one of which I am very proud. These young constituents of mine were the Western Regional Little League Champions, they came in third in the Little League World Series and they were the United States' runner-up team.

The opportunity that sports has given these young people for personal growth and development is to be commended. Also the support shown by the adults who worked with these young people throughout the season shows one of the strengths of America and the American family.

For the record, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the names and the record of the Northridge National Junior League All-Star baseball team:

RECORD: WON 17, LOST 4

#### PLAYER AND POSITION

Jacob Austin—Outfield.  
Greg Biley—Shortstop.  
Kirk Edwards—Pitcher, outfield.  
Jeremy Leach—Outfield.  
Rex McMackin—Third base, catcher.  
Scott Scibilia—Catcher, pitcher.  
Mark Scott—2nd base.  
Steve Slattery—Outfield.  
David Waco—2nd base.  
Steve Walsh—Outfield.  
Donald Williams—Outfield.  
Joel Wolfe—First Base.  
Joe Zimmerman—Outfield, third base, pitcher.  
Manager: Ron McMackin.  
Coaches: Jeff Pentland, Joe Koh, Ben Samuel, Craig Flastrom, and Wayne Zimmerman.

#### SCORES

##### District in canyon country

NNLL 23—Susanna Knolls 3.  
NNLL 11—Mission Hills 0.  
NNLL 8—Canyon Country 7.  
NNLL 13—Mission Hills 3.

##### Sectional in Santa Paula

NNLL 23—Tehachapi 1.  
NNLL 9—Santa Paula 4.  
Oxnard—Sunset 6 NNLL 1.  
NNLL 10—Oxnard-Sunset 9.

##### Division in Huntington Beach

NNLL 14—Alhambra 7.  
NNLL 9—La Sierra 1.  
NNLL 8—La Dera 3.  
NNLL 16—Yorba Linda 4.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Western regional in Huntington Beach

NNLL 25—Tucson, Arizona 7.  
NNLL 9—Oakgrove, San Jose 3.  
Oakgrove—9 NNLL 8.  
NNLL 9—Oakgrove 5.

#### WORLD SERIES IN TAYLOR MICHIGAN

Puerto Rico—16 NNLL 13.  
NNLL 19—Madison, Wisconsin 3.  
NNLL 19—Seaford, Delaware 1.  
Altamonte, Florida 6—NNLL 3.  
NNLL 9—Seaford, Delaware 6.

#### WORLD SERIES RECORDS

1. Most Home runs by Team for Entire Series—13.
  2. Most home runs in one game: Scott Scibilia—3.
  3. Most runs batted in for entire series: Rex McMackin—15.
- Team Batting Average for season: .415.  
Total Runs scored for season: 250 (12 per game average).●

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF ITALIAN AMERICANS REMEMBERED

#### HON. JOHN HILER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. HILER, Mr. Speaker, on October 10, our Nation will commemorate the 491st anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. While his discovery will highlight celebrations everywhere on that national holiday, it also provides us with an opportunity to honor Italian Americans for other contributions they have made to this great country.

Our history books are filled with mention of Christopher Columbus and his remarkable voyage, which he made after years of struggle with Queen Isabella of Spain and in the face of mutiny threats and an uncharted ocean. Little did he know that hundreds of thousands of fellow Italians would make similar voyages centuries later to make the America he discovered their new home. Many of these new citizens have helped defend this Nation in time of war and helped our Nation prosper in times of peace.

I am proud to represent many Hoosiers of Italian heritage who reside in Indiana's Third Congressional District. Their contributions to northern Indiana came to my mind last week, Mr. Speaker, when U.S. District Court Judge Alan Sharp swore in 93-year-old Pasqualina Acito as a naturalized citizen.

Mrs. Acito, a great great grandmother, originally came to this Nation in 1915 the same way Christopher Columbus did, by boat, with her brother. She married in Chicago a few months later, but because of questions about her citizenship she recently was threatened with deportation hearings. Fortunately, my office was able to intervene successfully and Mrs. Acito last week was able to become a citizen of the United States. She brought tears to the room, crowded with media

and onlookers, when upon being presented with a flag by my office, said, "God bless America."

To leave one's homeland in search of new discoveries and new lives is something few of us can understand. Mrs. Acito does, and so do millions of immigrants to this Nation. I am proud of the contributions and successes of Italian Americans, and I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring them on Columbus Day.●

### NEED FOR QUICK ACTION ON DISABILITY

#### HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. Speaker, the continuing review of the eligibility of social security disability beneficiaries, which has caused so much controversy over the past few years caused more controversy during our recent district work period.

On August 10, Attorney General Robert Abrams of New York State announced the filing of a lawsuit against the Department of Health and Human Services on behalf of individuals with heart diseases whose benefits were previously denied or terminated. This action was preceded by social services commissioner, Cesar A. Peral, who ordered the State's disability service to terminate no more benefits until the Federal Government establishes appropriate medical standards \* \* \* for the review process.

On August 12, Gov. Jay Rockefeller of West Virginia issued an executive order to the State disability service which includes the reopening of decisions of previously-terminated beneficiaries and directing the State to follow orders of the Federal courts.

On August 15, the Social Security Administration began sending notices to approximately 75,000 previously terminated beneficiaries informing them of a ninth circuit court order which required SSA to reinstate benefits pending a reevaluation based on new policies.

On September 7, Gov. James Hunt of North Carolina issued an executive order to place a moratorium on processing any initial recommendations for terminating benefits unless fraud has been demonstrated.

On September 12, the New York Times, in a front page article by Robert Pear, documented these and other recent actions taken by the States. I ask that the article be reprinted following my remarks because I believe that the article demonstrates the need for national legislative reform to be enacted quickly. Absent such national reform we will continue to see individual States and individual

courts acting to correct the abuses which have been so well documented in the media and at least five committees of the Congress.

The legislation introduced by Chairman J. J. Pickle (H.R. 3755) adequately addresses most of the major issues and should be brought to the floor as soon as possible. Although I might have preferred the bill as originally conceived and would have even added additional reforms, it is a good bill and it is imperative that we enact legislation as quickly as possible.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 12, 1983]

**NEW YORK AND OTHER STATES FLOUT U.S. RULES FOR DISABILITY BENEFITS**  
(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—New York and other states, eager to help people retain Social Security disability benefits, have begun to flout Federal rules for the program, and so far the Reagan Administration has taken no action to penalize them.

States administer the program on a local level, but they are supposed to follow policies and eligibility criteria set by the Federal Government.

In a variety of legal and political actions over three months, the Governors of New York, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Kansas, West Virginia and other states have challenged the Reagan Administration's restrictive interpretation of the law. In some places state officials have cooperated with beneficiaries suing the Federal Government.

Last week Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina ordered a moratorium on the removal of people from the rolls, except in cases of fraud.

**374,000 DROPPED FROM ROLLS**

Nationwide, 374,000 people have been removed from the rolls since March 1981, Federal officials said. The program costs \$18 billion a year and provides monthly cash benefits to 3.9 million people. A 1980 law requires the Social Security Administration to re-examine beneficiaries once every three years unless they are permanently disabled.

Social Security officials insist that a "crackdown" was needed to remove ineligible people from the rolls. But the officials now acknowledge that the process should have been more "humane" and that errors were made.

Two major reasons that Federal officials have not penalized the states are that doing so would be politically awkward for the Administration in light of its pledge to be more humane and that it would be difficult to suddenly disrupt the "partnership" that has existed between Federal and state agencies over the years in administering the program.

The action taken by Governor Hunt resembles a moratorium announced in July by Cesar A. Perales, the New York State Commissioner of Social Services, who asserted that the Federal Government was not meeting its "legal and moral obligations" to the disabled. Peter P. DiSturco, the Regional Commissioner of Social Security, then sent a letter to Mr. Perales saying New York was "not in compliance" with the Federal law. But he did not indicate what action, if any, the Federal Government might take.

New York State has also joined New York City in a lawsuit challenging Federal standards used to determine whether people with

mental disabilities are eligible for benefits. The state and the city filed a second lawsuit last month charging the Federal Government had improperly denied disability benefits to thousands of people with severe heart disease.

Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts said his state was joining in another lawsuit against the Reagan Administration, was reopening cases in which disability benefits had been cut off and was insisting on proof of medical improvement before removing anyone else from the rolls. The Reagan Administration contends that, under the law, it can cut off benefits without having to show that a person's medical condition has improved.

The National Governors Association last month called for major changes in this and other Federal policies governing the disability program. Social Security officials said they were studying the state actions but had not imposed any penalties.

In June, Margaret M. Heckler, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, announced changes designed to end what she said were the "hardships and heartbreaks" that had occurred in the program. But state officials, considering those steps inadequate, have gone further.

Representative Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, who has held several hearings on the program, said the state actions sent a clear message to the Federal Government that "the current policy is wrong and will no longer be supported by the nation's governors."

**ORDER IN WEST VIRGINIA**

States have a financial incentive to keep people on the rolls because the Federal Government pays all the costs of Social Security disability benefits. People who lose those benefits often turn up on state or local welfare rolls.

State officials also have political reasons for asserting more control over the program. Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas has said that state officials receive many complaints about the program but have "virtually no real power" to affect decisions on individual cases.

He said that when state employees tried to keep people on the rolls they were often overruled by Social Security officials. This, he said, was "counter to the Administration's own philosophy," which generally calls for Federal officials to respect the judgment of state officials running social welfare programs.

In West Virginia, Gov. John D. Rockefeller 4th ordered the state rehabilitation agency to follow "Federal court decisions most favorable to beneficiaries." He said this "would generally require a showing of medical improvement" before a person could be removed from the rolls.

Several Federal courts have ruled that the Federal Government must show such improvement, but Mrs. Heckler has announced she "does not acquiesce" in the decisions and has directed lower-level officials to disregard them. The legality of such a policy is now before the courts.

In July, Governor Clinton directed Arkansas officials to comply with Federal court decisions holding that severe pain by itself could be a disabling condition. Mr. Clinton said Federal officials had "ignored" the decisions. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, which includes Arkansas, said that "for some unexplained reason" the Secretary of Health and Human Services "insists upon ignoring this court's

statements with respect to the proper evaluation of pain."

Social Security officials said they would obey a court decision in the case of a specific individual but did not have to apply the court's interpretation of the law to other similar cases.

In Kansas, Gov. John Carlin said the disability program had "exceeded the bounds of acceptability" in denying benefits to the truly disabled. The state has decided to re-examine cases in which benefits were cut off in the last year and has said it will no longer follow unreasonably strict Federal guidelines.

The Governors of New Jersey and Connecticut have not announced any major challenge to the Federal rules. But a New Jersey state agency, the Department of the Public Advocate, is working with Legal Services of New Jersey, the federally financed program for the poor, in a lawsuit to assist people who face possible loss of benefits. They are trying to force the Federal Government to give greater weight to evidence of pain and to the medical opinion expressed by a claimant's regular physician.

In Washington, the House Ways and Means Committee is considering a bill that would alleviate many of the problems cited by the nation's governors. The bill would require the Government to comply with appellate court rulings and would make it more difficult to cut off benefits.

Social Security officials expressed concern about the bill, saying it could increase Federal spending by several billion dollars. The sponsor of the bill, Representative J. J. Pickle, Democrat of Texas, is also concerned about program costs, but he said the Administration had been too "hasty and harsh" in its efforts to prune the disability rolls.

**COMMENDING THE DEDICATION OF GEN. BENJAMIN REGISTER AT ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL**

**HON. LANE EVANS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. EVANS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, over the July recess I hosted a business opportunities conference for small businesses in the 17th District of Illinois, which I am privileged to represent. This conference was a huge success, bringing together procurement officials from some 30 Federal agencies nationwide and over 250 business people from central Illinois. The conference resulted in a better local understanding of the Federal procurement process, which may well lead to more business and jobs for my district.

The conference's success was due in large part to the efforts of its cohost, Gen. Benjamin Register, Jr., commander of A-M-C COM Headquarters at the Rock Island Arsenal. In his command, General Register oversees some 30 ammunition plants, 4 arsenals, 7 field installations, and 2 research centers. These facilities have more than \$30 billion in assets, an annual budget of nearly \$9 billion, and

a force of more than 40,000 employees at 47 installations in 26 States.

General Register and his command have sponsored numerous contracting conferences throughout the Nation, in which many Federal agencies participate. These conferences give thousands of small businesses the opportunity to bid on Federal contracts that they might otherwise overlook. Not only does this increase competition and hold down Federal contract prices, but it also results in more business for our Nation's small businesses which are responsible for creating most of our economy's new jobs.

This week I learned that General Register will soon be leaving his post at the Rock Island Arsenal to become the Deputy Director of Defense Logistics at Cameron Station in Alexandria, Va. I want to commend the general for his dedicated service at the arsenal, of which the July business opportunities conference was just one small example, and to wish him continued success in his new command.●

**NORMAN B. (GABBY) HARTNETT**

**HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on October 28, 1983, this country and its veteran population will lose to retirement the most respected and valuable friend and representative any organization could ever hope to have. Norman B. Hartnett, known as "Gabby" to those who have shared in his life, will step down as national director of services for the Disabled American Veterans.

Since 1942, when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, Gabby Hartnett has served his country and his fellow man with an enthusiasm that is matched by few. He is a rare occurrence in a world where mediocrity is commonplace. Gabby has never settled for anything below excellence.

While serving aboard the U.S.S. *Frederick Funston*, he was injured during the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines in 1944 and was discharged in 1945 as a result of his disabilities.

Following World War II, Gabby enrolled at American University in a course of veterans' programs that would lay the foundation for 37 years of meritorious service to the well-being of all former members of the Armed Forces.

Before coming to Washington, Gabby worked as a Disabled American Veteran national service officer in Boston from 1946 to 1953 and from 1966 to 1970. Prior to assuming his present position, he supervised the DAV national service program from 1976 to 1978 and its national employment program from 1970 to 1975.

Since 1978, Gabby has supervised all operations of the DAV's Washington, D.C., office, including its 280-man national service program, its national legislative program and has spearheaded efforts to increase employment opportunities for disabled veterans. For his distinguished and unrelenting work in encouraging and promoting employment of the handicapped, he received a Presidential citation.

Besides leading the national staff of the three-quarter-million member DAV, this veteran's veteran is a member of the VFW and the American Legion, the executive committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, the advisory committee on the Veterans' Administration national Task Force on Education and the Vietnam-Era Veteran, and the advisory committee of the office of veterans' affairs of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

Gabby Hartnett is and always has been concerned for those who served their Nation in time of war or national conflict. But he has not just held on to his concerns, he has released them in a torrent of action ranging from participation as a primary force behind well-aimed legislation to heart-of-the-matter articles on the issues to a simple, warm handshake.

Gabby Hartnett cares what happens to this Nation and its veterans. Because his caring is so visible, he has been an effective leader. A leader of leaders, as he has been called.

Veteran or not, we all owe Gabby Hartnett a great debt. He is a remarkable man responsible for remarkable deeds. I am sure he will never be far from the mainstream of veterans' affairs. Because of him and people like him, veterans' affairs will never be far from the mainstream of legislative action.

Mr. Speaker, we could not pay tribute to a more deserving American. Gabby Hartnett is an exceptional man. As he takes official leave from the Disabled American Veterans organization, we wish for him continued good health and happiness always.●

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL  
REPORT ON CHILE**

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues two cases involving the Chilean Government's use of torture on political detainees. These 2 cases and 16 others like them are contained in a report that Amnesty International published in May of this year which presented the findings of an investigative mission conducted in 1982.

CASE NO. 7—ANONYMOUS

*Personal details*

He is 28, a skilled lithographer, unmarried and lives with his father.

*State of health before arrest*

He has never had any serious illnesses and has never been in hospital. He has suffered from insomnia, having had difficulty falling asleep and managing to sleep for only four to six hours a night.

He described himself as having a somewhat depressed personality. He has had pains in the heart region and (at the same time) breathing difficulties approximately once a month for the past five years. These attacks are brief and do not seem to be related to over-exertion. He was examined by a doctor, who could find no physical reason for the attacks. In addition he has suffered from headaches.

*Time and place of arrest and detention*

He was arrested in the first quarter of 1982 and driven to the CNI centre in Santiago, where he was held for 20 days. He was then transferred to the Cárcel Pública, from where he was released 26 days later.

*Duration of alleged torture*

He was tortured on two days while at the CNI centre in Santiago.

*Interrogation and torture*

His account of events was as follows:

He was arrested at his home at 5.30 am in the first quarter of 1982. No arrest-warrant was shown. He was blindfolded then driven for about half an hour. When they reached their destination he was taken downstairs into a large room where he was made to strip and was given overalls and *zapatillas*. He was photographed, then taken to his cell. Later that day he was forced into another room, where he was interrogated and tortured.

He was slapped on the ears and the side of the head so hard that he fell down. He was punched in the abdomen and on the right shoulder. While he lay on the floor the lower parts of his legs were kicked.

He was ridiculed and threatened with execution. He also underwent a mock execution—was told he was going to be shot; he heard rifle fire, but the guns were not loaded with live ammunition.

He was not electrically tortured but at one point he had to hold a metal rod which he was told was going to be electrically charged. In the event it was not.

He was always clothed during interrogation and torture, and had to wear a mask.

For two days he underwent prolonged interrogation and torture. On both days the torture was stopped when he developed breathing difficulties (without actually fainting). (These attacks were different from those previously described.) A doctor was summoned, and after he had been examined by auscultation he was taken to another room where he was injected (probably with a tranquillizer, he thought) in the right buttock.

He was held incommunicado throughout his 20 days at the CNI centre and the first five days at the *Cárcel Pública*. He wore a mask, overalls and *zapatillas*. His cell was small—about 2m by 1.5m—and contained a concrete bunk, a mattress, blankets and a pillow. He was permitted to remove the mask when alone in his cell.

He was kept in his cell throughout—except on the two days when he was taken out for interrogation and torture—and was interrogated there almost every day (and



was once punched). He was ordered to do push-up exercises about six times a day.

*Medical examination and/or attention during detention*

As soon as he arrived at the CNI centre, a man asked him about his previous illnesses and health. His blood pressure was taken, his heart and lungs were auscultated and he was weighed and measured. He was examined in a special room by someone who claimed to be a doctor.

During his detention he became constipated and was given a laxative by someone he called a "practicante" (medical assistant), which he thought brought on diarrhea.

*Medical personnel involved in torture*

On the two occasions when he developed breathing difficulties during torture he was examined in the interrogation room by a person he took to be a doctor. He was auscultated and then taken to the surgery, where he was injected with what he thought was a tranquilizer.

*Early symptoms described*

His legs were stiff and swollen and he ached where he had been beaten and kicked.

During both torture sessions he developed sufficiently severe breathing difficulties for someone he took to be a doctor to be summoned. He did not lose consciousness. He was constipated while in detention and was given a laxative, which he thinks caused diarrhea, after which he became constipated again. He suffered from insomnia and had nightmares. He lost his sense of time and could not remember how many days he had been in detention. He became labile, prone to weeping, gloomy and withdrawn.

*Present symptoms described*

His memory is impaired—he finds it hard to remember things like keeping appointments. He has difficulty concentrating, especially when reading, and finds it hard to express himself both orally and in writing. He is more nervous and anxious than before and is emotionally labile and prone to weeping. He feels more insecure, withdrawn and tense, somewhat more depressed, and more passive and "low" than before.

His tolerance for alcohol has changed; now he becomes more easily nauseated by drink than previously. And he now smokes 25 cigarettes a day, compared with 10 before he was arrested.

He suffers from insomnia and gets nightmares so he now takes sleeping tablets.

He is seeing a psychiatrist.

*Clinical examination (one month after the alleged torture)*

There was muscle tenderness over the shoulders. He seemed rather tense, had somewhat impaired memory and was melancholy and passive, with little facial expressiveness. He cooperated fairly well during the interview but it was not very easy to make contact with him.

*Conclusion*

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the symptoms described.

CASE NO. 8—PABLO ARTURO FUENZALIDA ZEGERS

*Personal details*

He is 33. He went through high school, then studied history at university until he was expelled in 1974. Since then he has worked for various humanitarian organizations, most recently for the *Comisión Chilena de Derechos Humanos*, Chilean Human Rights Commission. He is married and has two children, aged one and three.

*State of health before arrest*

In 1962 the back of his head was injured in an accident. He was apparently unconscious for about five minutes and was admitted to hospital for observation. Shortly after the accident he had an epileptic fit, and an electroencephelogram revealed a focus on the left side. He was treated for epilepsy, and since then has had seven epileptic fits in which he lost consciousness. He did not have any fits between 1968 and 1978, his last one occurring in 1980, after which he spent several days in hospital.

In 1978 he was in a car accident in which he suffered a head injury and loss of consciousness.

In 1973 he had an operation for hiatus hernia. His original symptoms have persisted.

*Time and place of arrest and detention*

He was arrested at the headquarters of the Chilean Human Rights Commission in Santiago at 8.00 pm on 10 December 1981 and driven to the CNI interrogation centre. On 14 December he was transferred to the *Cárcel Pública*, where he was held in the sick bay until 20 December, when he was moved to the *Penitenciaría*. He was released on bail on 23 April 1982.

*Duration of alleged torture*

He was tortured at the CNI centre in Santiago on four days. On the last day he underwent purely psychological torture.

*Interrogation and torture*

His account of events was as follows:

At the time of arrest no arrest-warrant was shown. On the way to the CNI interrogation centre he was punched on the back of the head 10 to 20 times.

On arrival his blindfold was exchanged for a mask. He was made to strip and put on overalls and *zapatillas*. Then he was interrogated (without physical torture) for three and a half hours. Next day he was taken to the interrogation room again and electrically tortured. He was made to lie naked on a bed to which he was tied by the wrists, ankles and hips. He was electrically tortured for about one and a half hours, one wire being attached to the upper left side of his chest, another to his left testicle and another to his left ankle. Each shock caused severe pain and convulsions all over, although he did not lose consciousness. Between shocks he was slapped on the face and abdomen.

Next day he was interrogated from 10.00 am till 10.30 pm. He was not physically tortured, but the interrogator, who was called "Doc", tried, unsuccessfully, to hypnotize him.

The following day he was given back his own clothes and taken to a room together with three other detainees. They were interrogated as a group and the session was filmed. They were not blindfolded or tied to their chairs. This interrogation lasted two or three hours, the interrogators wearing half-masks. When they did not reply satisfactorily *picana* (electric prod) torture was inflicted. The instrument used was a black baton about 70cm long and 5cm in diameter, one end of which was red. It had two metal points. The detainees were wearing their own clothes, which the current penetrated. After this group interrogation he underwent a solo three-and-a-half-hour session during which the *picana* was applied to his temples.

In the course of interrogation he was threatened: told his family, who the interrogators said had been arrested, would come to harm.

He was held incommunicado the whole time he was at the CNI centre and kept in isolation for the first two days at the *Cárcel Pública*.

He wore a mask which he was allowed to remove when he was in his cell. The mask was taken off when he was being interrogated by "Doc" and during the filmed group interrogation. Except for during the filming, when he wore his own clothes, he was dressed in overalls and *zapatillas*.

His cell was about 2.2m by 2m. It was painted yellow and contained a concrete bunk plus blankets and a pillow. The light was always on and the cell was cold and damp. He was allowed to use the toilet.

*Medical examination and/or attention during detention*

On arrival at the CNI centre he was given a medical examination by a man he took to be a doctor. He was told to remove his overalls, then his heart and lungs were auscultated, his blood pressure taken and he was questioned about previous illnesses. He described his epilepsy and said he should be allowed to take his daily two anti-epilepsy tablets (Mysoline). He also mentioned the hernia operation. He was told his blood pressure was high (180/90) and that he should get some rest. Instead, he was interrogated. Next morning he was examined by another man he took to be a doctor, who asked him how he was and took his blood pressure (160/80). He was told to lie on a bed and was injected with what he thinks they said was Valium (a tranquilizer). He heard the doctor say he needed the injection in order to be able to work with "the boys"—it would be "too difficult" otherwise with such a high blood pressure. After being given the injection he was taken back to his cell, where he stayed for about an hour and a half, until his next interrogation, before which his blood pressure was taken in his cell.

Next day—after he had undergone electric torture—a man he took to be a doctor came to his cell and examined him. He complained of a kind of numbness and weakness in his right side; he also told the "doctor" he had difficulty talking. The "doctor" explained that electric current applied to the left side produced changes in the right side of the body because of the arrangement of the nerve pathways from the brain. He would not give him a tranquilizer, explaining that this would not be wise as he was to be interrogated again. On his last day at the CNI centre, before being taken to the *Cárcel Pública*, he had a medical examination by yet another man he took to be a doctor. His mask was removed, so he could describe this person very clearly (see Appendix III).

A nurse dressed in white was in the room. The subject was examined by the doctor, who told him he had a hemiparesis but that it would resolve without treatment. His blood pressure was taken and he was told that it was 140/70, which was normal.

During his first few days at the *Cárcel Pública*, he was isolated in the sick bay.

*Medical personnel involved in torture*

He was injected with a tranquilizer for high blood pressure, the doctor explaining he needed this to be able to work better with "the boys".

*Early symptoms described*

After the electric torture he had severe pain in both temples and at the back of the head for two days. He also had impaired vision, especially in the right eye. His lips were dry and he was short of breath. He was

aware of numbness and considerable weakness down the whole of his right side, and he found it hard to control his tongue when talking. He also complained of pains in all his muscles, and of swollen legs.

He was able to move both arms and legs, but because his right side was so weak he found walking difficult. He described an incident that occurred after his transfer to the *Penitenciaría*, in which he fell about 2m down a flight of stairs because his right leg gave way under him. He tried to save himself with his right arm but that gave way too and he fell and hit the back of his head—without, however, losing consciousness.

He had pain in the right ear, but no supuration.

While in detention his weight went down from 74kg to 70kg. He also suffered from acid eructations and heartburn.

From time to time, he said, he had a form of seizure involving trembling of the right hand, involuntary movements of the facial muscles and tongue chewing. (These attacks did not develop into anything worse; he has never experienced *grand mal* epilepsy or lost consciousness.)

He said his memory and powers of concentration were impaired.

Immediately after release he suffered from insomnia and had nightmares. He said he got tired very easily.

#### Present symptoms described

His right side still feels weak.

He still has impaired vision, that of his right eye particularly being blurred. He no longer gets headaches, but his memory and powers of concentration are still impaired. For instance, he said, he used to be able to remember telephone numbers but no longer can.

His right hand trembling attacks and tongue chewing have stopped.

He still suffers from insomnia and has begun taking sleeping tablets. He takes an antacid, which has relieved his peptic symptoms. He continues to take the anti-epileptic medicine previously prescribed (*Mysoline*), and also *Tegretol*.

#### Medical documentation

He had a neurological examination on 18 January 1982, one month and five days after allegedly being tortured. It states:

"To sum up, this is the case of a . . . patient with a history of epilepsy which, taking into consideration both the symptomatology (cephalic retropulsion, adverse crisis, language inhibition, right arm clonus) and the latest EEG report, can be classified as a partial focal epilepsy with left-sided frontocentral localization whose evolution has been benign and whose aetiology is unknown.

