

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## A TRIBUTE TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, HELSINKI WATCH, AND AMERICAS WATCH

## HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, an article in the May 12, 1985, Parade magazine described the important work of Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch, and Americas Watch on behalf of human rights around the world. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, I have had the opportunity to work closely with both Amnesty International and Americas Watch, and I can say that both the subcommittee and the victims of oppression in Latin America and the Caribbean have benefited greatly from their efforts. I am very pleased to include the article for the information of my colleagues.

[From the Parade Magazine, May 12, 1985]

THE GREATEST EVIL IS INDIFFERENCE  
(By Michael Satchell)

In Diyarbakir Military prison in eastern Turkey, 32-year-old Pasa Uzun struggles to survive in a world of cruelty that is beyond the darkest imagination of most people. Five years of systematic torture, miserable food and brutal discipline have reduced him to something akin to a living corpse. He feet are blackened from *falaka*—the beating of the soles of the feet—and he walks with difficulty. His family and friends, permitted only rare visits, dare not complain of his condition, for they are not anxious to join him.

Pasa Uzun is guilty of nothing more than being born a Kurd, a despised and savagely persecuted ethnic minority in Turkey. He faces 16 more years in Diyarbakir. Without help or intervention, his chance of surviving is slim. He is as alone, and probably as afraid, as man can be.

Half a world away, in Cuba's Combinado del Este Prison, Ricardo Bofill, 41, once a professor of philosophy and the vice rector of the University of Havana, spends day after day alone in dark, windowless cell or lying on a cot in the prison infirmary. His health is precarious—he suffers from a serious heart ailment. He has served more than eight years in Cuban prisons for publicly complaining about the government's human rights violations. Fidel Castro, taking a cue from the Soviet Union, once had him locked up in a mental hospital.

Bofill is held incommunicado—he receives and sends no mail, is allowed no visitors. His wife, Maria Elena, and 18-year-old son, Alberto, live in Miami and depend upon released prisoners for scraps of news about his worsening condition. They worry about whether he can survive the 11 years his sentence still has to run.

Pasa Uzun and Ricardo Bofill are political prisoners, typical of uncoun- ted tens of thousands of similar human rights victims who

are rotting away, anonymous and largely forgotten, in the prisons of perhaps half the countries of the world. They are not terrorists who sought change by violence but activists whose only "crimes" were peaceful dissent, complaining of injustice, voicing opposition, demanding reform or seeking recognition for their cause—rights that are guaranteed and protected in the United States and other democratic nations.

Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are the most widely known human rights victims: A critically acclaimed HBO television special last year starring Jason Robards and Glenda Jackson brought their poignant story into the homes of millions of Americans. Last January, during his tour of South Africa, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's visit with Winnie Mandela helped focus media attention on the 21-year imprisonment of her husband, Nelson Mandela, Africa's best-known political prisoner.

The vast majority of human rights victims, unfortunately, enjoy no such attention—or the protection that such publicity can bring. They are ordinary people like Pasa Uzun and Ricardo Bofill, far removed from America's consciousness and little known even in their own countries. Their greatest hope lies with human rights groups who work to expose abuses, end torture and executions, speed trials, improve conditions for prisoners and, hopefully, to engineer their freedom. It is a dauntingly difficult task. It is also one in which anyone can play a vital role.

There are three principal groups in the United States dedicated to ending human rights abuses: Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch and Americas Watch. Augmenting their efforts are professional groups—doctors, lawyers, educators—and emigré organizations that focus on abuses within a specific country or region.

"Every American should be concerned about human rights, because every American has a vested interest in the issue," says Robert L. Bernstein, president of Random House publishers. Long an activist for human rights, he is also the chairman of Helsinki Watch.

"It's a powerful tool to get people of other nations to believe in our way of life," adds Bernstein. "Violating basic human rights often promotes communism. It creates unrest and instability in a country, and this can lead to conflict. Conflict in turn may involve the United States. It may be your tax dollar that have to pay for American aid. It may be your son who is drafted to fight this war. Human rights is a far more important issue than many people realize."

The author, scholar and humanist Ellie Wiesel says. "The greatest evil today is indifference. To know and not to act is a way of consenting to these injustices. The planet has become a very small place. what happens in other countries affects us."

Wiesel, who survived the Nazis' Buchenwald and Auschwitz concentration camps, shares a particular empathy with today's forgotten human rights victims.

"I felt during the war that what was being done was a secret," he says. "Later, I found out that it wasn't. Absolutely the greatest despair we Jews felt was when we realized

that people knew what was being done but didn't care, didn't act to try to help. When we needed help, nobody came. This must not happen today."

Amnesty International, headquartered in London, is the largest, best known and most influential of the groups, with 150,000 members in the United States and 500,000 worldwide. Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977, Amnesty enjoys a reputation for scrupulous research and strict impartiality as it catalogs abuses and uses its membership to pressure offending governments.

The organization is structured to allow anyone to channel his or her energy and concerns directly toward helping victims. The membership is broken down into small "adoption" groups scattered throughout some 50 nations, with the groups formed around a church, a club, a neighborhood, a factory or an office.

Each group is assigned two so-called "prisoners of conscience"—victims from other countries who have been imprisoned for nonviolent activities. Group members send material aid to the victims and their families—money, food, clothing, medicine—and also launch a mail campaign. Letters of encouragement are sent to the victims; polite, carefully worded appeals for freedom are sent to anyone of influence—prison officials, a minister of security, an ambassador or the country's political leader.

Often there is no way of knowing if the prisoner receives the letters or if the appeals contribute to his welfare. Many times, though, this polite pressure through the simple tactic of writing letters can have a powerful effect.

A Dominican Republic trade union leader named Julio de Peña Valdez, for example, was seized in a police raid and held naked in an underground cell. Amnesty launched an extensive letter campaign that prodded Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer to release him.

"When the first 200 letters came, the guards gave me back my clothes," the grateful prisoner later wrote. "Then the next 200 came, and the prison director came to see me. When the next pile of letters arrived, the director got in touch with his superior. The letters kept coming and coming, 3,000 of them. The president was informed. The letters still kept arriving, and the president called the prison and told them to let me go."

"After I was released, the president called me to his office. He said: 'How is it that a trade union leader like you has so many friends from all over the world?' He showed me an enormous box full of letters he had received and, when we parted, he gave them to me."

Karel Kyncl, an imprisoned Czechoslovak journalist, said after his release: "A political prisoner comes to know about Amnesty's work on his behalf usually only indirectly, from the sarcastic remarks of his jailers or from pieces of information communicated to him by members of his family in their strictly censored letters. But it is enough to give him a wonderful feeling that he is not completely forgotten after all, that somebody cares."

Amnesty also has become synonymous with the effort to expose nations that prac-

tice torture—an issue steeped in both horror and hypocrisy. The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which all U.N. members subscribe, prohibits torture, and few nations are willing to admit that it happens within their borders. Yet a 1984 Amnesty report titled "Torture in the Eighties" carried meticulously detailed accounts of inhumane treatment of prisoners in 66 countries, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe.

By publicizing the abuses, Amnesty hopes that the leaders of repressive regimes will be shamed or pressured into curbing torture in the glare of world public opinion and, perhaps, the censure of other nations.

"Even the cruelest tyrants have an element of pride—they want to go down in history looking good," observes Richard Reoch, Amnesty's chief of press relations.

Amnesty's focus on torture victims includes a sort of emergency response team called the Urgent Action Network, which also relies on fast, direct input from members. It works like this: Word is received in London headquarters that a person has been arrested, taken to a detention center and is likely to be tortured. The information is quickly evaluated and flashed to Urgent Action Networks in various countries.

In the United States, Scott Harrison, a former Marine Corps Vietnam veteran, and his wife, Ellen, run the nationwide operation from their home near Nederland, Colo. By telephone, Telex and computer, they contact a network of volunteers. Within days, hundreds—perhaps thousands—of telegrams and letters are on their way to the country in question, appealing for the threatened prisoner.

Americas Watch and Helsinki Watch cooperate closely with Amnesty and share the same broad goals, but they operate differently. Instead of a mass-membership, grassroots organization, the Watch committees are made up of small groups of experts and professionals within various fields.

Helsinki Watch monitors human rights chiefly in the USSR, eastern Europe and Turkey, while Americas Watch concentrates on Central and South America and the Caribbean. The two committees, which can exert strong pressure, serve as watchdogs of official U.S. actions on human rights and are regularly called to testify before Congress.

Selective morality is one of their recurring complaints about U.S. foreign policy. Critics say that our government historically has denounced our Communist or leftist adversaries for human rights abuses while downplaying or ignoring the atrocities committed by our allies.

Aryeh Neier, vice chairman of both Watch committees, asserts: "One-third of the world's countries use torture on a regular basis. If the U.S. government genuinely put its muscle to work, it could influence many of these nations, and we would clearly be more effective. Most of the time, the State Department won't put its muscle behind human rights—it's just not willing to sacrifice its interests. It just looks the other way—and the awful suffering continues."

A perfect example of this dilemma is Turkey—and the case of Pasa Uzun, who is one of the thousands of political prisoners incarcerated and tortured under a martial-law crackdown that began in 1978 and was followed by a military coup in September 1980.

Turkey's importance to the United States is unquestioned. It anchors the southern flank of the NATO defensive line, provides

an important intelligence listening post into the Soviet Union (with whom it shares a border) and operates bases for vast amounts of military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

After Israel and Egypt, Turkey is the third-largest recipient of American military and economic aid—\$878 million approved by Congress in this fiscal year. The United States obviously can wield considerable influence over Turkey, yet this ally's human rights record is one of the worst.

Jeri Laber, executive director of Helsinki Watch, has traveled extensively throughout Turkey investigating abuses. She reports mass arrests, deplorable prison conditions and widespread torture of men, women—even children—that is, she says, "barbaric, primitive and horrendous."

"Diyarbakir Military Prison is possibly the most horrifying hellhole in the world," Laber recently testified before a Congressional hearing. "It is a dungeon of horrors where prisoners are tortured bestially. Seven prisoners reportedly died in Diyarbakir in January 1984. A lawyer held in the prison, one of the few people who have emerged to report his experiences, personally witnessed the murders of 10 of his fellow prisoners, two of whom were burned alive."

Diyarbakir was built to hold 300 inmates. Pasa Uzun is one of 5,000 who are jammed into the nondescript, modern concrete structure lodged in the headquarters complex of Turkey's Seventh Army. Diyarbakir is the center of the Kurdistan region, where the Kurdish people have been under constant attack by the ruling Turks for decades.

A former student training to be a teacher, Pasa Uzun was a founding member of a Kurdish cultural and youth association. He was arrested in 1979 during a wave of violent oppression against Kurds, trade unionists, peace activists and others.

After a series of court hearings over a four-year period, he was found guilty by military judges of "separatist activities" and sentenced to 16 years. An Amnesty International investigation of his case states: "Pasa Uzun is reported to have been extensively tortured after he had delivered a 16-page defense statement during the opening hearing of his trial in November 1980. He is reported to have been unable to walk when brought to a trial hearing on March 19, 1981, and to have been barely audible when he tried to tell the court how he and other prisoners had been tortured."

And what of Pasa Uzun today?

"He's alive," reports an official at Amnesty's London headquarters. "We are uncertain as to his present state of health. Our last reports were that it was very poor. He needs help."

Information on Ricardo Bofill in Havana's Combinado del Este Prison is similarly sketchy. Like Pasa Uzun—and some 5,000 other nonviolent political prisoners around the world—he has been adopted as an Amnesty "prisoner of conscience," but it's doubtful that he realizes that strangers overseas are aware of his plight and are writing appeals for his freedom.

Bofill first ran afoul of Cuban authorities in 1967, when he was imprisoned for five years for protesting human rights violations. After his release, he was prevented from returning to his academic career and was allowed to work only as a floor-sweeper in a can factory. His political activities continued, and he was locked up again in 1980 for sending human rights complaints and documents to the United Nations. (Castro has little patience with political dissent. A

45-year-old auto mechanic named Jesus Barrios is serving four years in Combinado del Este for publicly uttering, "Viva Reagan.")

After Bofill's release in 1982, he was subjected to constant official harassment. On April 29, 1983, fearful after telephone threats and other pressure, the small, slightly built Bofill sought refuge in the French Embassy. Cuban guards surrounded the compound, and high-level negotiations began. The French ambassador was given assurances by Cuba's vice president that Bofill would be allowed to leave the country, but the promise was broken. His attempts to emigrate and join his wife and son in Miami were rebuffed, and in September of that year—after he gave a brief interview to two French journalists—Bofill was arrested. After being locked up in a psychiatric hospital, he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for "deviationism."

"My mother and I are very worried about him," says Alberto Bofill, his son. "We have been told that he has received mental and physical torture. He has had a heart attack and gets no medicine. We were very disappointed when Castro did not release him last year with other political prisoners when Jesse Jackson went to Havana. We feel helpless because there's nothing we can do at this time."

Like Pasa Uzun, Ricardo Bofill is no longer an anonymous political prisoner. Whether he returns to the ranks of the forgotten and uncounted thousands of human rights victims remains to be seen.

#### IN SOVIET ASYLUM

For 11 years, Anna Chertkova, a former postal worker, has been imprisoned in the Ninth Section of the Special Psychiatric Hospital in Tashkent, USSR. She is neither ill nor crazy. The Soviet Union uses mental hospitals to punish dissidents and political prisoners. Anna Chertkova is a member of an officially unauthorized branch of the Baptist Church and a religious activist who refuses to renounce her belief.

Now in her late 50s, she has been the subject of official persecution for most of her life for her persistent religious proselytizing. For years, authorities denied her living accommodations in her hometown of Alma-Ata, and she was forced to survive for two winters in a lean-to hut she built from wooden scraps. In February 1974, she was tried on criminal charges of "spreading rumors and fabrications" and "disseminating anti-Soviet slander."

The Special Psychiatric Hospital in Tashkent was designed to hold dangerous mental patients and felons. It is surrounded by high walls and an electric fence and guarded by security men with automatic weapons. A source within the hospital got word to Amnesty International that Anna is subjected to repeated injections of powerful drugs because "she openly confesses her belief in God and refuses to accept communism."

#### FACING DEATH SENTENCE IN PAKISTAN

Convincing evidence of a political frame-up is of little comfort to the Massachusetts relatives of Mohammed Ejaz Bhatti a 24-year-old Pakistani currently held in the Kot Lakhpat jail in Lahore. After voluntarily appearing at a police station for questioning on Dec. 26, 1981, he was arrested, taken to the Moghalpura police station, hung upside down for several days and severely beaten.

An official report maintains that the police arrested Bhatti three days later (when he was in custody), after he fled from

his parent's home with a grenade in his pocket. He was sentenced to 14 years of hard labor, later charged with terrorism and now faces a death sentence.

A student, Bhatti is a member of the Pakistan People's Party, which opposes the country's ruler, President Mohammed Zia. He appears to be the victim of a widespread police roundup of dissidents. His sister, Kausar, who works for Blue Cross in Boston, was allowed to visit her brother recently. Torture sessions involving beating and burning have left him in pitiful condition, she reports, and he is forced to wear leg irons continually.

"He survives on a punishment diet of moldy bread, boiled radishes and turnips, and tea," she reports. "He is allowed no protein. He is like a skeleton, and his teeth are dropping out. He has open wounds which will not heal. These people are so cruel."

#### DISAPPEARED AFTER ARREST IN HAITI

The case file on William Josma of Haiti is marked "Disappeared," for there has never been any official acknowledgement by the authorities of his arrest and detention. An engineer, owner of a construction business and a former math teacher, Josma, 36, was arrested in Port-au-Prince on April 4, 1981, by the infamous Tonton Macoutes, the security forces of Haitian President Jean Claude Duvalier. He was taken first to the Caserne Dessalines military barracks, where political prisoners are held incommunicado and in solitary confinement. Torture is often employed during interrogation.

The reason for his arrest isn't clear, but in 1979 Josma has stood as an opponent of Duvalier in the legislative elections. Government pressure forced him to withdraw as a candidate.

After three weeks of interrogation, he was transferred to the National Penitentiary. In January 1982—following an abortive invasion attempt by U.S.-based Haitian exiles—Josma was reported by fellow prisoners to have been taken away in handcuffs from his section of the jail. He has not been heard of since. The inmates report that Josma was accused of knowing about the invasion beforehand. An Amnesty International support group based in New York has written to about 40 Haitian officials, and Duvalier also has been petitioned, all without response. There is hope that Josma is still alive. ●

#### TELEVISION SUBTITLE EQUIPMENT FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation to provide a tax credit to ease the cost of purchasing television subtitle equipment for the use by the hearing impaired.

I am honored to be joined today in introducing this measure by a broadly based, bipartisan coalition including Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. BARNES, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BATES, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr.

FAUNTROY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. MIKULSKI.

Companion legislation is being introduced in the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Vermont, Mr. LEAHY.

Television has become the eyes and ears of the world. It is one of the best ways we keep in touch and stay informed. But, for 16 to 18 million Americans who are deaf or hearing impaired, television has been a mute world. It has been a world with eyes, but no voice.

Imagine not being able to hear the local or national news. Imagine sitting down with your family to watch a movie. Everyone else is laughing or crying. Eager to be included, you ask what has happened, but your family, caught in the movie, motions you to wait.

In our society, television is more than a source of entertainment or news—it is the vital communication link between our people, the source of lifesaving information on natural disasters, the center of our civil defense alert system.

For the deaf and hearing impaired, the mute world of television has isolated them from current events and from shared experiences with neighbors and family. It has isolated them from the everyday culture that shapes our daily lives.

The world of television is slowly being opened to the deaf and hearing impaired through a system called closed captioning. Closed captions, invisible unless triggered by a special decoding device, enable viewers to read on the TV screen what they cannot hear. The special decoding device is commonly referred to as a line 21 decoder.

Today, closed captioning has emerged as the universal system adopted by all three networks and PBS. However, after nearly half a decade of use, there are still only about 100,000 decoders in use.

For too long, the cost of decoders—approximately \$250 each—has deterred the expansion of that market. Families with hearing impaired members, struggling to meet special medical and education costs, as well as the expenses that face all Americans, have been unable to purchase decoders.

The hearing impaired start at a financial disadvantage. The median income of families headed by the hearing impaired is 84 percent of the general level. The figure is even worse for those families headed by a woman. Their income is just 74 percent of the general level.

Working with representatives from the National Association for the Deaf, the National Captioning Institute, Gallaudet College, and each of the national television networks we have de-

veloped a proposal that would go far toward expanding the decoder market, and at a minimal cost.

The proposal would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax credit for expenses incurred by an individual taxpayer for purchase of television subtitle equipment. Only purchases of the equipment for use by a hearing-impaired individual will qualify for the credit.

The tax credit would apply to all captioning systems, including line 21 and the special CBS system, Extravision, when it comes on line. It would apply whether or not the decoders are purchased separately or are already integrated into a television set.

The tax credit under the bill is not refundable. The credit is for 50 percent of the cost of the subtitle equipment, up to a maximum of \$250. The bill is estimated to cost less than \$6 million per year.