"The present deterioration in his condition cannot be attributed to the suppression of anti-epileptic medicines for two reasons: firstly because he did without them for five years and there were no problems; secondly because the dose administered was below the anti-convulsant threshold. The neurologic complication at present revealed points to a deterioration of his focal picture with the appearance of right-sided hemiparesis or hypotaxis, which requires an investigation into the aetiology of this epilepsy as well as into the mechanisms that determined its deterioration.

"We suggest that an EEG control, a brain scan and an examination of the ocular fundi be carried out."

Appendix IV is a medical certificate, dated 11 December 1981, issued by the above-men-

tioned specialist, describing the subject's medical history and treatment.

Appendix V is a medical certificate from a local doctor who wished to remain anonymous; it compares the subject's mental condition after release with his mental state before arrest.

#### Clinical examination (four and a half months after the alleged torture)

There were opacities in the lenses of both eyes. The field of vision in the right eye was reduced; there was no lateral field of vision, and the subject's field of vision was greatly reduced above and moderately reduced below.

His blood pressure was normal at 130/70, and his pulse was 70. There was a 15cm by 2cm surgical scar from a mid-line upper abdominal incision.

The neurological examination revealed diminished reflexes on the right side. There was reduced sensation on the right side and reduced sense of pain in the right leg. There was a slight weakness in the right arm and leg. There was a minimal tremor of the right hand. The subject walked normally.

The Romberg sign proved negative. There was normal muscle tone, normal finger-nose test and normal knee-heel test. His speech was "heavy", circumlocutory and slow. He has little facial expressiveness.

#### Conclusion

The torture alleged appears to have exacerbated the subject's epilepsy. New focal symptoms have appeared, including hemiparesis and hypoaesthesia. These findings indicate a cerebral lesion in the left hemisphere.

Not all the findings were unambiguous; therefore a complete neurological examination is suggested, including an EEG, CAT scanning and eye examination, in order to clarify the subject's condition.

The medical delegates found consistency between the torture alleged and the early and present symptoms. There was consistency also between the symptoms described and medical certificates issued by local doctors after the alleged torture. The findings of the medical delegates' examination, four and a half months after the alleged torture, was consistent with the symptoms described.●

#### RULE ON H.R. 3929

### HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to inform my colleagues that the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday favorably ordered reported H.R. 3929. This legislation would provide for the temporary extension of the Federal supplemental compensation (FSC) program as well as the payment of social security disability benefits during appeal and make other amendments to the unemployment compensation program.

I wish to serve notice pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek a modified closed rule for the

consideration of this bill by the House of Representatives.●

### PRIVATE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF MR. VELID DAG

### HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing private legislation for the relief of Mr. Velid Dag, a long-time resident of the United States who has languished for more than 30 years in diplomatic limbo. Born in Turkey in 1918, Mr. Dag first visited the United States in August 1939, as an economics student attending Indiana University. He later returned in 1950 to marry Hyla Mac Tillman, a U.S. citizen. He then embarked on a long and distinguished career in service to our country at the old Army Language School and the renamed Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif. He was for years the chairman of the Turkish language department, until his retirement in 1977. But because Mr. Dag, acting pursuant to advice from the Turkish Embassy, applied for, and in 1942 was granted, an exemption from U.S. military service as a neutral alien, according to existing law at that time he was forever barred from U.S. citizenship.

When in 1958 Mr. Dag was faced with deportation for failing to maintain nonimmigrant status, the late Congressman Teague introduced private legislation for his relief. That same year Congress passed legislation (H.R. 6968) which became private law 85-724 canceling the warrants for Mr. Dag's deportation, but denying him permanent resident status in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the United States owes more to Mr. Dag in return for his long and loyal service to our country, which has denied him citizenship despite his diligent work in the sensitive field of training members of our Armed Forces in foreign languages. This injustice is all the more pronounced since the circumstance barring his citizenship—namely, the fact that he exercised in 1942 his right as a neutral alien not to serve in the U.S. military—would not be an issue today due to subsequent changes in law (Public Law 92-129). In 1971, lawfully admitted nonimmigrant aliens were exempted from the requirement to register for service in the U.S. military. When Mr. Dag opted to exempt himself from U.S. military service, he was a nonimmigrant alien, the very class of persons excluded from the registration requirement by the enactment of Public Law 92-129.

Moreover, there are compelling humanitarian reasons for this Congress

to approve my legislation on behalf of Mr. Dag. For over 23 years Mr. Dag has been prohibited from leaving the United States. When Mr. Dag learned 3 years ago of the illness and then death of his sister-in-law in Turkey, he was torn with grief and despair at not being able to be with his family. Moreover, his brother is suffering from ill health, and Mr. Dag desperately wants to spend time with his brother before it is too late. Despite repeated efforts to seek redress through the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Mr. Dag has not been able to obtain relief through administrative channels. The last and only hope for him is enactment of private legislation for his relief. This must be done quickly. It should not be our policy to keep a loyal resident of our country separated from his loved ones in Turkey at a time when they are in need of his presence and assistance.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dag's patience has been truly remarkable, but the time for patience has run out. It is now long past time Congress take remedial action to remove an obsolete obstacle to his becoming a U.S. citizen, with all the rights and benefits such status accords him. Mr. Dag, who recently celebrated his 65th birthday, has paid his dues and now deserves to be freed from his long captivity in his adopted land.

The very least this Congress should do is to pass legislation enabling Mr. Dag to travel beyond the borders of the United States. And so I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and I specifically call on the House Judiciary Committee to give this measure prompt and favorable consideration. The text of the bill is reprinted below for the benefit of my colleagues:

H.R. —

For the relief of Velid Mehmed Dag

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Velid Mehmed Dag shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Section 212(a)(22) of such Act shall not apply to Velid Mehmed Dag. ●

A CHILD'S VOICE FOR PEACE:  
GERALD ORJUOLA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as everyone knows the threat of a nuclear holocaust is always in the back of our minds, especially when there is a conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Many groups advocate a nuclear freeze or reduction and call for the promotion of peace throughout the world. However, no matter how many adult groups one hears from we continue on our way toward increased tensions and nuclear arms buildup.

The views of our Nation's children also deserve attention. Has anyone thought about the effect our actions will and do have upon our children? One of my constituents has some interesting thoughts on the subject of arms control. I want to share his testimony, which was given before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families' hearing on the impact of war on children, with my colleagues:

TESTIMONY OF GERALD ORJUOLA

Good morning, parents and distinguished representatives of the United States. Before I begin I would like to say how honored I am for you to let me present my material to you.

I assume you are all sensible people, since it requires great intelligence to be elected to a highly important part of our nation. Other nations have their intelligent people. I'm sure Yuri Andropov is intelligent. Ronald Reagan, our president, is intelligent.

But why instead of using our intelligence for good uses, like peace, we use our intelligence for war? Is it right to call having missiles in Europe peace? Is it right to call a nuclear missile "peace keeper"?

This is a waste of intelligence. We are criminalizing Newton, Dalton, Einstein, Lucretius, and Democritus, great pioneers in the energy of the Atom. What would Einstein have thought of this?

It is senseless to waste money on a missile. There are no winners in nuclear war. A one megaton weapon exploding at ground level during a nuclear war in Racine, Wisconsin, would have a radioactive cloud reach New York in a week. But by then, New York would have been vaporized long before Racine was.

Why can't we live a world with only one rule—peace? Sometime in October of last year, I saw a PBS (channel 13) presentation of a movie made by the Japanese after the bomb had hit. Parts of people literally melted under the blast. A bone was sticking out from the socket where there once was an arm. The shadows of people left imprinted on the floors and walls when the heat flash vaporized them. Pitiful piles of entrails that were once known as human beings. That was a 25 kiloton bomb.

Now nations have arsenals made of more than 15,000 warheads, mostly thermonuclear. Each one 50 times more powerful than the one over Hiroshima.

Simple in design. At high temperatures, the two forms of "heavy" hydrogen, deuterium, and tritium fuse to form the heavier element helium. Great energy is released. That can be heard in any serene junior high school. But no matter how simple it is, it's deadly. Any country with the capabilities can do it. And so a lot of countries have it. That is frightening.

That is when children, like me, come in. We are frightened, that a lot of countries have the bomb. We are frightened that we might be hit. You are parents. Let your children live, and let our children live. If you kill a child, you really kill two—us as children, and us as adults with children. We must understand that anything nuclear—a plant, a missile—a war—is something very

dangerous, we cannot yet safely operate the first. We cannot control the second and no one wins the third.

A nuclear war is a time bomb. Time is running out. Let adults, children and the nations of the world fight and work together to defuse this time bomb. The wire that we need to cut is visible. But to cut the wire we need clippers. If we work together the clippers are in our hands. If not, time will terminate—and so will the world.

If you don't listen to the adults, please in behalf of the children of the world, I beg you, give yourselves and us a chance. ●

MAJORITY LEADER DESCRIBES PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FACING THE UNITED STATES IN FAR EAST

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, last month it was my privilege to accompany a bipartisan delegation headed by Majority Leader JIM WRIGHT on visits to five Far East nations with which the United States has vital relationships.

For those of us with the responsibility of acting on legislative measures affecting these relationships, these visits were extremely productive. We gained valuable insights into both the problems and the opportunities that the United States faces in Japan, China, Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan.

It was particularly gratifying to be a member of a delegation led by the majority leader. At all times he spoke not as a partisan, but as an articulate spokesman for the United States. He earned the respect of all as he addressed with sharp clarity the essence and significance of complex international characteristics and relationships.

On the trip Mr. WRIGHT prepared a series of informative articles that subsequently have been published by Texas newspapers. In the thought that our colleagues will find these articles as incisive and interesting as I did, I am inserting into the RECORD at this point two of those stories that appeared in the Dallas Morning News:

[From the Dallas Morning News, Aug. 13, 1983]

SECRETS OF JAPANESE MIRACLE

(By Representative Jim Wright)

NAGASAKI JAPAN.—Here where one age ended in a bellowing mushroom cloud and the post-war era began, the mystery of the Japanese miracle comes to a poignant focus.

The secrets of the enigmatic island race and its resurgence in only one generation from total defeat to industrial eminence, remain shrouded like the mist-curtained mountains that brood over Japan's bustling valleys.

It was here 33 years ago this week that the atomic blast ended World War II. Waves

of searing heat killed an estimated 74,000, leaving the entire Nagasaki plain a radioactive ruin and bringing the Japanese empire to its knees.

Here at exactly 11:02 a.m. each Aug. 9 thousands of pilgrims and mourners from throughout Japan assemble in a place called Peace Park to observe a moment of silence before placing wreaths at the base of a 30-foot memorial statue.

Nagasaki Mayor Hitochi Motoshima tells us he thinks we are the first U.S. congressional delegation ever to lay a wreath on this commemorative day in Nagasaki.

He says he has paid homage to the American war dead at the monument for the Battleship Arizona sunk by the Japanese in Pearl Harbor that fateful Dec. 7.

Among the thousands who gathered here to mourn those slain by an American bomb we can detect no sign of hostility toward our six-member delegation.

These disciplined people, who blazed a blood-stained path of conquest across Asia 50 years ago, now seem to want nothing so much as peace. They make no secret they consider Americans their best friends and the United States their firmest global ally.

Their constitution, written under direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, renounces war forever. This is a part of their strange metamorphosis. It may also partly explain their phenomenal economic success.

Freed of the armament burden and investing less than 1 percent of its GNP in a modest defense establishment of only 250,000 men, Japan can devote almost its total national energy to developing the domestic economy.

Still, this is only a part of the answer. Alone it cannot account for the modern industrial miracle that is Japan.

How did this crowded country of 110 million and few resources dependent on the outside world for most of its food and energy achieve such commanding supremacy in world trade that it holds inflation to 2.4 percent and unemployment to less than 3 percent?

One clue may be in the Japanese education system. The literacy rate is 99 percent. Schooling, like everything else here, is purposeful, aimed at preparing each student for a specific job.

Another factor may be the government's attitude toward interest rates.

"We do not exactly set the interest rate," says Kunio Komatsu, 56-year-old vice minister for international trade and industry, "but we do so indirectly in setting the price of government securities."

"We know business cannot modernize or expand, new enterprise cannot begin, and the people cannot be good customers for our manufactured goods if interest rates do not stay low."

Today the short-term prime rate in Japan is 6 percent, the long-term rate is 8.4 percent. That's only slightly more than half the current U.S. rate.

Contrary to common misimpression, Japan uses most of its goods at home. It sells only 10 percent of its gross national product abroad.

The Japanese consumer is an increasingly good customer. Today 62 percent of all households own a car, as compared with only 22 percent in 1970. Seven times as many homes have air conditioners today as 10 years ago.

Where Americans use credit, the Japanese pay cash. Rather than borrow and pay interest, they save until they have enough to buy an automobile.

Even in home purchases, it isn't uncommon for the buyer to pay 50 percent down. This means the first-time purchaser usually is in his 40s, and expects to buy only one home during his working career.

How do they do it? The typical employed Japanese saves close to 20 percent of his income. This pool of liquid savings is free to fuel investments in industrial automation at low interest rates.

But how, with wage rates lower than the American standard, can Japanese workers lay so much aside for the future?

The answer to that may touch upon the one ingredient in the Japanese character which explains so much of the rest.

Call it commitment. Or dedication. Call it duty. Or sense of national purpose.

Stereotypes die hard, particularly for those of us who remember General Tojo and Tokyo Rose and the sight of Mitsubishi Zeros strafing lifeboats.

What I see here in the Japanese homeland four decades later is an image less stark, hues more subtle. It is not the unthinking role of the anthill where life counts for little as I once supposed.

What I detect is vaguely reminiscent of the Puritan work ethic, but with a distinctly Japanese dimension.

The worker identifies with his place of work. To give less than his best effort would be, in his mind, dishonorable. The employer, for his part, will do almost anything to avoid laying people off. To render unemployed those who've given the company faithful service would be to lose face, to invite disgrace.

When a manufacturer of electric toasters recently faced a financial crunch due to declining sales, he dressed the idled assembly linesmen in white smocks and stationed them on the sidewalks in front of the retail outlets.

They engaged pedestrians in conversation, extolled the virtues of their product and lured enough into the stores to revive sales and resume production. They never lost a day's pay.

The standard work week is 48 hours. Many Tokyo workers commute for three hours daily. There are company unions whose agents bargain with management. They agree without strikes on a social compact. Wages rise with productivity.

Many firms offer fringe benefits which include hospitalization, housing, even subsidized home loans.

Japanese bureaucrats are the hardest working in the world, according to Bob Iverson of the U.S. Embassy. Often before important meetings they spend the night in their offices to be fully prepared.

Leisure comes in small doses. Even then I'm not sure it's enjoyed. At a Tokyo swimming pool I saw hardly anyone floating, lolling in the water, swimming idly. Each swimmer made a strenuous dash from one end of the pool to the other as if trying for the Olympics.

Maybe that, too, is part of the secret. Folks here seem to get their kicks from doing more than is expected.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Aug. 19, 1983]

#### OUR ALLIES IN THE FAR EAST (By Representative Jim Wright)

**KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA.**—Here on both sides of the equator where the Pacific merges into the Indian Ocean and the China Sea, a group of emerging nations is forming its own economic and political front line in the battle against communism.

The nations have forged a common front in an organization called ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Most Americans probably don't even recognize ASEAN's name. Fewer still are aware of how much its five member nations have accomplished in their home-grown fight against communist encroachment in their region.

"The communists have been busy here since before World War II," said Suppish Dhanabalan, foreign minister of the small but dynamic city-state of Singapore.

"We have been working to remove the traditional communist breeding grounds—poverty and inequality," he explained. "We are building a large property-owning class. It is amazing how people's perception of communism changes when they become owners of property."

Dhanabalan is one of the rising young Southeast Asian leaders with whom our six-member congressional delegation has talked since arriving in this region a few days ago. All emphasized the importance of ASEAN.

"It's like Benjamin Franklin said—we've got to hang together or we'll all hang separately," one official observed.

ASEAN was organized in 1967 by Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand, the five countries that sit astride the vital sea lanes linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The strategic importance of the area is obvious from even a glance at the map.

From the very beginning, ASEAN has been an unlikely collection of partners. While the nations share the same part of the world, they are marked by important differences.

Tiny Singapore has 2.4 million people in only 224 square miles—roughly equivalent to combining the populations of Dallas and Tarrant Counties into a nation smaller in size than either of them. Yet Singapore's near-by ASEAN neighbor, Indonesia, has 150 million people and sprawls across a chain of islands which stretches almost from Australia to Indochina.

Of the five nations, only Thailand has never been a colony of some more powerful nation. Singapore, the most affluent though smallest of the five and its gargantuan neighbor, Indonesia, are the only two that do not maintain diplomatic relations with mainland China.

Thailand and the Philippines have security treaties with the United States, while Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia are officially nonaligned.

Despite these differences, the ASEAN nations discovered long ago they had one thing in common.

"They see the Russian bear—and it scares them," said Harry Thoyer, the one-time newspaperman who has been U.S. ambassador to Singapore since 1980. "And they're only slightly less wary of the Red Chinese."

It was foreboding enough for the ASEAN nations to watch the Soviets establish refueling and reconnaissance bases in Vietnam in the 1960s.

Their apprehensions tightened when the Americans abandoned Vietnam and when the United States established formal diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China.

"A lot of people here were afraid your country was going to turn this part of the world over to another local sheriff," our visiting congressional delegation was told.

But what really made ASEAN officials' hair stand on end was Vietnam's Soviet-backed invasion of Cambodia in 1978.

Today an estimated 160,000 Vietnamese troops occupy Cambodia. Hundreds of thousands of Cambodians, fleeing the repressive communist regime, have escaped into neighboring Thailand. The United States has been providing humanitarian help for these refugees, but they still pose an enormous problem for Thailand and its partners.

Fearing their nations, too, might become targets of Soviet-supported invasions, the ASEAN countries got busy. While originally formed as only an economic and social organization, ASEAN began working quietly on the diplomatic and trade fronts to put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia.

Through these efforts the ASEAN partners have succeeded in preventing U.N. recognition of the communist puppets in Cambodia. They also have given solid support to three guerrilla groups fighting the Red invaders.

In Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, our congressional group quietly received the word that a formal congressional declaration of support for the ASEAN position on Cambodia would be welcomed. We promised to talk the matter over with our colleagues when we return to Washington.

What the ASEAN partners definitely do not want, however, is for the United States to try to elbow its way into a formal role in ASEAN.

"We are nonaligned," one official said, "but it is important for you to remember we are nonaligned on the side of the United States."

This is the same message we got in Singapore from Lee Kuan Yew, outspoken prime minister of Singapore and one of the most respected statesmen in the Far East.

"You don't need formal allies here—you need friends," he said.

In straight-from-the-shoulder language, Lee criticized America for its clumsiness in exercising its muscle as a world power, and yet he admitted our reluctance is one reason he thinks so highly of our country.

"I like Americans," he said. "I like your idealism. You don't use and exploit your power. That's what makes you so different from the brutal Soviets. We only hope you can learn in the shorter time given to you what it took the British three centuries to learn."

But Lee, along with other ASEAN leaders, expressed fear the United States lacks the patience and resolve to win a prolonged ideological battle with the communists. If we do not, Lee said, Southeast Asia eventually will be swallowed.

Everywhere we go, that is the main apprehension among friends of our country. They believe in the purity of our motives. They know and appreciate our generosity, but they don't have much faith in our persistence.

They fear we lack the patience to stick out the long struggle. The communists, they say, count on losing patience, as we've done in other situations, and leaving Southeast Asia to them.

"For you, this would be only the shrinking of your influence," Lee said. "for us, it is life or death." ●

## POVERTY-STRICKEN MALI, UPPER VOLTA FACE BLEAK FUTURE OF DISEASE, HUNGER

### HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, this is the third in a series of six recently published articles on sub-Saharan Africa written by Nicholas D. Kristof, a Rhodes scholar from Yamhill, Oreg.:

[From the Oregonian, May 25, 1982]

FACE BLEAK FUTURE OF DISEASE, HUNGER

(By Nicholas D. Kristof)

BOBO DIOLASSO, UPPER VOLTA.—This evening, like every evening, the ragged children will gather on the outer fringe of the warmth and cheer of the restaurant attached to the Hotel de la Paix. When a guest has pushed away his plate, a child will rush in and scoop any leftovers into a tin can. It is his only dinner, and if he is lucky he will get it without a cuff from the manager.

In neighboring Mali, the poverty is even more wrenching. Lepers are everywhere, extending hands with only stubs for fingers, pleading for a coin. River blindness has struck 10 percent of the population in some areas—including the father of 10-year-old Sharza in Bamako. Each evening, Sharza leads her father past the open manholes and gaping sewers to the Bar Berry, where she imploringly goes from table to table asking for money.

These are two of the poorest countries of the world, landlocked under the Sahara Desert in West Africa, where a walk through any village is a numbing kaleidoscope of suffering and destitution—yet tinged, too, with the dignity of the healthy villagers and the excited laughter of children upon seeing a stranger.

The people of this Sahel region, tucked beneath the Sahara, always face the prospect of starvation if the rains do not come. And, in the terrible drought of the early 1970s, many did starve and cattle herds were wiped out. Now those haunting photos of emaciated children are off the front pages, and the cattle herds are back to their pre-drought numbers, but otherwise not much has changed.

In a land where everything depends upon the uncertain weather, the only certainty is that there will be another drought, with more starvation. The only question is when.

"Droughts are a part of this country," said one diplomat in Bamako, Mali. "The big drought a few years ago wasn't the first, and it sure as hell won't be the last. Every few decades, there has been a great drought, for as long as we can trace."

Not much has been done, or can be done, to prevent tragedy when the next drought comes. It is a process of nature, and the risks can be averted only slowly, by building the economy and improving the infrastructure, as well as changing people's lifestyles. The next drought, experts say, probably will be almost as devastating as before.

Even when the rains come, life is a struggle. The statistics give only a hint of the human suffering they represent: In Mali, per capita income is about \$140 per year. Life expectancy is 43 years, adult literacy is 10 percent, and there are 25,000 Malians for every doctor. In some areas, half the children die before the age of five years; many

other diseases and parasites sap the vitality of people without killing them.

Near Mahina, Mali, the villagers bathe and swim and play in a tributary of the Senegal River. Girls scrub their squealing younger brothers, and mothers wade knee-deep to do the laundry on a rock. They have no choice, for the river is the only place to bathe and scrub.

But the river is teeming with the blood flukes that cause bilharzia, an extremely painful condition caused by worms that invade the body and lay eggs repeatedly. It is a fact of life that many of the villagers will get bilharzia, hookworm or river blindness. They must wash some time, and if they didn't, that would only increase their chance of getting leprosy.

Economic performance in Mali and Upper Volta has been poor—per capita income grew an average of 1.1 percent in Mali in the '60s and '70s; in Upper Volta the figure was only 0.3 percent. There has been talk that these are perpetual basket cases, beyond hope, and that Western help should instead be focused on countries in the intermediate poor range that perhaps can be pulled out of the mire of poverty.

But Upper Volta and Mali should not be basket cases, for they do have resources. Mali was a net cereals exporter until the drought, and in some areas the soil is fertile.

"The land resources are good enough that Mali should be feeding itself, and probably several of its neighbors, too," said one Western expert in Bamako.

Despite the region's reputation for aridity, the rain does fall here—in violent tropical storms that wash out the roads and carry off the scarce topsoil. Bamako gets 40 inches of rainfall a year and even Timbuktu, the gateway to the Sahara, gets about 10 inches. Much of the region gets about the same rainfall as the grain belt of the United States—about 30 inches—and it is sometimes said that Mali and Upper Volta could be the breadbasket of West Africa.

The catch is that although the average rainfall may be comparable, the rain in the Sahel is sporadic and undependable. It all falls in a brief rainy season, and the amount can vary enormously from year to year. In the dry season, village wells often dry up, so that women must walk 15 miles or farther each way to fetch water on their heads.

Much of the land could be irrigated from the Niger and Volta rivers—rice has grown well in irrigated areas here—but the capital is not available to build irrigation systems. And in some projects, management problems resulting from the lack of trained personnel have ruined useful programs.

For example, a U.S. aid program provided irrigation pumps to a wheatgrowing area near Dire, Mali, doubling the productivity of the land and quadrupling the amount of land one person could farm. But the project is being dismantled because of local management problems.

The government themselves have sometimes been impediments to economic growth, Western diplomats say. The Malian government for a long time paid producers low prices and pocketed the difference when the crops were sold. That dampened the incentive to produce; only this year were producer prices belatedly raised to reasonable levels.

Furthermore, government corruption is endemic in the area, so that a traveler from Bobo Dioulasso to Bamako must pay bribes at more than a dozen roadblocks along the way. At other times, soldiers have hijacked gasoline trucks to get fuel, with the result

that the oil companies no longer serve some areas.

Another constraint on productivity has been the poverty and poor health. The blind and the lepers cannot contribute to the economy, and the many others with enervating parasites or diseases can work only listlessly.

"The guy who can't stand up in his field because his legs are painful from Guinea worm isn't going to weed his field," one diplomat said. "And if he can't weed his field, the millet won't grow."

It is a vicious circle. Mali and Upper Volta have enormous agricultural potential for both irrigated and dryland farming. But they cannot tap it because they don't have the capital. And because they cannot tap their resources, they remain dreadfully poor, and the government remains corrupt and the people remain locked in a tenuous struggle for survival. ●

### MILTON FAUST

#### HON. W. G. (BILL) HEFNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer the State of North Carolina lost one of its truly great men. The death of Milton Faust saddened all, as best exemplified by the article which appeared in his hometown newspaper, the Salisbury Post, and I wish it included following my remarks for all to read.

"Uncle Miltie" as he was known to so many died a young man at the age of 69. He was an ordained Presbyterian minister, and served in many churches before becoming the chaplain of the VA Medical Center in Salisbury, N.C. in 1945. He held this position until his retirement, but the truth is that Milton Faust never retired from that which he did best—bringing hope and happiness to all he met.

Upon his death it seems that everyone had a story to tell of the difference Milton had made to their lives. He was an historian, a teacher, a humorist, and a lover of people. His dedication to his work and to his God was an example of his community. No patient at the VA hospital could fail to feel better after a visit from this remarkable man. And his intellect and wit served as an inspiration to young and old alike.

The list of community, State and National organizations to which Milton Faust gave his time and energy seems endless. He will be sorely missed, but the legacy of love and dedication he left in each of us will make us better people for having known him. I only hope that his lovely wife, Anna, and their fine children can find comfort in the many friends who are remembering the Fausts in their prayers.

The article follows:

[From the Salisbury Post (N.C.) July 23, 1983]

#### WERE WE—OR MILTON—RICHER?

(By Jason Lesley)

The richest man in Salisbury died this week.

Oh, there are plenty of people richer in terms of money than Milton Faust. He wasn't selfish enough to accumulate more wealth than he needed for his family to live comfortably. But it will be a long time before we see another man richer in friends, happier in the joy of living or more dedicated to helping others than he was.

"Uncle Miltie," as he always wrote on his name tag at Civitan conventions, regularly brought a ray of sunshine into The Post newsroom when he came in with a news item from the VA Hospital, the American Legion, the Civitan Club or any of a half dozen churches where he was likely to be guest speaker.

God gave Milton Faust something that the rest of us didn't get. He had a disposition that would bring smiles to the faces of Mt. Rushmore.

He had wit and he liked a joke—even if it was on him.

He was ideal to be a chaplain, first in the U.S. Navy and later at the VA hospital. I can't imagine a lonely soldier or a sad patient not feeling a little better after a visit with him.

He breathed life and vitality into Franklin Presbyterian Church. Later, he founded a new church, John Calvin Presbyterian, directly in front of the VA Hospital. I've always thought he had the patients there in mind when he built that church. He left John Calvin to give his beloved servicemen all his time as VA chaplain.

Friends talked about him Thursday when the Salisbury Civitans gathered for lunch at the Holiday Inn.

Some were just getting the news. Milton had suffered a heart attack and had been taken to Charlotte for surgery. As he was rolled away to the operating room, Milton told a couple of his closest friends and family members to "be of good cheer." He must have said that favorite phrase a million times.

Doctors found a tear in his heart causing a leakage of blood. Four hours of surgery couldn't save him.

It was one on those sudden, shocking deaths that people refuse to believe until they can see it in the paper. It seems that Milton had just talked with or joked with or visited with half the people in Salisbury. Everyone was stunned.

Some couldn't talk about their loss.

Others knew that Milton died just the way he would have wanted—quickly. "He wouldn't have wanted anybody to have had to wait on him," one friend said.

J. C. Ritchie recalled that Milton had worried about the Civitan Club bulletin being printed, even after he had been taken to the hospital. He had his son, Eric, deliver the information to the printer and wanted to be sure J.C. would pick up the printed bulletins in time for the club meeting Thursday. "Here he was in the hospital," Ritchie said, "and he was worried about that bulletin. But he was that way about everything—totally dedicated."

Jim Foil said that Milton would visit his car dealership regularly years ago and he would sometimes show up at 6 a.m. to have breakfast with Foil and his employees at the East Innes Cafe. Foil got a laugh out of Milton for the better part of 50 years over his "career" as a boxer.

"Milton was a Golden Gloves boxer when he was at Catawba," Foil said. "He went down to Charlotte to fight and just got the living tar beaten out of him. It was so bad his roommate threw in the towel to stop it. Well, I've called him Milton 'Bum Bum' Faust ever since and he would always chuckle about it."

Marcelle Williams, the school board member, said he and Milton did quite a bit of traveling and one incident at the airport in Atlanta exemplified his kind-hearted ways.

"We were coming back from Portland, Ore.," Williams said, and our plane had to circle the field at Atlanta so long that we missed our connecting flight. My wife and I got bumped off the last plane to Charlotte but Milton got a seat. He saw this young woman who had also been bumped and learned that she was trying to get home to her father's funeral. Milton was already on the plane but he got off and told them to give his seat to the girl and he would stay behind.

"The airlines put us up in a motel that night and there came a knock at our door. It was Milton, carrying a Coca-Cola and a 7-Up and joking that he had come to mix us up a couple of 'drinks.'"

Roger Morrow, chaplain at the VA appreciated the Faust wit as much as anyone. He fell victim to it more than once.

"I needed some surgery right after I came to the VA here," Morrow said. "And Faust was visiting me the morning that I was to go to surgery. They were taking me down the hall to the operating room and Faust and the doctor were walking with me. Faust says to the surgeon, 'I believe you are a Roman Catholic, aren't you, Doc?' And the doctor said yes. 'Well, I want you to know this is a Protestant minister. Remember the Protestant Reformation as you cut on him.'"

Morrow remembered another incident when Milton and a group of Presbyterian ministers came to his house for a Christmas dinner. "There was a sprig of mistletoe over the kitchen door and Milton laid one of the grandest kisses on my wife, Nancy, that I've ever seen," Morrow said. "She turned red as could be, and I told Milton that I sure wished he hadn't done that. Up until then she had been a contented wife."

Nearly everyone, it seemed this week, had a kind word for Milton Faust and though a specific story might not come to mind as I talked with his friends they all had felt the radiance of his love and had been made better people by knowing him.

We'll try to "be of good cheer," Milton. But it won't be easy today. ●

#### LITERARY VIEWS OF ANIMAL RESEARCH

#### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, much has been written and spoken on the subject of animals in research. Most of that material has been from the scientific and technical communities.

But there are a number of literary expressions of sentiment on the topic. I commend to my colleagues' attention two such works, a poem, "Rags," by

Edmund Vance Cooke, and an essay, "Eulogy on the Dog," by George G. Vest:

Rags

(By Edmund Vance Cooke)

We called him "Rags." He was just a cur.  
 But twice, on the Western Line,  
 That little old bunch of faithful fur  
 Had offered his life for mine.  
 And all that he got was bones and bread,  
 Or the leavings of soldier-grub.  
 But he'd give his heart for a pat on the head.  
 Or a friendly tickle and rub.  
 And Rags got home with the regiment,  
 And then, in the breaking away—  
 Well, whether they stole him, or whether  
 he went,  
 I am not prepared to say.  
 But we mustered out, some to beer and  
 gruel,  
 And some to sherry and shad,  
 And I went back to the Sawbones School,  
 Where I still was an undergrad.  
 One day they took us budding M.D.'s  
 To one of those institutes  
 Where they demonstrate every new disease  
 By means of bisected brutes.  
 They had one animal tacked and tied  
 And slit like a full-dressed fish,  
 With his vitals pumping away inside  
 As pleasant as one might wish.  
 I stopped to look like the rest, of course,  
 And the beast's eyes levelled mine  
 His short tail thumped with a feeble force,  
 And he uttered a tender whine.  
 It was Rags, yes Rags! who was martyred  
 there,  
 Who was quartered and crucified,  
 And he whined that whine which is doggish  
 prayer  
 And he licked my hand—and died.  
 And I was no better in part nor whole  
 Then the gang I was found among,  
 And his innocent blood was on the soul  
 Which he blessed with his dying tongue.  
 Well! I've seen men go to courageous death  
 In the air, on sea, on land!  
 But only a dog would spend his breath  
 In a kiss for his murderer's hand.  
 And if there's no Heaven for love like that,  
 For such four-legged fealty—well!  
 If I have any choice, I tell you flat,  
 I'll take my chance in hell.

EULOGY ON THE DOG

(By Senator George C. Vest)

Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son and daughter that he has reared with loving care may become ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him when he may need it most. Man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees and do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The absolutely unselfish friend a man may have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, when the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince.

When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches takes wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast into the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes his master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws and his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death. ●

COMMON DEFENSE BURDEN

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, it has become quite apparent that through the years our allies have neglected to assume their fair share of the common defense burden. From Denmark to Japan, pleas for greater allied exertions in military preparedness are getting little response. A 1983 Defense Department report on allied commitments to defense spending shows that the total defense burden of NATO and Japan is not equitably distributed. In both situations, the United States has contributed more than its fair share while others have continued to decrease their contributions. The report stated that in 1982, nine members of NATO failed to achieve the 3-percent annual increase they had earlier committed themselves to. The defense spending report also indicated that Japan's burden-sharing performance remains extremely disappointing. The continuation of such unequitable burden-sharing arrangements holds severe implications for international security and serves to weaken the allies' collective resolve.

There are great complexities in measuring the contributions to the common defense. The very selection of measuring devices depends heavily on subjective considerations that can vary according to differing national historical experiences, threat perceptions, world roles, ideological assumptions, and concepts of security. However, when everything has cleared, what allies have committed to doing for the common defense, compared with what they have actually provided, determines their relative burden-sharing contributions.

The North Atlantic Treaty established a collective security partnership. The purpose of the partnership was to insure the members' security and facilitate European economic de-

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velopment by dispersing the total defense burden among many. In 1978, the NATO partnership committed itself to annually increase defense by 3 percent after inflation. Since 1978, only two countries, the United States and Luxembourg, have kept their promise. The Defense Department's report on allied defense contributions indicated that in 1982 nine countries—Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Turkey—failed to achieve the 3-percent increase, depriving the common defense of \$1.6 billion. Moreover, the weighted average increases for all NATO nations combined, excluding the United States, has steadily declined, according to the report. These distressing facts indicate the allies' lack of resolve to their commitments and the weakening of their collective unity.

Japan's burden-sharing performance has been extremely distressing. Despite sometimes impressive annual defense expenditures, Japan started from a low base and really never appeared ready to fully address her actual needs. In 1983, Japan increased defense spending by 5 percent in real terms, whereas the Japanese Defense Agency has repeatedly stated a need for a 7-9-percent real increase if goals of the second 5-year plan are to be realized. Japan's defense forces continue to lack modern equipment and there appears to be less than an adequate amount of equipment and men to sufficiently defend her borders.

In 1981, Japan agreed to defend the air/sea line of communications out to 1,000 miles from its home islands under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between our two countries. Japan's failure to fully address her military requirements decreases the likelihood that this commitment will be maintained.

This is not to say that our allies have totally neglected their responsibilities and commitments. Many have contributed positively in several capacities. Germany provides significant host-nation support such as security of U.S. facilities, transport, and supply services. Belgium and the Netherlands provide general support for storage, procurement of supplies and equipment, and maintenance and utility functions. However, the fact remains that the United States bears a disproportionate share of the defense burden.

The NATO alliance and the mutual defense agreement with Japan both represent partnerships. They both represent an agreement whereby nations have joined together in pursuit of a common objective, mutual security, and world peace. In order to effectively operate as a partnership and promote the collective purpose, each member must contribute or assume its

proportionate obligations. Each member must be held accountable for its portion of the total burden. NATO can no longer expect the United States to continue to give more than her fair share. The need for an effective and unified western alliance requires that all our allies maintain their commitments and assume their fair share. It is of the utmost importance that the foundation of our arrangements be rooted in an equitable distribution of the common burden. I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join me in demanding that our allies contribute equitably to the common defense. ●

#### SUPPORT FOR A MORATORIUM ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

**HON. LEON E. PANETTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on March 10 of this year, a group of Massachusetts and California Senators and Congressmen introduced legislation—H.R. 2059/S. 760—which would legally establish the commitment of California and Massachusetts citizens to the rational development of our Nation's valuable offshore hydrocarbons. If enacted, H.R. 2059 would exempt from oil and gas leasing only 4.6 percent of the Nation's offshore acreage proposed for leasing during the coming 4 years.

H.R. 2059 would permit the development of resource-rich areas offshore California and Massachusetts, but would prohibit development in those areas where the benefits of developing the minimal reserves there are outweighed by the risks to sensitive coastal environment and economies. The bill would also exclude a 50-mile buffer zone around the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, tracts in and at the head of submarine canyons off of Georges Bank, and the Great South Channel. It is important to note that this legislation would not effect existing development in the productive Santa Barbara Channel nor would it restrict future leasing in the promising southern Santa Maria Basin area offshore California.

The bill has gathered overwhelming support from coastal legislators, county and city officials, industry organizations, coastal planning organizations, and affected citizens. The following letter from both California Senators and 33 Members of the California House delegation and to Chairman WHITTEN and HATFIELD supporting a 1-year moratorium on offshore leasing on these California areas is indicative of the strong congressional attention focused on this issue. I request that it be submitted in full into the

RECORD. Further, I request that the following list of California municipal governments and local organizations expressing support for this legislation be inserted.

I urge my colleagues to recognize the importance of a balanced offshore drilling development policy which weighs the potential benefits of offshore drilling in areas impartially against the economic and environmental risks of such development. These legislators, cities, businessmen, and citizens certainly do:

##### A. COUNTIES

1. County of Humboldt
2. County of Mendocino
3. County of Monterey
4. County of San Diego
5. County of San Luis Obispo (Wilson bill)
6. County of San Mateo
7. County of Santa Barbara, Chairman—Board of Supervisors
8. County of Santa Cruz, Board of Supervisors
9. County of Sonoma, Board of Supervisors

##### B. CITIES

1. City of Atascadero
2. City of Los Angeles, Mayor Tom Bradley
3. City of Oceanside
4. City of Pismo Beach
5. City of San Luis Obispo
6. City of Santa Barbara
7. City of Santa Cruz

##### C. MULTI-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

1. Association of Monterey Area Bay Governments
2. San Diego Association of Governments
3. Southern California Association of Governments

##### D. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. California Governor George Deukmejian (Wilson bill)
2. California State Park Rangers Association
3. Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Associations
4. American Lung Association of Mty. SLO & Santa Cruz Counties
5. Action for Animal's Rights
6. Association for the Preservation of Cape Cod
7. Citizens Coordinate for Century 3
8. Friends of the Coast, Bodega Bay
9. Friends of the Earth
10. Get Oil Out, Santa Barbara
11. California Democratic Party, Executive Board
12. NRDC
13. Pacific Grove Chamber of Commerce
14. Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission (H.R. 6365)
15. Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter
16. Sierra Club, Santa Lucia Chapter
17. Tulare County Democratic Central Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., August 1, 1983.

HON. JAMIE WHITTEN,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WHITTEN: On June 29, the House passed by an overwhelming margin the fiscal year 1984 Interior Appropriation bill, which contained provisions temporarily exempting certain California areas from offshore oil and gas leasing. The Senate Appropriations Committee did not include these

important provisions in its version of the fiscal year 1984 Interior bill. Despite—and in response to—the Senate action, we reiterate our support for the House efforts to ensure the protection of certain California offshore areas from the economic and environmental risks associated with oil and gas leasing, and urge maintaining the House position in conference.

The California Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing provisions in H.R. 3363 would exempt economically, environmentally and strategically sensitive coastal areas from offshore oil and gas leasing. All told, the California OCS provisions of H.R. 3363 would delete from oil and gas leasing less than 2.5% of the billion OCS acres under consideration for lease under the Five-Year OCS oil and gas leasing plan, leaving over 12 million acres offshore California open for lease.

As the statements received by the House Interior Appropriation Subcommittee in its recent OCS hearing attest, considerable bipartisan concern from local governments, the State's tourism and fisheries industries, the military branches and other coastal users has been expressed over oil and gas leasing. We are pleased that the Subcommittee took into consideration these concerns—as well as those of the Department of the Interior and the oil and gas industry—in reaching the compromise provisions approved by the House.

While we do not question the need to develop new domestic sources of oil and gas to reduce our dependence upon foreign energy sources, we feel that the economic necessity of developing our domestic energy resources must be balanced by our responsibility to protect the military operations, economies and environment along our coast. We feel that the California OCS provisions contained in the House-passed fiscal year 1984 Interior bill strike such a balance, and urge your support of these provisions during the House-Senate conference to resolve the differences between these bills.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

Bill Lowery, M.C.; Pete Wilson, U.S.S.; Ed Zschau, M.C.; Ron Packard, M.C.; Don Edwards, M.C.; Henry A. Waxman, M.C.; Vic Fazio, M.C.; Sala Burton, M.C.; Leon E. Panetta, M.C.; Alan Cranston, U.S.S.; Tony Coelho, M.C.; Jim Bates, M.C.; Barbara Boxer, M.C.; Tom Lantos, M.C.; George E. Brown, M.C.; Doug Bosco, M.C.; Julian C. Dixon, M.C.; Pete Stark, M.C.; Richard Lehman, M.C.; Mervyn M. Dymally, M.C.; Edward R. Roybal, M.C.; George Miller, M.C.; Robert Matsui, M.C.; Howard L. Berman, M.C.; Duncan Hunter, M.C.; Gene Chappie, M.C.; Mel Levine, M.C.; Tony Bellenson, M.C.; Matthew Martinez, M.C.; Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.; Jerry M. Patterson, M.C.; Augustus F. Hawkins, M.C.; Al McCandless, M.C.; Robert Badham, M.C.; Norman Mineta, M.C. ●



H.R. 3790

**HON. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● **Mr. CAMPBELL.** Mr. Speaker, Representative JIM JONES and I recently introduced H.R. 3790, which requires that annual adjustments in both non-means-tested automatic outlay programs and tax indexing be tied to a 2-percent trigger and only that amount over a 2-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index be awarded. We believe this 2-percent solution is a viable, equitable, and relatively painless way to reduce the projected deficits.

I would like to share with my colleagues a chart which reveals the projected savings from H.R. 3790:

*Savings from modification of Federal non-means-tested entitlement programs*

(In billions)

1985.....	3.25
1986.....	7.70
1987.....	12.30
1988.....	16.90
1989.....	21.60
1990.....	25.30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>87.05</b>

*Savings from modification of tax indexing*

(In billions)

1985.....	2.4
1986.....	6.6
1987.....	11.4
1988.....	17.0
1989.....	23.9
1990.....	31.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>92.6</b>

The enactment of this legislation would reduce the deficits by \$179.6 billion over the 6-year period. I believe a reduction of this magnitude would have a positive effect on interest rates and the long-term health of our economy.

Mr. Speaker, sooner or later we are going to have to bite the bullet and confront these projected deficits. I believe we must do it sooner than later, and I hope that my colleagues concur and join us by cosponsoring H.R. 3790. ●

**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CANNOT AFFORD NEW FEDERALISM**

**HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● **Mr. OTTINGER.** Mr. Speaker, a Princeton study of the 1982 budget cuts concluded that overall most States were unable or unwilling to maintain service levels in the face of the Federal cuts. To understand the impact of New Federalism, it is important to know the historical role of the

Federal Government in providing these service programs. A thesis on New Federalism written recently by my son describes this in detail and I want to share this information with my colleagues:

**"NEW FEDERALISM" PROPOSAL CONSIDERED**

It is important to understand the major arguments for why the "New Federalism" proposal would lead to a significant reduction or elimination of state and local programs addressing public infrastructure and human welfare needs. Under the proposal, many state and local governments would lack the financial resources to maintain the turned back program responsibilities, while others would lack the political initiative.

Federal involvement in these program areas grew precisely because of the inability or unwillingness of lower level institutions to address needs deemed of national importance. The "New Federalism" does not address the criteria and concerns that spawned the increased federal role, and would probably exacerbate these concerns.

This section is divided into three parts corresponding to three main criteria for the historical development of an increased federal role for these programs: vertical fiscal imbalance between the federal and state/local levels, horizontal fiscal imbalance between and within states, and providing for spillover and redistributive services.<sup>1</sup> The first two criteria involve the fiscal problems of state and local governments in maintaining public services, while the third criteria explains why these two types of public services have required political initiative from the federal government.

Each part will briefly explain the criteria and why the federal government's involvement has been necessary historically. Then, the "New Federalism" proposal will be assessed in terms of these criteria with evidence from recent studies and surveys indicating its likely impact provided where available.

**VERTICAL FISCAL IMBALANCE**

The fiscal structure for providing public services can be divided into two main functions: expenditure responsibilities and revenue-raising capacity. A vertical fiscal imbalance results when one level of government has too many expenditure responsibilities and too little revenue-raising capacity as compared to the other levels of government.

Federal aid to state and local governments has grown historically because the national government has had the largest revenue-raising capacity while state and local governments have had the largest expenditure responsibilities for domestic public services. In explaining the necessity for sharing federal revenues with the states, former Council of Economics Advisor chairman Walter Heller said, "... prosperity gives the national government the affluence and the local governments the effluents."<sup>2</sup>

Even as federal grants-in-aid have increased tremendously, state and local expenditure responsibilities have grown faster than their ability to pay for them.

Although it is much easier for the national government to increase its revenues each year than for state-local governments to do so, the burden of increased demand (and expenses) for public services rests primarily at the doors of the lower jurisdictions. The result is that the ability of state and local governments to meet public demands goes

down while their dependence on federal funds and indebtedness increase, despite substantial revenue increases through courageous tax enactments.<sup>3</sup>

The fiscal plight of state and local governments have worsened during the first years of the Reagan administration due to reduced federal aid and the economic recession. According to a New York Times survey taken a month before the President's State of the Union Address, many state and local governments were increasing taxes and cutting back on basic public services in order to balance their budgets.<sup>4</sup>

Unlike the federal government, "states cannot have operating deficits and a five percent balance is considered a prudent cushion."<sup>5</sup> Most states estimated balances of less than five percent for fiscal year 1982.

Like the Reagan administration's broader economic program, the "New Federalism" would exacerbate fiscal imbalances between the federal and state/local levels leading the latter to further reduce basic public services. The proposal claims to give the states equivalent revenue sources with which the states could finance their \$50 billion in increased expenditure responsibilities.

The largest revenue source would be the federal excise taxes that would be phased out allowing states to raise revenue from them. Many studies indicate that the revenue potential of turning back such a tax base would be slight.

Several commissions over the course of the twentieth century have been set up to investigate the potential for the Federal Government to turn back exclusive use of selected tax bases to the States; all have reached a similar conclusion that the revenue potential from such sources as the amusement tax or other excise taxes is slight.<sup>6</sup>

There is a huge difference between giving states grants, which is money in the hand, and giving them exclusive room to levy and raise their own revenue. The tobacco, alcohol, telephone, and oil industries would almost certainly pressure state and local governments to not levy excise taxes on their products. Citizen tax revolts could also make revenue collection difficult. For these reasons, the excise tax base returned to the states may yield less revenue than projected under the proposal.

The administration's cost estimates that show that states would actually benefit from the exchange of program responsibilities for revenue sources has been widely disputed. Congressman Norman Mineta cites this discrepancy:

Over the first four years of the program, the Administration originally claimed it would save states \$20 billion. Very credible studies say that the actual cost to the states would be more than \$20 billion—a misestimate by the Administration of more than \$40 billion.<sup>7</sup>

Embedded in the Reagan administration's figures for "New Federalism" are budget cuts in the programs.<sup>8</sup> In the first component, the "equal swap", figures for AFDC and Food Stamps assume budget cuts that had been proposed by the administration but not yet passed. Figures for Medicaid projected a 10 percent rate of growth when the historic rate of growth has been 16 percent. The federal government, under the proposal, would most likely not cover the "medically needy", those persons who are not on AFDC or SSI but fall below the poverty line because of medical needs. Currently, thirty states cover the "medically

Footnotes at end of article.

needy". In the second component, many of the programs that would be turned back are part of block grants which the administration pushed through Congress in 1981 with significant budget cuts. The administration had requested 25 percent reductions in all the categorical grant programs that were eventually grouped into the broader block grants.<sup>9</sup>

Thus, the evidence suggests that the "New Federalism" would exacerbate a vertical fiscal imbalance between the federal and state/local level by returning more expenditure responsibilities to the lower levels than revenue-raising capacity.

#### HORIZONTAL FISCAL IMBALANCE

Demand for public services (expenditure responsibilities) may vary greatly between states and within states. Similarly, the tax base (revenue-raising capacity) may also vary greatly between and within states. A horizontal fiscal imbalance results when a jurisdiction's demand for public services does not correlate evenly with its tax base, i.e., when a jurisdiction's expenditure responsibilities exceed its ability to raise revenues to finance them. In order to correct this imbalance, a higher level of authority must transfer resources from the "better off" to the "worse off" jurisdictions.

The federal government has made some attempts to match fiscal resources to public service demand between and within states. In particular, the federal grant-in-aid system has targeted resources to "worse off" state and local governments in efforts to establish uniform minimum standards of nutrition, health care, housing, and other basic services. It was the innovation of many of the great Society programs to channel federal aid directly to depressed urban areas which continue to have high demand for public services coupled with low fiscal capacity to raise revenues.

By doing away with federal grants-in-aid, the "New Federalism" would take away the federal government's ability to transfer resources so that "worse off" areas would be able to finance their increased expenditure responsibilities.

The "New Federalism" would give to the states in general increased expenditure responsibilities and access to certain revenue sources. This proposal would increase horizontal fiscal imbalances because states and localities with a high demand for the turned back programs but a low ability to raise revenues from the excise taxes would be made worse off. New York City's expenditure responsibilities would increase greatly through loss of federal funds for welfare. It would not be able to raise revenues to compensate from excise taxes on oil.

The "New Federalism" would give to the states the major responsibility for poverty programs. Appendix C compares the incidence of poverty in the fifty states with two indications on each state's ability to raise revenues. Of the twenty-six states with more than ten percent of their population in poverty, twenty-two have per capita incomes below the United States average. The unequal match between incidence of poverty and fiscal resources between the states is a horizontal imbalance that demands federal intervention.

The administration's particular choice of turning back the oil windfall profits tax to the states indicates a complete neglect of this issue. States that do not have companies exploring for oil would not be able to levy and collect this excise tax! The oil windfall profits tax constitutes over half the

excise tax base that would be returned to the states.

The "New Federalism" would greatly exacerbate the already widening fiscal gap between the "sun belt" states and the "frost belt" states. The "sun belt" states already have a greater revenue-raising capacity due to severance taxes on their energy resources including oil. The oil windfall profits tax would further advantage these states. Meanwhile, the "frost belt" states would receive a greater share of the expenditure responsibilities under the "New Federalism"; i.e., their decaying urban areas remain in great need of both public assistance for the poor and for basic infrastructure.

The "New Federalism" would hurt cities in general by doing away with the Great Society programs that channeled funds directly from the federal government to local governments. Recent studies indicate that the states are not willing to pick up where the federal government leaves off. A good number of these programs were given over to the states at the beginning of 1982 as part of the administration's consolidation of categorical grant programs into block grants. An October, 1982 survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors provides an early indication of how cities might fare under state as opposed to federal control:

Two-thirds of the cities reported that the conversion to state block grants in FY82 had adversely affected their local human services programs. Seventy percent of the cities did not feel they had been fairly represented in either the state planning or the state resource allocation processes under the block grants. And three out of four cities did not feel that human services funds had been passed through the state to their local programs in an adequate manner.<sup>10</sup>

The same report confirms that cities are still areas of desperate need for public services with low revenue-raising capacity. Lack of funds has led to continued deterioration of basic infrastructure—streets, buildings, sidewalks, and water and sewer systems. It has also led to reductions in police, fire, public transit, and sanitation services, according to the survey. None of the human welfare programs for the poor and disadvantaged reached fifty percent of their eligible population during fiscal year 1981 and fiscal year 1982. Employment and training and social service programs reached six percent and seven and four-tenths percent of their eligible recipients, respectively.

The "New Federalism's" neglect of horizontal fiscal imbalances is consistent with the President's statements on the issue. At a press conference a few months before his State of the Union Address, the President advised persons facing sharply reduced public services in the area where they live to "vote with your feet."<sup>11</sup> Problems would ensue for those who could move as well as those stuck behind. The threat or actuality of poor people moving to states or cities with generous welfare benefits could lead these areas to lower their benefit levels \* \* \*.

A recent study at Princeton University's Urban and Regional Research Center corroborate arguments that the "New Federalism" would lead to greater disparities in provision of public services. Released in May, 1983, the study examined the state and local response to the \$6.6 billion federal budget cuts in domestic programs for 1982. The findings show that interstate and intrastate disparities in maintaining public services increased and that the "floor" or minimum level of assistance provided to all citizens before the budget cuts had been damaged.