Last year, some 15,000 decoders were purchased. This bill is projected to immediately increase sales to 25,000 per year. That is not only a jump of 66 percent, it represents an increase of 25 percent in the total number of decoders in use. By 1989, nearly 40,000 decoders a year will be purchased.

Since use of the line 21 system began in 1979, the hearing impaired across America have worked hard to ensure its full implementation. Last year, following a landmark decision by CBS, all three networks and PBS have adopted line 21 closed captioning, creating a common and universal system.

That was a major breakthrough, yet no network, no matter how well intentioned, can maintain any programming absent a market. That is a hard fact to face, but it has a flip side as well. Given a strong market, no network will overlook the needs of the hearing impaired.

Now, as in the past, our Nation faces a basic choice. We can be one people, united by equal opportunity, sharing a common vision of hope, or we can let ourselves be divided into separate communities.

Wishing alone will not make us one people. We become one people because we pledge ourselves and our resources to the dream of equal opportunity; because we work to eliminate the barriers of access and communication that threaten to divide us.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to the text of the bill, which follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax credit for expenses incurred by an individual taxpayer for the purchase of television subtitle equipment to be used by a hearing-impaired individual

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

## SECTION 1. CREDIT FOR TELEVISION SUBTITLE EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to nonrefundable personal credits) is amended by inserting before section 26 the following new section:

## "SEC. 25A. TELEVISION SUBTITLE EQUIPMENT FOR USE BY HEARING-IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) CREDIT ALLOWED.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to 50 percent of the television subtitle equipment expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

"(b) MAXIMUM DOLLAR AMOUNT LIMITATION.—The amount of the credit allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed \$250 (\$125 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return).

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) TELEVISION SUBTITLE EQUIPMENT EXPENSES.—The term 'television subtitle equipment expenses' means any amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer for the purchase and installation of any television subtitle equipment for use by any hearing-impaired individual who is an individual described in any paragraph of section 152(a) with respect to the taxpayer.

"(2) TELEVISION SUBTITLE EQUIPMENT.—The term 'television subtitle equipment' means equipment—

"(A) which is used in connection with a television,

"(B) which permits subtitles (which, but for such equipment, would not appear on the television screen) to appear on the television screen, and

"(C) the original use of which commences with the hearing-impaired individual referred to in paragraph (1).

"(3) HEARING-IMPAIRED INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'hearing-impaired individual' means an individual whose audible, aural perception is not functional at 70 decibels or lower in the better ear without a hearing aid."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 25 the following new item:

"Sec. 25A. Television subtitle equipment for use by hearing-impaired individuals."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to expenses paid or incurred after the date of the enactment of this Act in taxable years ending after such date.●

## CLEANUP OF SUPERFUND SITES

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, popularly known as "Superfund." The purposes of my proposed legislation are to: First, provide coordination of Federal research on the health and environmental hazards

from hazardous waste sites, second, establish a research program for the development of technologies for the permanent cleanup of hazardous wastes, and third, provide a procedure for public participation in the decision-making process.

For most people in this country, the words "Times Beach" and "Love Canal" may conjure up only dim memories of headlines about contaminated sites, and the effect of that contamination on the lives of people who lived near those sites.

Yet, for the people whose lives have been affected, those words continue to have meaning. The uncertainty continues about the health effects of living near the chemicals that contaminate these and other Superfund sites. It is equally frustrating for the residents to know that no permanent cleanup has occurred. This has caused many people who live near these sites to feel frustrated at, and angered by, their Government.

The legislation that I am introducing will address several key problems. First, the bill establishes a Federal task force to examine the current body of information on the health effects of hazardous pollutions from Superfund sites. Following its study, the task force will make recommendations on the need for additional research, and the need for coordination of the research within the Federal community. This will establish a sound basis for a coordinated, nonduplicative, research effort.

The second section of the bill will establish, for the first time, a research program in Superfund. The importance of this provision cannot be overemphasized. Currently, there are no permitted permanent cleanup technologies in use. As a result, many cleanup efforts of Superfund sites, now underway, undoubtedly will have to be repeated in the future.

A recent Office of Technology Assessment study, "Superfund Strategy," estimated that the number of Superfund sites which may require cleanup could reach 10,000. The cost of cleaning up all the current and future sites could reach \$100 billion, OTA estimates. Thus, it is imperative that we find ways of reducing the future costs of the remedial action, while at the same time, protecting the health and environment of the American people. One way of accomplishing this is to develop permanent cleanup technologies. The research program established by this legislation is the best mechanism for producing these new technologies. A vigorous research program to develop new permanent technologies is absolutely necessary.

The third section will provide a mechanism for public participation before remedial action is taken. This part assures that there will be an opportunity for public comment, espe-

cially by those citizens most directly affected by the hazardous waste sites, into the decisionmaking process about cleanup.

Finally, the bill authorizes \$25 million annually to establish a Superfund research program, which will be administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. The amount of funding requested is based on analysis developed by OTA in their recent report. The authorized funds are taken from the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund.

The legislation that I am introducing, is a necessary step in the development of long-term, cost-effective technologies that will provide permanent solutions to one of America's most pressing problems.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this forward-looking bill.

I support the bill in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 2865

A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to provide for coordination of research information regarding the health and environmental effects of hazardous substances; to establish a program for research, development, and demonstration of permanent remedial action technologies; and to assure adequate public participation in the selection of remedial action

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

## SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the number of hazardous substances facilities which will require a response pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act is expected to increase substantially in the near future;

(2) the responses currently utilized have not provided permanent remedies and, therefore, these responses often must be repeated;

(3) utilization of remedial actions providing permanent remedies, would substantially improve the cost-effectiveness of any response actions taken;

(4) without adequate funding for research, development, and demonstration innovative remedial actions which provide permanent remedies cannot be developed or tested under field conditions in a timely manner;

(5) the body of information concerning the potential health and environmental effects caused by the release of hazardous substances into the environment is inadequate; and

(6) there is a need for coordination of research by Federal agencies regarding the potential health and environmental effects of the release of hazardous substances into the environment; and

(7) there is not an adequate opportunity for public participation, especially for those most directly affected, before the appropriate remedial action is determined at facilities subject to remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to coordinate Federal research into the health and environmental effects caused by the release of hazardous substances from facilities;

(2) to advance the research into innovative and permanent remedy technologies for hazardous substances; and

(3) to provide a mechanism for public participation in decisionmaking before options for remedial action are chosen for response to releases of hazardous substances.

#### SEC. 2. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TASK FORCE.

Title III of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

##### "SEC. 310. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TASK FORCE.

(a) **TASK FORCE.**—The President shall establish a Task Force to coordinate research by Federal agencies on the risks associated with exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants which have been released (or which may be released) into the environment and which may require a response under title I of this Act. The Task Force shall—

"(1) examine, summarize, and interpret available toxicological information on hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants in order to ascertain their effect on human health and the environment;

"(2) determine the nature, scope, and necessity for toxicological testing of such substances, pollutants, and contaminants where information is insufficient or not available; and

"(3) develop recommendations on the need for and coordination of additional research within the Federal agencies.

Within one year after establishment of the Task Force, the Task Force shall submit a report to the President and the Congress setting forth the views of the Task Force regarding the areas where additional research is needed to determine the effects of hazardous substances on health and the environment. The Task Force shall cease to exist upon submission of such report. To the extent that any recommendations of the Task Force can be implemented by any department or agency of the United States without additional legislation, such department or agencies shall implement such recommendations, as may be directed by the President.

"(b) **MEMBERS OF TASK FORCE.**—The Task Force shall be composed of not more than 25 individuals, including the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Interior, or delegates of the foregoing officials, representative of State agencies, universities, industries having expertise regarding hazardous substances, public interest organizations, and private citizens affected by releases of hazardous substances. The Administrator shall serve as chairman of the Task Force.

##### "(c) **BASIC PAY.**—

"(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task Force shall each be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule for each day (including travel time) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Task Force. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Task Force members of the Task Force shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons em-

ployed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code.

"(2) Members of the Task Force who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Task Force.

##### "(d) **DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION.**—

"(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The Chairman of the Task Force may appoint a Director, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code. The Director shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule.

"(2) **STAFF.**—Without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Director may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as the Director considers appropriate.

"(3) **APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.**—The Director and staff of the Task Force may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no individual so appointed may receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule.

"(e) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Task Force may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule.

"(f) **STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Upon request of the Task Force, the head of any Federal agency is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such agency to the Task Force to assist the Task Force in carrying out its duties under this section.

"(g) **TERMS.**—The definitions applicable to title I under section 101 of this Act shall also apply for purposes of this section."

#### SEC. 3. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION OF CLEAN UP TECHNOLOGIES.

Title III of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 is amended by adding the following new section after section 310:

##### "SEC. 311. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION OF RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES.

"(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall establish a program to develop and demonstrate innovative technologies which can be used for carrying out remedial action under title I of this Act and which will provide for the permanent protection of public health, welfare, and the environment from releases of hazardous substances into the environment. The demonstrations of innovative technologies shall be carried out at facilities on the National Priorities List which are deemed by the Administrator to be appropriate for such purposes.

"(b) **CONTRACTS AND GRANTS.**—The Administrator may enter into contracts and may make grants to State and local agencies, public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations, and to businesses and individuals for research, development, and demonstration of technologies referred to in subsection (a). Contracts may be en-

tered into under this section without regard to section 3324 of title 31 of the United States Code.

"(c) **PERMANENT PROTECTION.**—As used in this section the term 'permanent protection of public health, welfare, and the environment' includes (but shall not be limited to) any technique, method, or process which destroys, neutralizes, or otherwise changes the physical, chemical, or biological composition of any hazardous substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance within the meaning of section 101(14) of this Act."

#### SEC. 4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

Section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(j) **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.**—Before final adoption of remedial action to be undertaken by the United States or a State and before settling or disposing of a claim arising under this Act, notice of such proposed action and an opportunity for a public meeting in the affected area, as well as a reasonable opportunity to comment, shall be afforded to the public. Such notice shall be accompanied by a discussion and analysis sufficient to provide a reasonable explanation of the proposal and alternative proposals considered. Upon final adoption of remedial action or upon entry of a settlement decree providing for remedial action, the Administrator shall publish a response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and items of new data submitted during the comment period which were not incorporated into the remedial action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect other opportunities for public comment regarding remedial action or settlement of claims."

#### SEC. 5. FUNDING FOR TASK FORCE AND NEW TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

"(a) **AUTHORITY TO USE SUPERFUND MONIES.**—Title III of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 is amended by adding the following new section after section 311:

##### "SEC. 312. FUNDING FOR TASK FORCE AND NEW TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

"There is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1986 and for each fiscal year thereafter, from sums appropriated or transferred to the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund established under section 221, not more than \$25,000,000 to be used for purposes of carrying out section 310 (relating to the Hazardous Substance Task Force) and section 311 (relating to response technologies). No amount is authorized to be appropriated under this section before the fiscal year 1986."

##### "(b) **AMENDMENT OF FUNDING PROVISIONS.**—

(1) **SECTION 221.**—(A) Section 221(c)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 is amended by—

(i) striking out "as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act,";

(ii) striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (C);

(iii) striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and substituting ", and"; and

(iv) adding the following at the end thereof:

"(E) the cost of carrying out section 310 (relating to the Hazardous Substance Task Force) and section 311 (relating to research, development, and demonstration of permanent remedial action technologies)."

(B) Section 221(c)(2) of such Act is amended by inserting after "shall be reserved" the following: "for the purposes specified in sections 310, 311, and".

(2) SECTION 111.—(A) Section 111(a) of such Act is amended by—

(i) striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (3);

(ii) striking out the period at the end of paragraph (4) and substituting ", and"; and

(iii) adding the following at the end thereof:

"(5) the cost of carrying out section 310 (relating to the Hazardous Substance Task Force) and section 311 (relating to research, development, and demonstration of permanent remedial action technologies)."

(B) Section 111(e)(2) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(2) For reservation of certain amounts appropriated to the Fund established under title II for specific purposes, see section 221(c)(2)."●

#### FAIR MEDICARE APPEALS ACT OF 1985

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation, the Fair Medicare Appeals Act of 1985, which will restore justice to the Medicare appeals process and will protect the legitimate rights of our senior citizens.

Times have changed, but unfortunately not all of the Medicare system has kept up with the change. Problems with our Medicare appeals process, both part A which pays for hospital services and part B which covers all outpatient services, require alteration so that they are brought on line with our present health care system.

Under part A, the administration has seen fit to take away the right of our senior citizens to be represented in an appeals proceeding by their doctor or hospital. For more than 18 years, senior citizens and providers have had the option to work together in filing an appeal.

Recently, without hearings or public notice, this choice was taken away. The Congress never instructed the Health Care Financing Administration to save dollars by taking away the rights of senior citizens. That is why this bill restores them.

My legislation will also bring the Medicare part B appeals process in line with the times. Currently, Medicare part B appeals are heard by hearing officers often employed by insurance carriers. It was a system designed to adjudicate small claims.

But part B is no longer only small claims. Under the new prospective payment system, more and more care is taking place outside the hospital and part B claims are getting bigger. The system for appealing coverage of those claims should be changed to reflect that fact.

That is what this legislation will do. The legislation will provide for hearings by the administrative law judge for any part B claim greater than \$500. For disputes of more than \$1,000, judicial review will be available if the beneficiary is not satisfied with the results of the administrative law judge review.

If we don't bring the part B appeals system up-to-date, the Federal Government may end up paying more in the long run. Without a rational and equitable appeals system, beneficiaries and providers are going to be denied payments they are entitled to receive. In turn, seniors won't get care they need because they can't pay for it, and some providers will not be able to pick up the bill. Seniors who can't get care are likely to get sicker and sicker and may eventually need the most expensive care of all: institutional care.

The fact is that the Medicare system makes mistakes. We need to make these changes in the Medicare appeals process so that when mistakes are made in the denial of Medicare coverage, beneficiaries have a fair opportunity to appeal the decision.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, because with these changes—which are just plain common sense—we will be moving a long way toward making the Medicare Program more efficient and more fair. I think that's a combination that ought to be law.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 2864

A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to administrative and judicial review of determinations under that title

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "The Fair Medicare Appeals Act of 1985."

SEC. 2. CHANGING MEDICARE APPEAL RIGHTS.

(a) PERMITTING PROVIDER REPRESENTATION OF BENEFICIARIES.—Section 1869(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ff(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Section 206(a), 1102, and 1871 shall not be construed as authorizing the Secretary to prohibit an individual from being represented under this subsection by a person that furnishes or supplies the individual, directly or indirectly, with services or items solely on the basis that the person furnishes or supplies the individual with such a service or item."

(b) REVIEW OF PART B DETERMINATIONS.—(1) Section 1869 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ff) is further amended—

(A) by inserting "or part B" in subsection (a) after "amount of benefits under part A";

(B) by inserting "or part B" in subsection (b)(1)(C) after "part A", and

(C) by amending paragraph (2) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(C), in the case of a claim arising—

"(A) under part A, a hearing shall not be available to an individual under paragraph (1)(C) if the amount in controversy is less than \$100 and judicial review shall not be

available to the individual under that paragraph if the amount in controversy is less than \$1,000; or

"(B) under part B, a hearing shall not be available to an individual under paragraph (1)(C) if the amount in controversy is less than \$500 and judicial review shall not be available to the individual under that paragraph if the aggregate amount in controversy is less than \$1,000.

In determining the amount in controversy, the Secretary, under regulations, shall allow two or more claims to be aggregated if the claims involve the delivery of similar or related services to the same individual or involve common issues of law and fact arising from services furnished to two or more individuals."

(2) Section 1842(b)(3)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u(b)(3)(C)) is amended by striking out "\$100 or more" and inserting in lieu thereof "at least \$100, but not more than \$500."

(3) Section 1879(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395pp(d)) is amended by striking out "section 1869(b)" and all that follows through "part B)" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 1869(b) and 1842(b)(3)(C) (as may be applicable)".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—(1) The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to claims submitted on or after October 1, 1985.●

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1555

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, this week the House is scheduled to consider H.R. 1555, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act, which authorizes foreign assistance for fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987, including \$275 million in aid for each year to the Philippines. I plan to offer an amendment requiring that one-fourth of the developmental and food assistance authorized for the Philippines be provided through non-government sources.

As my colleagues are well aware, the Philippines is suffering a severe economic crisis with record inflation and staggering unemployment. The poor economic health of the Philippines has been exacerbated by the unwillingness of the Marcos government to enact the necessary economic reforms to restore efficiency and competitiveness to an economy dominated by monopolies owned by close associates of the Presidential family.

In addition, aid that the Philippine Government has received from the United States and the World Bank has been mismanaged and squandered on unfeasible and unnecessary projects; \$18 million of U.S. economic aid earmarked for school construction was locked into a 6-year certificate of deposit. Current Government projects

include the construction of a 100-foot high bust of Mr. Marcos. And one of the projects of Mrs. Marcos' Ministry of Human Settlements, the Government agency that receives the lion's share of development aid, is the extension of Manila to the Pacific Ocean so that it will "touch two seas." This project involves extending the city across miles of undeveloped land and hard-to-traverse hills. These are the development projects of a government whose people are the second poorest fed in Asia.

Economic troubles and Government mismanagement are compounded by political turmoil and the Government's blind eye toward military abuses and human rights violations. Amnesty International has documented numerous incidents of illegal arrest and detention, torture and extrajudicial executions. The number of political detainees is often as high as 900 at one time. Detention without the right of habeas corpus is sanctioned by law.

My amendment has three aims. First, by requiring that at least one-fourth of developmental and food assistance be channeled through private and voluntary organizations, including the Catholic Church and private cooperatives, the amendment ensures that this portion of our assistance actually gets to the people who need it. Second, my amendment sends a message to the Filipino people that our aid is not for Marcos or any other particular government but for the Philippine nation. Finally, it sends a message to President Marcos that the United States will not support a regime that violates the political, economic, and human rights of its people.

My amendment does not represent a major shift in our development policy in the Philippines. The Agency for International Development has been moving slowly toward more private distribution of U.S. assistance. My amendment merely formalizes and accelerates this process. Moreover, it deliberately requires only one-fourth of the aid to be distributed privately because this is the most that the PVO's can currently handle. The amendment provides an emergency waiver so that in the event that even this amount proves to be too great for the private groups to handle, needed aid will not go to waste.

In addition, my amendment does not in any way interfere with the aid provided to the Philippines in conjunction with the agreement allowing two U.S. military bases in that country. The distribution requirement imposed by the amendment only affects aid unrelated to the bases agreement.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort to make sure our assistance gets to where its needed and to send a message that the United States wants an economically sound, democratic and independent Philippines.

I insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD.

#### AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1555

Page 143, strike out lines 15 through 22 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(3) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, PVO'S, AND COOPERATIVES.—The reports pursuant to this subsection shall include an analysis of the effectiveness of the private distribution of United States food and development assistance to the Philippines and of efforts to increase the use of private distribution pursuant to subsection (d).