Differences between states such as New York and Texas, between cities within regions and between cities and suburbs nationally were widened as a result of the Reagan initiatives, the study shows. Sections of the floor have been removed or altered.<sup>12</sup>

The "New Federalism" would thus aggravate the problems caused by an uneven distribution of expenditure responsibilities and revenue-raising capacity between and within states.

#### SPILLOVER AND REDISTRIBUTIVE SERVICES

Spillover and redistributive services are two types of public services that usually require political initiative from a higher governmental level.

Spillover or externality type services are those whose benefits spill beyond the boundaries of the jurisdiction that pays for them. It is fair that all other jurisdictions benefitting from these services share in paying their cost. If they do not share in their cost, it is likely that the original jurisdiction's taxpayers will not want to finance these services to begin with. Taxpayers tend to want to finance that level of services from which they directly benefit.

Spillover services include many of the public infrastructure services that "New Federalism" would return completely to the states such as education and transportation. People in the city of Berkeley would not, by themselves alone, finance U. C. Berkeley. The benefits of the university, its graduates, venture far beyond the boundaries of Berkeley in applying their acquired tools. The nation as a whole benefits enormously from maintaining high quality education which yields an intelligent and productive citizenry.

Federal involvement in areas such as education have increased historically because the benefits of these services extend beyond the localities in which they are situated. In particular, the national economy relies heavily on basic public infrastructure services such as transportation, education, and employment training.

Redistributive services are those that transfer resources from the wealthy to the poor. Welfare, Medicaid, and Low Income Housing Assistance are some of the programs involved in the "New Federalism" that are redistributive in nature. Redistributive services usually require political initiative from a higher level of government because taxpayers within a jurisdiction often do not want to pay for services from which they do not directly benefit; i.e., many wealthy people do not want to pay for services that benefit only poor people. Given a choice between their money going for a new convention center to which they would enjoy access and a Food Stamps program, many wealthy taxpayers would lean towards the convention center. Though not all people are like this, this is the theoretical underpinning for why political initiative often must come from outside the jurisdiction in which redistributive effects are desired.

The federal government has taken the lead historically in providing public assistance to the poor and disadvantaged. Fairness to both beneficiaries and to taxpayers dictates that the federal government should finance programs providing a uniform minimum level of basic human needs including Welfare and Medicaid. Fairness to beneficiaries requires that all beneficiaries be entitled to the same level of basic human needs regardless of where they live and the gener-

osity or wealth of their neighbors. Fairness to taxpayers requires that the burden to pay for redistributive services be based on ability to pay rather than on where one lives. A middle-class person in a poor city would pay relatively more to maintain a uniform level of services than a middle-class person in a wealthy suburb.<sup>13</sup>

The "New Federalism" would decentralize mostly spillover and redistributive services, thus ignoring the necessity of federal political initiative for these types of services.

The Princeton study of the 1982 budget cuts concluded that overall "most states were unable or unwilling to maintain service levels in the face of the Federal cuts."<sup>14</sup> Many of the states did not restore the budget cuts because of their fiscal crises. Texas and Oklahoma, both prospering from oil, did not restore the cuts out of political opposition.

As a result of this pattern of cuts and state responses, at the end of fiscal year 1982 the cuts were affecting poor people receiving transfer payments and services from the programs . . . Those on the margin of eligibility for assistance (the working poor) were most affected.<sup>15</sup>

Under the "New Federalism" proposal, the states would be responsible for restoring funds for state and local programs that would be cut off by the federal government. Due to the lack of financial resources or political initiative, states would most likely not replace or replace at a greatly reduced level the federal funds for many of the turned back programs. As a result, public assistance programs for the poor and disadvantaged and public infrastructure programs would suffer with the former being hit the worst.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> This framework is largely drawn from Nonna A. Noto, "Revenue Turnbacks: An Evaluation According to Traditional Criteria for Intergovernmental Funding," (Washington, D.C., Congressional Research Service, 1981).

<sup>2</sup> Reagan and Sanzone, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 35.

<sup>4</sup> John Herbers, "States Failed Before on Basic Needs; They Could Again," *New York Times*, 31 Jan. 1982, sec. D, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, sec. D, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Noto, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

<sup>7</sup> Norman Y. Mineta, "Federalism: A Means To What End?" in *Federalism: Making the System Work* (Washington, D.C.: Center for National Policy, 1982), p. 29.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 29. The figures immediately following are drawn from this source.

<sup>9</sup> Sandra S. Osbourn, "Block Grants: Transferring Power, Money, and Responsibility," *Congressional Research Service Review* (Washington, D.C.: CRS, 1981), p. 20.

<sup>10</sup> "Human Services in FY82: Shrinking Resources in Troubled Times," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1982), p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> Albert Shanker, "FDR's New Deal to RR's Raw Deal," *New York Times*, 31 Jan. 1982, sec. E, p. 9.

<sup>12</sup> John Herbers, "Study Tells How 14 States Responded to Aid Cuts," *New York Times*, 8 May 1983, sec. A, p. 17.

<sup>13</sup> This discussion drawn almost directly from Helen F. Ladd, "Financing Public Services in the Federal System," in *Federalism: Making the System Work* (Washington, D.C.: Center for National Policy, 1982), p. 36.

<sup>14</sup> Herbers, *op. cit.*, "Study Tells How 14 States Responded to Aid Cuts," sec. A, p. 17.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, sec. A, p. 17. ●

JUDGE FRANCIS A.  
PIETRYKOWSKI

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, Lucas County, Ohio, lost one of its finest public servants, Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski, of the Lucas County Common Pleas Court. Until his death at age 55, Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski had spent the greater part of his adult life as a vital part of the Lucas County criminal justice system.

Judge Pietrykowski had the admiration and respect of his colleagues and the entire community. During his distinguished career, he received many honors including the Outstanding Judicial Service Award of the Ohio Supreme Court, the Distinguished Service Award of the Ohio Youth Commission, and the Award of Merit from the Ohio Legal Center Institute. His advice and counsel were sought by all.

The death of Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski leaves a great vacuum in our community's judicial system. We in Lucas County have been blessed with many outstanding public servants. Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski was among the best. On behalf of all Lucas County citizens and the House of Representatives, I offer my heartfelt condolences to Judge Pietrykowski's family, and formally memorialize him for his meritorious service to our community. ●

GARDEN CITY FIRE  
PREVENTION WEEK

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 1871, a tragic fire took the lives of 250 people and caused untold disruption and damage to the lives and property of thousands of others in the city of Chicago. As a result of that terrible event, a greater interest in fire prevention was spawned throughout our Nation. In 1920, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed October 9 Fire Prevention Day. That same year, the residents of Garden City, a community in New York's Fifth Congressional District, joined together to form the Garden City Fire Department.

Today, we observe the week in which October 9 falls as Fire Prevention Week, and firefighters in Garden City are maintaining our Nation's tradition by sponsoring activities to increase the awareness of the general public of the dangers of fire and the relatively simple steps we can take to prevent

the destruction of our homes, businesses, and other property.

The officers and men of the Garden City Fire Department have worked with selfless dedication over the years to protect lives and property in their community. They have six frontline pieces of fire apparatus, a heavy rescue truck, and other specialized equipment, and they have established an outstanding record of service in fire prevention and control. However, without the cooperation of the general public, fire prevention is extremely difficult. For example, over 7,000 people die each year in fires with over 40 percent of the deaths caused by careless smoking.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the Garden City Fire Department for their Fire Prevention Week efforts which include special exhibits on home fire safety and activities to publicize the need for greater caution to avoid the serious consequences of uncontrolled fires. Chief Harold Herman, public information chairman Larry Nedelka, and the entire membership of the Garden City Fire Department have done a tremendous job on behalf of their fellow citizens. ●

RUDOLPH ANTONCIC, MAN OF  
MANY HATS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, some time in the near future, a community and a school district in the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania will honor a man who has worn many hats during a career in public service that spans nearly half a century.

The honoree is Rudolph Antoncic and he has earned a "tip of the hat" from members of the Port Vue Borough Council and the South Allegheny School District. The two bodies intend to adopt formal resolutions of commendation for Mr. Antoncic's contributions in many fields.

Among the offices this gentleman has held is that of a notary public for 44 years, a justice of the peace for 30 years, a member of the borough's board of health since 1932, a deputy constable, and former mayor. He has been active in law enforcement activities, graduating from a "criminal and civil law school" and serving for many years on the borough's civil service commission. His interest in police work earned him an award several years ago from the Allegheny County Police Academy.

Mr. Antoncic is in demand as a lecturer throughout the area, speaking before school assemblies and various organizations on civil and criminal

law. He also is the unofficial historian of Port Vue and delights in discussing the history of the Iroquois Indians in southwest Pennsylvania.

He played a major role in compiling a history of the region for the community's observance of the Nation's bicentennial anniversary in 1976. His work in that regard was recognized by local organizations and he was named "Man of the Year."

Mr. Antoncic's dedicated service has been acknowledged in several other fields. Port Vue Post 447, American Legion, cited him for service to veterans and he has been acclaimed for his work with the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts of America, and various fraternal and service groups.

His latest commendation—and one of which he is extremely proud because it places him in the company of many noted Americans—is his appointment as an "Honorary Kentucky Colonel." Presented him by Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr., Mr. Antoncic shares the rank with other notables, such as Sir Winston Churchill, former President Lyndon B. Johnson, and our esteemed colleague in the other body, Senator JOHN GLENN.

Mr. Speaker, it is always gratifying when an individual is singled out by his peers for special recognition because of his service to others. Therefore, I am pleased to join in the tribute to Mr. Rudolph Antoncic and to extend to him, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, our congratulations for a long and illustrious chapter in his public and private life. ●

#### DEDICATION OF AIR TRANSPORT AUXILIARY MUSEUM

#### HON. FRANK HARRISON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, in Millville, Pa., a museum will be dedicated to the memory of 174 men and women who gave their lives to the allied cause of World War II as members of the Air Transport Auxiliary. The ATA traces its origins to September 8, 1939, when a group of civilian pilots met in Bristol, England, to consider what contribution could be made to the war effort. As a result of that meeting, an international call was issued for volunteers to ferry aircraft to the RAF. The response gave birth to the ATA, which logged 309,011 aircraft movements, taking the lives of 27 Americans.

The museum's conception and realization owes to the dedication of Ben Warne, one of the 275 American pilots who flew for the ATA. The building will be the repository for memorabilia linking the 174 who perished with 3,500 survivors from 24 nations. The

dedication will be witnessed by at least 100 veterans and pilots' families representing 16 nations.

Mr. Speaker, we should all applaud the heroic efforts of this group as they complete work on this lasting tribute which bears inscribed on its walls the ATA motto: "For our tomorrow, they gave their today." ●

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME TO HOLD HEARING ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

#### HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 22, 1983, beginning at 10 a.m., in room 2237 Rayburn House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Crime of the House Committee on the Judiciary will hold a hearing to examine the Nation's drug abuse prevention and treatment programs and to learn what new initiatives and goals have been established in these areas.

The witnesses at the hearing will include Dr. Edward N. Brandt, Assistant Secretary for Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accompanied by Dr. William Pollin, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse; a panel of drug addicts and former addicts; a panel consisting of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Jr., executive director, Illinois Dangerous Drugs Commission, and president, National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors; Mr. Richard Russo, assistant commissioner, New Jersey Department of Health; and Mr. John Gustafson, deputy director, division of substance abuse services, State of New York; and a third panel which will include Dr. Mel J. Riddile, director, Straight, Inc., Greater Washington, Springfield, Va.; Mrs. Sue Rusche, executive director, Families in Action, Decatur, Ga., and Secretary, National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth; and Dr. C. Anderson Johnson, director, Health Behavior Research Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Those wishing further information or wishing to submit a statement for the record of the hearing can contact the staff of the Subcommittee on Crime at 207 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, telephone (202) 225-1695. ●

#### PEACE THROUGH COMMUNICATION

#### HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues a recent press account of an unusual project conceived and carried out by a group of students from Del Mar Middle School, Santa Cruz, Calif.

As the inheritors of tomorrow's world, the students of room one have, with the guidance of teacher Lee Davis, sought to educate themselves concerning the perils and challenges of the nuclear arms race by soliciting the opinions of local, national, and world leaders in the matter. The "Peace Through Communication" project was launched with the help of a grant from the California Council for the Humanities. Over 100 inquiries were mailed to such notables as Pope John Paul II, Vice President George Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President Francois Mitterrand, and many other persons familiar with the issues of nuclear arms. Responses received have been reviewed by the students and provide a basis for further discussion.

Mr. Speaker, the students of Del Mar Middle School have joined the growing ranks of sincere Americans who are today thinking about a subject that for decades was dismissed as unthinkable: The catastrophic consequences of nuclear warfare. The students of room one have, moreover, turned their attention to possible solutions and prospects for dismantling the nuclear threat. As I am sure my colleagues would agree, such a sincere and forthright attempt by these students to come to grips with the legacy of nuclear arms may offer insights that have eluded their elders.

Accordingly, I am introducing into the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues a recent article from the "Santa Cruz Sentinel" concerning the "Peace Through Communication" project and the students of room one.

The text of the article follows:

[From the Santa Cruz Sentinel, June 19, 1983]

#### DEL MAR STUDENTS TO SPEND SUMMER COMMUNICATING PEACE

(By Keith Muraoka)

LIVE OAK.—While most junior high school students will spend the summer lounging on the beach, a small group from Del Mar Middle School will spend some of their vacation spreading the opinions they garnered from local, national and even world leaders on nuclear weapons and disarmament.

It was a good thing the 30 sixth, seventh and eighth graders in Lee Davis' class aimed high when taking on their "Peace Through Communication" project earlier in the school year.

As a result, they have heard from such notables as Vice President George Bush, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and President Francois Mitterrand of France.

They have received literature on the nuclear weapons issue from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of England, a nuclear weapons treaty from Mexico President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado and articles from Billy Graham on his trip to Moscow.

Nineteen completed tapes were returned to the students with answers on 19 questions about nuclear arms and the possibility of world peace. Those opinions came from everyone from Sentinel Editor Bruce McPherson and county supervisors Gary Patton and E. Wayne Moore to baby-book author and former presidential candidate Benjamin Spock, and included a senior weapons designer at Lawrence Livermore Lab.

The students have a chance to spread those opinions and their "Peace Through Communications" project this summer with the help of a just-received \$1,000 grant from the California Council for the Humanities. They will also be on a KUSP radio talk show from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. on June 28.

According to the students, the huge undertaking began by accident during a classroom discussion on nuclear war. Davis emphasized that the students should form an opinion on the topic. They felt it would be much easier if they first had the opinions of others.

"I sat watching a fellow classmate rock slowly side to side while listening to his stereo headset," says Eli Atkins. "This was highly illegal to do while Mr. Davis was talking, but it gave me the idea of sending a tape to President Reagan and ask him to respond to some questions."

The response was immediate and soon students were throwing names out faster than Davis could write them on the blackboard.

Money for tapes and postage were raised by the students and 105 were sent out to politicians, sports figures and movie stars. Eventually 50 responses came back, 19 in tape form and others with letters and speeches. In the case of Queen Elizabeth, Pope John Paul II and actor Tom Selleck, acknowledgments of the letter but no comment.

Here are some of the responses:

Benjamin Spock: "I believe the nuclear arms race brings not security, but increasing insecurity. It multiplies the risk of war."

Hal Rogers, works for private industry in nuclear waste disposal: "I believe it is absolutely necessary that we re-establish a balance between nuclear weapons deployed by the Soviet Union and the nuclear weapons we have deployed."

Francois Mitterrand, president of France: "France has always associated itself with efforts to produce a genuine general disarmament."

Maj. Gen. Lyle J. Barker Jr., U.S. Army: "Unfortunately the chief of staff of the Army is unable to participate in your opinion poll because to do so is contrary to Department of the Army policy."

On the local level, Sentinel Editor Bruce McPherson said, "In a word, the nuclear arms buildup is ridiculous."

Fourth (Watsonville) District Supervisor E. Wayne Moore Jr., however, said, "I am absolutely convinced that only with peace through strength can the U.S. and Soviet Union avoid war."

Third (Santa Cruz) District Supervisor Gary Patton advocated focusing attention on stimulating human life "not pouring

money into objects that are going to be buried in the desert and that we hope will never be used."

Interestingly, Davis feels that his students today have more questions now than before.

"After all this, they see the real complexities of the issue," he says. "There is no consensus on whether to disarm or build more weapons. They have agreed they all want peace, and communication between countries will further efforts to achieve that peace."

Adds eighth grader Joe Hutchinson, "If anything, my opinion is more wishy-washy." Says Evangelica Anton, "Before this project, I didn't have much of an opinion on the nuclear arms race. Nobody wants a war, but we really have to talk about it."

Chris Sullivan agrees, saying the project is not so much a demonstration against war, as it is a plea for the communication needed for world peace.

"We're not demonstrating here," he says. "We're just saying we want people's opinions."

The class is now looking for additional ways to spread the word about their project. They are willing to speak before service organizations and community groups.

What is peace? According to student Ben McPherson: "Peace is the day the world puts away their weapons, the day the MX missile system delivers people to the moon instead of nuclear warheads to Russia and the day history teachers can teach about the day when nuclear weapons were terminated."●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that the Rayburn Building experienced an electrical power failure earlier today that affected the electronic bell system, I was unaware that a rollcall vote on the Hawkins amendment to H.R. 1036 was being taken.

Had I been aware that a rollcall vote was being taken, I would have voted for passage of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS).●

#### COAL BY PIPE OR POLITICS

### HON. GERALDINE A. FERRARO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Ms. FERRARO. Mr. Speaker, after years of debate and discussion, the House will soon vote on coal slurry pipeline legislation. I believe that the basic issue at hand is whether Congress will give a new technology the opportunity to compete on an equal basis with other transportation providers. Enactment of the Coal Pipeline Act of 1983 does not insure that a coal slurry pipeline will ever be built. But it does allow the marketplace, and not a single transportation provider, to

decide whether pipelines can compete economically for a portion of the Nation's coal-hauling business.

I commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the New York Times, September 19, on this important subject:

#### COAL BY PIPE OR POLITICS

The nation's railroads fought hard for the right to compete on equal terms with trucks and barges. Now, unfortunately, they're fighting just as hard to stop pipelines from competing with railroads in moving coal. The House has a chance this week to say no to the railroads—and yes to the consumer's right to transportation at the lowest possible cost.

Much of America's clean, low-sulphur coal is found in the West, far from coastal power plants and export facilities. Today, that coal must be moved by rail. Pipeline engineers (and their corporate backers) believe it would be cheaper to pulverize the coal, mix it with oil or water to form a slurry and then pump it to its destination. But to build a slurry pipeline, the companies need rights of way across other people's property, including the tracks of their railroad competitors.

That is why legislation is needed. A bill favored by coal producers, utilities and consumer groups would require the builders of a pipeline to show that it serves the public interest. Then, once so certified, the Federal Government would use its powers of eminent domain to assign them the rights of way they need.

The railroads contend that this procedure invades states' rights and also threatens to drain scarce water resources from farming and ranching. But it is hard to see why states' rights should take precedence in a matter of clearly interstate commerce. And while some slurry pipelines will use water, the proposed legislation gives states the last word on where it may be obtained.

Basically, the only issue is whether a new technology is allowed to compete with the old. The pipeline bill has cleared all committee hurdles. The House has to show that it believes in competition and the cheapest possible power.●

#### SOVIET WATCH

### HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, in 1935 the noted historian, Will Durant, wrote: "For barbarism is always around civilization, amid it and beneath it, ready to engulf it \* \* \*. Barbarism is like the jungle; it never admits its defeat; it waits patiently for centuries to recover the territory it has lost."

In all the history chronicled in Durant's monumental, 11 volume work, "The Story of Civilization," in no place or time has this statement been more true than in the history of the Soviet Union and its client states.

As E. J. Dillion observed in 1930, "Sovietism is no mere philosophy content to assert itself or even indoctrinate"

ate others by convincing, persuading, or cajoling them \* \* \* (it is) first of all a relentless destroyer of the roots of past culture, religious, social, pedagogical, and also of those champions of that culture who remain true to it, refusing to be converted and live."

So it is that the leadership of the Soviet Union, from Lenin to Andropov, have been men of unrestrained brutality who have progressively, patiently, driven back the boundaries of civilization, both Western and Eastern, with a relentless sword of blood and horror, allowing the jungle of barbarism to reclaim the Earth, masked by mendacity, propaganda, and the false face of socialism.

The following material is presented as another evidence.

INSIDE AFGHANISTAN: WAR OF INNOCENTS  
(By Ludmilla Thorne)

Three weeks ago, as I entered a secret mujahedeen training camp run by the national Islamic Front of Afghanistan, I was startled to see a Soviet helicopter and MiG precariously hovering in an azure sky, between two craggy mountains. But unlike real Soviet military craft, which usually strike fear into the hearts of the Afghan people, these two were harmless cardboard replicas being moved on pulleys.

Young mujahedeen in gray tunics and green cotton belts were firing away at the make-believe enemy aircraft with captured Soviet Dashaka machine guns and Kalashnikov rifles. It was a part of their daily routine, along with running through bonfires and sliding under barbed wire.

Their commander, Brigadier Rahmatullah Safi, an energetic, pipe-smoking man of 53, was obviously pleased with the performance of his youthful charges. "I'm trying to professionalize the jihad," he told me, using the traditional term to refer to the holy war that is now being waged against the Soviet Union. "But I don't even have good binoculars or any walkie-talkies," he remarked. I remembered that in the U.S., children use walkie-talkies as toys, but this man, who is waging a deadly battle against the U.S.S.R., has none.

ASHAMED TO BE AMERICAN

Later, when I spoke with other mujahedeen commanders and soldiers who had just come from battle, I learned that Afghan resistance fighters lack such other common items as boots, clothes, personal first-aid kits, tents, antibiotics and mine detectors, not to mention surface-to-air missiles. In order to clear a mine field, the mujahedeen send herds of sheep through the deadly area, an inhumane and expensive way of carrying out a simple military operation. And three mujahedeen fighters sometimes must share one pair of boots. "Why doesn't your government help us more?" I often was asked. "We don't need American men to fight our war. Just give us weapons and provisions." There was nothing I could say, but I was ashamed to be an American.

At the mujahedeen boot camp, I noticed one trainee going through his paces with particular zest and almost childlike joy. I came up to him and saw that he was indeed barely 15 years old, with peach fuzz on his gently young face. His name was Mohammad. But whenever I saw him the next few days, I called him "mujahedeen baby," to which he responded with a boyish giggle. It was frightening to think that in a few weeks

he, too, may be sent off with a Kalashnikov rifle to face the heavily equipped Soviet military machine.

It was still more frightening to see Afghan boys who were even younger than Mohammad but who already had fallen victim to the Kremlin's barbaric war. Eight-year-old Najib Khan picked up what he thought was a small green bird, but it was a Soviet-boobytrapped toy that within seconds tore off both of his arms just below the elbow. Minagol, age nine, stepped on a similar "butterfly" boobytrap and lost his right foot. Such toy explosives, dropped over populated areas by Soviet aircraft, aim to terrorize the Afghan people by attacking the most innocent, the children.

A few days after my last meeting with Mohammad, I met another younger man, whose similarly youthful face was of a lighter color. He was Kolya, a blond, blue-eyed Russian boy of 19 who deserted from the Soviet army in Kabul a little more than two months ago and was now with the mujahedeen.

"I didn't want to be a part of this dirty war in Afghanistan," he told me. "None of the Soviet soldiers wants to be here . . . the Soviet Union should pull out its forces, because innocent people are dying on both sides." These were words I had heard again and again, as I spoke with more than a dozen Soviet POWs in various parts of Afghanistan during my visits there last February and again this month.

Prior to being sent to Afghanistan, Soviet soldiers are usually told they will be defending the Soviet Union's southern border against Pakistani, Chinese, Iranian or American mercenaries. "But one or two months after I arrived in Afghanistan I realized that I was deceived," explained Grisha Suleymanov, a 20-year-old sergeant from Dagestan. "We didn't see any Chinese or Americans."

"Soviet officers come here for the money," said Kolya, who was a private. "Instead of receiving their usual 250 rubles per month, in Afghanistan they earn 700 or 800 rubles, while we receive only nine. And each year that a Soviet officer serves in Afghanistan is counted as three years."

Practically all of the Soviet soldiers I spoke to described how they were often beaten and humiliated by their upperclassmen and sergeants "for nothing." "You're constantly on the run, polishing their boots, making their beds, getting their food, doing their laundry, and then they start punching you," said Kolya. Sanya, another 19-year-old deserter who was sitting a few feet away, pointed to his lip, which bore fresh stitch marks. "They hit me so hard that my lip had to be sewn up," he said.

Caught in the hopeless situation of being personally abused by their own officers, having to carry out a brutal war against a largely defenseless population, and facing the possibility of being killed if they are taken prisoner by the mujahedeen, "many Soviet soldiers hang themselves, not only in Kabul, but all across Afghanistan," Kolya told me.

The Afghan resistance has been making increasing efforts to take live prisoners whenever possible, and to accept deserters like Grisha, Kolya and Sanya. But holding them is a difficult task for the mujahedeen. Not only must they share their limited rations with their Soviet captives, but they also must constantly conceal them from the Soviet command by shuttling them back and forth. Whenever the Soviets find out where their POWs are held, they try to

bomb the area (in itself a rather revealing indicator of the Soviet government's attitude toward its own people).

Because Pakistan feels threatened by its huge Soviet neighbor to the north, it is opposed to having Soviet soldiers on its territory. Thus, the problem of finding a safe haven for Soviet POWs has remained mainly unsolved. "You arrange for a place where we can keep Soviet soldiers," one Afghan leader told me, "and we will get you a whole brigade."

Eight of the soldiers with whom I have spoken want asylum in some Western country, most often the U.S. Two soldiers said that "under no circumstances do we want to be repatriated to the U.S.S.R. via the Red Cross because in the Soviet Union we will be shot." Two others wrote personal letters to President Reagan, asking him to take a "human" interest in their fate and to give them asylum in the U.S. "I want to live in America as a free person," wrote one of them at the end of his note. Two soldiers indicated a preference for West Germany, and I know of other defectors who have asked for asylum in France.

But not all Soviet POWs want asylum. Matvey Basayev, 19, a Russian by nationality, and Mikhail Aratunian, 24, an Armenian, have converted to Islam and want to remain with the Jamiat mujahedeen party. Three soldiers want to go home, even though they know that prison or very possibly death await them there. Sgt. Alexander Zhurakovsky, who defected more than a year ago, is homesick and despondent. "I was born in the Ukraine and I want to die there," he told me.

Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan have learned that they can boost their low morale by smoking hashish, which they get from the Afghan population by bartering their clothes, ammunition, all kinds of spare parts, batteries, metal pipes and much else. "Hash helps getting over the depression," I was told. "And it's not so frightening to die, when you're high." One soldier estimated that 90% of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan smoke hashish, and about 40% use opium. "Soldiers aren't even punished anymore for smoking hash . . . the Soviet command has realized that it's useless even to try." There are indications that the Afghan population is making a concerted effort to keep the Soviet army doped up.