Page 144, after line 2, insert the following:  
(d) DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC LAW 480 ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, PVO'S AND COOPERATIVES.—

(1) MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987—

(A) not less than one-fourth of the assistance provided for the Philippines under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and

(B) not less than one-fourth of the total amount of assistance provided for the Philippines under title I (including title III) and title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,

shall be provided through the Catholic Church, private and voluntary organizations, and cooperatives.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF LESSER AMOUNTS.—The amount of assistance distributed through the Catholic Church, private and voluntary organizations, and cooperatives for fiscal 1986 or for fiscal year 1987 may be an amount which is less than the amount specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) if the Administrator of the Agency for International Development reports to the Congress, during the first 60 days of that fiscal year, that such lesser amount is the maximum amount which those entities can distribute effectively in that fiscal year.●

#### WHEELS OF THE FUTURE: THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT IS ALIVE AND WELL AT GM

#### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, Newsweek magazine recently described how the entrepreneurial spirits of Roger Smith, chairman of General Motors, and H. Ross Perot of Electronic Data Systems, have joined to lead a second industrial revolution at GM. GM's Saturn project may lead the way to a renaissance of the American automobile industry through the application of sophisticated technology to basic manufacturing. GM's goal, in the words of Ross Perot, is not only to "reclaim the subcompact business in this country," but to also build "a product so good it can be sold in Japan." That's an attitude we could use more of, and I commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues as an answer to those who think we

have to accept a historical decline of our industrial base.

#### WHEELS OF THE FUTURE

He is assembly-line standard, plain as his name; you could lose Roger Smith among the pasty faces on any suburban commuter train. When he became chairman of General Motors in 1981, no one thought he'd be anything more than another good gray manager. It was an inauspicious moment. GM had just recorded its worst year in history, losing \$763 million, a lumbering dinosaur with 750,000 employees, it was in danger of beginning a gradual slide to extinction. So Roger Smith became a reluctant revolutionary. "I'm not a guy that likes to change," he says. "But we have to change." He ordered the company's most sweeping corporate restructuring, merging the car maker's five divisions into two. In a stunning break with tradition, he formed a joint venture with Toyota. Then he did something really radical. He paid \$2.5 billion to buy a Dallas computer-services company called Electronic Data Systems; in other words, he hired H. Ross Perot.

Perot is a jug-eared little man with an off-center nose, a haircut flat as Main Street and a self-made fortune of more than \$1 billion. A practitioner of the improbable, he's undertaken such quixotic errands as the rescue of two employees from an Iranian prison (successful) and the delivery of Christmas presents, food and supplies to American POW's in Hanoi (unsuccessful). He is a passionate patriot and has brought his zeal to bear on a wide assortment of causes, from improving secondary education to drug reform, to bringing New York's Museum of the American Indian to Texas. And, oh, yes, the former IBM salesman knows a little something about business: starting out with \$1,000 and an idea about helping people use their computers, he built Electronic Data Systems into the nation's second largest computer-services company.

Together Roger Smith and H. Ross Perot have set out to lead a second industrial revolution: a thorough redesign of the systems used to manufacture durable goods. For despite all the talk of an information age and a service economy, people will still need cars and washing machines in the next century, and the companies that build them will still be crucial to America's economic well-being. But, Smith and Perot insist, they cannot go on building them with the methods and machines invented 70 years ago. More efficient systems must be found, and computers are the key to finding them.

Gaps: That's why GM needs EDS. With over a hundred IBM mainframes scattered around its facilities, GM is the single largest user of computers outside the U.S. government. But they are deployed haphazardly. Many of them duplicate functions of others and there are serious gaps; design computers, for example, cannot communicate directly with production. EDS specializes in organizing computers. In effect, it will become the central nervous system of GM, linking engineers with designers, salesmen with executives, robots with computers. "What we're trying to do," says EDS president Mort Meyerson, "is to make information available in the proper amount, with the proper speed, to the proper people. Nobody has ever taken a mammoth corporation and done that before. It's going to happen everywhere. The question is, 'Who gets there first, and who does it best?'"

As he demonstrated again last week, Roger Smith is absolutely determined that

GM shall be the leader. With an offer of \$5 billion in cash and stock, GM won the bidding for Hughes Aircraft Co., the nation's seventh largest defense contractor. "We decided we were going to build our future, not stumble into it backwards," said Smith in announcing the deal. In part, the purchase represents simple diversification: it gives GM a major stake in the booming defense industry. Coupled with Smith's other recent acquisitions, Hughes may help reduce GM's vulnerability to slowdowns in the auto industry. Ultimately, though, Hughes's technological contributions may be more important than its profits. Its advanced lasers may find their way into machine vision systems that can manufacture auto parts that fit perfectly. The ultra-lightweight composite materials that Hughes develops for satellites could be adapted to make lighter, more fuel-efficient cars. A little farther down the road, the electronic gear that Hughes puts in aircraft cockpits could end up on GM dashboards. The possibilities include crash-warning radar, computer road maps and TV screens that would replace rearview mirrors.

Still, the key component of Roger Smith's GM of the future is not Hughes or any other purchase he may make, but the company he's building from scratch: Saturn. The Saturn project will begin in earnest as early as next month, when GM announces the site where it will be built. Far more than just a plan to manufacture small cars cheaply, Saturn is an experiment in reinventing the manufacturing process. It will be the proving ground for many of the computer and automation innovations that GM hopes to employ throughout the company. Saturn is also the place where GM will try to set labor relations on a new footing—reducing union control over work rules and making wages more dependent on productivity. "Saturn will give us the entree to go back and Saturnize the rest of the company," says chairman Smith. "That, to me, is 90 percent of the goal. Saturn, the car, is 10 percent."

"Change It": There is one more crucial element in Smith's strategy to transform GM: H. Ross Perot. For Perot brings with him not just high-tech flair but entrepreneurial spirit; sensitivity to the market, willingness to adapt to changing conditions and, above all, a competitive drive that borders on the fanatical. Those qualities seeped out of GM and many other large industrial companies long ago during years of easy world domination. "The thing I hope you'll always encourage is that if it doesn't make sense, change it!" shouts coach Perot at a get-acquainted session with a group of GM data processors. "Now, I've often said, there are too many people still reading Mr. Sloan's book. [Alfred P. Sloan, GM's legendary chairman, conceived the company's decentralized management system in the 1920s.] And I believe if Mr. Sloan could come back, he'd probably have it burned . . . Mr. Sloan would be the first to say, 'Let's do what works now, let's do what's relevant, let's do what it takes to win in 1985.'"

With that kind of thrust behind him, Smith is confidently plotting a trajectory well beyond Saturn and deep into the 21st century. "The project after Saturn doesn't even have a name yet," he says. "And beyond that is the Trilby project, as far out from Saturn as Saturn is from Chevrolet, maybe even farther, maybe more lessons and systems than car. And there will be something beyond Trilby, but we haven't come to that yet. Star Trek is a name some of our junior people gave the plan, and I

don't call it Star Trek in my mind, though it's kind of fun." Smith prefers to say that "we stand now at the gate of what might be called 'The Age of Aquarius' in the auto industry." If that phrase seems a tad out of date, well, that's just a sign of how far behind the times the auto industry has been.

Meanwhile, back on Earth, here's how Aquarian Autobuilding will work. When Mr. Consumer wants to buy a Saturn car, a salesman sits him down at an EDS computer terminal, where he begins to put the pieces together. Mr. Consumer doesn't smoke and doesn't like people who do, so he specifies a dashboard with no ashtray and no lighter. Since Mr. Consumer lives in Oregon where it rains all the time, he sees no need for tinted windows; he selects plain ones. He likes planting his soggy shoes on thick carpeting, so he orders some shag beige. He wants his car to be the sky blue he rarely sees. He likes loud music, so he chooses a top-of-the-line radio/compact-disc player and four Panasonic speakers to overcome the acoustical damping of his wet thick shag carpeting. On he ranges down the checklist: steel-belted whitewalls, digital speedometer, cruise control. After reviewing his choices, he presses the "enter" key.

Mr. Consumer's car is now an electronic blip on the EDS communications network, a vast array of computers linked by 18 Information Processing Centers around the country. The computers at the Saturn plant receive the order, giving it a number and an assembly date. Then they kick back onto the EDS network to order four tires from Goodyear, six spark plugs from Champion, one untinted windshield from PPG Industries, one trunk liner from Detroit Gasket and so on. GM's suppliers will build their 15,000 parts on a no-inventory system: each is made when ordered, not before. Back in the Saturn showroom the salesman has already done a credit check on Mr. Consumer via the EDS network and has lined up GMAC financing and insurance from MIC, GM's insurance arm. Mr. Consumer shakes hands with the dealer, who tell him that the car will be ready in a week.

On the Saturn assembly line, a radio transponder is attached to the frame of Mr. Consumer's car. As it moves down the assembly line, the transponder gives off signals to computers and robots: "I am job #123456 and I need a six-cylinder engine . . . I am job #123456 and I need six spark plugs . . . I am job #123456 and I need an untinted windshield . . . a blue paint job . . ."

Signals: When Mr. Consumer's blue Saturn rolls out the factory door and onto a truck, another EDS computer signals the dealer that the car is on the way, instructs GMAC to start collecting finance payments and MIC to start collecting insurance payments and tells the receiving department to pay the suppliers for the parts. Mr. Consumer has his dream car and GM has just built it for \$2,000 less than it costs today.

If it works—and there is no guarantee that it will—this marriage of sun belt and rust belt may become the model corporation of the future. "Have you thought what happens if Saturn succeeds?" asks David Cole, director of the Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation at the University of Michigan. "It means it cuts 75 to 80 percent out of labor, including management. The thrust for everyone else in the industry will be to look at what EDS and GM have done and make a decision as to whether to leave—or change the way EDS and GM have. It

means that the United States becomes the premier technology power in the world. The only way the United States can surpass the competition, which can pay its work force one-half or one-tenth what we pay ours, is by out-teching them. That is what EDS and GM are working toward."

Beyond the factory floor, the flow of information will allow dinosaur GM to move in the marketplace with the agility of an athlete. "Think what access to information can do," says New York auto-industry analyst Maryann Keller of Vilas-Fischer Associates. "By sitting down at a computer, people running GM will be able to see what colors are selling, what components are selling. If you want to look at the number of orders to date for two-door cars, you log into the computer. Now you've just done what it previously would have taken a market researcher three to six weeks to do. You don't end up with 20,000 unsalable cars."

Opportunity Knocks: The first shots in the revolution were fired on April 4, 1984, when GM first approached EDS. Perot was hesitant, EDS president Meyerson dubious. "I laughed," Meyerson says. "I said, you mean GE, don't you?" But the chance to participate in the revitalization of GM was an opportunity they couldn't resist.

For Perot, the sale marked the culmination of more than 20 years of empire building. After graduating from Annapolis and serving four years on a carrier, Perot went to work for IBM. In 1962, when he was 32 years old, he found himself in his fifth year of duty as a computer salesman. All across the land, Perot reasoned, executives were buying computers that they really didn't know how to use. Why not offer clients the services of an on-site staff of IBM computer whizzes to do all the chores of a data-processing department? When IBM rejected the idea, Perot struck out on his own. His investment: a personal \$1,000 check made out to cash, dated Aug. 23, 1962, which today sits framed on a windowsill in Perot's office.

In turned out to be money well spent. Gobbling up contracts to process Blue Cross/Blue Shield and state-administered health-insurance programs, EDS doubled and redoubled in size, dazzling Wall Street. His reliance on Great Society programs caused the now-defunct Ramparts magazine to label Perot "America's first welfare billionaire"—a tag that still nettles the fervent free enterpriser. During the mid-'70s EDS's growth slowed and Perot's reputation suffered from his failure to save two New York brokerage firms, Du Pont Glove Forgan, Inc., and Walston & Co. But EDS bounced back. In 1977 it opened its first office in Washington and began bidding for major federal government jobs. One big payoff came in 1982, when the Army awarded EDS a 10-year \$656 million contract to replace outmoded IBM mainframes at 47 Army bases around the country with an EDS-designed computer network.

Off Wall Street Perot made a reputation for himself as a swashbuckling superpatriot. A few days before Christmas in 1969 Perot announced that the planned to fly to Hanoi with 180,000 pounds of medical supplies, mail, personal items and canned Christmas dinners for American POW's. North Vietnam refused him entry and the supplies were never delivered. The mission was not a failure, Perot says, because the publicity led to better treatment for the POW's. Ten years later Perot organized a team of 15 EDS employees and sent them on raid of a Teheran prison to free two fellow employees. He later persuaded Ken Follett to en-



shrine the exploit in "On Wings of Eagles," which became a best seller in 1983. Less dramatically, Perot has thrown himself into preaching the heresy that the Texas school system should pay more attention to education and less to high-school football.

Filter Up: One of the keys to the success of EDS was Perot's ability to imbue his employees with his own enthusiasm and values. As if to stress the fact that each employee should strive for the heroic, EDS has been handing out copies of "On Wings of Eagles" to visiting GM workers. And Perot is determined never to ignore an employee's idea the way IBM ignored his. "Ideas are precious and fragile things, and it's terribly important that we encourage them," he told GM's data processors. Allowing ideas to filter up means keeping hierarchical separations to a minimum. In the EDS lunchroom, where he is addressed as Ross, Perot buses his tray just like everyone else and will sit with the security guards or other low-level employees to hear what's on their minds. He has already done some "management by walking around" at GM. To learn about the auto business, he has slinked into GM dealer showrooms in Texas and beyond, at night or on Saturday afternoons, in khaki pants and a sport shirt. "I don't look impressive, and the most interesting thing is, to a lot of guys, I don't look like I could afford a car," says Perot.

A somewhat less appealing aspect of Perot's personality is reflected in the slightly weird, cultlike character of the EDS corporate culture. Its insular nature is obvious even on the outside of its Dallas headquarters, where the main-gate guards do one of corporate America's best imitations of Checkpoint Charlie. Inside, past all the flags and the bust of John Paul Jones, the personnel policy bristles with strict rules. All new EDS employees must sign an agreement to abide by the code of conduct, a 12-page pamphlet, when they are hired. Along with discussing such topics as whistle-blowing and international trade regulations, the code stresses the dangers of drug abuse and notes that consuming alcohol during working hours—including lunch time—is ground for immediate dismissal.

Boot Camp: The large number of veterans on the premises adds to the military flavor, though most of those vets say the Army or Navy never expected them to speak out like Perot does. During its early years, EDS hired returning Vietnam vets to man its data centers. Perot concedes that in addition to thinking the vets would make good workers, he was eager to make a gesture of support for them at a time when they were not being given a warm welcome home. While the recruitment of veterans has tailed off, an EDS equivalent of boot camp remains. After a year on the job, employees attend a 10-week session of technical training and indoctrination. "Other [company] classes are 'I'm OK, you're OK,'" says Stuart Reeves, head of recruiting. "Ours is intensely competitive. It's deliberately intense because we're looking for character. We're not a legion of workaholics, but this is where we drive that part of the culture home."

In sum, EDS is a lean, mean, fighting machine, a mirror image of its creator, mixing the discipline of Parris Island with the esprit de corps of a Silicon Valley start-up. "I've never seen a company with such tremendous discipline, tremendous loyalty and tremendous respect for the quality of the work," says computer analyst Sandra Kraus of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Recognizing that

the elan of EDS might be smothered under the weight of GM, Smith worked out a plan with Perot that allowed EDS stock to be publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange after the sale; it is now known as GM Class E. EDS workers of all ranks had long been able to share in the company's success through stock ownership, and the Class E plan provided a way to preserve that participatory spirit.

There is no question that Perot believes GM could use some EDS-style discipline. "If you cut a finger at EDS, you'd go down to the doctor's office, get it sewed up and go home," he says. "Cut your finger at a company like General Motors, you go in the hospital on Thursday, lie around there until Tuesday afternoon, get a suntan and leave with a hearing aid and orthopedic shoes. It's almost that bad, really." And Roger Smith appears to agree. "Roger has said GM has to become faster, more entrepreneurial, basically feistier," says EDS president Meyerson.

Culture: Grafting that spirit on to GM will be the greatest challenge facing Perot and Smith. "GM is hungry and thirsting and envious of that culture, that work ethic, the whole EDS style," says Merrill Lynch analyst Stephen McClellan. "I think it will carry over, starting at the top levels, but God knows how long it will take to work its way down. For 1 percent to impact the other 99 percent is a gargantuan undertaking but I think it's going to happen." There is a question, though, whether the culture appropriate to a tough little high-tech firm can work in a huge manufacturer. "Their culture has to change," says Meyerson. "But I'd be stunned if it looks very much like EDS. Cultures develop based on what works in context. Their culture will be a result of what they discover works—not for us, but for them."

Minds are meeting already. Both Perot and Smith find serious shortcomings in the industry's traditionally adversarial labor-management relations. "The words 'management' and 'labor' create divisions among people," says Perot to a group of GM employees. "And if my team is eaten up with internal politics, infighting, backbiting and what have you, and you bring in a unified team . . . you're going to beat me every time." Chairman Smith would agree. Saturn's assembly-line workers, in fact, may receive a salary like white-collar workers, instead of the traditional hourly wage.

Both men want to drive home competitive reality to a company that is accustomed to dominating its market without really trying. "In looking at the differences in our backgrounds, never forget that EDS from day one has been in a very competitive business," says Perot. "Now, that's not so obvious at a company the size of General Motors. And particularly when you have the dealers selling the car, you literally have got tens of thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands of people at General Motors who are quite insulated from the harsh realities of the competitive marketplace."

Perot sometimes seems to have been born to give pep talks, and lately he's been giving a lot of them. But it will take more than the exhortations of Ross Perot to convert GM workers to the EDS creed. The first signs of culture clash appeared when all of GM's 8,000 data processors were assigned to EDS. Though the UAW has never been very successful in organizing GM white-collar workers, EDS faced union challenges at 14 of the 200 GM data-processing sites it took over. GM employees resented what they termed

EDS arrogance and were uncomfortable with moving from a world of guaranteed cost-of-living hikes to one of pay for performance and incentive bonuses. Their loudest complaints came over having to exchange GM's hefty benefits package for EDS's more stingy one. In December two GM workers filed a class-action suit over the benefits issue. GM responded with an offer of early retirement or a generous severance payment. About 800 data processors accepted.

Since last October EDS has brought 2,500 GM data processors to the Dallas headquarters for two-day orientation sessions. Having heard about rampant workaholicism at EDS, one woman wanted to know if she would be the only mother in the company. Another requested a glossary of military terms so she would be able to understand what she imagined to be EDS-speak. More often, though, the questions have been about benefits. "We're stock-oriented," says EDS vice president David Behne. "That's going to be worth something in 15 or 20 years. But then somebody says, 'You won't pay for my eyeglasses.'" Some outsiders believe a dose of anxiety was just what GM needed. "I mean, I love what's going on now," says one auto-industry analyst. "I love the fact that I'm hearing a lot of rumblings from the people in the financial department at GM about, 'Boy, I don't know who's taken over whom.' I think it's terrific that these guys are snarling, because these are the same people who decide to give a car a push rod instead of an overhead cam and then pat themselves on the back for creating another boring car."