Western experts have suggested that 8,000 to 15,000 Soviet soldiers have been killed in Afghanistan during the 3½-year conflict, but these figures probably are too low. The mujahedeen estimate that anywhere from 20,000 to 50,000 have been killed. Sasha, 21, who deserted in July of this year, told me that he couldn't speak about all of Afghanistan, but that just during the past year that he was stationed near Kandahar, 3,000 Soviet soldiers were killed and about three times as many were wounded. "Furthermore," he said, "about one-third of those who died were killed by the Soviet Union's own planes and helicopters. Very often when a Soviet unit finds a group of mujahedeen, it informs its command of their location and asks for artillery and air cover. And when it comes—pow!—they give it to their own men in the area."

Bodies of soldiers killed in Afghanistan are delivered to parents in the Soviet Union in sealed zinc coffins. If the face is not mutilated, a slit is left in the coffin so the family may see the face. Matvey Basayev, who was assigned to the Kabul airport, said the morgue in his battalion was "never empty. It was busy day and night."

## MORAL COURAGE TO DEFECT

Many Soviet deserters expressed their revulsion with the behavior of some of their officers and fellow soldiers in Afghanistan. In the words of Sasha and a fellow soldier, "Soviet soldiers often go on 'combing out' operations not to fight, but to steal from the Afghan people. They go to get themselves some 'presents,' as they like to call it." The two soldiers described with particular abhorrence the conduct of their former company commander. "He used to bring 13- and 14-year-old Afghan boys to our post and ask one of the soldiers in the company to stab them with a knife. When the soldier refused, [he] would pierce the boys' throats in front of everybody." The commander is said to be back in civilian life in Moscow.

Soviets soldiers who have had the moral courage to defect from the Soviet army in Afghanistan want to tell their stories in the U.S. and in Western Europe. "Ludmilla, don't leave. Take me back with you to America," screamed Sergei Meshcheryakov, as I was about to leave a guerrilla stronghold near Allah Jirga. What could I say? But an important question remains: Will Western countries demonstrate as much moral courage by giving asylum to these men, or will they defer, so as to not dare antagonize the Soviet bear?

(Ludmilla Thorne is editor of Freedom Appeals, published by Freedom House, a New York-based human-rights group.)

## EAST GRANBY

## HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, the town of East Granby will celebrate its 125th anniversary.

This is indeed a special occasion and cause for celebration. First settled in the 1660's, the area was part of an early Congregational Parish of Simsbury and then later of Granby, called the Turkey Hills Ecclesiastical Society. According to the law of the time, local residents were required to attend services for the entire day on Sundays. Traveling conditions being what they were at the time, it was often exceedingly difficult for Turkey Hills residents to reach the original meetinghouse which now stands on Hopmeadow Lane in Simsbury. After a long struggle the first meetinghouse was erected in Turkey Hill in 1738. This marked the beginning of a series of struggles, as the community grew and developed, to break away from the neighboring towns of Simsbury and Granby. From 1786 to 1858 townspeople tried seven times to secede, finally incorporating into the small tobacco and dairy farming district of East Granby in 1858.

Preserving this, along with many other chapters is the town's history book "East Granby, the evolution of a Connecticut town" dedicated early this year and marking the culmination of 12 years of time-consuming re-

search by the town's historical committee. It represents the perseverance which is native to East Granby citizens and is testimony to their wonderful spirit and local pride.

Saturday's celebration is another chapter in the rich past and traditions of the town of East Granby. It recalls the 100th anniversary when the town motto, "Endear the Past, Enrich the Future" was adopted. Remembering and preserving our past can enrich our present and enhance our future. I am honored to be the elected representative for the town of East Granby, and look forward with them from their rich past to an even richer future. ●

LEGISLATION FOR STUDY OF  
"LAST PERSON SERVICE" OF  
RAILROAD RETIREMENT  
SYSTEM

## HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation calling on the railroad retirement board to prepare a study which would examine the implications of the "last person service" provision of the railroad retirement system, and report back its findings to the Congress in 1 year.

For the benefit of my colleagues who might be unfamiliar with this provision, I should explain first that, under the railroad retirement system, "last person service" means that an individual must cease working for his current employer in order to receive a pension. This same person could work elsewhere, with certain earnings restrictions; he or she simply could not work for the "last person" for whom he or she was employed when applying for railroad retirement benefits.

I understand the rationale for this policy, but have discovered some instances in my congressional district where, it seems to me, this provision is unduly applied to some older individuals working low-paying, often part-time jobs. In fact, I became especially interested in "last person service" because of the experience of one of my constituents, who worked as an orderly in a local hospital. My constituent took his job, not because he quit the railroads (where he worked some 22 years), but, because he was laid off from Conrail and could not find railroad related work. (He was not eligible for retirement at the time.) When he became eligible for railroad retirement benefits, and was happily working as a hospital orderly, he found himself in a quandary.

By law, this man could earn up to \$410 per month and still receive his railroad pension—provided he would

work for any employer but York Hospital in York, Pa., where he was employed. He wanted to remain at York Hospital, and the assistant personnel director advised me that the hospital wanted to retain my constituent. Besides being an excellent employee, my constituent was very attached to this hospital, which had treated his invalid wife many times for her severe spinal problems. The assistant personnel director doubts that this man, who is in his sixties, will be able to find another job at his age; this poses a problem because of the man's medical insurance, which could now skyrocket.

I have discussed this situation at length with the railroad retirement board, and have learned that similar situations come to the attention of the board periodically.

This legislation provides for a study of work and earnings limitations on the receipt of certain railroad retirement benefits and the effects of any modification of those limitations. Accordingly, the board would conduct a corresponding financial analysis, and report to the Congress the results of this study not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, together with any recommendation the board might have for changing this requirement.

Having served a district where many former and current railroad employees reside. I have become well acquainted with the railroad retirement system. My experience has forced me to conclude that "last person service" merits reexamination, and I therefore would hope that this measure which I am today introducing will receive prompt consideration by this body. ●

## MRS. VIRGINIA P. BOBO

## HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, at the end of September, the Congress of the United States and the American people will lose the services of one of its dedicated and valued employees, Mrs. Virginia P. Bobo, the head of the Capitol Guide Service's Congressional Ticket Office.

Virginia came to work for the Congress 22 years ago as a Capitol guide. Through her dedication and competence, she was promoted to the unenviable position of having to arrange congressional tours of Members and our constituents who visit Washington and express a desire to us to tour the Capitol.

At one time, perhaps, this may not have been difficult. However, during the past several years, we have been seeing record numbers of people who wish to have a congressional tour.

Though there is a limited number of people who can actually take these special tours each day, Virginia has always tackled our requests for tours with cheerfulness and great skill, bending over backward to accommodate us and our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, while I trust the Congressional Ticket Office will function along the high standards Virginia has set, I and I know all of us, will greatly miss Virginia and her dedicated work.

I wish Virginia a rich and rewarding retirement, and my deepest appreciation for a job well done.●

LOUIS L. GOLDSTEIN

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to take this opportunity to join my colleagues from Maryland in honoring the comptroller general of our State, Mr. Louis L. Goldstein. Mr. Goldstein will be recognized at a testimonial dinner on September 28, sponsored by the Maryland Mental Health Association, to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Louis Goldstein is one of the most beloved leaders in Maryland public life. Relentlessly peripatetic, he swims and exercises each day, then crisscrosses the State with dizzying energy, attending an astonishing number of events and charming Marylanders with his wit and good humor at every stop. It would be hard to find a single person in the State who has not run into Louis Goldstein at least once. As one public official once said of him, "One of these days Louie's going to run into himself coming back from Ocean City."

As a result of this vigor, enthusiasm and sharp mind, Louis Goldstein probably knows more about Maryland than any other individual. He is literally a walking encyclopedia of the history and lore of the State. And he can get more meat out of a crab than anybody else I have ever seen.

Despite his feverish schedule, Louis Goldstein is a hard-working, dedicated public servant who has brought the office of the comptroller out of the stone age to become one of the most advanced in the entire country. In fact, representatives from other States come regularly to the Maryland comptroller's office to take a look at the computer system and other aspects of the Louis Goldstein operation.

The list of his accomplishments is endless, but Louis served for 13 years in the Maryland State Senate, including 4 years as majority floor leader and 4 years as president of the Maryland Senate and chairman of the senate council; he has been a delegate

or alternate to 9 Democratic National Conventions; he serves on innumerable boards and associations throughout the State; and he has received awards for his contributions to every conceivable area of community service.

The magnanimous Goldstein charm can best be summed up in his own famous closing line: "God bless you all real good."●

TRIBUTE TO MISS AMERICA  
1983—VANESSA WILLIAMS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 17, 1983, Vanessa Williams, a 20-year-old junior at Syracuse University who hails from Millwood in Westchester County, N.Y., became the 57th Miss America and the first black woman to receive this honor.

In her new role these past few days, Ms. Williams has shown herself to be an individual who enjoys the challenge of her new endeavor. Many of her past endeavors also deserve recognition for they served as stepping stones. She has always been involved with the arts, often presenting her creative, exuberant personality in full form. During her years at Horace Greeley High School in Chappaqua, N.Y., she participated in as many theater and dance productions as possible, never failing to captivate her audiences. Her extensive musical training earned her membership in the All-State Womens Choir, All Eastern Chorus, and All County Orchestra.

Vanessa also became one of the first American high school students to participate in an exchange with a South American nation when she traveled to Caracas, Venezuela with her high school orchestra. There she served as a representative of our country.

Now, Vanessa again has the opportunity to represent the United States, this time as an example of a young, independent woman pursuing excellence. As the Congressman from the 20th District, I applaud her victory and I wish her the best of luck during her reign.●

THE RETIREMENT OF CARL  
"YAZ" YASTRZEMSKI

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 1, baseball fans around the country will bid a fond farewell to one of the greats—Red Sox player Carl "Yaz" Yastrzemski.

To those of us who would rather bronze our Red Sox caps than our children's first shoes, it will be a sad day indeed. Yaz has been our inspiration through the fat and lean years with the Sox, and, although we hate to see him go, he is really going with class.

One of the many high tributes to Yaz, his career, and his character recently appeared in the Washington Post. I would like to insert it for the RECORD at this time.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 16, 1983]

STORY ENDS, BUT LEGEND ENDURES

(By Thomas Boswell)

BOSTON—Monday night in Fenway Park, Carl Yastrzemski hit five home runs and made a marvelous catch in the ninth inning to save a no-hitter.

Yastrzemski's first home run of the night was a 420-foot line drive over the Baltimore Orioles bullpen off Jim Palmer, a gentleman who will someday join Yaz in the Hall of Fame.

As the 44-year-old jogged the bases, the fans cheered and the sky cried. The instant the ball left Yaz's bat, the rain began, as though even the New England weather wanted some tangible way to pay its respects to the leaving legend.

Yastrzemski's other home runs that night, and his great running catch in defense of Billy Rohr, were all bubbles rising from the past, figments flashed on the vast center field screen as the Red Sox appeared their crowd during a long rain delay with an old movie about the 1967 impossible Dream Season.

There was the 28-year-old Yaz in his Triple Crown glory slugging one pitch after another into that same distant bullpen in a long ago September, cramming the pennant down the throats of Jose Tartabull and Dalton Jones whether they wanted it or not.

As the 12-foot-tall mythic Yaz on the screen made his tumbling catches, played caroms off the Monster, threw out runners at all available bases and catapulted those home runs with his chiropractor's dream of a swing, the clouds were not the only source of tears in Fenway Park.

It's tough enough to lose a dignified man who's become a worthy institution when you make it easy on yourself and turn your eyes away, allowing him to slide into retirement only half-noticed. But it's genuinely hard to watch the gimpy, creaky old man fighting to go out with style while the image of his own youth flickers on the screen in double size, taunting him and us with our mortality, reminding us of what we are about to lose.

That night, the rains washed out what would have been Yastrzemski's 453rd home run (17th on the all-time list), his 3,413th hit (seventh) and his 1,834th RBI (ninth).

The next evening, in the makeup, Yastrzemski pinch-hit in the ninth inning with the winning run on second base. A mere single was needed. His grounder was stabbed at the last second before it could escape into center field and the old man was thrown out at first base by a step. As an obligatory but taken-for-granted postscript, the Red Sox lost in the 12th.

That's the hard world of fact in which even legends must live.

These days, Yaz is trying to bring it to the wire with panache. Perhaps as early as Sat-



urday, he will break Hank Aaron's all-time record for games played (3,298). It's fitting that Yastrzemski—the man of Polish farming stock—should hold the record for endurance. It suits him better than any other mark. Except for '67, he was never a great player, just a very good one who squeezed every drop of production from his talent.

His Red Sox are back where he found them 23 seasons ago—players fighting, after their fashion, to stay out of last place, while management fights, in its fashion, to keep them there.

When the season began, Yastrzemski's goal was "not to be a detriment" to a team he thought might win a pennant. Now, that team should worry about being a detriment to Yastrzemski. He is batting .281—just five points below his career average—and he's also got 10 homers, 24 doubles and 55 RBI's in just 338 at bats. In other words, when he plays, Yastrzemski's production at 44 is almost identical to his career figures.

"This is the way I wanted to go out. But there's still a way to go," says Yastrzemski.

Yastrzemski must help now with all the last-minute preparations, like a man arranging his own funeral. A front-office man asks him how many seats the family will need for the season-closing Farewell Yaz game on Oct. 2. "Better make it 60, with all the in-laws," says Yastrzemski. "My dad says we'll have 21 Yastrzemskis in the same place at the same time."

Asked if he dreams about a final at-bat home run, like Ted Williams, he says, "I tried to get a home run for my 3,000th hit and it took me 12 at bats just to get a single. I've learned that lesson."

Yastrzemski knows that his baseball legacy is safe. He's one of those figures who transcended his stats. Yaz batted under .280 twice as often as he hit .300 (12 to 6) and he drove in less than 75 runs twice as often as he drove in a 100 (11 to 5). He only hit more than 23 homers four times in 23 years.

Yet, like Pete Rose, Yastrzemski has managed to leave a personal image of himself that surpasses his professional abilities. Yastrzemski can even put his place in the game into words.

"I'd like to be remembered as a winner," he said this week, sitting by his locker. "Someone who made things happen that helped the team win. But I hope I did it with class. Stan Musial was an idol of mine as a boy. I tried to model myself after him, to a degree."

"Given some ability, and I'm not what you'd call a big specimen, I've gotten the most I possibly could out of it."

"I always see ballplayers come back and say 'if.' Retirement won't be hard for me, because that will never be there for me. 'If' I'd worked harder, 'if' I hadn't retired too soon . . ."

"When we have those reunions of the '67 team, most of those guys who've been retired for years are younger than me. Almost all of 'em. Their biggest thing is always 'if.' You can see that they haven't accepted (retirement). They always pull for me and tell me, 'Keep going.'"

"That applies to everything. You want to live so you don't have to say 'If I'd just given myself a fair chance to succeed.'"

If anything galls Yastrzemski it's the team's collapse this year.

"We've had 16 straight winning seasons here and I'm very proud of that," says Yastrzemski, whose clubs have been 257 games over .500 since '67.

"This year feels miserable. I can't imagine how bad it must have felt my first six seasons."

Only Yastrzemski knows how deeply he is gnawed by the Sox failure to win a World Series. He is a ballplayer and sees his world in terms of hanging curve balls, not literary metaphors. "I don't think about all that stuff . . . I'm a quiet farm boy. I guess it just wasn't meant to be. In '67 (in the Series) Bob Gibson in the seventh game was too much. The guy was just great. I accept that."

"But in '75, everything went against us." Yastrzemski gives a recitation of umpires' calls and unlucky hits. Then, he pauses and the real old wound rises to the surface. "I'll never forget that slop curve to (Tony) Perez." It's nice to know Yastrzemski will never forgive Bill Lee, either.

One last question always hangs around Yastrzemski. What if New England's eternal delusion were to come true and, a year from now, the Red Sox were in a pennant race and their obvious need was for another left-handed bat? Would Yastrzemski listen to the sirens?

A small smile plays around Yastrzemski's mouth. How can such a legend resist such a tease?

"Right at this day," said Yastrzemski, picking his words carefully, "I have no plans to come back." ●

#### BECAUSE WE DO CARE ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

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

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this morning's new reports that President Marcos of the Philippines says that if President Reagan does not visit the islands this fall, it will raise questions about the renewal of our military bases there, and would demonstrate that the United States does not consider the Philippines important.

Nuts, Mr. Speaker, nuts. I believe such a move would say exactly the opposite.

It is because we care about the Philippines and her people—with whom we have had a long and special relationship—that the President should cancel his visit until the assassination plot on former Senator Aquino is honestly solved and until the Marcos regime ends its dictatorial practices. It is time we show the people of the Philippines that we care about them, and we will not give unconditional support to the Marcos regime regardless of its actions.

If the President proceeds with his trip and we get a renewal of the bases agreement, I believe we will also have signed up on the wrong side in another civil war—and we will soon be called on to commit troops in the Philippines just as we are in the Central American and Lebanese civil wars.

If you really care about the Filipino people, Mr. President, do not go. ●

#### THE LABOR, HHS BILL NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

#### HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to review the action of the House Appropriations Committee regarding the fiscal year 1984 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Act, H.R. 3913, particularly as it relates funding for the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The committee's action will result in significant cuts in your district's job training program at a time when there are 10.7 million people unemployed.

The reported bill is \$1.72 billion below the levels assumed in the first budget resolution for JTPA. This amount appears large because it includes moneys for fiscal year 1984 as well as forward funding. The total difference without forward funding is \$970 million. The additional \$750 million of the difference is for forward funding (see chart A).

A major problem in H.R. 3913 is the funding level for title II-A of JTPA, which allocates 78 percent of the funds by formula, as opposed to the 86.5 percent allocated by formula under JTPA's predecessor, CETA. Thus, a larger appropriation is needed for JTPA title II-A to achieve the same level of funding. The House Appropriations Committee did the exact opposite. In fiscal year 1983, \$2.181 billion was appropriated under CETA titles II-B and C, IV-A, and VII; while H.R. 3913 provides \$1,886 billion for JTPA title II-A. Thus, the House Appropriations Committee provided less than last year's level. The change in the law lowering the percent of funds distributed to local areas by formula would require a larger appropriation than the previous year, not a lower or even equal appropriations level.

As a result of the House Appropriations Committee action, the chairman of the Senate Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee, Senator WEICKER, lowered the numbers he had going into the Senate markup, which were initially higher than the House's to similar levels.

These cuts in funding for JTPA title II-A vary from 15 percent to 35 percent in most areas and average 24 percent nationally. Chart B was provided by the National Association of Counties and gives clear examples of the level of cuts if H.R. 3913 is not amended on the floor. (In evaluating the chart, the data obtained from some States compares funding for title II-A, while other States submitted data based on title II-A and B. Data for each State is internally consistent.)

The administration argues that fewer funds are needed to fund the same level of service to participants under title II-A of JTPA because of the policy changes in JTPA. This assumption is based upon information received from the Reagan administration indicating that the "unit cost per service year" will be significantly reduced under JTPA. This reduction, it is believed, will result from policy changes that eliminated stipends and placed a strict limitation on the amount of money that can be paid to participants in the form of needs-based payments and other supportive services. Under this assumption, the

same number of participants could be served for less money. Hence, a recommendation of \$1.886 billion for title II-A of JTPA.

Information I have received regarding the Massachusetts experience in implementing JTPA, however, provides evidence that this assumption is faulty and that the average cost per participant is, in fact, remaining fairly stable or even rising slightly. In fiscal year 1982, the average cost per participant for Massachusetts CETA programs was \$2,007. While fiscal year 1983 is not yet complete, it is estimated that the average cost per participant will fall between \$2,200 and

\$2,300. Furthermore, local service delivery area job training plans for fiscal year 1984, as approved by the Private Industry Councils and local elected officials, reflect a planned cost per participant of \$2,294.

The State of Massachusetts also indicates that there are 919,048 economically disadvantaged individuals who would be eligible under the act. These Reagan budget cuts will only allow the State to serve 12,749 clients or only 1.4 percent of the universe of need.

The following tables have been submitted for the RECORD:

CHART A.—BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR SELECTED EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1984 budget proposals—									
	Administration request			Appropriation bill reported by full committee	First budget resolution			Conference agreement	Conference agreement over appropriations	Fiscal year 1983 actual over appropriations
	Fiscal year 1983 actual	Original			House	Senate				
		Original	Revised			Without advance funding	With advance funding			
Total selected E and T programs	3,977	4,369	4,319	6,455	8,925	6,812	8,175	+ 1,720	N/Av	
Forward funding for JTPA	N/Av	1,725	1,725	* 2,861	* 3,911	* 2,898	* 3,611	* 750	N/Av	
Total without forward funding	3,977	3,644	3,594	3,594	5,014	3,914	4,564	+ 970	+ 383	
Basic job training	* 2,181	* 1,886	1,886	1,886	N/Av	* 2,181	* 3,815	N/Av	+ 319	
Summer youth	825	725	725	725	N/Av	724	1,268	N/Av	+ 100	
Dislocated workers	110	240	223	223	500	150	259	N/Av	- 113	
Federally administered programs other than Job Corps and TJTC	223	187	187	187	N/Av	253	424	N/Av	+ 36	
Job Corps	618	586	553	553	N/Av	586	1,026	N/Av	+ 65	
TJTC	20	20	20	20	N/Av	20	20	N/Av	0	

\* The administration request includes forward funding for only 3 mos., as opposed to 9 mos. in the first budget resolution.  
 \* Forward funding for 9 mos. as authorized.  
 \* CETA titles 28C, 4A, 7.  
 \* JTPA title 2A.  
 N/Av—Not applicable.  
 N/Av—Not available.

CHART B.—COMPARISONS OF FISCAL YEAR 1983 ALLOCATIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 1984, SUBSTATE PLANNING ESTIMATES FOR SAMPLE STATES

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984	Percent change
Arizona (without summer youth funds) (title II-A):			
Phoenix	5,579,891	4,289,664	-23
Mariopaca	3,526,760	3,092,620	-12
Pima/Tucson	3,274,128	2,880,353	-12
BOS	6,163,888	6,800,488	+10
Arizona total	18,544,667	17,063,125	8
Florida (partial) (Title II-A)			
Brevard	2,124,058	1,179,952	-44
Broward Crt.	6,048,771	3,761,138	-38
Escambia	1,555,326	1,127,114	-28
Heartland	5,159,237	3,793,826	-26
Hillsborough	1,930,256	1,749,269	-9
Lee	1,284,047	952,621	-26
Palm Beach	4,295,681	2,664,087	-38
Pasco	1,456,870	939,140	-36
St. Petersburg/Pinellas Crt.	4,283,831	2,585,064	-39
Seminole	1,372,795	742,386	-46
South Florida Crt.	13,187,305	11,786,548	-11
Tampa	2,842,204	1,729,944	-39
Georgia (partial) (Title II-A):			
Atlanta	4,614,441	3,634,484	-21
Central Savannah Crt.	2,513,671	2,137,948	-15
DeKalb	1,619,270	941,736	-42
Middle Georgia Crt.	1,855,944	1,398,559	-25
Savannah/Chatham Crt.	1,286,404	1,050,056	-18
Illinois (Title II-A & B):			
Champaign Crt.	2,013,070	1,729,003	-14
Chicago	52,969,345	42,188,453	-20
Cook County	19,282,122	15,158,313	-21
DuPage County	3,845,408	2,971,397	-23
Kane County	2,818,995	2,631,723	-7
Lake County	3,445,615	2,599,832	-25
Lincoln Crt.	2,438,991	1,661,312	-32
LaSalle County	1,473,737	1,265,409	-14
Macon County	1,886,224	1,784,982	-5
Madison Crt.	3,611,113	2,968,456	-18
McHenry County	1,329,418	986,609	-26
McLean County	1,047,709	912,796	-13

CHART B.—COMPARISONS OF FISCAL YEAR 1983 ALLOCATIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 1984, SUBSTATE PLANNING ESTIMATES FOR SAMPLE STATES—Continued

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984	Percent change
Peoria Crt.	2,558,455	2,301,617	-10
Rock Island County	2,052,971	2,364,530	+15
Rockford Crt.	3,581,285	3,821,958	+7
Shawnee Crt.	1,252,341	1,012,740	-19
St. Clair Crt.	4,261,528	3,806,920	-11
Taxewell County	1,345,995	1,317,886	-2
Will/Grundy Crt.	3,638,342	3,438,094	-6
BOS	24,806,287	22,071,144	-11
Indiana (partial) (Title II-A):			
Indianapolis City and Marion County	7,397,645	5,384,166	-27
Gary and Hammond Cities and Lake County	6,209,916	4,910,536	-21
South Bend City and St. Joseph County	2,325,280	1,514,108	-35
Kentucky (Title II-A):			
Louisville/Jefferson Co	6,365,751	5,090,275	-20
Eastern Kentucky CEP	10,331,249	5,077,762	-51
Balance	20,434,504	16,694,838	-18
Kentucky total	38,760,821	26,862,875	-31
Maryland (Title II-A & B):			
Baltimore Crt.	19,548,245	15,306,607	-22
Baltimore County	7,052,109	5,513,990	-22
Frederick County	1,147,605	960,233	-16
Prince George's County	5,198,406	3,485,745	-33
Montgomery County	2,114,221	832,507	-61
Western MD Crt.	3,227,502	3,017,416	-7
BOS (now Lower Shore Southern Md, Susquehanna, and Upper Shore)	5,970,549	5,732,147	-4
Maryland total	44,258,637	34,848,734	-21
Michigan (Title II-A & B):			
Detroit	28,947,431	23,951,300	-17
Region II Crt.	4,304,519	3,803,200	-12
Lansing Tri-County Crt.	6,130,261	4,726,500	-23
Muskegon-Oceana Crt.	2,991,136	2,788,200	-7
New York (Title II-A & B):			
New York City	101,094,023	80,001,382	-20.9
Yonkers City	2,046,455	1,474,818	-27.9
Westchester Bal.	5,166,257	1,252,286	-75.8

CHART B.—COMPARISONS OF FISCAL YEAR 1983 ALLOCATIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 1984, SUBSTATE PLANNING ESTIMATES FOR SAMPLE STATES—Continued