Fewer Jobs: GM's bold corporate strategy may pose a challenge to the very life of the labor movement. "Pretty soon some of these workers are going to start tuning into the fact that all of this is going to mean fewer jobs," says Harley Shalke, an expert on technology and labor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "If 6,000 workers at Saturn can produce half a million cars a year, one could do a rough calculation that 120,000 workers could build 10 million cars. That is not the core of a big industry." GM seems well aware that it cannot stride into the future without reaching an accommodation with its unions. The announcement of the location for the Saturn project, for example, has been delayed as GM tries to hammer out the general outlines of a union agreement. GM wants the Saturn contract to serve as a blueprint when it goes back to "Saturnize" the rest of the company.

While its first mission will be helping GM to save money, EDS may turn out to be a significant profit center as well. In addition to expanding its current lines of business, EDS will market the integrated manufacturing systems it develops for GM, along with many of the innovations GM and Hughes have developed already. "Ross Perot has told me many times," says Smith, "that as they go around to a lot of our places they're absolutely astounded, coming across pockets of brilliance where individual guys have solved some problem. So what we're going to do is take a lot of that and market it to other people . . . because EDS's job is marketing."

The data-processing might of EDS will also help GM expand into other areas of business. As Perot sees it, the computer network that EDS is building for GM will be a "Panama Canal"—a passageway that will allow GM to expand its operations in such fields as finance, insurance and health care. Last month GM's financial arm, GMAC, bought the Colonial Group, a group of

seven mortgage banking and servicing companies with a \$7.4 billion mortgage portfolio and it is also buying the right to service Norwest Corp's \$11 billion worth of mortgages. Those acquisitions made GM the nation's second largest mortgage company and have prompted speculation that Star Trek might include heading in the direction of one-stop financial shopping complete with credit or debit cards.

Roger's Plan: All these wonders from plain old Roger Smith! Perhaps those who glimpsed him darting around the suburbs of Detroit in his 1959 blue and white Corvette knew he was capable of bold strokes. "Credit needs to go where credit is due," says EDS chief financial officer Tom Walter. "A lot of this is Roger's personal initiative. We fit into a plan that Roger's working on." Of course, part of Smith's genius was choosing Ross Perot, the human turbocharger, to help kick GM into over-drive.

Listen to one more pep talk: "On the Saturn project," Perot told a group of GM employee last month, "people around GM were saying, 'Let's just reclaim the subcompact business in this country.' That's kind of a goal. But now the theme is, 'Let's put those things on ships and ship 'em back to Japan.' Now that's worth fighting for, right? That's worth doing. That means you're in the game. That means you built a product so good it can be sold in Japan." That, in essence, is what GM paid \$2.5 billion for: the world-beating attitude of Ross Perot, the difference between merely "reclaim the subcompact business in this country" and "ship 'em back to Japan." If Perot and Smith can make that attitude work throughout the company, the General Motors of the future will be awesome to behold.●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
THE FARNHAM GIRLS CHOIR  
AND SINGERS OF SURREY,  
ENGLAND, AND THE INTERNA-  
TIONAL FRIENDSHIP COMMIT-  
TEE OF WEST PATERSON, NJ,  
DURING THEIR 1985 INTERNA-  
TIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE  
ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 28, a most exciting happening is taking place in the Borough of West Paterson, my congressional district and State of New Jersey with the welcoming to New Jersey of the Farnham Girls Choir and the Farnham Singers of Surrey, England, by the West Paterson International Friendship Committee culminating 1½ years of preparing and planning another segment of a highly unique international cultural exchange program between citizens of Great Britain and the United States of America that was initiated in 1976 during our Nation's bicentennial celebration in West Paterson, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with Mayor Alfred H.

Baumann and residents of West Paterson, NJ, in extending our heartiest greetings and felicitations to this group of musicians whose talented artistry and artistic performance will bring joy and happiness to our people—the Farnham Girls Choir and Singers of Surrey, England. Their dynamic vocal rhythm, melody and harmony encourage and bring forth spontaneous participation and delightful relaxation and recreation to their audiences.

At the outset let me commend to you the diligence, foresight and hard work that has been extended by the American and British participants in this valuable experience to travel, live with families on both sides of the ocean and exchange professional talents, views and knowledge about other societies and cultures.

I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a roster of the principal participants, as follows:

THE INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE

Hosts: The Honorable Alfred H. Baumann, Mayor, Floyd D'Amico, Carol D'Amico, Bern Nathanson, Elaine Nathanson, Frank Radleigh, Al Schraoder, Pat Schraoder, John Szilagyi, Marie Szilagyi, Chuck Theodora, Ruth Theodora.

The British Arrive in '85 Program Committee: The Honorable Rita Robinson, Chairperson; Joseph Tudda, Treasurer; Lois Reda, Chairperson, Fund Raising; Jerry Sharp, Chairperson, Housing; Frances Trawinski, Trip Coordinator.

Host Families: The Honorable: Jim and Maria D'Errico, Bob and Lynn Dowling, Olga Gregg, Ben and Sarah Haefeli, Elmer and Harriet Griswold, Brian and Irene Hunt, Jim and Angela Jones, Carl and Jane Lee, Tom and Eva May, Howard Mohler, Vince and Margaret Mulrooney, Jack and Gloria Nash, Roger and Larue Porter, Al and Lois Reda, Gordon and Rita Robinson, Jerry and Gloria Sharp, Tom and Beth Siedel, Ed and Emma Sowa, Joe and Frances Trawinski, Joe and Jennie Tudda.

Guests: Farnham Girls Choir and Singers—The Honorable Mary Knight, Mary Woolridge, Carol Mansey, Meg Daniels, June Cann, Susan Larby, Amanda Davey, Beryl Slatter, Christine Tucker, Julie Stephens, Margaret Mullery, Hillary Bloomfield, Allyson Chatfield, Teresa Caillard, Mary Joynes, Founder and Director; Brenda Hill, Hettie Friend, Joanna Luff, Clair Simms, Frank Wibaut, International Concert Pianist; Patrick Nelson, Folk Singer.

Accompanied by: the Honorable Alan Woolridge, Timothy Mullery, Arnold Perera, Peter Watts, Elizabeth Nelson.

Mr. Speaker, these most prestigious vocalists and masters of sounds and musical selections range in age from early teens to middle age and are under the direction of Mary Joynes, founder and conductress of the choir now in its 36th year. The group includes international concert pianist Frank Wibaut and folk singer Patrick Nelson. The only boy in the group is 12-year-old Timothy Mullery of Farnborough Hants, whose mother Margaret Mullery is a member of the choir.

Timothy will be housed with 12-year-old David Jones and his family.

A gala celebration is planned for the visitors from England and will formally commence with a municipal reception at town hall on Saturday, June 29. Their agenda will be bustling with activity including a visit to New York City for a tour of the United Nations, Empire State Building, South Street Seaport and a free public concert by the guests at the World Trade Center Plaza as well as a tour of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. They will also visit Trenton, the capital city of New Jersey, with stops at the statehouse, British Barracks and Washington's Crossing. In Philadelphia, PA, they will enjoy a tour of the mint, Independence Hall and a firsthand view of the Liberty Bell.

The Farnham Girls Choir and Singers, which has sung throughout England, France, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, and Luxembourg, will entertain at the Holy Family Residence in West Paterson and St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly in Totowa, NJ. They will also present a program of their musical talents to senior citizens at the West Paterson Nutrition Center. They will sing at J.C. Penny's store in Wayne, NJ, and present a free concert entitled "A British Salute to the People of West Paterson," at Union Hall, Little Falls, NJ.

West Paterson residents will fete the guests from Surrey, England, at several parties in tribute to the excellence of their outstanding musical performances and the warmth of their friendship and goodwill highlighted by a testimonial get-together in their honor at the annual West Paterson town picnic at municipal park and several farewell parties on the eve of their departure. On Friday, July 12, they will bid goodbye to their West Paterson friends and return to England.

Mr. Speaker, the arrival of the Farnham Girls Choir and the Farnham Singers of Surrey, England, on the 28th of June will not be their first visit to West Paterson, NJ. The choir's original visit was arranged and organized by the West Paterson Bicentennial Commission in July 1976. At that time the choir along with students from Haslemere Heights Preparatory School and Farnham in Surrey, England, composed a group of 57 visitors 10 to 60 years of age who were housed by 37 host families in West Paterson.

During their 1976 visit the choir participated in the West Paterson's Bicentennial Parade, visited New York City, Trenton, NJ, and Philadelphia, PA. They sang before a Yankee/Royals baseball game and gave a rousing concert for over 500 enthusiastic guests in West Paterson's Middle School.

Before leaving for home in 1976, the English visitors extended an invitation to members of the host families to

visit England. Sixty West Paterson residents made a 3-week visit to England during Queen Elizabeth II's silver jubilee celebration in July 1977. The American group was housed by citizens in the Farnham area, located 40 miles southwest of London.

While in England the group visited London, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Sandhurst, the English West Point. They were guests at several receptions and parties hosted by local and county English municipal organizations and private citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will agree with me that this magnificent international exchange initiative is a "people-to-people" bridge which provides a learning experience about the world, develops a greater appreciation of the value of one's heritage, promotes greater understanding and strengthens the longstanding elegant bonds of friendship between Great Britain and the United States of America. The Borough of West Paterson, our State, and Nation welcome the opportunity to have guests from England experience the American way of life with its emphasis on family and democratic values, by living for a time with American families. I appreciate the opportunity to seek national recognition of the leadership endeavors of the people of West Paterson, NJ, and Surrey, England, in this international exchange program and express appreciation to the families who have opened their homes to the people of England.

We do indeed salute the West Paterson International Friendship Committee and the Farnham Girls Choir and Singers of Surrey, England, during their 1985 international cultural exchange festivities in America.●

#### LET'S END THE PRACTICE OF CHECKHOLDS!

#### HON. FERNAND ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, by July 4, 1985, my staff will have contacted the office of every Member of the House. They are calling to talk about cosponsoring H.R. 2443, a bill which would eliminate checkholds—the expensive, annoying, and unnecessary practice many banks employ to earn additional income at their customers' expense.

H.R. 2443 is entitled the Expedited Funds Availability Act. Drawing on committee hearings and nearly 2 years of technical analysis of the U.S. check clearing procedures, H.R. 2443 would bring about major improvements in check clearing and benefit every household in America.

I urge every Member to add their name to the growing list of House cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, here is another letter—one of the hundreds you, I, and other Members have received about checkholds. This letter clearly exemplifies the problem and documents the need for enacting H.R. 2443, the Expedited Funds Availability Act.

The letter follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 17, 1985.

Mr. H. JOE SELBY,  
Acting Comptroller of Currency, Administration of the National Bank, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SELBY: This letter is written to you because I think you should be aware of a current banking practice which I think severely penalizes the American banking public. Specifically I am referring to the hold time on a deposit of checks.

Recently I sent my daughter and her husband, Barbara and Roger McIntyre, a check which was deposited in their account at the First National Bank of Chicago (account number 3450163). This check was deposited on Thursday, June 6th. When they attempted to use automatic teller machines for a withdrawal of a small amount of cash on Saturday, June 8th the transaction would not process and they subsequently were advised that the bank had put a hold on all of the funds in their account i.e. the June 6th deposit plus all previously collected funds in the account at that time. As a consequence they were unable to obtain any cash to carry out their normal activities.

Although I understand the need to place a hold on deposits, particularly those which include out-of-state checks, I believe the policy in this case is unreasonable in view of the following. Upon hearing of the problem I checked with my local bank and found that the check in question had been cleared against my account in Maryland on Friday, June 7th. It would appear to me that the First National Bank of Chicago has some means of processing larger checks through the system at a very rapid rate since a deposit in Chicago on June 6th cleared through my bank account on June 7th. Although the First National Bank of Chicago has had the use of these funds since June 7, as of today, June 17th, these funds are not yet available to my daughter and her husband.

I have also been advised that repeated calls to the bank are unanswered or not returned by the account executive. I believe this is clearly an example of the banking system taking advantage of its customers. Perhaps it is time that legislation be enacted by the Congress to prevent this type of activity. So that other interested parties may be aware of my concerns in this area, I have taken the liberty to copy them on this letter.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM WARSHAUER, JR.●

#### FORMER SENATOR SMITH NAMED "CITIZEN OF THE YEAR"

#### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

#### HON. JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Ms. SNOWE and Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, we would like to call the

attention of our colleagues to the recent honor bestowed on former Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. Mrs. Smith has been named "Citizen of the Year" by the National Conference on Citizenship. This prestigious award was given to only six individuals this year, based upon their significant contributions to American society.

A Skowhegan native, Mrs. Smith admirably represented her beloved Maine in Congress for 33 years. She was first elected to fill the congressional seat vacated in 1940 by the death of her husband. She went on to become a respected and influential Representative in her own right over the next decade, culminating in her election as Maine's Senator in 1948. She was the first woman to be elected to both Houses of Congress.

In 1950, Mrs. Smith showed the courage of her convictions in effectively thwarting the extremes of McCarthyism in her eloquent "Declaration of Conscience" speech. Her integrity was widely recognized both in Maine and across the United States, and she was rewarded with reelection to three more Senate terms, the last ending January 1973.

Mrs. Smith's record of public service stands as a model toward which we should all strive. Her sensitivity to the needs of society, and her determination to do what was right, provide us with a modern-day example of the responsibilities of citizenship.

Mrs. Smith's selection as "Citizen of the Year" should give her great pride, not only as a representative of Maine, but as an American. We ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Mrs. Smith's record of service, and her well-deserved selection as "Citizen of the Year."●

#### THE LATIN AMERICAN DEBT CRISIS

#### HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote a thought-provoking article for today's Washington Post on the Latin American debt crisis. Mr. Kissinger discusses this problem in detail, proposing possible solutions to what is fast becoming an almost unmanageable situation.

I say almost simply because as long as persons such as Mr. Kissinger continue to develop realistic strategies for this enormous problem, there will continue to be hope that we can alleviate the pressure of debt that weighs so heavily on many Latin nations. I submit Mr. Kissinger's article for my colleagues to consider. At the very least, he realizes that both sides will

have to work out a solution, neither side can solve this grave problem alone.

[From The Washington Post, June 25, 1985]

"BUILDING A BRIDGE OF HOPE TO OUR LATIN NEIGHBORS"

(By Henry Kissinger)

The most important event of the recent economic summit of the industrial democracies at Bonn was a letter signed by the heads of government of 11 major Latin American countries, appealing for assistance because their "grave problems" cannot be solved by the victims alone.

The response of the democracies was ritualistic and evasive. They congratulated themselves on the fact that the debt problems, "though far from solved, are being flexibly and effectively addressed." In lay language this meant that they intended to take no new action. Reiteration of familiar slogans cannot, however, change the reality that when the major Latin American countries raise their voices and are ignored, long-term political relationships within the Western Hemisphere are in jeopardy.

To the United States and most of the other industrial democracies, the issue is the excessive indebtedness of the Latin American countries, and they propose to solve it by traditional financial methods. But to our neighbors to the south, the issue is nothing less than the survival of their political institutions. The administration has congratulated itself repeatedly on the spread of democratic governments, but the key question remains whether these new democracies can survive in the face of dramatically falling standards of living that appear to be imposed from the outside.

Frustration and lack of hope could well generate a populism that rejects free enterprise and cooperative Western Hemisphere relations long before the market forces on which orthodox theory depends generate the investment essential for development. Once the process of radicalization is under way, even constructive U.S. policies are more likely to accelerate than to reverse it.

If the United States waits too long, it will teach the dangerous lesson that only populist, anti-market pressures get its attention. If that were to happen, the United States would find itself on the political defensive in its own back yard.

It is no accident that Fidel Castro of Cuba has recently taken up the debt crisis in—for him—comparatively moderate terms. Taking up the cause of the Latin American debtors enables Castro at one and the same time to achieve respectability in Latin America and be a revolutionary undermining U.S. relations with its southern neighbors.

In Brazil and Argentina, interest payments alone are likely to equal at least 45 percent of export earnings; for Mexico the figure is just under 40 percent. The current approach thus has the paradoxical result of turning developing countries in desperate need of investment into exporters of capital.

I do not dispute the financial validity of this approach. I question its political wisdom and viability. The governments of Latin America have for the most part responded to the crisis with courage and resolution. The drastic reform program recently announced by Argentine President Raul Alfonsín is a good example. Nor are the banks or the international financial institutions that have conducted the debt negotiations primarily at fault. They have gone to the limit of what profitmaking institutions can sustain or what the charter of international organizations will permit.

The head of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, Paul Volcker, has heroically and almost single-handedly held matters together at the U.S. end. But these institutions cannot fill the vacuum created by the inaction of Western governments.

What would have happened if America in the late '40s had preached to Europe the lessons it now puts forth to Latin America? If George Marshall had argued that the way to overcome the economic crisis of that time was for Europe to produce more than it consumed, to export more than it imported, to but government services and to grow entirely through resources generated within each country?

U.S. actions then defined the answer: to preserve democracy in Western Europe, to overcome despair and give hope, the United States put forth the Marshall Plan.

This farsighted measure was not a means to escape reform or to avoid the responsibility for difficult decisions. It did not spare Europe many years of serious hardship. But it provided the hope—and the means—without which hardship becomes politically disintegrating and morally unsustainable. It created a political framework that has sustained Atlantic relations for 40 years.

How different is the current approach of the United States and the other industrial democracies to Latin America? Matters of life and death for new democratic governments are being handled by bankers and international civil servants who, no matter how farsighted, have not sufficient authority or experience to shape political relationships.

Yet constructing a new set of relationships is precisely what is most needed. Brazil, just emerging from military rule, has scheduled congressional elections 15 months hence and the first direct presidential elections in a little more than three years. Its political center has been thrown into disarray by the tragic death of President-elect Tancredo Neves, the first civilian president in 20 years. Brazil must hear a compassionate and hopeful political voice from its great neighbor to the north.

In Argentina, a new democracy finds itself squeezed between a military only recently deprived of power and the Peronists with their record of profligacy based on state enterprise and latent anti-U.S. attitudes.

And, although Mexican institutions are much more firmly established, they are undergoing the strains of rapid population growth, falling oil prices and the transformation of an agricultural society into an industrial one.

Major economic adjustments are required, of course, and most governments in Latin America recognize this. But in the end, sacrifice needs to be sustained by hope, by a clear prospect for improvement. The Latin American dialogue with the creditors—especially with the United States—must expand from the collection of interest payments to economic development.

No developing country, including the United States at a comparable period, has ever been asked both to develop with only its domestic savings and to export capital at the same time. Without a Western Hemisphere development program, not only will the debt structure collapse sooner or later, but Latin American political institutions and Western Hemisphere political cooperation will also be at grave risk.

That is why the United States must now propose the modern philosophical equivalent of the Marshall Plan, a Western Hemisphere Development Program. It should

combine the three chief actors in the current crisis—the U.S. government and, I hope, other industrial democracies; the financial institutions; and the debtor governments—in a common approach. Specifically:

The United States, with other democracies, should establish a Western Hemisphere Development Institution open to creditor and debtor countries with a binding terminal date of say, five to seven years.

The institution could be financed, and its budgetary impact reduced, by using the credit of the industrial democracies to raise funds in international capital markets. One dollar of subscribed capital might in fact support several dollars of new loans. The proceeds would then be lent, not given, to participating countries.

To keep the new interest cost from increasing the debt service excessively the funds would be lent at a fixed low rate of interest. Any difference between the plan's cost of borrowing and this rate would be added to the principal to be repaid after other scheduled payments.

The debtor countries' participation should be geared to their special circumstances. Their incentive will be the realization that this may be their last, and certainly their best, opportunity to achieve self-sustaining growth.

Most of the reforms now urged by the International Monetary Fund are in fact essential to economic recovery. The difficulty is that the time allowed for these IMF programs is too short for building the required infrastructure, forcing economics highly dependent on foreign borrowing and imported goods to adjust in a matter of months to dramatically lower levels of both. This shock translates into recession, political turmoil and a threat to constructive long-term relations between the industrial and debtor countries.

Longer-term, and larger-scale public financing, as I propose, would ease the shock. It would also permit real progress toward debt reduction rather than the current financial minuet, which too often calls for polite promises that both creditors and debtors know are unlikely to be met. IMF programs are not only a source of tension between the industrial democracies and the debtors, they threaten to become an invitation to irresponsibility. I would argue that only a program geared to the prospect of growth has any chance of long-term success.

The creditor institutions, in return for achieving a framework that makes possible a long-term and realistic repayment of debt, should agree to a ceiling on interest charges including the spread—the price they charge for rescheduling agreements. The "cap" on interest rates should be set at the inflation rate plus the historical real interest rate, around 3 percent. The debtor country should pay the difference between that figure and current interest rates—a figure that is shrinking in any event—in local currency into the Western Hemisphere Development Plan for relending. Alternatively, it could be added to principal outstanding.

Everything would depend on the spirit with which such a program were administered. The Western Hemisphere Development Program must avoid the condescendingly paternalistic project approach by which bilateral aid so often drains the initiative and sometimes the self-respect of the recipient. It should focus on overall programs of stabilization and growth, for which the recipients must assume ultimate responsibility, rather than on individual technical projects supervised from abroad.

Because of the time limit, participating countries would know that they faced a nonrecurring opportunity to accelerate and consolidate their development efforts. It would be up to the developing countries themselves, assisted by the technical expertise of the international agencies and the creditor governments, to take advantage of the opportunity.

Restoring vitality to the international economy, purpose to Western Hemisphere political relationships and hope to those seeking to strengthen democratic institutions is the ultimate goal. The final success would be to nurture a generation of leaders in the industrial democracies and in the developing countries with the experience of working together.

It is easy to anticipate the superior smiles of experts pointing out the impossibility of each an approach in an age of deficit reduction and shrinking domestic social services. However, students of history will reply that we can afford nothing less. The long-run economic cost of closed or controlled markets in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela would far exceed the costs of the program outlined here, and the political cost would be unmeasurable.

Just as there can be no lasting peace if East-West relations are reduced to nuclear accounting, so, too, there can be no hope for North-South cooperation if discussions are confined to quarterly crisis meetings on overdue interest payments. The true test of a vital foreign policy is whether it can produce as a voluntary act of creation what otherwise will be imposed on it by chaos and crisis. ●

#### ACADEMICS AND ATHLETICS

### HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1985, the Sunday Advocate, in Baton Rouge, carried an editorial by the president of Tulane University, Eamon Kelly. The article addresses an important dilemma in this country: academic excellence versus athletic excellence. A dilemma that is slowly deteriorating this country's colleges and universities. I would like to share Dr. Kelly's observations on the role of intercollegiate athletics in our universities.

First, Dr. Kelly points to the disintegration of the student athlete. The student athlete has now become, for the most part, only an athlete. Academics have taken a second seat to the prospect of big contracts from the professionals.

Second, the competition between universities to get their share of the national media revenues and spotlight is an injustice to the institutions they represent. No longer is intercollegiate sports merely a game. With millions of dollars at stake, winning is essential.

Dr. Kelly believes the first step in reversing this trend toward academic mediocrity rest in the hands of university administrators. They must "reassert control over their athletic depart-

ments." No longer can athletics erate as an autonomous entity within the university framework.

Dr. Kelly's comments and suggestions on such an important issue are thought provoking.

[From the Baton Rouge [LA] Sunday Advocate, June 16, 1985]

#### MONEY KILLED INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IDEAL

(By Eamon Kelly)

I recently sent a letter to approximately 52,000 Tulane alumni explaining my reasons for recommending to the university's board that men's intercollegiate basketball be discontinued. In the letter, I defended the action as necessary to reassert the primacy of academics at Tulane, to uphold the institutional ideal of integrity, and to preserve the value of a Tulane degree—not just for past graduates but for future generations.

The troubling disclosures surrounding Tulane's basketball program, coupled with a national environment that has—as I wrote to the alumni—seen similar scandals surface with sad regularity, together reveal a national sports malaise of which Tulane's misfortunes were only one example. Big money, media pressure and gambling now permeate the culture of intercollegiate athletics in America.

And—if the overwhelmingly favorable alumni response to my decision is any indication—large numbers of Americans are, quite simply, disgusted by this commercialization and by intercollegiate sports' long drift away from the central purposes of a university.

How far we have come from the first organized football game ever played in New Orleans: Christmas Day in 1888, at Sportsman's Park. Six hundred people came to watch that game, which had to be called off when the bladder was kicked over the fence into a canal and ruptured. The modest proceeds from ticket sales were donated to Charity Hospital's ambulance horse fund.

How has the present state of affairs in college sports come about?

In my judgment, it is one consequence of the enormous financial rewards of fielding a highly competitive team. As Chancellor James Wharton of LSU has aptly stated, the material incentives attendant to successful athletic competition are so great that the moral fabric at a university "... is stretched and stretched and stretched until it basically tears."

It seems so quaint—the ideal of the true "student-athlete": the young man or woman for whom successful competition in sports is merely the physical expression of inner spiritual strength and intellectual attainment; that rare individual in whom the well-conditioned body and the well-educated mind exist harmoniously. Once, sporting events at colleges and universities were homegrown affairs, strictly for the enjoyment of players, classmates, faculty, alumni and administration. They featured teams composed of young men who more or less approximated the ideal. As is true now, such contests were hard fought, and partisan sentiment and school pride ran high. But with few exceptions, the world wasn't watching. At season's end, the victory purse for a bowl game (if there was one) was filled with thousands, not millions, of dollars.

Today, the market for intercollegiate competition has changed radically. Increasingly, the present audience—or potential audience—is a national one, and the economic stakes for success or failure are consider-

able. The resulting pressure to win at any cost has had a corrosive effect on universities in a variety of areas, notably recruiting, admissions and curriculum.

The unrelenting attention of the national media and the money it holds out as a carrot for success have tended to undermine personal and societal values, obscure institutional priorities, and erode educational standards for student-athletes. Players become cynical at a young age (well before college) about the propriety of receiving special favors in consideration of their prowess; they become ethically numbed to improper conduct by recruiters, coaches and teammates; they willingly accept or even expect that academics will be secondary to sports during their college years, for often this was true of their high school experience. And while differential admissions standards for scholarship athletes are more characteristic of highly selective private universities such as Tulane than large public universities, the underlying question of the academic preparation and aptitude of student-athletes is relevant to public and independent institutions alike.

What to do about the current situation? The problem is manmade and, I am convinced, amenable to human solution. First, university administrators must reassert control over their athletic programs and boosters, insisting that all fund-raising, recruiting and other supporting activities be undertaken only in conformity with school policy and NCAA regulations. Academic standards must be clearly defined for student-athletes and then strictly adhered to. And, as the Presidents' Commission of the NCAA has discussed, the huge sums of money generated by collegiate football and basketball must be used to benefit higher learning and not simply be retained by athletic departments—in effect making successful sports programs virtually independent of their host institutions.

We may never recapture the ideal of the student-athlete, but neither should we accept as inevitable the growing pre-professionalism among scholarship players. They deserve better; universities must demonstrate it by expecting more of athletes and by reaffirming the institutions' essential mission of teaching, learning and research. ●

#### IS NICARAGUA JUST ANOTHER GRENADA?

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to share with my colleagues today an article that appeared in the Daily Times-Georgian.

Bill Fordham, from Carrollton, GA, provides an excellent, concise summary of the Grenada documents and their importance to the study of Leninism. His column gives a clear picture of the nature of the Communist threat prior to Grenada's liberation and now in Nicaragua.

I urge my colleagues to review this column and to share it with their friends back home.

### IS NICARAGUA JUST ANOTHER GRENADA?

Last week's column on the Grenada Documents elicited much response from readers wanting to know more about these documents seized from the Marxist-Leninist government of Grenada when U.S. and other military forces landed there in 1983 to protect American and other students on the island.

Thirty-five thousand pounds of official New Jewel Movement papers were taken, and they reveal a blueprint for moving Grenada into the communist circle with Cuban assistance.

The attitude of Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement, towards the "Revolution" and how it was to be accomplished is revealed in his speech to his comrades called "The Line of March."

Last week I reported how the NJM planned to control those opposed to the revolution with emphasis on removing religion, the designated enemy of the revolution, from public life and the schools.

Following are more excerpts from Bishop's speech:

On the working class—"First of all, having a small working class is a very serious disadvantage because only the working class can build Socialism. Again, it is the working class that is most prepared for organization and discipline because of having to work everyday, having to arrive on time, having to engage in collective organization and collective bargaining in their trade unions and so on.

On the upper class—"It is also important to note, comrades, that while we are in an alliance with sections of the bourgeoisie and upper petty-bourgeoisie, they are not part of our dictatorship. They are not part of our rule and control—they are not part of it. We bring them in for what we want to bring them in for. They are not part of our dictatorship because when they try to hold public meetings and we don't want that, the masses shut down the meeting. When we hold Zonal Councils and we don't want them there, we keep them out. When they want to put out a newspaper and we don't want that, we close it down. When they want freedom of expression to attack the Government or to link up with the CIA and we don't want that, we crush them and jail them. They are not part of the dictatorship. In fact, if the truth be told, they have been repressed by the dictatorship. They have lost some of the rights they used to have."

On the "path of socialist orientation"—  
"Firstly, the state sector must be built to be the dominant sector. Building the state sector to be the dominant sector means a number of things:

"(A) We must assume total control of all financial institutions over a period of time.

"(B) We must assume total control of all foreign trade and also of some aspects of internal trade.

"(C) We must assume total control of all Public Utilities—electricity, telephone, water, National Transport Service. And here again, as comrades know, we already in fact control those four. The missing one for us now is Cable and Wireless and the Satellite (sic) Dish from the Soviet Union will be one aspect of the timing in relation to Cable and Wireless."

Discussing the infrastructural development of a system that might develop into capitalism instead of socialism, Bishop said: "What this means is that our primary task must be to sink the ideas of Marxism/Leninism amongst the working people so that their own ideological level can advance

and they can begin to better understand what we are trying to do and why their class consciousness can be raised in this way.

"Secondly, of course we can control the development of capitalism through the use of laws and regulations; because one thing we do have is political control (and we have that firmly) so we can decide on how much taxes to charge, we can decide who gets credits, we can decide who gets concessions and pioneer incentives, we can decide what (blank) of Laws to pass and when, we can decide who to "manners" and when."

In a summation of plans for the revolution, Bishop's final point was that they should move rapidly into an alliance with the Soviet Union and other communist block nations.

Again, I urge everyone to read the Grenada Documents and to compare what was happening in Grenada to current events, especially in Nicaragua. ●

### EEOC PAY EQUITY DECISION

#### HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, last Monday, Clarence Thomas, Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, announced that his office would reject "pure comparable worth" cases. EEOC's decision to thwart pay equity comes as no surprise to me.

Clarence Thomas, like his colleague at the Commission on Civil Rights, Clarence Pendleton, has become a key spokesperson for the administration in its concerted attack on pay equity. Only a week earlier, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights voted on a final draft of its paper which rejects the concept of comparable worth and urges Federal enforcement agencies to follow suit.

Both the Civil Rights Commission and the EEOC seek to mislead the American public by defining "comparable worth" in such a broadbrushed fashion that even its most ardent supporters would reject it. Such disingenuous and deceitful conduct is outrageous.

It is sad and disturbing to watch our civil rights agencies engage in this demeaning activity. The EEOC decision will force more women to seek restitution through our courts. Litigation is an expensive and laborious process. The EEOC is requiring millions of women to pursue legal redress in a manner that it was created to prevent.

Despite the efforts of Thomas and Pendleton, Mr. Speaker, pay equity will not go away. States, cities, and local governments will continue bargaining for wages, with an eye toward preventing sex-based wage discrimination, as will scores of companies in the private sector. And, I will proceed with my legislation calling for a pay equity study of the federal system. The American worker deserves no less.

The following editorial which appeared in the Washington Post deserves Member's attention.

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1985]

#### COMPARABLE WORTH AND THE EEOC

By some accounts, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has closed its doors to cases involving "comparable worth"—the notion that jobs ought not to pay lower wages just because they tend to be held by women. But, in fact, the EEOC's decision is based on a definition of comparable worth that does not fit most cases in which sex-based wage discrimination is alleged. The decision should not be taken as a severe setback in the fight against sex discrimination in the marketplace.

As the General Accounting Office carefully lays it out in a new report, much of the raging debate over "comparable worth" turns out to be an argument over terms. One side defines comparable worth to mean one thing—which it then attacks ferociously—while the other side defends a totally different concept. The Reagan administration, speaking first through the Civil Rights Commission and now through the EEOC, has chosen to define comparable worth as a requirement that all jobs with the same value to the society be paid the same.

Against such a sweeping claim, it is easy to agree with EEOC Chairman Clarence Thomas that "Congress never authorized the government to take on wholesale restructuring of wages that were set by non-sex based decisions, by collective bargaining or by the marketplace." But the fact is that, as Mr. Thomas surely knows, such a claim is not being made—at least not any longer—by most proponents of comparable worth. They are using a more limited definition of comparable worth known as "pay equity."

By this less sweeping definition, an employer can still maintain different pay scales for jobs in which women predominate as long as the employer can show that such differences are justified by nondiscriminatory factors such as seniority, merit pay, skill shortages or collectively bargained agreements. But if the differences turn out to be based in whole or in part on the employers' feeling that women don't need to support families, or on the fact that companies in the area have agreed not to bid up wages for secretaries, then the employer ought to be made to clean up his pay practices.

In fact, the EEOC says it agrees that cases should be pursued where there is evidence of actual sex discrimination in pay practices. And since most cases before the EEOC or state courts involve precisely such claims, last week's ruling may have little practical effect—as long as there is no confusion about what EEOC actually decided. ●

### FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION VITAL TO CITIES AND TOWNS

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, some of the important programs which President Reagan sought to cut in his proposed budget, and which the House has preserved by making equivalent budget cuts elsewhere, are sometimes

considered to be only for the very big cities. In fact, many of the urban programs that exist have value in a wide range of communities, from small towns to major metropolitan centers. One of these programs with very broad impact is Federal assistance for State and local public transportation programs.

In 1973, the Massachusetts Legislature empowered other areas in the State besides the Greater Boston area to establish regional transit authority. While there was some skepticism about the value of these at the time, they have become among the most popular and widely supported Government programs in the State, providing important service for business, for older people, and for citizens in general. One of those which has been a great success is the Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Transit Authority [GATRA], the importance of which was described in a recent excellent article by Donna Hartman in the Sun Chronicle of Attleboro, MA. I can attest to the importance that GATRA has in its service area, because when I met with local officials in my district during January and February, one of the strongest points made to me in the Attleboro area was the importance of keeping adequate Federal help for public transportation.

I want to congratulate Mr. Gay for the excellent work that's done by himself and those who work with him and I ask that the article by Donna Hartman about GATRA be printed here as an example of a Federal program which works well.

**GATRA—TINY BUS LINE GROWS INTO BUSY SYSTEM FOR 12 TOWNS**  
(By Donna Hartman)

ATTLEBORO.—Since GATRA was formed in 1976, it has expanded from three buses and one van to 13 buses and 11 vans, from six to 12 member communities and has increased its operating budget from \$300,000 to \$2.9 million.

GATRA stands for the Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Transit Authority.

It is one of 13 regional transit authorities in the state. It has grown into a substantial business since state legislation enabling communities to form and join regional transit authorities was passed in 1974.

GATRA was incorporated in 1976 and buses started rolling in Attleboro and Taunton in 1978.

GATRA has come a long way since the trial runs and limited service of late 1978.

Ridership figures have climbed in each successive year of service and passengers have come to depend on the service.

But, if President Ronald Reagan gets his way, GATRA riders could face increased fares or reductions in service this fall, says Francis Gay, GATRA director.

Reagan has proposed that the government cut by 10 percent or more federal assistance to regional transit authorities. GATRA gets 50 percent of its \$2.9 million operating budget from the federal government.

Congress is currently considering Reagan's proposal as part of the total federal budget for fiscal 1985-86.

"If we are level-funded, we could provide the same service as we did this year without any substantial increase in fares or reductions in service," Gay said.

In the early days of GATRA, the ridership was composed of 60 percent senior citizens, Gay said.

Today, through a little education and with a proven record of reliable service, most of GATRA's passengers are commuters riding to and from work and students. Elderly people still take advantage of the service and special low rates for senior citizens.

GATRA has survived a major controversy over potential elimination of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority commuter rail service (which GATRA participates in operating from the Attleboro and Mansfield train stations), the unionization of bus drivers and seven years of unpredictable New England weather.

Gay can remember only two stormy winter days over the past seven years when the buses were called off the roads.

GATRA gets 50 percent of its operating budget from the federal government, 25 percent from the state and 25 percent from member communities.

Because of Proposition 2½, it cannot increase the assessments of member communities.

GATRA is working with the Southeastern Regional Planning and Development District commission to form a contingency plan in the event the federal government doesn't come through with its full 50 percent financial assistance this fall.

"We wouldn't feel the impact until after October," Gay said.

"But, no one knows what's going to happen yet," he said. "There is a good coalition of industry leaders, mayors and governors lobbying Congress not to make cuts. The states and cities can't afford to pick up the extra cost."

Whatever happens with federal assistance in October, GATRA will make every attempt to be fair to its passengers.

Right now, fares are 40 cents per trip for regular passengers and 20 cents per trip for senior citizens and students. Passengers pay an additional 40 cents when they cross the border into another community.

The state Legislature passed enabling legislation in 1974 to allow local communities to form regional transit authorities because private bus companies were in financial trouble.

Bus companies which provided service for decades in communities statewide in the late 1960's could no longer afford the rising costs of equipment, maintenance and fuel and started to go out of business.

The new state law provided the funding to communities to contract with bus companies to provide bus service. Ridership gained in the mid-to-late 1970's with gasoline shortages and soaring gas prices.

People started to become accustomed to riding buses to and from work, for shopping trips and other purposes.

Gay says regional transit authorities in Massachusetts should serve as models for communities nationwide.

"We have drawn praise from other areas and Washington, D.C.," Gay said. "Massachusetts is recognized for its regional transit authority service."