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984	Percent change
Rockland County	1,902,520	640,662	-66.3
Orange County	2,443,337	2,033,565	-16.8
Dutchess, Putnam Counties	2,398,955	821,524	-65.8
Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie Counties	1,853,815	1,628,267	-12.2
Warren, Washington, Saratoga Counties	2,751,519	2,159,604	-21.5
Chenango, Otsego, Delaware Counties	1,574,047	1,474,498	-6.3
Oneida, Madison, Herkimer Counties	4,276,580	3,490,832	-18.4
Franklin, Clinton, Hamilton, Essex Counties	2,340,269	2,110,797	-9.8
Jefferson, Lewis Counties	1,855,484	1,393,535	-24.9
St. Lawrence County	1,551,472	1,170,456	-24.6
Cayuga, Tompkins, Cortland Counties	1,965,365	2,066,736	+4.6
Tioga, Broome Counties	2,490,703	1,958,741	-21.4
Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Yates Counties	2,430,102	2,223,664	-8.5
Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung Counties	2,269,803	2,393,491	+5.4
Rochester City	3,584,193	2,849,243	-20.5
Monroe County	1,703,100	519,204	-69.5
Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston Counties	2,166,573	2,138,311	-1.3
Niagara County	3,263,842	3,299,413	+1.1
Erie County			
Buffalo City	7,537,148	6,572,132	-12.8
Bal. of Erie	5,982,476	6,162,178	+3.0
Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany Counties	3,461,348	3,123,520	-9.8
Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady Counties	5,343,195	3,869,347	-27.6
Greene, Columbia Counties	1,072,819	967,505	-9.8
Sullivan, Ulster Counties	2,333,185	1,734,054	-25.7
Suffolk County	12,280,359	8,372,005	-31.8
Nassau County	12,604,275	3,326,002	-73.6
Oswego, Onondaga Counties	6,122,326	4,613,228	-24.6
New York total	210,854,818	155,831,770	-26.1

**CHART B.—COMPARISONS OF FISCAL YEAR 1983 ALLOCATIONS AND FISCAL YEAR 1984, SUBSTATE PLANNING ESTIMATES FOR SAMPLE STATES—Continued**

	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984	Percent change
<b>Ohio (partial) (Title II-A):</b>			
Akron City, Medina and Summit Counties	5,530,448	4,204,323	-24
Burler County	2,230,351	1,688,592	-24
Cincinnati	4,757,441	3,667,227	-23
Clermont and Warren Counties	2,313,868	1,627,754	-30
Cleveland	7,675,013	6,372,047	-17
Columbus City and Franklin County	6,761,528	5,302,621	-22
Hamilton County	2,499,284	1,947,704	-22
Lake County	1,829,921	1,562,739	-15
Lorain County	3,389,532	2,723,464	-20
Columbiana and Mahoning Counties	2,753,986	2,412,002	-12
Dayton City, Montgomery and Preble Counties	5,405,786	4,331,017	-20
Portage County	1,351,638	1,053,712	-22
Toledo City, Lucas and Wood Counties	5,768,018	4,182,851	-27
Trumbull County	3,134,433	2,467,295	-21
Youngstown	1,823,278	1,612,274	-12
<b>Pennsylvania (partial) (Title II-A):</b>			
Allegheny County	7,459,848	5,975,910	-20
Erie County and City	2,671,989	1,904,861	-29
Beaver County	1,601,184	2,100,942	+31
Berks County	2,831,086	1,817,111	-36
Bucks County	3,824,072	2,365,101	-38
Chester County	1,932,206	1,328,682	-31
Delaware County	4,043,719	2,417,159	-40
Fayette and Westmoreland	5,733,127	4,750,937	-17
Lackawanna County and Scranton	2,490,174	1,449,197	-42
Lancaster	2,351,842	1,542,042	-34
Lehigh and Northampton	4,465,747	3,187,547	-29
Butler, Armstrong and Indiana	3,327,094	2,585,364	-22
Philadelphia	17,582,760	11,932,417	-32
Pittsburgh	3,987,013	2,902,794	-27
Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties	5,642,242	3,583,358	-36
York	2,474,010	1,859,689	-25
Southern Alleghenies	6,045,057	4,553,283	-25
Lawrence and Mercer Consortium	4,501,135	3,897,534	-13
Montgomery	4,229,427	2,386,234	-44
<b>Washington (partial) (Title II-A + B):</b>			
Spokane Cmt.	4,261,758	3,832,296	-10
Seattle/King Cmt.	14,421,370	11,856,541	-18
Snhomish County	4,400,076	3,850,299	-12
Tacoma/Pierce Cmt.	5,308,747	4,932,404	-7
<b>Wisconsin (partial) (Title II-A + B):</b>			
Madison-Dane Cmt.	2,645,534	2,087,413	-21
Marathon County	1,404,377	1,098,179	-22
Milwaukee Cmt.	10,118,132	9,408,508	-7
Northwest Wisconsin CEP	3,592,194	2,544,987	-29
Rock County	2,221,863	1,947,961	-12
Trico-CETAG Cmt.	4,334,687	3,451,420	-20
WOW Cmt.	3,615,743	2,771,595	-23
<b>Oregon (revised) (Title II-A):</b>			
Clackamas	1,962,541	1,455,968	-26
Clatsop	1,063,538	774,754	-27
Jackson-Josephine Cmt.	2,392,966	1,797,041	-25
Lane	2,174,706	1,478,415	-32
Mult-Willamette Cmt.	2,940,898	2,161,721	-26
Milnomah-Washington Cmt.	3,135,129	2,275,552	-27
Portland	3,902,508	2,936,208	-25
Oregon Cmt. (BOS)	9,800,324	6,955,077	-29
Oregon total	27,371,010	19,834,636	-28
<b>Tennessee Title II-A:</b>			
Chattanooga/Hamilton County	2,648,873	1,713,915	-35
Nashville/Davidson County	3,159,089	2,139,431	-32
Knoxville/Knox County	2,263,604	1,734,438	-23
Memphis/Shelby County	6,171,611	5,123,467	-17
Sullivan County	1,088,845	831,009	-24
BOS	28,199,893	22,473,660	-20
Tennessee total	43,411,971	34,015,920	-22
<b>Louisiana:</b>			
Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Parish	2,545,948	1,944,839	-24
Calcasieu/Jefferson Davis Cmt.	1,998,221	1,834,023	-8
Jefferson	2,553,563	2,277,772	-11
Lafayette	732,077	282,245	-61
New Orleans/Orleans Parish	4,800,859	4,151,080	-14
Ouachita	1,290,535	1,157,548	-10
Rapides	1,179,321	977,957	-17
Shreveport City	1,565,559	1,350,933	-14
BOS	18,224,114	15,834,665	-13
Louisiana total	34,940,197	29,811,062	-15
<b>Alabama (substate allocations) (Title II-A):</b>			
City of Mobile/Mobile County Consortium	4,472,907	3,126,514	-30
City of Birmingham/Jefferson County Consortium	6,674,087	5,592,528	-167
Governor's Unified Training Area (65 counties)	29,048,434	26,129,548	-107
Alabama total	40,195,428	34,848,590	-137

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PETER BEAULIEU

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, we often hear the bad news about our Nation's youth—the experimentation with drugs, teenage pregnancies, youth crimes, falling test scores, and so forth.

However much all this may be a part of the reality of the youth scene, there is another side, one we do not often hear about. This other side is about the good kids, the ones who live in every community across our Nation. The ones who are working hard, earning good grades, being of help to their families and communities, and who are becoming responsible, contributing adults.

The Boys Clubs of America, each year, honors one of these young people as "Youth of the Year," and it is with great pleasure that I call the attention of my colleagues in the House to a fine man from southeastern Michigan who was one of the five national finalists this year for this great honor. He is Peter Beaulieu of the Boys and Girls Club of Royal Oak, Mich.

Pete, who is 17, has been a member of the Royal Oak Club for 8 years. At the club, he was named 1982 Member of the Year. He is president of the Keystone Club, and has served as a member of the National Keystone Conference Steering Committee. He also was chairman of the Northeast Area and Ontario Keystone Conference. In 1982, Pete also received the Michigan Juvenile Justice Project Award for outstanding service.

Pete has also been a volunteer tutor helping younger members of the Royal Oak Club with their schoolwork, and he is coordinator of the club's tutorial program. He is a regular visitor to an area senior citizens home and every Christmas he helps provide food and gifts to the needy. Pete has found time also to be an aide to the mentally retarded, a Big Brother, and the coordinator of a national award-winning program for the hearing impaired.

Outside of his work with the Boys and Girls Club, Pete has participated in five Jaycee walkathons to raise money for the local burn center.

Pete's work in school reflects the same hard work and involvement that he displays with community organizations. He is a senior at Madison High School with a 3.8 grade point average. He is a member of the National Honor Society, president of his class, and editor of the class yearbook.

Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of meeting Pete and he is truly a fine young man.

September 21, 1983

I wholeheartedly congratulate him on his many accomplishments and honors he has received. We are all very proud of him, and grateful for reminding us that there are many facets to our Nation's youth. ●

## CASH MARKET FOR HUMAN ORGANS

HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, the problems that families face as they attempt to work within the present system for human organ transplantation have recently received a great deal of national attention. All of us have been touched as we have watched individuals forced to struggle through an ad hoc process as they seek an organ transplant. There is no more compelling plight than a parent who must mount a nationwide public appeal to plead for an organ donation or for funds to save the life to their child.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, the Committee on Science and Technology, I have, over the last 9 months, conducted an extensive investigation into many of these issues. As a result, I am introducing legislation that I believe will make significant strides in establishing a system for solving this problem as well as it can be solved for all those who need transplants.

On Monday, the Washington Post reported on a plan by a physician in Reston, Va., to establish a brokerage house to buy organs from living human beings in Third World countries and sell them for a profit to Americans in need of a transplant. While such a proposal was probably inevitable, it should not go unnoticed.

It is true that we live in a free market system that allows the freedom to choose many things. However, a person seeking a kidney transplant does not do so because they chose to be sick. We must not allow technology to dehumanize people so that they are regarded as things to be sold and bought like parts of an automobile. If this were to occur, it would seriously undermine the values of our society.

In this morning's Los Angeles Times, Arthur Kaplan, of the Hastings Center, presents a lucid and comprehensive report of the sorry tale of allowing a cash market for human organs. I take exception only with Dr. Kaplan's call for a law allowing presumed consent. There are a number of strategies, such as those I propose in my legislation, that should first be tried before moving to such a system.

I commend Dr. Kaplan's article to you.

**"CASH MARKET" IS NO PLACE FOR TRADE IN VITAL ORGANS**

(By Arthur Kaplan)

It seems that hardly a week goes by without someone appealing on television or in the newspaper for an organ to save his or her life or the life of a loved one. Only last month, the media were reporting the efforts of a small Wyoming town to raise money through bake sales and car washes to pay for the costs of a liver transplant for one of the local children. In New Jersey a frantic mother had to resort to pleading in the newspapers in order to persuade state officials to pay the \$100,000 fee demanded by a hospital for performing a heart transplant on her son. These and countless similar desperate efforts poignantly illustrate the inadequacy of current public policy in the field of organ transplantation.

Literally thousands of people are on waiting lists around the country, hoping day after day that suitable organs will be found for them. Nearly 4,000 await corneas to restore their sight. More than 6,000 await donor kidneys to free themselves from the tyranny of thrice weekly six-hour sessions on dialysis machines. The waiting lists are shorter for heart, liver and lung transplants, since most people needing these die long before suitable organs are located.

The plight of these people has not gone totally unnoticed. The free market abhors a vacuum; commerce eventually rushes in, especially when the potential customers are desperate. This week, the Washington Post reported on the plans of a physician in Reston, Va., to establish the International Kidney Exchange, Ltd., which would act as a brokerage house between kidney donors overseas and American recipients. Dr. H. Barry Jacobs was quoted as saying that the price set by potential donors might be as high as \$10,000, and their motivation would be "whatever motivates someone to sell: greed, bills. . ."

Such a development was inevitable. The existing system for procuring organs does not work. While most of us have heard about the need for organ donation, few of us carry donor cards. Most people can't be bothered to fill them out even when they are printed on the back of a driver's license.

Such callousness would be inexcusable if it were not for the fact that many emergency-room physicians and nurses ignore the cards, even when they chance to find them on accident victims, the preferred source of vital organs. Their fears of malpractice suits, combined with a reluctance to involve themselves in a time-consuming and financially unrewarding procedure, produce a system in which fewer than 30 percent of those hospitals equipped to recover organs from cadavers for transplantation do so.

Fifty years of relying upon a system of voluntary donation and public good will has produced a situation in which, according to the Center for Disease Control, only 20 percent of those who die each year from traumatic accidents, tumors or strokes are utilized as donors. Yet, every year national surveys show that the vast majority of Americans are willing to serve as organ donors upon their deaths. And every year thousands of people wait helplessly while the science of organ transplantation advances and the availability of organs dwindles.

A market in organs is not the answer to this tragedy. Medicine is one area where access to life-saving cure should not depend upon the ability to pay. Moreover, the prospects for abuse in such a system, particularly of the ignorant and often desperately

poor residents of Third World countries, should make us move quickly to restrict any further expansion of this unattractive industry.

Rep. Albert Gore (Tenn.) has introduced a bill in Congress that would outlaw the sale of organs. But we could also take a positive step to bridge the gap between supply and demand in organs. We could pass a law allowing physicians to assume consent for the utilization of cadaver organs for transplant, unless a person carries a refusal card or an objection is raised by a family member.

If, as the dismal statistics would seem to prove, thinking about our own death is too difficult for any one of us individually, perhaps we can find the courage to face it collectively. The time has come to put our policies where the altruism found in the opinion polls says it is: The burden of proof in organ donation should be shifted onto those who do not want to participate, rather than being placed on the shoulders of those who are willing but reticent, or for whom it is too late to express their wishes. If we fail to act, each one of us, or someone we love, could well pay the price—if we are rich enough. ●

**CLAMOR IN UNITED STATES TO CUT COMPETITION FROM IMPORTS MAY BE EXAGGERATED**

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, the September 19 Wall Street Journal contained an article by Art Pine headlined "Clamor in U.S. To Cut Competition From Imports May Be Exaggerated."

Because the excellent article is lengthy, I shall not include it here, but I commend it to all my colleagues.

It tells a story we do not often hear in this House. It reports that average Americans, even those whose jobs are said to be endangered by imports, are buying imported merchandise, and seem to understand the idea quoted in the article, "in order for us to sell, they're going to have to sell some of their stuff here."

The article also points out that at least one pollster is finding that "increased protectionism is absolute, pure, unadulterated tripe." Consumers are said to consider origin, only after price and quality, in making purchases.

The Pine piece closes with a warning to Presidential candidate Walter Mondale, quoting a congressional Democrat, "He sounds too protectionist for me." ●

**WESTERN TECHNOLOGY AND SOVIET SPIES**

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, last August a \$600,000 American computer, originally cleared for export to Belgium, ended up in Budapest after a Belgian businessman allegedly forged export licenses. The Belgian businessman, according to the Justice Ministry, is under indictment for selling an advanced American computer to Hungary.

That same month Belgium expelled at least six East Europeans for economic espionage and uncovered an electronics company in the capital that was a front for Soviet technology spies, according to European press reports. What the Belgians discovered was an electronic company with a secret function. The company in Belgium was run by the Russians but set up under Belgian law. A foreign ministry spokesman said "that the company's true function was economic and technological espionage." The Soviet-front company attempted to secure contracts and joint ventures with Belgian and other Western companies in order to acquire technology of military importance.

Mr. Speaker, I mention this case because it relates to the Export Administration Act which expires on September 30. Last summer the Committee on Foreign Affairs approved amendments to the act which eliminates the requirement for U.S. exporters to obtain validated export licenses for shipments to most Western European countries and Japan. The NATO countries—minus Iceland and Spain—and Japan since 1949 have banded together in an informal Coordinating Committee—known as COCOM—to recommend what items should be subject to export controls for reasons of national security.

Eliminating license requirements to these countries would be a tragic mistake. In the words of one specialist on strategic trade it would "turn the hemorrhage of Western technology to the Soviets into a flood." The incident in Belgium illustrates the point. Here is how: Since the early days of détente few Western countries devoted the resources to effectively implement export control laws. Our own Office of Management and Budget, year after year, cut the budget for U.S. export enforcement. Licensing of exports, particularly among the countries of the Western alliance, became a paper shuffle—an exercise in processing forms as opposed to investigating possible violations of the Export Administration Act.

It is a crime to divert technology of military significance to the Soviets and other potential adversaries. We now know that the Soviets have embarked upon a massive campaign to acquire Western technology by hook or by crook. There is hardly a NATO country which has not expelled Soviet technology spies. Every report on this subject indicates that we have just uncovered the tip of the iceberg.

What can we do to stop this theft of a vital national resource? The answer must be to strengthen export controls. During the last 2 years the United States has begun the long road to properly enforcing export controls. Our partners in Japan and Europe have a much longer road to travel.

Licensing is the backbone of every export control system. The Export Administration Amendments Act of 1983 recommends the elimination of licensing to COCOM countries. But licensing is the enforcement tool that enables our enforcement authorities at the Commerce Department to investigate end users and conduct, if necessary, an investigation to ascertain that the end user is reliable and not likely to engage in diversion. The export control legislation pending before the House would remove this preventative ability to deny the Soviets advanced technology.

During discussion of this issue, much has been made of a recommendation by the General Accounting Office on the issue of so-called West-West licensing. The advocates of the provision in the bill before the House contend that the GAO recommended the elimination of licensing. Mr. Speaker, here is what the GAO recommended:

Reexamine the need for licensing of high technology products to COCOM countries and other allies by exploring various alternatives that would satisfy control objectives and reduce or eliminate the burden of licensing.

Mr. Speaker, the words "satisfy control objectives" are three critical words. The provision in H.R. 3231 before the House does not satisfy control objectives—it just eliminates U.S. export licensing and does not put anything in its place. The provision transfers the entire burden of export controls to the Europeans and the Japanese. I have placed many statements in the RECORD describing the extent and reliability of such controls. In fact, Japan's Foreign Minister only recently admitted that Japanese high technology has directly contributed to the Soviet Union's military buildup.

There is not a single study, a single report, a single witness who appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs who presented a comprehensive and thorough review of the export control laws of the Europeans and Japanese. There is not a single report on the issue of export controls which adequately demonstrates that either

the national governments within COCOM, or COCOM itself, effectively enforces export controls. The point is, Mr. Speaker, that the system works—but not nearly to the degree that it should work. Eliminating export controls will prevent improving the system. For better or worse, the United States is the conscience of the COCOM system. If we eliminate export licensing our COCOM partners will surely follow. The Soviet Union will be highly gratified.●

#### DEFICIT CONCERNS ALL AMERICANS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, the deficit is a serious problem that concerns all Americans. The time has come to stop accusing one another and to start looking at the problem and seeking a resolution which will not continue to harm our people in the future.

The deficit is a product of spending more than the Government takes in. It is a simple matter of arithmetic. If we were to reduce expenses and increase revenues our problem would soon be solved. Now, we must look at both sides of the revenue/expense equation and see how we can reduce the deficit.

In 1981 massive tax cuts were enacted which were directed at those with high personal incomes and at corporations. The cuts were supposed to unleash capital to stimulate the economy. At that time unemployment was running at the outrageous rate of 7 percent. The experiment did not work. No rush of capital to provide the basis for production and employment occurred. Instead, the unemployment rate rose to over 10 percent, as over 3 million more people were thrown out of work. Not only did the Government lose the revenues from the tax cuts, but we lost the personal income taxes which would have been paid by the 3 million additionally unemployed people. Think about that—corporations and the well-to-do pay less taxes and 3 million more wage earners are thrown out of work with all of the suffering that entails for them and their families. A rather high price for human beings to pay for an experiment.

The time has come to end this barbarous experiment. We have no right to cause such massive suffering among our people. The time has come to recapture the revenues lost to further increase the wealth of the wealthy. In particular, the time has come to close the loopholes in our tax laws which allow corporations to pay little in the way of taxes—to even sell their excess

deductions—while they continue to contribute to our unemployment problem by moving capital overseas to use the labor of people in the Third World and by moving profitable enterprises—within the United States to further increase profits. When we give tax benefits to corporations, those benefits must be tied to investments which create and maintain jobs in this country.

On the expenditure side, we must recognize that fiscal expansion is inappropriate at a time of decreased revenues. The massive expansion of the military budget must be reconsidered. We must look at absurd episodes of waste, such as the simple hammer that costs over \$400, and beyond to the chronic cost overruns for military hardware and construction which is all too often defective, ineffective, or downright shoddy. It is time for Government agencies to view each purchase as they would their own property. No one that I know of would continue to buy from a supplier whose products just do not work.

Yes, the deficit is a serious problem. We need to work together to solve it by increasing revenues and becoming cautious buyers who insist on the best quality that our people can produce.●

#### H.R. 3231—FOREIGN AVAILABILITY

HON. ED ZSCHAU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. ZSCHAU. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3231, the Export Administration Act Amendments of 1983 will soon come to the House floor for consideration. As a cosponsor of the bill and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I have found that the provisions in the bill regarding the foreign availability of products and technologies are important for determining when it is appropriate to control exports. Attached are answers to several common questions about foreign availability and related provisions in H.R. 3231 which I hope my colleagues will find useful in their deliberations on this bill.

H.R. 3231—FOREIGN AVAILABILITY—SECTION 108 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question. What is "foreign availability" anyway?

Answer. Foreign availability can best be described as the uncontrolled availability from a foreign source of a product or technology whose export is controlled by the United States.

Foreign availability comes in two primary forms. If a product is controlled by the United States and its allies; i.e., it is on the COCOM list and is only produced in the United States or at least one of the COCOM countries, then there is no foreign availability. The product would have to be produced by a country not part of the COCOM group

to be considered as being available from a foreign source. (COCOM nations are NATO allies, plus Japan minus Iceland and Spain.)

If the product's export is controlled *only* by the United States but is manufactured by a foreign company (including companies in COCOM nations), then there is foreign availability.

In either case there must be commercial availability of the product in sufficient quantity and quality to make controls ineffective. The mere capacity of a country to manufacture the product in the future would not be considered as foreign availability.

**Question.** What government agency has the responsibility for assessing foreign availability?

**Answer.** In 1979 the Congress assigned this responsibility to the Department of Commerce and directed that the Department act in consultation with appropriate Government agencies and technical advisory committees. H.R. 3231 directs the Commerce Department to establish an Office of Foreign Availability and authorizes \$2.1 million for its operations. When fully staffed this office will have about 30 technical specialists assessing foreign availability.

**Question.** I've heard that there are no standards for judging foreign availability. Is this true?

**Answer.** H.R. 3231 directs the Secretary of Commerce to issue regulations governing foreign availability assessments within six months of the enactment of the Export Administration Act Amendments of 1983. The procedures to be followed for judging foreign availability are expected to be rigorous.

**Question.** How will a determination of foreign availability be made?

**Answer.** A determination of foreign availability will be based on solid evidence and not specious arguments. Export license applicants making representations of foreign availability or Technical Advisory Committee's certifying foreign availability, as allowed in H.R. 3231, will be required to present a minimum level of evidence in order to prohibit frivolous claims and a waste of analytical resources.

In making an assessment of foreign availability the Commerce Department's analysts will use information obtained from many sources including the Defense Department, intelligence agencies, scientific laboratories, U.S. Embassies, industry, and the academic community.

**Question.** Won't the United States be forced to decontrol a sensitive product if an exporter or technical advisory committee determines that there is foreign availability of a product?

**Answer.** Absolutely not. H.R. 3231 provides three separate actions that may result from Commerce's foreign availability assessment. They are:

1. The Secretary determines that foreign availability does not exist;
2. The Secretary determines that foreign availability exists and removes the requirement for a validated export license; or
3. The Secretary determines that foreign availability exists and recommends that the President negotiate with the supplying country's government to eliminate the foreign availability of the product. Controls would be maintained during the negotiations.

**Question.** What is meant by "eliminating foreign availability" and how can it come about?

**Answer.** Eliminating foreign availability means to eliminate the uncontrolled ship-

ment of that product to potential adversaries. This is accomplished by convincing the supplier's government that continued shipment of this product is detrimental to their security as well as the security of the rest of the free world and negotiating bilateral or multilateral agreements that control the shipment of that product to potential adversaries.

**Question.** I'm concerned that the requirement in H.R. 3231 giving the President only six months to negotiate the elimination of foreign availability will tie our hands and injure our national security. Wouldn't unlimited negotiation time be better?

**Answer.** A time limit on negotiations is necessary for the following reasons:

1. Without a time limit there would be no incentive for the supplying country to reach an agreement on limiting its sales. The longer U.S. competition stays out of the market, the more likely it is that the supplier will increase his market share; and

2. The Executive Branch needs incentive to put forth its best negotiating effort. Having a short time limit will spur the Executive Branch to prepare its best arguments and use its best negotiators.

**Question.** If we remove our export controls on a product that is available freely from a foreign source, won't we be injuring our national security?

**Answer.** No. If a product that is critical to our national security is available from a foreign source and our government cannot eliminate the product's foreign availability, prohibiting or controlling the export of the U.S. product will be ineffective. Trying to control the U.S. product in such circumstances won't enhance national security and will only hurt the U.S. economy by unnecessarily limiting exports needed to provide jobs.●

#### COURAGEOUS INDIVIDUAL HONORED

#### HON. RICHARD C. SHELBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize an outstanding individual and share her courageous story with my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

Donna Jean Thornton of Northport, Ala., was selected as the new Miss Wheelchair Alabama in June of this year. She represented the State at the Miss Wheelchair America contest held in August at Salt Lake City, Utah. During this competition Donna was honored by her peers and named Miss Congeniality.

In many ways, Donna is a typical, attractive, down-to-earth young woman—except that when she was injured in a vehicular accident in 1981, doctors told her mother that they did not expect her to live.

Since that time, Donna has been a quadriplegic, paralyzed from the neck down. She has limited use of her arms and hands and moves about with the help of a wheelchair. Donna attributes her survival to friends and family.

In discussing her title Donna said:

My philosophy is to take one day at a time. Do the best we can which in turn should make the world a better place.

My main objective as winner of the state pageant is to be a good representative of the handicapped. I also want to get Tuscaloosa more involved with the Miss Wheelchair Pageant, Inc. I feel so grateful for the support I received in getting to the state pageant.

Mrs. Rebecca Crawford, registered nurse for the Homebound Program of Alabama Vocational Rehabilitation Services since May 1980, helped in preparing Donna for the State competition. Mrs. Crawford was recently elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Rehabilitation Instructors for the southeastern area of the National Rehabilitation Association. I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mrs. Crawford on her efforts. She has devoted many long, hard hours in Donna's rise to the top. Her devotion to helping the handicap surpass all boundaries.

In discussing her accident, Donna has said that the days following were hard ones. Medical complications arose from her accident, including a collapsed lung and pneumonia. She stayed at Druid City Hospital for about a month and went to Spain Rehabilitation Center in Birmingham.

"I'm the most impatient person in the world—or I was," Donna said. Rehabilitation was tedious. "The simplest things seemed impossible. The people at Spain would push me so hard I would get dizzy from low blood pressure and pass out."

"Once I got over my 'I'm so pitiful I want to die' stage, I went back to Spain. Everybody was so nice, and I realized the problem wasn't them. It was me."

"Now I see that, even though it's gonna take me a lot longer to do something than it will somebody else, I know I'll be able to do most everything."

Of the months since her accident, Donna said:

So far, things have gotten better from the day it happened. I think it'll keep getting better. I know that one day I'll be able to be independent, and that makes all this aggravating stuff worthwhile.

Donna is a student at Shelton State Community College where she is studying recreational therapy. She wants to finish her undergraduate degree work in recreational therapy at the University of Alabama and pursue a master's degree in Mobile, the nearest area with a graduate program in recreational therapy.