And, if you really want to, you can go just about anywhere in the country when you hop on a GATRA bus in Attleboro.

Just take a ride down Route 123 to Taunton and pick up a GATRA bus to the Bo-

nanza bus terminal in Providence, which is just a few blocks from AMTRAK.

Gay is also proud of the GATRA drivers and the lack of vandalism experienced on GATRA buses.

"The drivers are the first line of selling our service," he said. "They are our public relations people."

In 1979, a total of 63,755 passengers rode on GATRA buses systemwide. That same year, 48,050 passengers boarded GATRA buses in Attleboro.

In 1984, a total of 465,970 passengers rode on GATRA buses systemwide. That same year, 252,300 passengers boarded GATRA buses in Attleboro.

GATRA started out in late 1978 with Attleboro and Taunton as its member communities.

Other local communities, including North Attleboro in 1983, have joined since 1979 to make a total membership of 12 communities. The town of Carver voted to join last week.

GATRA RIDERSHIP 1979-84

Year	System	Attleboro
1979	63,755	48,050
1980	177,650	111,870
1981	278,506	157,495
1982	315,200	151,980
1983	350,020	160,615
1984	465,970	252,300

**HELP FARMERS AND SMALL BUSINESSES**

**HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I received an excellent May 23 letter from my constituent, John W. Adams of Hopkinsville, KY, that I believe will be of interest to my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

John Adams, a prominent farmer in western Kentucky has written to me in order to provide an update on what is happening in rural America, particularly in light of the adverse consequences that are being faced daily by our farmers and small businessmen. In particular, Mr. Adams writes about the recent interest rate increase of the Federal Land Bank Association and its effect upon borrowers.

I urge my colleagues to read his comments and to help support efforts that will enable small businesses and the agriculture industry to return to a favorable economy. The letter from John W. Adams follows:

MAY 23, 1985.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD,  
U.S. Representative,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: Thank you for the hard work you are doing on behalf of Kentucky. The economic times and the many state and national issues being pressed make your job one of the toughest in the country.

My intention in this correspondence is to update you briefly on what is happening in rural America. This past week, the Dow Jones Industrial Average in Wall Street topped 1,304 points. The Federal Reserve System reduced their rate to 7 1/2 percent and the prime loan rates dropped to 10 percent. Certainly, that is good for Wall Street.

On Main Street, U.S.A., farmers and small businessmen are being devastated. Effective May 1, 1985, as you will see on the attached, the Federal Land Bank Association, 4th District, raised their interest rate to farmers from 12.5 to 13.25 percent. I know that there is no immediate solution. However, the "fly by night" operators and those who were the victims of circumstance because of purchasing at an inopportune time have been gone from farming for quite some time. The ones remaining have to be good managers. But as I am sure you will agree as evidenced by the enclosed, its getting more difficult each day.

Revisions in the Cargo Preference Act for Agriculture will help.

Your continued concern and interest on behalf of Rural America is appreciated. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. ADAMS.●

TO AMEND TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing legislation to require the U.S. Parole Commission and the Bureau of Prisons to share periodically specific information concerning Federal parolees with local police officials. This type of cooperation between all levels of our national law enforcement community is essential to assure that the public's safety is protected adequately.

Studies indicate that nearly 30 percent of all probationers and parolees are arrested for new crimes. This legislation addresses this pressing problem by assisting police officials in fulfilling their obligation to protect the public. My bill codifies and strengthens present administrative rulings by requiring the Commission to provide a parolee's fingerprints, photographs, FBI numbers, and dates of birth.

My legislation would also require the Bureau of Prisons to adopt a similar procedure and provide data to law enforcement officials about halfway house residents. The Bureau currently does not provide such information on these individuals.

In order to protect these individuals' privacy, the law enforcement agency may not disseminate the information received from either the Parole Commission or the Bureau of Federal Prisons.

Upon introduction of this legislation in the previous Congress I polled the parole boards in each State. The key

question I asked was, "What kind of notification is provided to the victims, law enforcement agencies, judges, or prosecutors once the decision is reached to release the individual?" Of the 30 States that responded, 18 routinely provided some type of notice to local police officials about paroled State offenders. In Ohio, the California Legislature is contemplating legislation which would require the disclosure of information about State parolees to law enforcement agents. Two States advise local police about upcoming parole hearings. Six States notify only the sentencing judge and prosecutor about persons being paroled. Three States have no notification policies at all.

In the previous Congress this legislation enjoyed the support of a commission appointed by the attorney general of California and the California Legislature. The legislature subsequently adopted a resolution memorializing the Congress to give "the U.S. Parole Commission and the Bureau of Federal Prisons the authority to release all relevant information concerning specified federal prisoners and parolees \* \* \* to local State law enforcement agencies."

In the 97th Congress similar legislation was endorsed by the Police Executive Research Forum, the Peace Officers Research Association of California, and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the city of New York.

This bill has the strong support of John Kearns, chief of the Sacramento Police Department.

In order to comprehensively plan for the safety of our communities, it is important to provide law enforcement agencies with assistance that will aid in the identification, apprehension and incarceration of criminals. The regular sharing of essential law enforcement information between the Federal and State agencies could result in the better supervision of Federal parolees while assuring local police access to the fundamental information necessary to carrying out their responsibility for protecting our public's safety. My legislation provides for a concerted effort at all levels of the Government in addressing the ever-growing menace of crime.

H.R. —

A Bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify certain procedures applicable to parole determinations, to require the United States Parole Commission to make available to State and local law enforcement agencies certain information regarding parolees, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, section 4082 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—*

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) The Attorney General shall make available periodically to any law enforce-

ment agency of a State or of a unit of local government in a State, upon the request of the head of such agency, the following information with respect to prisoners who have been convicted of offenses against the United States punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years and who are confined at a facility which is a residential community treatment center located in the geographical area in which such agency has jurisdiction:

"(1) the names of such prisoners;

"(2) the addresses of such prisoners;

"(3) the dates of birth of such prisoners;

"(4) the Federal Bureau of Investigation numbers assigned to such prisoners;

"(5) photographs and fingerprints of such prisoners; and

"(6) the nature of the offense against the United States of which each such prisoner has been convicted and the factual circumstances relating to such offenses.

Any law enforcement agency which receives information under this subsection shall not disseminate such information outside of such agency."

Sec. 2. Section 4164 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "of more than 180 days" after "deductions", and

(2) by striking out "less one hundred and eighty days".

Sec. 3. (a) Section 4203(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "but in no event less than five".

(b) Section 4203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The Commission shall make available periodically to any law enforcement agency of a State or of a unit of local government in a State, upon the request of the head of such agency, the following information with respect to individuals who are under the jurisdiction of the Commission, who have been convicted of offenses against the United States punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years, and who reside, are employed, or are supervised in the geographical area in which such agency has jurisdiction.

"(1) the names of such individuals;

"(2) the addresses of such individuals;

"(3) the dates of birth of such individuals;

"(4) the Federal Bureau of Investigation numbers assigned to such individuals;

"(5) photographs and fingerprints of such individuals; and

"(6) the nature of the offenses against the United States of which each such individual has been convicted and the factual circumstances relating to such offenses.

Any law enforcement agency which receives information under this subsection shall not disseminate such information outside of such agency."

Sec. 4. Section 4204(a)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "three" and inserting in lieu thereof "not fewer than three".

Sec. 5. (a) Section 4205(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "unless" and all that follows through "custody".

(b) Section 4205(g) of title 18 United States Code, is amended by inserting "or the Commission" after "Bureau of Prisons".

(c) Section 4201(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or section 4205(f)".

Sec. 6. (a) Section 4208(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting



"any representative of" before "the Commissioners".

(b) Section 4208(h) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out the colon and all that follows through the period at the end thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof "every twenty-four months."

SEC. 7. Section 4209(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the Commission may modify conditions of parole, without regard to such ten-day period, on any such motion if the Commission determines that the immediate modification of conditions of parole is required to prevent harm to the parolee or to the public."

SEC. 8 (a) Section 4210(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking out "section 4164 (relating to mandatory release) or", and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking out "Federal, State, or local crime" and by inserting in lieu thereof "criminal offense",

(B) by striking out "crime" and inserting in lieu thereof "offense", and

(C) by inserting "exceeding six months" after "incarceration".

(b) Section 4210 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out subsection (e), and  
(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

SEC. 9. (a) The heading of section 4215 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 4215. Appeal".

(b) Section 4215 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (a) and subsection (b), and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(a) Whenever parole release is denied under section 4206, parole conditions are imposed or modified under section 4209, parole discharge is denied under section 4211(c), or parole is modified or revoked under section 4214, the individual to whom any such decision applies may appeal such decision to the National Appeals Board by submitting a written notice of appeal not later than thirty days following the date on which such decision is rendered. The National Appeals Board, upon receipt of the appellant's papers, must act pursuant to rules and regulations within sixty days to reaffirm, modify, or reverse the decision and shall inform the appellant in writing of the decision and the reasons therefor."

(c) Subsection (c) of section 4215 of title 18, United States Code, is redesignated as subsection (b).

(d) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by amending the item relating to section 4215 to read as follows:

"4215. Appeal."

SEC. 10. Section 4217 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed.

SEC. 11. (a) Chapter 314 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out sections 4251, 4252, 4253, and 4254,

(2) in section 4255—

(A) by striking out the first paragraph,

(B) by inserting before the period in the first sentence of the second paragraph the following: "who is a drug dependent person within the meaning of section 2(q) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 201), and who is released on proba-

tion, on parole, as if on parole, or conditionally", and

(C) by redesignating such section as section 4251, and

(3) by amending the table of sections at the beginning of such chapter to read as follows:

"Sec. 4251. Supervision in the community."

(c) Section 3651 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "an addict within the meaning of section 4251(a) of this title, or", and

(2) by striking out "section 4255" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 4251".

(d) Section 4209(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "who is an addict within the meaning of section 4251(a), or" and inserting in lieu thereof "who is", and

(2) by striking out "section 4255" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 4251".

THANKING JOHN CHAPLICK

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent letter which I sent to John Chaplick. John is a constituent of mine and was the New Jersey State commander of the Disabled American Veterans in 1984-85.

I am sure that many Members have people like John in their districts who are well versed in matters relating to veterans and have the dedication to match that knowledge. Mr. Speaker, John Chaplick is one of those individuals, and I thank him for all the help he has been to the veterans of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, the letter follows:

JUNE 24, 1985.

Mr. JOHN CHAPLICK,  
Heritage Road,  
Sewell, NJ.

DEAR JOHN: Its hard to believe that a year has passed since I was honored to address the Disabled American Veterans New Jersey State Convention last year in Seaside Heights. That was an important event for me. It was made even more important by the fact that by the time the convention had finished you had been elected the State Commander. This achievement was a very special one for all of us who live in Southern New Jersey.

Many things were accomplished with veterans this year. John, I am thankful to you for the important role which you played in all the events and programs which we worked together on—especially the visit of Sonny Montgomery to New Jersey and the "Operation Match" in Camden last spring. I am certainly going to miss the close working relationship which my office has had with the DAV and I'm hopeful that your successors keep up your legacy.

On behalf of the thousands of veterans in the First Congressional District I thank you John for the fine work which you did for all of us this year. You are truly a "winner" in every sense of the word and we all hope that you remain active in this very impor-

tant area. Congratulations on a job well done!

With best wishes,  
Sincerely,

JAMES J. FLORIO,  
Member of Congress. ●

LEWIS LEHRMAN AND THE  
DEMOCRATIC INTERNATIONAL

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, the founders of this country often declared that the principles of the new American Government were applicable to all men at all times. Historicists and skeptics have doubted that. But to those who are less comfortable, who do not merely read and write about tyranny but endure it, Jefferson's words may not seem an anachronism.

Early this June, Lewis Lehrman, chairman of Citizens for America, helped organize a remarkable conference in Angola involving Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, Adolfo Calero, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, and freedom fighters from Afghanistan and Laos. Mr. Lehrman spoke to this Democratic International, and presented each delegate with a framed copy of the American Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Speaker, permit the RECORD for today to include the text of the common declaration released by these contemporary partisans of freedom, as well as the letter President Reagan penned to Mr. Lehrman on the occasion. Both these were published in the Washington Times newspaper. I also wish to include my own response, addressed to the Washington Times, to some Americans who found it amusing that Mr. Lehrman should present modern revolutionaries with our 200-year old document on liberty.

[From the Washington Times, June 6, 1985]

RESISTANCE GROUPS ISSUE DECLARATION

JAMBA, ANGOLA.—Following is the "Declaration of the Democratic International," issued June 2 by four anti-communist resistance groups following a meeting in Jamba, Angola:

We, free peoples fighting for our national independence and human rights, assembled at Jamba, declare our solidarity with all freedom movements in the world and state our commitment to cooperate to liberate our nations from Soviet Imperialists. We pledge our lives, our treasures, and our honor on behalf of this everlasting cause of national life and liberty, without which we cannot pursue the happiness of our peoples.

We know that together, as a Democratic International, we shall triumph, but divided, the road to victory will be much more difficult.

Our common goals of liberty and constitutional democracy lead us to form this Democratic International.

To this end, and with the help of God, we offer our leadership, our labor and our lives to fulfill this dream of freedom which shall not perish from this Earth.

Our struggles are one struggle—the fight for independence from Soviet colonialism, a colonialism brutally enforced by Soviet troops and the troops of her surrogates.

Colonialism denies the right of free people to legitimate self-determination. The old colonialism of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries has passed into oblivion with the success of the Independence Movements of the 1950s and 1960s. Today, there is only one colonial power in the world—the Soviet Empire. An empire more vicious and oppressive than all others that passed before.

Soviet Imperialism is the common enemy of mankind.

Today, the tide of history has turned against Soviet colonialism. The Soviet empire is fated to fall—just as all previous empires have collapsed, because Soviet imperialism violates the true nature of man.

Our liberation movements began as national struggles, but we recognize the international solidarity of our cause. The victory of any freedom loving movement is the victory of all, for the struggle for freedom transcends borders and nationalities.

On to victory  
On to freedom

United we shall win

#### PRESIDENT PRAISES REBEL CONFERENCE

JAMBA, ANGOLA.—The following is the text of a statement by President Reagan read by Lewis Lehrman, chairman of Citizens for America, at the conference of four anti-communist resistance movements here:

DEAR LEW, I understand you're off to attend a gathering of freedom fighters. From what I'm told, this is surely a unique event.

Around the world we see people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination and an alien ideology. It is a global trend, and one of the most hopeful of our times. Those of us lucky enough to live in democratic lands have to be moved by the example of men and women who struggle every day, at great personal risk, for rights that we have enjoyed from birth. Their goals are our goals.

Good luck and God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

[From the Washington Times, June 24, 1985]

I did not share in the amusement, evidenced in some American quarters, when Lewis Lehrman met in Angola with freedom fighters from around the world and presented them with framed copies of the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

Opposition to tyrants should be no cause for smugness in comfortable observers. And anyone who finds it odd to recommend opposing African or Asian tyrants with the principles of Thomas Jefferson would do well to consider that, after all, those principles were avowed to be universal.

A history of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 by Lettis and Morris contains the following about the last broadcast of one of the multilingual radio stations that flourished before the Soviet counterattack:

"Faint signals and calls for help, made unintelligible at times by jamming and atmospheric conditions. Suddenly, out of the welter of background noise, a voice in clear English:

'Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. . . .

' . . . The brave men living and dead who struggle here have consecrated it far beyond our poor power to add or detract . . . ' The voice became inaudible."

The Hungarians had American inspiration, but no American aid. Mr. Lehrman wants the freedom fighters in newly occupied countries like Laos and Afghanistan to have both, and he is to be commended for it.

Rep. JIM COURTER,  
U.S. House of Representatives. ●

#### THERE REALLY IS A WELFARE DILEMMA

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, the following article was brought to my attention by my constituent, B.A. Ritter-sporn who is affiliated with the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies in New York. This op-ed piece, which appeared in the Washington Post will be of interest to my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, June 10, 1985]

#### THERE REALLY IS A WELFARE DILEMMA

(By William Raspberry)

Every other week, it seems, another social scientist trots out a new list of figures to challenge or support the contention of Charles Murray ("Losing Ground") that the welfare system has increased poverty in America. The debate over which set of numbers is more accurate, or more accurately interprets reality, tends to obscure a point of fundamental agreement among conservatives and liberals and "neos" of both camps; that there really is a welfare dilemma.

The dilemma is this: It is unacceptable, particularly in a rich country, to allow anyone to live in hunger and squalor for want of money. But unearned payments designed to alleviate hunger and squalor have the perverse effect of making entry-level jobs unattractive. To discourage poor people from taking entry-level jobs is to condemn them to dependency and its attendant pathology (including the erosion of the work ethic), even while alleviating their hunger.

Recent years have seen a number of attempts to resolve the dilemma; work-incentive programs, negative income tax, workfare, and any number of other ideas have been broached and found wanting.

Leonard M. Greene, president of the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies, states the problem clearly enough. "Income transfers are not inherently wrong. Trouble arises from the form of the transfers used. By our well-meaning approach, if a welfare recipient takes a job, his family may lose its public housing and medical benefits in addition to suffering a reduction in welfare payments. The consequent mathematics of the situation are irresistible. We have destroyed the motivation to work and trapped people into a dependency as insidious as poverty itself."

He has also proposed an attractive way out: the Graduated Income Supplement, a single national income supplement that

would go to all adults, with a smaller amount going to all children. The supplement would be taxable income, which means that it would result in extra income only for those poor enough to need it. Those too poor to pay taxes would get the benefit in cash.

Greene's proposal sounds a good deal like Richard Nixon's negative income tax, except that since the GIS would be universal, without any eligibility criteria there would be no need for a welfare system to distribute it. The program would be administered by the IRS, "allowing dismantling of today's cumbersome and amazingly expensive welfare bureaucracy."

Under the proposal, a poor family could earn an additional \$4,000 a year and be taxed at a maximum marginal rate of 14 percent. Under present law, the tax on the \$4,000 might be above 100 percent, considering loss of eligibility for public housing and health benefits.

Greene believes his proposal would ameliorate another dilemma that is attracting a growing amount of attention: the fact that illegal aliens have more incentive for economic progress than native-born Americans.

"In fact, we have a dual economy. Native-born Americans receive many protections and benefits. Working conditions are generally good and fringe benefits, such as pensions and health care, substantial. At the same time, illegal aliens work in an environment little changed since the 19th century. Sweatshops abound. Families . . . do piece-work, toiling around the clock at wages that can be less than \$1 per hour.

"Yet, ironically, the system appears to be serving the illegal aliens better than America's underclass. Historically, waves of immigrants have worked their way up the American economic ladder, and many recent immigrants seem to be doing the same. The subminimum-wage jobs that they have attained offer opportunity—a first step up the ladder that for many has already led to prosperity and success."