Donna Jean Thornton has brought great pride to Northport and the State of Alabama. She is truly a remarkable young woman with a wonderful outlook on life in spite of her disability. I am proud of the honor she has brought to herself, and I certainly

wish her the very best in her future endeavors.●

UNITED STATES-JAPAN COAL  
TRADE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the report accompanying H.R. 3222, the Commerce, Justice, State, judiciary appropriation for fiscal year 1984—favorably considered by this body this week—contains language expressing concern over the U.S. declining share of the Japanese coal market.

The Appropriations Committee urges the State Department to work with the Commerce Department "to utilize any available opportunities to negotiate with the Japanese with respect to maintaining the U.S. share of the Japanese import coal market."

I commend the committee for including this language in the report. Coal exports to Japan—the largest market for U.S. coal—in the first quarter of this year were less than half of the tonnage exported to Japan during the first quarter of 1982. Some U.S. coal companies might actually experience export decreases to Japan of as much as one-third.

This trend is disturbing. The Japanese Export-Import Bank is lending the Peoples Republic of China \$2 billion to develop new coal mines. Meanwhile, the Japanese are aggressively investing in coal operations in Australia. Obviously, these actions of the Japanese come as a loss to the United States.

The importance of maintaining the U.S. share of the Japanese coal market cannot be underestimated. In 1982, the United States supplied the Japanese with 26 million tons of coal which had a value of \$1.6 billion. This tonnage, most of which was of metallurgical quality, represented 12,000 coal-mining jobs. A good deal of this coal comes from the metallurgical coalfields of southern West Virginia.

Faced with unprecedented levels of coal industry unemployment in those coalfields, in January I contacted President Reagan prior to his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, urging the President to discuss the coal-trade issue with the Prime Minister. The President and Prime Minister Nakasone agreed to establish a United States-Japan energy working group which would examine the potential for increases in the coal trade.

This working group met in Tokyo on July 4 and 5. Prior to this meeting, 18 members of the congressional coal group wrote to Secretary of State George Shultz expressing concern over the 1982 trade imbalance of \$19 mil-

lion between the two nations. The letter stated:

A certain degree of reciprocity must be maintained between the two nations. The Japanese would benefit from purchasing one-third of their coal requirements from the United States because they would be insured of both security and diversity of supply. The United States would benefit because the existing trade imbalance would be reduced and coal miners would be put back to work.

Unfortunately, the Japanese did not find much merit in the U.S. position during the July working group meeting and it is my understanding that the second meeting, held earlier this month in Alaska, had the same result.

Mr. Speaker, I, for one, cannot tolerate the excessive trade imbalance between the United States and Japan. It is expected to increase to \$22 million this year.

If the Japanese continue on this course, they must be served notice that they are inviting a protectionistic response from the United States. The free flow of Japanese merchandise into this country, manufactured from steel, must be controlled if the Japanese choose to ignore the use of U.S. metallurgical coal in the production of their steel.

The report language accompanying this appropriation bill is an endorsement of the Commerce Department's negotiating efforts with the Japanese. I would submit that the Japanese should not take these negotiations lightly.●

THE BAHÁ'Í FAITH OUTLAWED  
IN IRAN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the cruelty and intolerance of the Khomeini regime in Iran is well known. One of the most horrifying instances of this has been the brutal persecution of the Baha'i community, which has included numerous executions. Until now this appalling campaign has been carried out under the shaky pretext that the victims had been working to subvert the Government. This was rank hypocrisy: The Baha'is are in fact being persecuted simply because they are Baha'is. The Iranian Government proved this recently by issuing an edict banning all Baha'i activities. This edict, if interpreted broadly, makes 200,000 Iranians criminals by a stroke of the pen.

Mr. Speaker, this edict is the Khomeini regime's equivalent of the Nuremberg laws; it is the first step along the road to genocide. Dr. Firuz Kazemzadeh, leader of the Baha'i community in the United States, has written a thoughtful analysis of this latest edict,

one which reveals the hypocrisy of the Khomeini regime, and which shows that Iranian policies flagrantly violate international conventions regarding genocide. I ask that his insightful comments be reprinted here.

The article follows:

THE BAHÁ'Í FAITH OUTLAWED IN IRAN

On August 29, 1983, the Tehran newspaper Kayhan under the headline "Banning of Bahá'í Activities" published an interview with Iran's Revolutionary Prosecutor Sayyed Hosein Musavi Tabrizi. Asked whether he wished to comment on the "stir about the execution of Bahá'is in Iran," made by the world's news media, the Prosecutor replied that he had no intention of reacting and, instantly contradicting himself, proceeded to react, saying that Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs had already been instructed to "announce officially that today there are plenty of Bahá'is in Iran. We never kill them or imprison them because they are Bahá'is." However, the Prosecutor continued, "some of them are spies." He then accused "some of them" of sabotage, sending money out of Iran and, in several instances, of hoarding automobile spare parts.

Accusing Bahá'is of espionage and other crimes was not new; the admission that there were "plenty of Bahá'is in Iran" was. The Islamic regime, like its predecessors, has always claimed that there were virtually no Bahá'is in Iran. Now that more than 150 Bahá'is have been executed and hundreds of others thrown in jail, it has become necessary to tell the world that these were only a small fraction of the total and that there were "plenty of Bahá'is who lived unmolested in the Islamic Republic."

In behalf of the government the mullah announced the banning of "all the collective and administrative activities of Baháism in Iran" and noted that the Constitution of the country has also not recognized them."

The Chief Prosecutor further stated that individual Bahá'is were free to perform their religious acts as long as they did so in private, were not active, did not invite others to take part, did not teach their faith, did not communicate information, did not form assemblies, and did not cooperate with Bahá'í administrative institutions. Obeying the commandments of their religion and unwilling to break laws, the Bahá'is announced the dissolution of all their administrative institutions, including the National Spiritual Assembly, some 600 local assemblies, and all their ancillary institutions.

The new edict of the Islamic government is a most important step on the path leading to the eventual obliteration of Iran's Bahá'í community. The Bahá'í Faith has no clergy. The religious community is governed by local assemblies, democratically elected every year by all adult believers, and a national assembly, elected at an annual convention. These bodies appoint committees which are charged with the conduct of activities for the benefit of the community such as managing periodic gatherings, organizing classes for adults and children, publishing Bahá'í literature, directing Bahá'í schools and charitable institutions, providing advice and counsel to individuals on personal and family problems, promoting the knowledge of the fundamental principles of the faith (unity of mankind, universal peace, universal education, essential unity of all religions, abandonment of inherited

prejudices, harmony of religion and science).

The assemblies are the spiritual, administrative and organizational focus of Bahá'í life. The effect of their elimination on the Bahá'í community would be comparable to what the Catholics of a diocese would experience if they lost their bishop, all priests, churches, charitable and educational institutions and were permitted only to say prayers in the privacy of their homes.

It should be noted, moreover, that by officially proclaiming Bahá'í institutions criminal associations and participation in them a criminal act, the Islamic government has produced an excuse for the future arrest of more than 5000 men and women who served on local spiritual assemblies and of other thousands who served on various ancillary institutions.

The banning of Bahá'í administrative institutions in Iran is an act of genocide for it is intended to extirpate a religious community by creating conditions in which its survival will be impossible. The United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide which went into effect in 1951 defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of another group." Points a, b, and c fully apply to the actions that have been taken against the Bahá'í, and there have been instances of e as well.

The proscription of Bahá'í institutions though comprehensive in its evil effects on the Iranian Bahá'í, is only one of many measures that include executions, refusal of employment, withdrawal of pensions, expulsion from schools, systematic public harassment, confiscation of all community properties, confiscation of religious literature, destruction of holy places, and slander designed to provoke hatred. The list could be greatly extended but no further evidence is needed that the Bahá'í of Iran have become victims of genocide. ●

CHARLES C. THOMPSON

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, on August 5, 1983, the State of Texas and Texas agriculture in particular, lost one of its finest citizens: Charles C. Thompson of Colorado City, Tex., who died as the age of 85.

No words could better honor this remarkable individual, a man whose positive influence affected not only me personally, but virtually every farmer in the State of Texas, than the editorial in the Abilene Reporter-News following his death.

I would like to share those words with this body in recognition of a truly great, though often unheralded American:

It is possible, perhaps that some isolated corner exists in the Big Country that did not feel the influence of Charles C. Thompson, who died Friday at the age of 85. If so, it would be hard to find.

It was said of Thompson—halled more often as "Charlie" or "Mr. Charlie" by friends everywhere—that he threw a lengthy shadow over the Big Country. He served as a regional leader in an astounding number of capacities. He was honored by nearly every civic organization in the area. Wise men across the country sought his advice.

In short, the mark he left on this part of the country cannot be overestimated.

He liked to point out that he herded sheep until he was a youngster of 14, and he worked with cattle and farmed for the greater part of his life. Born in 1898 in Erath County, he spent his life in West Texas, residing much of the time on a 6,000-acre farm and ranch near Colorado City.

Except for that stint as a sheepherder, Thompson never was one to limit himself to a single career, managing to combine interests and skills in many fields. He started out as an attorney—his first law partner, former U.S. Rep. George Mahon. Next came the county judgeship of Mitchell County, a job he held for three terms. He then turned to banking, becoming president of the City National Bank of Colorado City in 1938, and board chairman in 1955.

In 1927 he was one of the first to join the Colorado City National Farm Loan Association. In 1932 he helped organize the Mitchell County Agricultural Credit Corp. to provide financing to farmers and ranchers during the Depression.

Thompson also worked closely with the Federal Land Bank of Houston, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Houston and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives. His tenure on the Farm Credit Board of Houston stretched from 1943 to 1977, including service as board chairman beginning in 1952.

In all, Thompson was associated with farm credit institutions for about 50 years, longer than any other American.

He also spent 20 years on the board of Texas Tech University, serving as chairman for 15 of those years. Tech named a building after him.

He also served for 20 years on the board of the Texas Electric Service Co.

His civic contributions and the honors he received from a vast variety of organizations are too numerous to list.

Despite all these accomplishments, however, Thompson remained a man in love with farming, ranching and the quiet, simple life they afforded.

As he stated in an interview in 1975, "I have been a country boy, a farmer and stockman all my life. It's nothing new to me to be in this business. I'll continue to be in it until I'm through with this life."

Mr. Charlie, your friends across Texas and across this country will miss you. ●

#### EXIMBANK GUARANTEES

HON. BILL PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 311 that I introduced ex-

presses the sense of the House of Representatives that Export-Import Bank delay issuing guarantees and insurance to the Government of Mexico and the Government of Brazil in the amount of \$2 billion until the Congress has an opportunity to review such transactions.

Today I received a report from the Congressional Research Service that emphatically points out the problems that the Eximbank is overlooking in order to grant these guarantees.

Since Brazil and Mexico are already delinquent on existing Eximbank credits the proposal "appears to be an exception from the stated policy, of the Eximbank, regarding treatment of delinquent borrowers." Further, "in case of default the use of loan guarantees, instead of direct loans entails a special risk for Eximbank. In the case of defaults involving loan guarantees, the payout on the guarantee is immediate."

The "Bank's profitability is of concern if Congress is not to be faced with large Eximbank losses at a time when there is a large overall budget deficit." Another concern is the serious precedent that this might set for other guarantees to other countries. It needs careful scrutiny by Congress.

Attached is the memorandum from Congressional Research Service,

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, D.C., September 20, 1983.

To: Hon. BILL PATMAN (Attention: Barbara Rudd).

From: Patricia Wertman, Analyst in International Trade and Finance, Economics Division.

Subject: Export-Import Bank Guarantees of Export Credits to Brazil (\$1.5 billion) and Mexico (\$500 million): Some Economic Considerations.

The legality of the proposal to guarantee \$2 billion in export credits to Brazil and Mexico will be considered in a separate memorandum to be prepared by the American Law Division of CRS.

The primary purpose of the Export-Import Bank (the Bank or Eximbank) is to finance the export of American goods and services. The Bank is also required by its basic statute (the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945) to be self-sustaining. The Bank's profitability is of concern if Congress is not to be faced with large Eximbank losses at a time when there is a large overall budget deficit. During FY 83 Eximbank faces a loss expected to exceed \$250 million.

At the current time it appears likely that Brazil and Mexico will continue to have difficulty servicing their debts. Brazil, with nearly \$90 billion in outstanding debt, has asked the Paris Club of creditor governments to delay \$1.5 billion in payments due in 1983 and 1984. Brazilian commercial bank debt of \$4 billion falling due in 1983 has been rescheduled over an eight-year period.

A similar rescheduling of \$7.5 billion falling due in 1984 has been requested. Arrears on interest payments are estimated to be \$2 billion.<sup>1</sup> Brazilian gold reserves has been ex-

<sup>1</sup> Hughes, Margaret. Brazil Faces Fresh Crisis As Interest Arrears Touch \$2 Billion. Financial Times of London, August 22, 1983: 11.



hausted. Brazil has a tentative agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which will release new funds, but the agreement has not yet been approved by the IMF's board. Brazil now has two repayments of \$400 million each outstanding to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). By March 31, 1983, Brazilian arrears to Eximbank amounted to \$1 million.

The prospects of Mexico, which owes about \$86 billion, appear to be somewhat better than those of Brazil. A large trade surplus enabled Mexico to draw only half of \$1.7 billion which had been made available by Mexico's private lenders. \$20 billion owed by Mexican state agencies to commercial banks and falling due between August 1982 and December 21, 1984 has been successfully rescheduled.<sup>2</sup> Mexico is fulfilling its agreement with the IMF. The combined arrearage of principal and interest owed to Eximbank is \$6.4 billion.

Generally, it is the policy of the Government of the United States to disapprove loans to countries with arrearages of 90 days or more unless a specific exception is decided upon. According to the National Advisory Council's (NAC) most recent annual report:

"The National Advisory Council believes that the existence of significant debt arrearages to the U.S. Government or its agencies is an important consideration in passing judgment on specific loan proposals. As a general policy, the Council recommends that loans to countries whose governments are in arrears 90 days or more on debts which they or their agencies owe to the U.S. Government or its agencies should be deferred, and where appropriate, disapproved. Exceptions to this general rule must be explicitly approved."<sup>3</sup>

Thus, U.S. policy, unless specifically indicated to be otherwise, is to discontinue lending to borrowers already in arrears. Brazil and Mexico are already delinquent on existing Eximbank credits. The proposed loans to Brazil and Mexico appear to be an exception from the stated policy regarding the treatment of delinquent borrowers.

The proposal to extend assistance to Brazil and Mexico through the Eximbank envisions the use of loan guarantees. The use of loan guarantees, instead of direct loans entails a special risk for Eximbank. In the case of defaults involving loan guarantees, the payout on the guarantee is immediate. By comparison, direct loans can be rolled over or rescheduled.<sup>4</sup> Most of the losses which Eximbank is sustaining involve payouts on bank guarantees to Mexico. Increasing the availability of funds for direct loans might be an alternative, although direct loans are fully charged to Eximbank loan limitation ceiling. While ceilings for loan guarantees are established in the budget, they are charged to the ceiling at the rate of 25 percent. An advantage of direct loans, however, is that their costs are more apparent than those of guarantees.

There appear to be three important financial or economic goals involved in the decision to provide export credits to Brazil and Mexico: the desire to promote U.S. exports, the desire to provide immediate financial assistance to Brazil and Mexico and, implicit-

ly, the desire to stabilize the international system. In addition, there are considerations other than financial and economic ones. The Eximbank has always been used to further the foreign policy goals of the United States.<sup>5</sup> Foreign policy considerations regarding the internal stability of Brazil and Mexico and of the region are extremely important, but outside the scope of this paper. They are also much more difficult to quantify. The most obvious cost is the potential for large loan losses damaging to Eximbank.

The choice of a financing vehicle is also very important, affecting the ultimate costs. Congress may wish to consider whether this assistance can be most effectively provided through the vehicle of loan guarantees, direct credits, or even a rarely used straight balance-of-payments loan.<sup>6</sup>

#### QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS 1983

### HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

● Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer I mailed a questionnaire to my constituents in California's 23d Congressional District. The reaction to this survey was overwhelming—nearly 18,000 individual responses were returned to my offices in West Los Angeles and in the San Fernando Valley.

Once again, this year's congressional poll sought from my constituents views and comments on some of the major controversies which have and will continue to dominate the attention of this Congress. The poll included questions on Federal spending priorities, the deficit, energy, the environment, foreign affairs, U.S. trade, and immigration reform.

Of those who responded to the questionnaire, the overwhelming majority either favored freezing military spending at the 1983 level—57 percent—or raising defense spending by only 5 percent next year as called for in the congressional budget resolution—23 percent. Only 18 percent of those responding supported the overly ambitious and unsustainable defense spending increase originally requested by President Reagan.

On a question concerning our policy in El Salvador, 60 percent opposed providing increased military aid to the Salvadoran Government, while 35 percent supported the President. Concerning the MX, 55 percent opposed producing and deploying this missile, while only 37 percent favored it.

This year's poll yielded interesting results on other questions also. A significant majority—62 percent—expressed support for the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill, 59 percent opposed the automobile domestic content bill, and 73 percent expressed

support for congressional efforts to acquire and preserve valuable scenic land in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and in other Federal parks authorized by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, my constituent survey has once again been useful in obtaining the views of those I represent, supplementing personal meetings with as many constituents as possible each year and the many phone calls, letters and telegrams I receive. I believe other Members of Congress may find this survey to be informative also, so I would like to share the results with my colleagues at this time.

[In percent]

	Yes	No	No answer
1. MX Missile: The Reagan Administration has asked Congress for funds to deploy 100 MX missiles in silos in Wyoming and Nebraska, arguing that these new missiles are required to maintain a credible nuclear deterrent. The Administration says that without the MX the Soviets will achieve nuclear superiority and lose all incentive to negotiate a reduction in nuclear weapons. Opponents charge that the MX is a destabilizing, first-strike weapon which will increase the danger of nuclear war; that the missile will be vulnerable based in existing silos; and that it is unnecessary for deterrence since our submarines, bombers, and Minuteman ICBMs already provide a secure retaliatory force.			
Do you favor production and deployment of the MX missile?	37	55	8
2. El Salvador: Since 1980, the United States has spent over a billion dollars on military and economic aid to El Salvador. The Administration is proposing to send an additional \$110 million this year to assist the Salvadoran government in its fight against rebel forces, and \$85 million in military aid next year. President Reagan, in a recent speech to Congress justifying his aid requests, said El Salvador is vital to U.S. interests. "If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere," he declared. "Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put in jeopardy." Critics charge that simply increasing military aid to El Salvador will not resolve the conflict there. They argue that the United States should be doing all it can to encourage a settlement of the civil war through negotiations, which are supported by our allies in the region, and they maintain that the Administration has not been firm enough in insisting on an end to human rights abuses by government security forces.			
Do you agree with President Reagan that maintaining the present government in El Salvador is essential to America's credibility and safety?	36	58	6
Do you think the United States should send American troops into El Salvador if needed to prevent the collapse of the Salvadoran government?	21	74	5
Do you support the Administration's policy of increasing military aid to El Salvador?	35	60	5
3. Immigration Reform: Congress is considering a bill which would control illegal immigration by penalizing employers who hire undocumented workers and by legalizing aliens who can prove they entered the United States before January 1982. This bill is referred to as Simpson-Mazzoli, in reference to its sponsors. Opponents say the Simpson-Mazzoli bill would reward lawbreakers by allowing illegal aliens to remain in this country and to fill jobs needed by American workers. Civil rights advocates contend that the new penalties prohibiting the hiring of illegal aliens would lead to discrimination against Hispanics and other minorities. Business groups oppose the penalties because they do not believe employers should be responsible for enforcing the law. On the other hand, supporters of the reform bill maintain that the legalization program is needed because it is impossible to locate and deport all illegal aliens. They argue that a new law against hiring such aliens would curb future immigration substantially by limiting access to jobs. Advocates also say the Simpson-Mazzoli bill strikes a good balance between civil rights concerns and the need to regain control of America's borders, and that it offers the only real hope for immigration reform this year.			

<sup>2</sup> Mexico Repays Loans From U.S. and BIS, Plans to Restructure \$20 Billion in Credit. Wall Street Journal, August 24, 1983: 22.

<sup>3</sup> National Advisory Council. Annual Report Fiscal Year 1981. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Aug. 12, 1983: 70.

<sup>4</sup> Banker of the Year. Wall Street Journal, Mar. 16, 1983: 30.

<sup>5</sup> See the attached article by George Holliday written in 1975 and titled "History of the Export-Import Bank of the United States."

	Yes	No	No answer
Do you support the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration reform bill?	62	31	7
4. Medicare: The greatest increase in federal spending during the next 10 years will be in Medicare and other federally funded health care programs. The cost of Medicare has doubled in just 5 years from \$28 billion to nearly \$60 billion, and budget analysts predict it will double again by the end of the decade. Budget experts agree that spending for Medicare and other entitlement programs must be controlled before federal spending can be reduced. These experts predict that because of sharply rising costs, Medicare's hospital insurance fund will be depleted by 1988 unless major reforms are enacted. What steps would you favor to control Medicare spending and guarantee that the Medicare fund remains solvent? (Choose as many as you wish.)			
A. Increasing gradually the amount workers contribute to the Medicare fund (now set at 1.3 percent of an employee's gross wages)	49	33	18
B. Increasing the deductible that Medicare recipients pay when receiving health care services	38	40	22
C. Reducing Medicare expenditures by limiting the amount paid to doctors and hospitals for medical treatment	64	20	16
D. Reducing Medicare expenditures by restricting coverage or by increasing the age at which coverage begins	29	47	24
E. Using general tax revenues to finance any future shortfalls in the Medicare fund	47	35	18
5. Budget Deficit: President Reagan's budget will soon result in federal deficits of \$200 billion or more annually, the highest in our nation's history. The President opposes all efforts to lower these deficits by increasing taxes or moderating his \$1.8 trillion, five-year military spending plan. The President's budget would cut spending next year for education, job training, child nutrition, pollution control and other domestic programs by \$2.8 billion, but these cuts would be more than offset by his proposed \$35 billion increase in spending for defense. Opponents of the President's tax and budget policies contend that continued high deficits will choke off economic recovery by crowding out private sector borrowing, thus keeping interest rates up and unemployment high. They argue that we must reduce these deficits to keep our economic recovery going, and that we should do this by raising some taxes, holding defense outlays to a reasonable level, slowing the growth of entitlement programs, and carefully evaluating all other federal spending. Congress this year will discuss various plans to lower future deficits, and many members believe that both defense spending restraint and some new taxes are needed. Which of the following defense spending proposals do you favor for next year? (Choose one.)			
A. Increasing military spending by \$35 billion—10 percent above the rate of inflation—as proposed by President Reagan (Total defense budget: \$280 billion)	18	41	41
B. Increasing military spending by \$23 billion—5 percent above the rate of inflation—as proposed in the congressional budget resolution (Total defense budget: \$268 billion)	23	37	40
C. Freezing military spending at this year's level (Total defense budget: \$245 billion)	57	19	24
Which of the following proposals do you favor to raise new revenue and reduce future deficits? (Choose as many as you wish.)			
D. Enacting standby taxes, beginning in 1986, as recommended by the President, including a \$5-per-barrel excise tax on oil and a 5 percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes (Estimated revenue, 1985-1988: \$146 billion)	31	35	34
E. Making the 10 percent personal income tax cut which goes into effect this month temporary, and repealing it in 1985 or 1986 if the economic recovery is strong but deficits remain high (Estimated revenue, 1987-1990: \$160 billion)	44	29	27
F. Repealing the tax indexing law. This law is scheduled to go into effect in 1985 and would adjust tax rates to compensate for inflation's tendency to push wage earners into higher tax brackets (Estimated revenue, 1985-1988: \$90 billion)	21	48	31

	Yes	No	No answer
G. Repealing tax cuts scheduled for 1984, including expanded business and investment credits, a larger allowance for foreign earnings, and cuts in the windfall profits tax on new oil and in cigarette and telephone excise taxes (Estimated savings, 1985-1988: \$39 billion)	43	29	28
H. Supporting President Reagan's position—making no change in present tax laws—on the assumption that, left alone, the President's "supply-side" tax policy will promote economic recovery and produce lower deficits	33	40	27
6. Natural Gas Prices: In response to natural gas shortages, Congress passed a law in 1978 to promote the search for new supplies by allowing significant price increases for newly discovered gas. The same law continued controls on "old" gas—gas discovered before 1978—so that the average price for the mix of new and old gas would not rise too fast. Because a lot of new gas was discovered, while demand declined, many gas companies are stuck now with contracts forcing them to purchase more new gas than they need. These contracts prevent them from buying the cheaper old gas which would help keep the average price of their gas down. Consumers, as a result, have been hit with soaring gas bills. Faced with an outcry over price increases, the Reagan Administration has proposed deregulating the price of all natural gas, hoping to lower average gas prices. Opponents believe decontrol will only increase prices. Instead, they favor lowering the average price of gas by modifying pipeline contracts so that more old gas may be sold along with higher-priced new gas. Which of the following proposals do you favor to control rising natural gas prices? (Choose one.)			
A. Deregulating the price of all natural gas, as advocated by the Reagan Administration	37	32	31
B. Modifying pipeline contracts, as recommended by opponents of natural gas decontrol	58	16	26
7. Family Planning: The Department of Health and Human Services has ordered family planning clinics receiving federal support to notify parents when their teenage children obtain birth control prescriptions. Advocates of family planning have obtained a court order to block the enforcement of this rule. The Department claims its action will encourage family participation in federally supported health programs. Critics say the rule will cause teenagers to avoid family planning programs and lead to a rise in teenage pregnancies and abortions. Do you think family planning clinics that receive federal funding should be required to notify the parents of teenagers who receive prescription contraceptives?	29	68	3
8. Hazardous Waste: Congress created a hazardous waste "superfund" in 1980 to pay for the cleanup of chemical dump sites that threaten public health and safety. This \$1.6 billion fund, however, will pay for cleaning up only about one-quarter of the more than 400 sites targeted by the Environmental Protection Agency for immediate, emergency cleanup. Some 14,000 dump sites—all of them potentially hazardous—are known to exist. Obviously, much more money will have to be spent. One plan to raise the additional money needed would impose a tax on chemical wastes to pay for waste cleanup and to provide an economic incentive to detoxify or recycle wastes instead of dumping them in the first place. Critics say this new tax would increase the cost of some goods. Do you favor taxing the chemical industry to pay for the cleanup of hazardous chemical waste and to encourage waste recycling and detoxification?	93	6	1
9. Federal Parks: The Reagan Administration has halted the acquisition of land for federal parks, including the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area which was established in 1978. Administration officials say that, with deficits high and money tight, government should only maintain those parks already completed. Critics of the Administration's policy say it is short-sighted to halt or delay work on important new parks such as the Santa Monicas since land costs are rising and key parcels are in danger of being lost to development. Do you support the acquisition of land to allow the completion of already-authorized federal parks?	73	24	3

	Yes	No	No answer
10. U.S. Trade: Congress is considering several proposals that would restrict the importation of foreign goods in order to protect American industries and save jobs. One proposal is the automobile "domestic content" bill which would require a substantial portion of U.S. parts and labor to be included in every car sold here. Foreign manufacturers who fail to meet this standard would have to reduce the number of cars and trucks they sell in the U.S. Supporters say the domestic content bill would save 700,000 U.S. jobs. Opponents argue that this trade restriction would drive up prices and actually cause a net loss of U.S. jobs—in other American industries as other nations retaliate by restricting American exports, and among Americans who sell and service imported cars. Do you favor passage of the domestic content bill to limit the import of foreign cars?	36	59	5

BEN COHEN REMEMBRANCE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1983

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, on August 15 I lost a dear friend and the country a great American when Ben Cohen died. Ben was one of the most brilliant men of his generation, a member of President Roosevelt's brain trust who worked selflessly to lift this country out of the depths of the Depression.

I came to know Ben Cohen shortly after I came to the Senate in November 1936. From time to time I met and consulted with him about various aspects of the New Deal and about legislative matters of particular interest to Florida. My close association with Ben began in the summer of 1940. I had suggested rather casually at a press conference that the United States might lend Britain and France some airplanes out of our Air Force to be replaced by airplanes already on order once they became available.

Ben read my comments in the press and invited me to meet with him that evening to discuss our proposition. We spent the evening drafting a resolution which was the first lend-lease resolution introduced into the Congress. Before introducing the legislation I called President Roosevelt's personal secretary and read it to her requesting that she tell the President if I did not hear back from him by noon I would introduce it. When I finished reading it, Miss LeHand said, "My, it would be great if we could get that."

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate rejected my resolution. About a week or so later Ben Cohen, Walter Lippmann, Charles Marsh, and I met and drafted another resolution more like the one finally adopted in March 1941. Thereafter I saw much of Ben and worked often with him upon legislative and policy matters during the years that Ben remained active in government.

America should always be grateful that among its citizens at a critical period in the Nation's history was a devout son like Ben Cohen employing his genius in the Nation's service.

Gentle, kind, compassionate, tenacious of purpose, highly devoted to his ideals and extraordinarily brilliant, Ben Cohen was a rare and noble man. Truly, "we shall not see his like again."

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following articles about Ben and his career in the RECORD following my remarks:

**BENJAMIN COHEN, KEY NEW DEAL THINKER**

Washington.—Cohen and Corcoran—the shy, think-it-though Jew, the outgoing, get-it-done Irishman: It was a team that commanded Washington's attention in the early New Deal and reshaped America's way of doing business.

They were called "the Gold Dust Twins" from a soap advertising slogan of the day ("Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work"). Or some called them Felix Frankfurter's two chief little hotdogs.

The shy, intellectual Benjamin V. Cohen, 88, senior partner of this unlikely pairing, died Monday of pneumonia after two weeks in a hospital. He had lived alone, a bachelor with his dog who had been looked in on by friends from his old law firm.

Thomas (The Cork) Corcoran died in 1981. The two had drifted apart ideologically—Mr. Corcoran becoming increasingly conservative—but remained friends all their lives.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in 1933, he said America had nothing to fear but fear itself, but he needed more than hopeful words to revive confidence. He needed ideas and laws.

He turned to Mr. Frankfurter, the Harvard Law School professor who had been supplying Washington with brilliant students since the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Frankfurter sent Mr. Cohen and Mr. Corcoran, and together they came up with laws to correct stock market abuses that had wiped out so many novice investors and ways to prime the pump of a dried-up economy (an idea Mr. Cohen got from economist John Maynard Keynes in Europe in the 1920s).

Mr. Corcoran's talent lay in pushing through legislation. He whisked about the Capitol's corridors, arguing, cajoling, pleading or threatening to get lawmakers to line up behind FDR's then-radical ideas. Stocky and with the shoulders of a halfback, he was energetic, ingenious, optimistic, affable. He could play Gilbert and Sullivan on the piano without glancing at the notes; he loved the outdoors and built a weekend cabin in the woods with his own hands.

Mr. Cohen, tall but slouched, was a gentle, sad-faced pessimist content to remain in the background as the meticulous draftsman, the intellectual. He got along on a few hours' sleep and read detective stories as a diversion from heavy thinking.

Both were gluttons for work. They shared a Georgetown apartment—known as "the little red house on R street"—and often worked all night, figuring out how to overcome objections their bills had provoked the previous day.

Mr. Corcoran liked to boast that he purposely made bills complicated so the average lawyer would miss some of their far-reach-

ing implications, and he made them stronger than he really wanted them to be so his original ideas would survive the watering-down process in Congress.

Together, the two planned the Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Housing Administration, the first Wage and Hour Law, the Electric Farm and Home Authority. Their masterpiece was a body of law curbing Wall Street's malpractices.

They drafted the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, helped enact it, and as special assistants to the attorney general, defended it against 81 lawsuits brought by holding companies.

Washington lawyer Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., a New Deal disciple of the two, said yesterday that it was Mr. Cohen's idea to transfer 50 old destroyers to help hard-pressed Great Britain against Germany at a time when President Roosevelt was sympathetic but immobilized by national sentiment for strict neutrality.

"Ben was the intellectual leader of the effort to prepare this country to stop Hitler," Mr. Rauh said.

"He was the driving force behind the destroyer deal. He pushed Roosevelt toward greater action. I think the world might not have survived to benefit from what he did in the domestic field if it hadn't been for his activities in the foreign field."

In a speech at a 1977 reunion of New Dealers, Mr. Cohen characteristically turned attention away from himself.

"We were the lucky ones," he said, "caught up by the wise and compassionate leadership of President Roosevelt in the mobilization of the energy experience and knowledge of this great nation to meet its pressing and long-neglected needs."

"For us, it was a time when to be alive was joy and to be young was very heavy."

[From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1983]

**BEN COHEN, A GOOD MAN**

(By Joseph P. Lash)

MENEMSHA, MASS.—Benjamin V. Cohen, who died Aug. 16, was a rare man. He and Thomas G. Corcoran were pre-eminent among that "contamination of mischievous cub lawyers," as an anti-New Deal columnist called the men at the heart of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Washington. Ben was as austere, shy and selfless as "Tommy the Cork," as Roosevelt dubbed him, was ebullient and gregarious. They made a team that single-handedly performed for the White House chores of bill-drafting, speech-writing and political strategy now done by hundreds. Tom, who turned to money-making law in 1941, died a few years ago, but Ben, who championed his friend to the very end, remained the selfless, public-spirited jurist—"the best legal brain in Washington."

"The length of a man's life does not count as much as its quality," he once wrote the sorrowing member of a bereaved family. He was himself one of the incorruptibles. At the time of his death, at 88, I had been interviewing him for a "group portrait" I was planning about the New Deal. For years he had been living alone at the Winthrop, an apartment house on Massachusetts Avenue, next to the Brookings Institution. Every day he walked his dog. A lady on his floor brought him his meals. Two fellow New Dealers, younger men, David Ginsburg and Joseph L. Rauh, looked after him, almost forcefully at the end, taking him to the hospital after doctors they consulted insisted that he go, and he refused.

When I started the New Deal book, I asked to see him. I should call when I got in,

and if he was well enough he would see me, he replied. He added that he was "monitoring" television and the press, most of whose reporting was superficial. "I am in a fighting mood," he said.

On the appointed day, this tall, gaunt man in ill-matched, slightly baggy clothes, wearing a knitted green wool cap that reminded me of Ichabod Crane, answered the doorbell. Supporting himself on a cane, he led me into his living-room study where tables, chairs, shelves and carpets were stacked with magazines, documents and books. He apologized for the disarray, but as I soon discovered he knew where everything was, down to the paragraph. His books also turned out to be his filing system, with letters, many of historic value, interleaved among the pages. His voice was high-pitched and quavery. It had been the same in the 1950's when, in the United Nations chambers, he expounded the United States position on disarmament—a position, he explained to me, that he had to extract from the Government's military and security agencies. He always had a saving sense of "the need to guard against not only a President's thinking he knows what is good for the country, but against bureaucracies who feel they know what is good for the country."

The dissolution of utility holding companies, the most hotly fought piece of New Deal legislation, was largely his handiwork. He mapped out the strategy of its defense against the utilities' legal onslaught on the bill, led by the eminent John W. Davis, once a Democratic candidate for President. "Everyone in Washington thought that the act was doomed—everyone that is except Cohen," wrote Joe Rauh. But Ben argued its constitutionality before the Supreme Court, which upheld the statute.

He sensed the danger of Hitler early, and, ever the scholar, wanted to take a year off to study foreign affairs. He never was able to take the leave of absence. But when, in 1940 after the fall of France, he heard of Winston Churchill's message to Roosevelt pleading for some World War I destroyers, the memorandum he drafted on the President's right to accomplish the transfer by executive action, together with a tightly reasoned brief along the same lines he produced with Dean Acheson, not yet back in the Government, emboldened the President to act.

He was a staunch supporter of the United Nations. He, along with others, including Eleanor Roosevelt, went to the Kennedy White House in the early years of United States involvement in the Vietnam War to urge that the matter be taken to the world organization, only to be told the United States had decided it could handle the situation better alone. "Had they gone to the United Nations I am sure they would not have gotten what they wanted. But the American people would have had time and opportunity to learn into what a tragic pit they were being asked to leap."

He never abandoned his original vow to use the law for public purposes. He was never appointed to a high bench, as he should have been, and in the last decade of his life when he was asked to cooperate in a fest-schrift in his honor said simply, "It's too late." But up to the end his intimates said of him, as Holmes did of Brandeis, "There goes a good man."

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 18, 1983]

COUNSELOR FOR THE PUBLIC INTEREST

(By Joseph L. Rauh Jr.)

Even in a life as blessed as my own with teachers like Benjamin Cardozo, Felix Frankfurter, A. Philip Randolph, Eleanor Roosevelt and Reinhold Neibuhr, the unceasing wisdom and selfless public spirit of Ben Cohen stand out as an incomparable role model. I am sure I speak for hundreds of men and women, many now departed, whose lives were deeply affected by Ben's teaching in word and deed that working in the public interest is the highest and happiest of callings.

The first time I saw Ben Cohen was in September 1935. He had already made his mark as the author of Roosevelt's laws cleansing the financial markets. Newly enrolled in the New Deal directly from law school, I was assigned to help Ben with the defense of the Holding Company Act he had drafted.

From what I had read in the press, I expected to find a sharp-featured, fast-talking, brash New York lawyer giving orders to a big staff a mile a minute. Instead, there I was looking at a reserved, kindly, sensitive and quiet man who acted as if the acquisition of a "lawyer" just out of law school were the equivalent of Blucher's reinforcement of Wellington at Waterloo.

He told me (his high-pitched voice rising to demonstrate he wasn't always quiet) that "that yellow-belly" John W. Davis was trying an end run with a collusive suit against the Holding Company Act by a bankrupt holding company, and that's the case I was to start working on right away in the next room. What a beautiful learning experience watching Ben outwit Davis at every turn! Scholars of constitutional litigation will look in vain to find a more spectacular legal performance than Ben's victory over Wall Street's best and brightest.

I never worked for Ben in any formal sense after that 1935-36 year on the Holding Company litigation, but somehow I feel I was always working for him the entire 47 years since then. For whether you went to Ben's office to seek his advice or he telephoned to volunteer it concerning some problem or case on which he knew you were working, you always had the feeling he was the guiding spirit of affirmative government—in a true sense the counselor for the public interest.

I remember one day in early 1939 when Irving Levy and I, working as lawyers in the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, faced what we then thought was a pretty monumental problem concerning the enforcement of the law Ben had largely drafted. We told him of our fright as Jews that all the first indictments about to come down under the Wage-Hour law for sweatshop violations of the then 25-cent minimum wage would be of Jewish-owned companies and this would add to the current wave of anti-Semitism.

Like a father comforting two perturbed children, Ben said quietly, "Well, that's fine; you two be the good guys and do the prosecuting and, Irv, you make sure the papers know Joe is Jewish, too."

War was never far off in the late '30s, and no one saw the coming storm more clearly than Ben. I remember his telling Justice Cardozo as early as 1937 that he wished he could take a year off and study world affairs because international disaster was at hand. When Hitler invaded Poland in September 1939, Ben went to war. He became the leader of the group of young government

executives and lawyers determined to prepare the nation for the inevitable day of our entry into the war and to keep our potential allies afloat until then.

Possibly his greatest contribution was the destroyer deal. Britain desperately needed our old destroyers, but Congress was reluctant to act. Ben built the case for executive action with meticulous care (he could be a slave-driver to volunteers combing libraries for precedents and arguments) and then sold it throughout the Roosevelt administration. Possibly nothing shows the breadth of his interests and vision better than his ability to turn from the reform of our capitalist system at home to the task of stalemating Hitler's threat to our democracy from abroad.

Ben's foresight on world affairs was not limited to World War II. In the 1950s, when most people didn't know where Vietnam was, Ben used to say there was grave danger of our getting involved in that country. As our involvement escalated, so did his advice to stay out. He would get so worked up on the subject that Dave Ginsburg once suggested we limit Vietnam discussions to 30 minutes at the various dinners we all had together.

Ben's happiest days were in government service. No task was too time-consuming or too hopeless. He and Tom Corcoran had a night male secretary who would type into the wee hours of the morning. Once in a while Ben would sneak out to the late show at the closest movie house (my wife saw him heading for the famous Hedy Lamar "nude" movie), and usually he was asleep by the time the credits were finished. The office joke was that the best way to sleep with Ben was by going to the late show with him.

His wisdom was always available to those who sought or would heed his counsel even after he left the government in the 1950s. But he had no office and wrote little on the subjects about which he knew so much and cared so deeply. Many lawyers sought his association, but he always said no.

Ben was unwilling to apply his talents to representing the interests he had fought in his government days; his head and his heart never forsook the New Deal. He was, to the end, the perfect public interest lawyer.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 17, 1983]

BENJAMIN V. COHEN

The 15 years from 1932 through 1947 transformed the American government and its place in the world. Through much danger and tribulation, those years turned out well for the country—and, you can add, for much of the world as well. That did not happen automatically through the operation of blind impersonal forces and trends, as elementary history textbooks sometimes suggest, but through the character and intellect of the people who sought to guide that extraordinary change. One of the wisest and most influential among them was Benjamin V. Cohen, who died here Monday at the age of 88.

Some of this country was not far from violent and radical upheaval in the early 1930s. The historic contribution of the New Deal lawyers was to demonstrate that the public already possessed the authority, within the long established traditions of American law and regulation, to recapture control of the public's interests. No one today but the specialists knows anything about the Public Utilities Holding Company Act. That is a sign of its success—it is taken for granted. But in the 1920s speculators had introduced great instability into the American financial

economy by developing the practice of pyramiding holding companies and even in 1933, amid the wreckage of their pyramids, they vehemently fought any attempt to control them. The act was important because it showed Americans that their government had both the will and the power to end practices that had been among the most flagrant and visible contributors to the great crash.

With the outbreak of war in Europe and the fall of France, it was clear that Britain was in desperate need of help and that the United States had the strongest possible interest in providing it. Mr. Cohen was at the center of the small group of men who drafted the Lend-Lease Act. Once again political and legal skill found a way, through the law, to meet the unprecedented requirements of a bad moment. In 1947 he was counselor of the State Department in the period when the Marshall Plan was being organized—probably the most valuable idea in American foreign policy in the past 40 years.

At that point he left the government. But he continued to live here, in an apartment on Massachusetts Avenue, and devoted himself to consulting, advising, talking and listening. He lived long enough to see the great legislation of 1933 accepted as essential by the children and grandchildren of the men who at the time had damned its authors as radicals and subversives. He also lived long enough to see the utility industry, and the securities industry, in the hands of people who consider the Holding Company Act and the Securities and Exchange Act to be basic protections of the integrity of their businesses.

It is hard to think of any American of his generation who was more gifted than Mr. Cohen. It is harder to think of any who used his gifts better, in the public service, than he did. ●

#### SUPPORT CONTADORA NATIONS

#### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 1983

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post reports on the decline of interest by this Congress on the crisis in Central America given the new attention to developments in the Middle East and the downing of the South Korean jetliner.

Mr. Speaker, we must not allow ourselves to become diverted in what was a major issue of debate here only 1 month ago. On Monday, I introduced House Joint Resolution 363.

This resolution would provide a sense of the Congress, expressing the support of the U.S. Government for the objectives of the negotiations of the Contadora nations in their pursuit of a 10-point peace plan for the region.

Last month California's senior Senator, Mr. CRANSTON and I traveled to Latin America and met with the leaders of the Contadora nations.

We stand to gain by supporting the Contadora proposals because they are the best hope that would end violence.

We must assert that the administration support the Contadora leaders' goals for the region in promoting progress on human rights, economic development, and evolution toward democracy.

## H.J. Res. 363

Expressing the support of the United States Government for the objectives of the negotiations of the Contadora nations, and for other purposes.

Whereas the United States has an important national interest in encouraging peace, stability, and democratic development in Central America;

Whereas the escalating military conflict in Central America threatens these important United States national interests;

Whereas four key Latin American democracies close to the turmoil in Latin America—Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela—initiated a regional dialogue in a January 1983 meeting on Contadora Island, Panama;

Whereas leaders of these so-called "Contadora nations" have made significant and substantial progress in subsequent discussions towards agreements on goals for a comprehensive regional peace; and

Whereas the Contadora nations have proposed a ten-point peace plan for the region involving commitments to (1) end all existing warlike situations; (2) freeze existing offensive weapons; (3) agree to control and reduce the present inventory of armaments, with adequate supervisory mechanisms; (4) prohibit the existence of foreign military installations in their territories; (5) provide previous notice of troop movements near a border; (6) provide joint border patrols or international supervision of borders as needed; (7) establish joint security commissions to prevent, and if necessary, to settle border incidents; (8) establish internal control mechanisms to prevent the supply of arms from the territory of any country in the area to another country; (9) build a climate of detente and trust in the area; and (10) coordinate systems of direct communications among the governments in order to prevent armed conflicts and to generate an atmosphere of reciprocal political trust: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—*

(1) the United States Government expresses its full support for the objectives of the Contadora negotiations and for the ten points outlined by the presidents of the Contadora nations; and

(2) the President of the United States should encourage the nations of Central America to give their full support to the Contadora peace process.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall transmit a copy of this joint resolution to the ambassadors to the United States from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

## 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, September 22, 1983, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1090, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study and recommend appropriate policies and activities to assure the continued availability of quality outdoor recreation.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider measures relating to the war powers resolution and authorizing the continued participation of U.S. Armed Forces in the multinational force in Lebanon, including Senate Joint Resolution 163 and Senate Joint Resolution 166.

SD-419

9:30 a.m.

Finance  
Economic Growth, Employment and Revenue Sharing Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the future of U.S. basic industries.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review certain provisions of the Age Discrimination and Employment Act which affect Americans working abroad.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Joint Economic  
To resume hearings on job training needs of American workers.

2203 Rayburn Building

## SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Finance  
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on numerous tax proposals, including S. 120, S. 1397, S. 1584, S. 1814, S. 1815, and S. 1826.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary  
Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review the progress of this year's refugee resettlement program.

SD-226

Joint Economic

To resume hearings on job training needs of American workers.  
2203 Rayburn Building

## SEPTEMBER 27

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment  
The Board, to hold a general business meeting.

H-227, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-253

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 141, to provide a special defense to the liability of political subdivisions of States under section 1979 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1983) relating to civil actions for the deprivation of rights.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 843, to reimburse farmers for the costs of applying conservation practices to acreage diverted under an acreage limitation program for the 1982 through 1985 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, rice, and soybeans; S. 998, to establish a conservation program for erosion-prone cropland; and S. 1053, to use surplus agricultural commodities to make supplemental payments-in-kind (PIK) to producers who divert acreage from production of agricultural commodities and devote such acreage to long-term conservation uses.

SR-328A

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1624, to reserve up to 20 percent of bulk commodity imports and exports for U.S.-flag ships, to allow a tax credit for increased shipping costs, and to establish a capital construction fund for building shipyards; S. 1616, to clarify laws regarding transportation of Government cargoes on U.S.-flag vessels; S. 206, to increase the Secretary of Transportation's role in administering cargo preference laws; and S. 188, to require all U.S. mail shipped overseas to be carried on American vessels.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works  
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 893 and S. 894, bills to provide an effective and efficient licensing and regulatory process for the siting, construction, and operation of nuclear powerplants, and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for certain programs of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation appropriating funds for fiscal year 1984 for the Departments

of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and proposed legislation appropriating funds for fiscal year 1984 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-192

## SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Consumer Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 573, proposed Fair Deposit Availability Act.

SD-538

\*Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to review Federal assistance to State and local victims of crime assistance programs.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

Legislation and the Rights of Americans Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1354 and H.R. 3103, bills to provide emergency relief for disaster-damaged roads administered under the Federal-aid highway emergency relief (ER) program; and S. 452, to establish public buildings policies for the Federal Government, to establish the Public Buildings Service in the General Services Administration, and to provide for the authorization of funds for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of public buildings and related activities of the Public Buildings Service.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to investigate alleged involvement of organized crime and mismanagement of funds in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union (HEREIU).

SD-342

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation designating funds received from the sale of excess Federal real property to reduce the national debt.

SD-138

11:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on certain activities of the General Services Administration regarding the disposal of surplus Federal real property.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To resume hearings in closed session on S. 1324, to regulate public disclosure of

Central Intelligence Agency information.

S-407, Capitol

## SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1821, proposed Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act.

SD-538

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to discuss media and the regulation of campaign finance.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1624, to reserve up to 20 percent of bulk commodity imports and exports for U.S.-flag ships, to allow a tax credit for increased shipping costs, and to establish a capital construction fund for building shipyards; S. 1616, to clarify laws regarding transportation of Government cargoes on U.S.-flag vessels; S. 206, to increase the Secretary of Transportation's role in administering cargo preference laws; and S. 188, to require all U.S. mail shipped overseas to be carried on American vessels.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1811 and H.R. 71, bills to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to engage in a special study of the potential for ground water recharge in the high plains States.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Regional and Community Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1525, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for administrative expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and for emergency and disaster relief assistance, and to revise procedures concerning State requests for relief assistance.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue hearings to investigate alleged involvement of organized crime and mismanagement of funds in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union (HEREIU).

SD-342

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume hearings on a Presidential commission report on excellence in education, and to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.

SD-430

Joint Economic

Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on certain economic issues relating to the Soviet Union.

2203 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nomination of Sherman E. Unger, of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

SD-226

## SEPTEMBER 30

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 837, to designate certain lands in the State of Washington as wilderness.

SD-366

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1262, to clarify and expedite Internal Revenue Service audits of religious organizations.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider S. 865, to provide for the operation, maintenance, and construction of water resource projects; and S. 970, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1988 for maintenance dredging and to require non-Federal interests to pay for 50 percent of the annual Federal costs to dredge deep-draft channels and harbors.

SD-406

## OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Economic Growth, Employment and Revenue Sharing Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the future of U.S. basic industries.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

Agriculture and Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to certain changes in the telecommunications industry.

SD-138

## OCTOBER 4

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 764, proposed Air Travelers Security Act.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 19 and S. 918, bills to revise current Federal pension law with respect to the rights and benefits of working and nonworking women, and the substance of S. 372, to promote interstate commerce by prohibiting discrimination in the writing and selling of insurance contracts.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Finance  
Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1691, to restructure the administration of the child support enforcement program, and a related proposal, S. 1708. SD-215

Labor and Human Resources  
Family and Human Services Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on the breakdown of the traditional family unit, focusing on the role of Government. SD-628

11:00 a.m.  
Finance  
Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1691, to restructure the administration of the child support enforcement program, and a related proposal, S. 1708. SD-215

## OCTOBER 5

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to review human resources implications in Job Corps reform. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Environment and Public Works  
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee  
Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 893 and S. 894, bills to provide an effective and efficient licensing and regulatory process for the siting, construction, and operation of nuclear powerplants, and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 for certain programs of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. SD-406

Judiciary  
Courts Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1706, to provide for the positive identification of persons holding identification documents. SD-226

Judiciary  
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize compensation for those citizens and resident aliens of the Aleutian Islands who were interned, detained, or forcibly relocated by the U.S. Government during World War II. SD-628

Joint Economic  
To hold hearings on the emerging economics of agriculture. SD-138

## OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Conservation and Supply Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1366, to implement the recommendations of the Interim Report of the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws, and to revise certain provisions of the revised Organic Act of the Virgin Is-

lands and the Organic Act of Guam; and S. 1367, to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the territories and insular possessions of the United States. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to consider S. 23, S. 532, and S. 1330, bills to develop long-term job opportunities in public works. SD-406

Joint Economic  
To resume hearings on job training needs of American workers. SD-138

## OCTOBER 7

9:30 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment statistics for September. SD-106

## OCTOBER 17

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review environmental research and development programs. SD-406

## OCTOBER 18

10:00 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1634, to repeal certain provisions of the Federal Coal Leasing Act Amendments of 1976. SD-366

Judiciary  
Security and Terrorism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the influence of communism in liberation theology. SD-226

Judiciary  
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings to provide indemnification to Government contractors against the risks of catastrophic accidents and noncatastrophic accidents for which the Government is primarily responsible. SD-562

Labor and Human Resources  
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 503, to make it unlawful to manufacture, advertise, distribute, or possess a drug which is an imitation of a controlled substance. SD-628

Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on vocational education programs administered by the Department of Education. SD-430

## OCTOBER 19

9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Security and Terrorism Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to examine the influence of communism in liberation theology. SD-226

## OCTOBER 20

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to improve and clarify the employee retirement income security program. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-406

Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review certain programs for older veterans. SD-628

## OCTOBER 21

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on ground water contamination. SD-406

Judiciary  
Courts Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1581, to grant congressional approval to the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact. SD-226

## OCTOBER 25

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review computer security in the Federal Government and the private sector.  
Room to be announced

Labor and Human Resources  
To resume oversight hearings on alleged illegal sales of union memberships or books to unqualified welders by officials of local chapters of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Helpers. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on vocational educational programs administered by the Department of Education. SD-628

## OCTOBER 26

9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To continue oversight hearings to review computer security in the Federal Government and the private sector.  
SD-628

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to review volunteer initiatives in health.  
SD-430

## OCTOBER 27

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on Federal arts policy.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 2

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To resume hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 3

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise certain provisions of the Federal Employees Compensation Act.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 9

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To resume hearings to review Federal and State efforts to impose higher standards in education.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 15

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to redefine old-age provisions contained in the Older Americans Act.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 16

9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to review the human resources impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's legislative veto decision.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 29

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review targeted scarce resource provisions of the Older Americans Act.  
SD-430

## NOVEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430

## DECEMBER 6

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review long-term care policy provisions of the Older Americans Act.  
SD-430

## CANCELLATIONS

## SEPTEMBER 22

10:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider recommendations to the Budget Committee with regard to budget reconciliation requirements imposed by House Concurrent Resolution 91, revising and replacing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1983 and setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1984 and 1985.  
SD-342

## SEPTEMBER 23

9:30 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 26, proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the President to disapprove or reduce an item of appropriations.  
SD-226