Greene, obviously, does not advocate a reinstitution of 19th century sweatshops. His point is that it is counterproductive and wrong that a poor person willing to work hard at unpleasant jobs should be subjected to a financial penalty—which, unfortunately, is how the present system works. ●

#### A BILL TO END UNFAIR TREATMENT OF WIDOWED SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing, along with 37 original cosponsors from both sides of the aisle, legislation to relieve the anxiety, embarrassment, and hardship felt by too many of our Nation's senior citizens. Unfortunately, the pressing business of the House in the 98th Congress prevented the consideration of a less comprehensive bill, H.R. 5411, but I am hopeful that this legislation will receive the attention it deserves in the 99th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the pain that many of our senior citizens experience, and to which I have just referred, is caused by Federal procedures used to collect Social Security and SSI payments made to deceased beneficiaries and received by their surviving spouses or other relatives entitled to benefits under their payment schedule. As we all know, Social Security checks are regularly sent out after beneficiaries die, even when the Social Security Administration has prompt notice of the death. Later, however, when the bureaucracy catches up, Social Security recoups these payments through a process known as "reclamation;" Social Security notifies the Treasury Department, which instructs the bank that cashed the checks, or received them through direct deposit, to debit the depositor's account.

Neither Social Security nor Treasury gives prior notice of this recoupment action. Nor is the survivor afforded the opportunity to negotiate a repayment schedule or to request a waiver of the recoupment in the case of a special hardship. Social Security maintains that these rights, which are required in all cases of overpayments made to beneficiaries, are not applicable in cases where benefits are received by survivors after the beneficiary's death. Such payments, they maintain, are not overpayments, but erroneous payments.

My bill would clarify the definition of an overpayment in the Social Security Act. While I believe that the present overpayment provisions, along with the prior legislative history and the overall purposes of the Social Security Act, support the proposition that erroneous payments to a deceased beneficiary should be considered as overpayments under section 204, this legislation would make this interpretation explicit. It would make it clear that Congress expected that the procedural protections afforded to Social Security and SSI recipients who receive overpayments are also afforded to their surviving spouses or other entitled beneficiaries. My legislation is necessary because courts have rendered conflicting decisions on this issue.

If adopted, the legislation would require that prior to any collection action, the Social Security Administration would first have to ascertain whether the person who received the payment is a surviving spouse or other entitled beneficiary under Social Security or SSI. If this is found to be the case, Social Security would be limited to using the methods of recovery authorized in cases of overpayments in the Social Security Act, and would be required to extend the waiver provisions of the act to such persons. The surviving relative would have to receive notice of the recovery action, and would have an opportunity to es-

tablish a repayment schedule or to seek a waiver in the case of special hardship.

Let me illustrate the problem which is created by the current procedures used by the Social Security Administration through an actual case. One of my constituents, Mrs. Alphena Breault, was a Social Security recipient at the time of the death of her husband, also a Social Security recipient. She promptly notified the Social Security Administration of his death. While waiting for her survivors benefits to be processed, she received several checks in her husband's name. A Social Security employee advised her to deposit these checks and to use this money for living expenses. She was advised that her account would be adjusted at a future date.

Many months later the adjustment came without warning. The entire amount of her husband's checks was suddenly removed from her account. She learned of this action only when a check that she had written for a small auto repair bounced.

My constituent joined in a class action law suit which challenged these procedures on the grounds that they violated the overpayment provision of the Social Security Act and their constitutional right of due process. The court initially found in the plaintiff's favor; the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has recently ruled in this case that while the reclamation procedure used did not violate the Social Security Act, it may have violated my constituents due process rights, and has remanded the case for further consideration on this point back to the district court—*Breault v. Heckler*, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, docket No. 84-6258, May 21, 1985. In a similar case in California, the U.S. district court has ruled that the reclamation procedure currently used by the Social Security Administration in these cases violated both the Social Security Act and the plaintiff's due process rights—*Thomas v. Secretary of Health and Human Services*, U.S. district court, ND California, docket No. C-81-2485, September 14, 1983. Unfortunately, current reclamation procedures continue to be applied in those parts of the country where they have not been forbidden by the courts.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is time that those entitled to survivors benefits are afforded these protections. I believe that Congress intended that all Social Security and SSI recipients who are overpaid by mistake should be afforded the fundamental rights of prior notice, a fair repayment schedule, and waiver in cases of special hardship. Many of my colleagues in the House agree, and I am pleased that an identical bill is being introduced today in the other body by the distinguished chairman of the Special Committee on Aging. Senator HEINZ of Pennsylvania

has extensive knowledge of the problem which this legislation attempts to address, and his committee has heard testimony from witnesses who have been the victims of the Social Security Administration's current practices. I urge my colleagues in the House to make a commitment to rectify this situation. ●

#### MILESTONE FOR McDONOUGH

#### HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, a Congressman's administrative assistant is asked to make hundreds of decisions on a daily basis. Issues and concerns, both large and small, are the stock and trade of every congressional office. It is the administrative assistant who is asked to translate the wishes of a Member of Congress into action.

The job requires a quick thinker with a well developed sense of humor. It also requires a person who can work with other people to solve difficult problems.

Peter J. McDonough, Jr., exhibits these qualities. He is a person well-suited for the job of administrative assistant in a congressional office.

In the midst of making the important decisions associated with his position in my office, Peter J. McDonough, Jr., recently made a personal decision that will be the most important decision of his life.

On August 10, 1985, Peter will be married to Mary Pitcher Sword, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sword of Princeton, NJ.

Miss Sword, who is known as Molly, graduated from Princeton Day School, attended Denison University and is currently studying at Rutgers University. She is a songwriter, arranger, and performer.

Before coming to Washington to join my staff in January of this year, Peter was the executive director for the Republicans in the New Jersey General Assembly. He comes by his interest in government honestly. His father is a former State senator in New Jersey and his grandfather held local office in Plainfield, NJ.

When Peter announced his intentions to my Washington staff on April 1, I must admit that I was skeptical. Frankly, I had concerns about a 31-year-old single man, recently relocated in the Nation's Capital, who decides it is time to put aside his bachelorhood to join the rest of us who have entered into the bonds of holy matrimony.

But, you know, Washington, is not Sin City, as has been imagined by people living in other parts of the country. The parties at the Tidal Basin usually break up too early,

around 10 p.m., and that sort of thing gets boring after a while anyway.

In truth, since coming to Washington, Peter's big nights out have been going to receptions with me or going for a run after work and before dark. He tells me his only real pleasure has been derived from hosting cookouts for his friends on his back porch.

On August 10, that lonely existence will come to an end.

Peter and his bride-to-be represent a real American success story for the 1980's. As members of our postwar generation, Peter and Molly share a strong belief in the worth of the individual.

That belief, held widely by an entire generation of Americans is the ultimate goal of our Founding Fathers, who envisioned a form of government based on natural law. Our form of government is well suited to a society of responsible individuals with common respect for one another. It is upon this belief that the foundation of this country was built.

That respect for individuality within the commonwealth runs deeply through the American spirit. It comes to the surface from time to time when it is most needed to keep our country on the right track.

As we celebrate the joining together of these two people, Peter and Molly, we also celebrate the higher calling of individuals to join together in the commonweal of community—the bringing together of two communities to create another, larger, community.

Active involvement in community service is a tradition in the McDonough and Sword families. I am sure the tradition is in good hands for the future.

I wish all of the best for Peter and Molly and hope for them the sunshine that makes all living things grow.●

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND LOUISE CLINKSCALES

#### HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a family in my district whose members have given of themselves even as they were suffering.

I speak of John and Louise Clinkscales of LaGrange, GA. Their son, Kyle, has been missing since 1976 when he left their home to drive to Auburn University, about 40 miles away.

John and Louise have turned their 9 years of pain and uncertainty into positive action which, in turn, helps other people find missing children or other loved ones. They wrote a book, "Kyle's Story: Friday Never Came," outlining procedures which can be

used to locate missing persons and to determine whether or not foul play was involved in the disappearance. In a recent airing of "Adam" and commentary on missing children, NBC called "Kyle's Story" one of the best overall treatments of the missing persons phenomenon.

The Clinkscales have also authored a booklet called "Action" which they continually update. Each year they receive over 2,000 requests for the booklet which they provide to families everywhere free of charge. In recognition of the knowledge that the Clinkscales have gained and shared, John Clinkscales was recently appointed to the board of directors for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The Clinkscales were the guiding force behind the creation and passage of "Family Reunion Month," a bill I sponsored in the House of Representatives last year and this year. This legislation designates the period between Mother's Day and Father's Day as a period to remember the importance of the family in America and to work towards being reunited with those family members who are missing or estranged.

When I rise on July 4 to present a copy of this tribute to the Clinkscales I will think about the fact that they embody a lot of what is right about America. In the face of adversity, they are still trying to find information about their son. In addition, they are helping others by providing them with hope and guidance on how to search for a missing loved one.

Finally, I think the Clinkscales are a living example of what makes the family the cornerstone of our great land. Through their caring, we have all benefited. Through their unselfish giving, we have all gained understanding and knowledge. It is through our Nation's families that we are nurtured and shown the way. And through John and Louise Clinkscales' efforts to reunite families, our Nation is blessed.●

#### BILL TO EXTEND REPRESENTATIVES TERM

#### HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of a bill I have introduced to extend the length of the term for U.S. Representatives. The bill, requiring a constitutional amendment, would establish one 2-year term and two 4-year terms in every 10-year period following reapportionment.

The amendment has many benefits. First, it will reduce the number of political campaigns, providing voters

with a welcome respite from the din of campaign rhetoric.

Second, it will help moderate the spiraling cost of campaigning.

And third, it will at least partially liberate Members from a constant preoccupation with campaigning, thereby giving Congress a greater opportunity to deliberate.

The original rationale in 1789 for 2-year terms was to force Members to keep in touch with their districts. I share that goal. However, with modern communication technology and the realization that a Member who neglects his district will soon lose his seat, the original rationale for the 2-year term no longer serves the challenges facing Congress.

Under my resolution, all House seats would be up for election in the year of reapportionment. After that election, House Members would be divided by lot into two equal groups. The first group would stand for election in 2 years, and thereafter every 4 years until the next reapportionment. The second group would start the 10-year cycle with two 4-year terms and end with a 2-year term. This method ensures that there are House elections every 2 years and that all seats are up for election in reapportionment years. There would be no limit on how many terms a Representative could serve, although the Member would have to give up his seat if he filed to run for the Senate.

There is growing support for consideration of the 4-year term both within the House and at the grassroots level throughout the country. In an effort to better gauge House sentiment on this issue, I formally solicited the views of our colleagues by circulating a survey which Members could complete and return anonymously. As of June 25, I received 122 responses, which represent over 28 percent of the House membership. Of those responding, 64 percent favored extending the House term. I believe this response indicates that a majority of House Members are dissatisfied with the current 2-year term.

In addition, I have discussed the 4-year term with my constituents in Illinois 20th Congressional District. During my 2½ years in the House, I have held 131 town meetings which feature open discussion of issues of interest to local residents. At these meetings, I have found strong support for lengthening House terms as a means of reducing the cost and frequency of campaigns and focusing greater attention on important legislative issues.

Also, earlier this year I sent a questionnaire to my constituents which included a question on extending the terms of Congressmen from 2 to 4 years. I received approximately 20,000 responses. Seventy-two percent of the

respondents said they favor the 4-year term.

From the results of these informal opinion polls and my discussions with colleagues and constituents, I am convinced that the time is right for public debate on the term extension issues. I also believe that such debate would elicit considerable support for the 4-year term.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this timely and necessary congressional reform. ●

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR  
LEAVES EPA

**HON. GENE SNYDER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the resignation of Josephine S. Cooper from the Environmental Protection Agency to enter the private sector is a great loss both for that Agency and the Federal Government. She is leaving to join the American Paper Institute.

As EPA's first Assistant Administrator for External Affairs, Jo Cooper has had an enormous impact on those programs under her administrative control and on the vastly improved communication between the Agency and Capitol Hill.

Without the able assistance of Jo Cooper, the job of Administrator William Ruckelshaus would have been far more difficult. The turmoil that engulfed that Agency during Anne Burford's difficulties and ultimate resignation had shaken public confidence in the Agency and badly strained its relations with Congress. In short, the Environmental Protection Agency had a fairly severe image problem.

That was, until Jo Cooper arrived to head the Agency's Office of External Affairs in October 1983. Since that time, she has been responsible for EPA's liaison with Congress, the public, press, other Federal agencies, States, and environmental, union and industry groups.

From the very start, she quickly opened the lines of communication between the administration and Congress and soon helped give the Agency a new image of openness, concern, confidence, and effectiveness. For that accomplishment alone, Jo Cooper's shoes will be hard to fill.

In addition to her liaison duties, she has been National Program Manager for implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Facilities Compliance Program.

Her management ability, technical expertise in economic and environmental matters, and special capacity for resolving conflicting issues effectively and nonconfrontationally—all of

these attributes have made Jo Cooper an invaluable asset to the EPA.

I had the opportunity to work closely with her during her stay at the Agency and found her always to be conscious of and responsive to the needs of Congress, and I know that many of my colleagues share that observation.

Actually Jo had amassed considerable experience in both the executive and legislative branches, having served on the Senate side and at EPA previously, before moving again to the Agency in 1983.

She served as Senator Howard Baker's representative on the professional staff of the Environment and Public Works Committee from 1981 until her EPA appointment. As a member of the committee staff, she developed amendments and new initiatives in hazardous waste legislation, including Superfund and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA]. She was also involved with oversight of environmental research, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and all other environmental legislation before the Congress.

Before joining Senator Baker, Jo served with the EPA from 1968 until 1981, during which she worked in a wide range of environmental activities, including coordination of program planning and budget for research related to hazardous waste, drinking water, and ground water; development of agency policy on population exposure to environmental contaminants; and evaluation of transportation control strategies.

With her 17 years of service in the Federal Government, Jo Cooper will obviously bring a wealth of valuable experience to her new duties with the American Paper Institute.

She has left her mark indelibly on the Environmental Protection Agency, and she can take great satisfaction in knowing that during her service with the Agency, she truly made a difference. I wish her the very best as she leaves Government service for a new career. ●

THE JEEP GETS A NEW  
ADDITION

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, for nearly five decades, my district has proudly provided the American public, the national defense, and the world with one of the most durable, quality vehicles ever produced. The Jeep, Mr. Reliable, has long been a symbol of American strength and resourcefulness. This week, the Jeep gets a new addition to its family. On Friday,

American Motors, Jeep Division, headquartered in Toledo, will be celebrating the initiation of a new product line. The first Comanche, a light pickup truck, will roll off the assembly line ushering in a new era for one of the best known names in automotive manufacturing. This is the first entry by Jeep into this product line.

Because American Motors has made a commitment to building this product in America, 1,000 new jobs will be created in my district. Comanche symbolizes a new confidence in the future of American automotive manufacturing and in the industrial Midwest. It is a big step in the right direction not only for the economy of my district, but for the economy of the entire region as well. We love the logo "Made in U.S.A."

I know my colleagues join me in applauding those in management and labor responsible for this important business expansion—taking place right here in America. To the management of American Motors who made this positive decision and to the workers who will be turning the idea into reality, my colleagues and I in the House of Representatives offer our congratulations. We wish you the best of luck in the future. The Jeep's rich history is a solid foundation on which to build for tomorrow. ●

CHINESE STATEMENT ABOUT  
TAIWAN

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, this past May, Hu Yaobang, Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party, publicly stated that Beijing "might consider a military attack against Taiwan in the next decade." He went on to say:

We have to wait until our economy is on the right track, military power is based on economic power. In 7 to 10 years time, we may enjoy a strong economy equipped with modernized defense power. By then, if most Taiwan people wish to return—to the mother country—and only a few saying no, we will have to use some force on them.

I find these statements most disturbing. This past November, I led a congressional delegation to Taiwan where I met with President Chiang, Prime Minister Yu, and other top officials. I witnessed, firsthand, how Taiwan has developed into a world industrial power. During 1984, the Republic of China on Taiwan recorded a high 10.92 percent economic growth. Unemployment in Taiwan is a mere 2.5 percent. The per capita income in Taiwan has increased sixtyfold since 1949, standing presently at \$3,400 compared to Mainland China's per capita income of \$500.

Unlike most other developing nations, Taiwan's wealth is well distributed. There is virtually no abject poverty on the island. Some 99.8 percent of the homes have electricity and most have televisions and telephones.

Education is vitally important in the Republic of China. Illiteracy is almost nonexistent; 99.8 percent of all children go to public schools and more than 40 percent go on the college.

Elections are held regularly and in a recent election, 63 percent of the population voted. I was in Taipei during the 1983 elections and observed firsthand the election process. This is an excellent turnout where there is no coercion to vote. The judiciary is independent of political control. People travel freely within the country, live and work where they like, and dress in styles that please them.

The Taiwan Relations Act passed by this legislative body stipulates that—

Enactment of this act is necessary to make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means and to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts and embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States.

The Republic of China on Taiwan has many friends in the United States who are interested in her future. It is important to emphasize that Taiwan is not only doing things right economically; its political development is also far ahead of most Third World Nations. Comments such as those stated by Secretary General Hu Yaobang do not go unnoticed, and are not condoned.●

TRIBUTE TO NICHOLAS  
ONOFARO

HON. BOB EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Nicholas Onofaro, a constituent of mine from Springfield, PA, who recently retired as president of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (UE) District No. 1.

Nick's entire adult life has been dedicated to the labor movement and his record of accomplishments proves this point. He served his union in many capacities: union steward, chief steward, general committeeman as well as local president and district president. He has also served as an international vice president.

A 43 year employee of Westinghouse Electric Co.'s plant in Lester, PA, even in the face of the many attacks and

hardships his union endured, Nick has played an active role in shaping UE. Although retired, he continues to participate in the struggle to improve the conditions of working people in my congressional district and throughout the Nation. His example continues to serve as a foundation for the many others who will follow him.●

ADVERSE ACTION APPEAL  
RIGHTS FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a piece of legislation which corrects what I believe to be a basic inequity in the laws governing adverse action procedures for certain employees of the U.S. Postal Service. This bill is the second measure I have introduced this year which attempts to ensure that Federal and postal employees have access to a fair and objective review of an adverse action.

At the beginning of the 99th Congress I introduced H.R. 917, a bill which extends to certain excepted service employees in executive agencies the same due process procedures in an adverse action situation which are currently afforded competitive service personnel and veterans preference eligibles in the excepted service. Under chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code, the latter groups of employees are entitled to procedural safeguards and the right of appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board when faced with a removal, long-term suspension, reduction in grade or pay, or short-term furlough. In sharp contrast, nonveteran excepted service employees have none of these due process rights, even though many of them serve many years in the civil service. They may be summarily dismissed without any recourse or any way to defend themselves against arbitrary and capricious actions by their employing agencies—short of taking their case into Federal court.

After conducting an extensive review of adverse action procedures Government-wide, it came to my attention that another group of employees did not have access to an independent review of such an action. In the U.S. Postal Service, supervisors and managerial personnel such as Postmasters who are not preference eligibles may not appeal an adverse action outside of the agency hierarchy. While the Postal Service has established an internal appeal procedure for these supervisors and Postmasters, I fear that this structure does not lend itself to objectivity and impartiality—the cornerstones of a fair appeal.

My legislation amends title 39, United States Code, to allow certain Postal Service employees who are not covered by collective bargaining agreements the right to appeal an adverse action under chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code. Stated simply, all supervisors, Postmasters, and other managerial officials will be entitled to the same review of an adverse action as veterans preference eligibles in these positions, including the right to request a hearing before the Merit Systems Protection Board. I would like to point out that chapter 75 covers conduct-related adverse actions only; it does not govern performance-related actions or reductions in force.

I am happy to report that H.R. 917 has received widespread support. At a time when Government employees are faced with unprecedented attempts to reduce their pay and benefits, I am pleased that many of my colleagues still recognize the contributions of our civil servants and are supportive of their basic right to protect themselves from arbitrary personnel actions. I hope that this companion bill to H.R. 917 will be viewed favorably, as well.●

ANTHONY YEN, A FINE  
BUSINESSMAN

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize business and civic leader Anthony Yen of Cleveland. In May, Mr. Yen received the Cleveland Growth Association/Cleveland World Trade Association International Business Executive of the Year 1985 Award. Seldom have I known someone more qualified for this distinction. Mr. Yen has faithfully served his local and national business community with excellence and professionalism. Today I join with President Reagan, the State of Ohio and the city of Cleveland—who have already congratulated Mr. Yen.

Anthony Yen has contributed significantly in promoting international trade. He has devoted his time to greeting foreign trade representatives to our country, and leading trade delegations to many countries overseas. In pursuing international trade so vigorously and effectively, Mr. Yen has demonstrated the roll-up-your-sleeves approach that we need so much to alleviate our burdensome national trade deficit.

In addition to his role as an international businessman, Tony Yen has loyally served his own community. His commendable service to the Cleveland World Trade Association of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, and

other organizations, clearly attests to this service.

With a great deal of satisfaction and pride I join in recognizing and honoring this great American who has served so well his country, his city, and his fellow citizens. Congratulations, Mr. Yen.●

**TRIBUTE TO SEVENTH DISTRICT  
RESCUE SQUAD OF AVENUE, MD**

**HON. ROY DYSON**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Seventh District Rescue Squad of Avenue, MD, which will celebrate its 25th anniversary on July 13, 1985. In honor of this celebration I would like to take a moment to praise this organization for the protection it provides and the services it renders to the community of Avenue. This rescue squad is one of thousands around the country that serves as a vital, sometimes lifesaving link between the community and medical facilities which are oftentimes many miles away.

I have read many letters-to-the-editor, in the local papers of my district, and I am sure that each of my colleagues have read similar letters in their local papers, thanking the members of the local rescue squad for their kindness in all circumstances.

The Seventh District Rescue Squad of Avenue, MD, provides a service to that community which makes it a better place to live. The citizens of Avenue know they can count on their team of rescuers in any time of need. For this and for all that they do, I salute them.●

**OUTSTANDING LABOR LEADER:  
PETER J. RYBKA**

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take a moment to commend the record of an outstanding labor leader from my home area of western New York State. Peter J. Rybka has served the labor movement for over 50 years, beginning as a steward in 1933 and working through the ranks to a position on the national executive board of the Maritime Trades Department and the vice presidency of the American Federation of Grain Millers International, a post he held for 24 years.

During those years of dedicated service, Mr. Rybka has held virtually every key union position. He has been a recording secretary, business representative, and labor consultant for the

Grain Millers Local 110. He also served as a member of the War Manpower Commission during World War II, on the executive board of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council since 1941, as a delegate to both State and national AFL-CIO conventions, as president of the Feed Mill Workers Federal Credit Union and, even in retirement, holds the position of local president of the American Federation of Grain Millers Retirees.

In the political arena, Pete was elected a councilman-at-large of the city of Buffalo in 1947, receiving a record vote total; he later rose to the position of majority leader of the council. Mr. Rybka has served on community boards and councils too numerous to mention and has received many community awards in recognition of his service. Among those honors are the Bishop Edward Head Award for labor management skills (1974), the Am-Pol Eagle Citizen of the Year designation (1976), the Maritime Trades Award (1979), the Labor Perspective Award (1979), and recently his induction into the Labor Leader Hall of Fame by the AFL-CIO.

The breadth of elected positions and community honors Peter J. Rybka has earned illustrate clearly that he has made an extraordinary contribution to the quality of life of thousands of working men and women and that our entire western New York community has benefited greatly from his dedication and perseverance. In recognizing Peter J. Rybka today, we recognize a great labor leader and a true gentleman.●

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House proceedings on Friday, June 21, 1985, due to official business in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 182, "present" on rollcall No. 183, and "yea" on rollcall No. 184.●

**TRIBUTE TO EDWARD  
ROSENBLUM**

**HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1985, Edward (Eddie) Rosenblum will receive the Leo Bedlock Humanitarian Award, given by the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., Lt. Harold E. Greenburg Post 692.

This award is richly deserved, for Eddie Rosenblum, through his countless contributions to the Jewish community and to the field of athletics, has touched the lives of millions in a special and lasting way.

The following appreciation of this great veteran and sports enthusiast, which appeared in the Montgomery Journal recently, only tells part of the story. There is no way to do justice to the life of Eddie Rosenblum in a few paragraphs, or to imagine how one individual could accomplish so much—even in 92 years: setting up the Young Men's Hebrew Association (now the Jewish Community Center of Washington); founding the Amateur Athletic Union [AAU]—later to become the National Collegiate Athletic Association [NCAA]; aiding in Eastern European recovery efforts after World War I; and organizing USO programs in Washington during World War II—to say nothing of his many activities on behalf of the U.S. Olympic Committee, B'nai B'rith and many other organizations.

It is indeed a privilege for me to represent Eddie Rosenblum in Congress.

The Journal article follows:

VETERANS POST SAYS THANKS TO SPORTSMAN

(By Mark O'Hara)

Sometimes we forget to say thank you.

Then many times it's too late.

Lt. Harold Greenberg of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. Post 692, isn't going to make that mistake.

Next Sunday the post is going to say thank you to Eddie Rosenblum at a breakfast in his honor by giving him the Capt. Leo Bedlock Humanitarian Award.

The Bedlock Award is presented to those who believe wholeheartedly and most sincerely in the dignity of their fellow man and personally obligated themselves to the task of improving the welfare of mankind by easing the pain or suffering."

Steep requirements, but Rosenblum had no trouble qualifying.

Born in New Jersey, Rosenblum moved to the Washington area to attend George Washington University Law School before he became a practicing attorney. Neither are credentials for the Bedlock Award.

Those came after he returned home from World War I.

Rosenblum believed that athletics was a great way for underprivileged children to learn and prepare for adult life. He helped found the Amateur Athletic Union in the Washington area, along with creating the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which became the Washington Jewish Community Center.

"Eddie has been a sportsman all of his life," said Albert Lerner, commander of Post 692. "He started to organize baseball teams and then all sorts of sports. As it grew bigger and bigger—the groups grew from 36 to more than 140 members—it became the YMHA.

"When he came home from World War I, he was watching some boxing and he wondered why we didn't have an athletic amateur group and he formed the AAU. He was president of that for some time."

There is no question that boxing was one of Rosenblum's favorite sports. He was still

helping the sport in the area in the 1970s when boxing was struggling.

"Speaking to Mr. (Jim) Evans, who is one of the ring group, he told me that there are so many different boxers that can say it if wasn't for Eddie not only wouldn't they have been in the ring but they would never have been recognized," Lerner said.

"When I was chairman of the Boxing Committee for the Potomac Valley (AAU), Eddie was very instrumental in helping me carry out the program," Jim Evans said. "He helped me build it from one club up to about 25 at that time; that was back in the 1970s.

"He was very interested in boxing. Maybe you don't know but Eddie was there when President Roosevelt signed the bill to legalize boxing in Washington, D.C. I was president of the Washington Boxing Hall of Fame a few years ago and Eddie Rosenblum presented to me one of the pens Roosevelt used to sign that bill. We have that down at the Touchdown Club now.

"Years ago when the bill was signed and the old Times-Herald was around, they sponsored boxing quite a bit, but since those groups got out of it boxing has been in a kind of limbo and we're going to build it up now into a good amateur program," Evans said.

Rosenblum has been elected to the Washington Boxing Hall of Fame, and he was present when Muhammad Ali, then Cassius Clay, won his Olympic gold medal and has also traveled with the United States Olympic Committee to several Olympics.

There were more than just sport contributions. After World War I, Rosenblum remained in Europe to help with the recovery operations to aid Eastern European communities that were victims of Russian programs. He also helped feed and relocate displaced persons. When World War II came, Rosenblum was at it again. Along with Monseigneur Thomas Dade, they organized USO programs in the Washington area during World War II.

Eddie Rosenblum will receive the Bedlock Award next Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Rockville. It will also be a belated birthday party—he was 92 years young on June 1.

Happy birthday.

And more important, thank you.●

#### DEFENSE OF SATELLITES

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I inserted in the RECORD some comments about the next generation of technologies having potential as antisatellite [ASAT] systems, and quoted at some length from the Defense Department publication "Soviet Military Power, 1985," describing Soviet progress in these technologies. A key observation in this report, which I would like to quote again, was the following:

The Soviets apparently believe that these techniques offer greater promise for future antisatellite application than continued development of ground-based orbital interceptors equipped with conventional warheads.

Today I would like to make a few comments about satellite survivability and to quote one respected scientist, Dr. Robert Jastrow, who is a strong supporter of space defense systems, about the feasibility of defending our existing space assets.

First, I should like to make it quite clear, in the most emphatic terms, that the Soviet co-orbital ASAT does not constitute a serious threat to our space assets, even if it worked perfectly; and it has failed to work at all in its last series of tests, and has succeeded only about 50 percent of the time in its total test program. Even if it worked perfectly, it could not reach any of our critical early warning, communication, nuclear blast detection, or navigational satellites. It can reach, but not threaten, our low orbit observation and weather satellites, if these are designed for survivability, as described by Jastrow below.

As to our own proposed MHV-ASAT, it is equally limited in its threat. It is not able to reach very many of the critical Soviet satellites, and the GAO has indicated in earlier reports that, when fully deployed in the early 1990s, it would meet only 25 percent of the DOD's stated mission requirements. Its highest priority targets would be the low-orbit Soviet EORSAT and RORSAT, which are assumed to have naval targetting capabilities. Naval flag officers with whom I have discussed this capability state that conventional ECM—electronic countermeasure—procedures can be used to protect naval vessels from this threat.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I, who support a moratorium on ASAT testing and a real and sincere effort to reach agreement with the Soviets on keeping weapons out of space, are equally eager to provide defense against attack and other survivability features for our own satellites. We support an amendment by our colleague, Congressman HOYER of Maryland, to provide additional funds for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I include below a few paragraphs from Dr. Jastrow's recent book discussing satellite defense and survivability.

#### HOW TO MAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS OBSOLETE (By Robert Jastrow)

The same circumstances that make a satellite a tempting target for destruction by one superpower also make it a valuable asset to the other, and one to be defended at all cost. Fortunately for the side that is trying to protect its satellites in this contest, a satellite can be defended very well. It is sometimes said that satellites are very vulnerable to attack, more so than missiles. However, the reverse is true. A ship cannot be armored too heavily and still stay afloat; a missile cannot be loaded with too much shielding, or it will not get off the ground, but a satellite in orbit is weightless and can be armored as heavily as necessary, within reason, without adverse effects on its per-

formance. A satellite can also be armed with its own weapons, to destroy any intruding satellite that approaches within lethal range. It can shoot down smart bullets with its own smart bullets. And it can be supplied with onboard rocket engines and a large supply of fuel, so that it can maneuver out of the path of an intruder.

Critical satellites can also be protected by placing them in very high orbits, out of the adversary's range. It would take several hours for a killer satellite or a smart bullet to climb 22,000 miles to the altitude of a geosynchronous satellite. That long period gives threatened satellites plenty of time to draw a bead on the approaching killer satellite and destroy it. Or, if the approaching intruder is a smart bullet that seems to be homing in with radar or heat detectors, the satellite under attack can wait until it is quite close and then nimbly step aside. Smart bullets have a limited maneuvering ability; they cannot make a sudden change of course to follow a last-minute change of course by their quarry.

An even greater measure of protection can be obtained by placing key satellites in orbits halfway to the moon, which could take the adversary's killer satellites twelve to twenty hours to reach. Some of the most important battle-management satellites, which would coordinate our defending satellite forces in the event of a massive Soviet missile attack, may be placed in these so-called cislunar orbits.

A satellite could also be protected at any altitude by the methods bomber and fighter pilots use to foil the enemy in aerial combat. If a smart bullet homes in on the satellite with a heat-sensitive instrument, a warm decoy can be tossed out to the side to distract the instrument. If a satellite senses it is being probed by a radar beam—indicating that a killer satellite is stalking it—the satellite under attack can analyze the radar beam and send back spurious pulses that tell the killer satellite, "I'm not here, I'm over there."

Some of these stratagems can also be used by Soviet missiles to evade our defense. Decoy warheads—lightweight imitations of the real warhead—are a particularly useful ploy because we must find a method of discriminating between the decoy and the real warhead, or waste our resources by trying to shoot down everything in sight. However, the number of decoys a missile can deploy is limited by the fact that the missile must rise up against gravity; it cannot carry too much excess baggage in the form of decoys or any other protective device. A satellite, being weightless in orbit, does not have this restriction.

Instruments to detect an adversary's attempts at mischief—the probing radar beam, the laser beam, or the hit scored by a smart bullet—are being installed on U.S. military satellites now under construction, so that in the future we will know when our key satellites have come under attack.

The newest satellite models also are being hardened or protected against the effects of nuclear explosions in space. These explosions generate a pulse of electrical voltage that can burn out radios and hair dryers across a continent and also put a nation's entire satellite fleet out of action. Some defense experts believe that nuclear explosions in space, disabling our satellites by damaging their electronic circuits, will be the first step in a nuclear attack on the United States. However, a thin metal casing around the critical electronic parts can shield the satellite from this effect. Increas-



ing reliance on fiber optics—thin glass wires that replace the electronic circuits in satellites by using pulses of light instead of electricity—can eliminate that problem entirely.

Proliferation is another stratagem available to the defense for the protection of its satellites. This means, for example, putting a silent spare in orbit, which never reveals its presence to the adversary by talking to receiving stations on the ground, but only talks to other American satellites. Hidden in space, the silent spare is instantly available to take over the duties of a satellite that has been hit.

Armor, guns, maneuverability, spoofing, proliferation—these are time-honored methods for protecting valued military assets. They have not been used in space because no one is shooting at today's satellites yet. Tomorrow's satellites will be another story.●

#### FAILURE OF THE MIND

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have on many occasions risen in defense of the foreign policy of the United States against those colleagues of mine who feel the need to blame America first for the woes of the world. These colleagues decry nearly every foreign policy action that the president takes and continually compare our actions with activities of the Soviet Union. These vicious attacks try to portray the United States and the Soviet Union as "moral equivalents." I have argued long and hard that there is a sharp difference between the slave-masters in the Soviet Union and the democratically elected presidents of the United States. There is a difference in circumstances, intentions and results. But I have never been able to put it quite so eloquently as Philip Gold has done in today's Washington Times. As Mr. Gold points out there is an obvious difference between Afghanistan and Grenada. If we cannot make the distinction between these two invasions, then as Gold puts it, "there is no essential difference between what a bridegroom does on his wedding night and what a rapist does in an alley." Mr. Speaker, I submit Mr. Gold's article for the Record and encourage every Member of Congress to read this truly insightful piece. Some of you should commit it to memory.

#### FAILURE OF THE MIND

The argument has been around for quite some time. It is currently known as "moral equivalence," and consists of a single assertion that there is no fundamental difference between the global roles and actions of the United States and those of the Soviet Union and its surrogates.

Many different types of people make this argument. Some are simply professional American-haters, working out. Others, rather often the aging residue of the '60s New Left, have a more personal stake; they

have the past to come to terms with, and "moral equivalence" helps them evade the obligation of mature introspection.

Still others on the contemporary left, having despaired of ever justifying communism on its merits, now try to do it by the novel technique of blanket condemnation. As a rule, these are also the folks who manage to explain away communism's outrages while simultaneously demanding that the United States adhere to impossibly high standards of international morality (assuming that slow suicide can be so designated). And still others merely wish to be shocking.

I no longer take the time to argue with the "moral equivalence" crowd life being short and indifference as good a response to irrationality as any.

On occasion, I even agree. Of course, there's no essential difference between Grenada and Afghanistan: both were invasions. True, just as there is no essential difference between what a bridegroom does on his wedding night and what a rapist does in an alley. After all, it's the act that matters, not the circumstances, or intentions or results (some feminist would no doubt agree).

But more often these days, when encountering "moral equivalence," I find myself thinking of a little-known book I discovered in graduate school, a short book written by a truly great man.

The name Marc Bloch means nothing to most Americans. By profession, Mr. Bloch was medievalist at the Sorbonne, one of the leaders in his esoteric field. But Mr. Bloch was also a soldier. He fought in World War I, winning a battlefield commission and four decorations for courage under fire.

When World War II broke out, Mr. Bloch refused the mobilization exemption he rated as a man in his 50's and the father of four minor children. But because he had neglected his reserve training, he was recalled at his old rank. He was, he liked to claim, the oldest captain in the French Army.

Following the German victory, Mr. Bloch went home. He spent the summer and fall of 1940 writing a book which he probably never expected to see published. The book represented his private attempt to understand the catastrophe. He entitled it *Strange Defeat*.

According to Mr. Bloch, the French disaster had been primarily a failure of mind: not simply of the military mind, but of the entire national intellect. True, the Germans had thought out and implemented a new form of warfare while the French had remained addicted to outmoded concepts and techniques. But, Mr. Bloch discerned a greater failure—a national inability to understand that, whatever the flaws of French society, there was a basic difference between them and their enemies.

As Mr. Bloch wrote of the "moral equivalence" of his day.

"They said that French capitalism was a hard taskmaster; and in that they were certainly not wrong. But what they forgot was that victory for the totalitarian regimes would be bound to lead to the complete enslavement of the workers. . . . They taught, not without reason, that war builds up a mass of useless destruction. But they omitted to distinguish between a war which men have deliberately undertaken and a war imposed from without, between murder and legitimate self-defense. . . . They maintained that war is the concern of the rich and powerful, that the poor should have nothing to do with it. As though, in an old society, cemented by centuries of a shared culture, the humble are not always, for good or ill, con-

strained to make common cause with the mighty. They whispered—I have heard them—that Hitler was not nearly so black as he was painted. . . . How, I wonder, do these noble apostles feel today?"

After finishing *Strange Defeat*, Marc Bloch joined the resistance. Four years later he was captured, tortured, and executed, his death as much the result of the "moral equivalence" of his countrymen as of a Nazi firing squad. He left as his intellectual legacy a half dozen volumes of medieval history, all now classics in the field.

And one small book of perhaps a broader relevance.●

#### VIETNAM VETERANS' FORUM

### HON. BOB EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the testimony of James Foster of the San Francisco Health Commission at a recent Vietnam Veterans' Forum held by the House Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care. His testimony is an eloquent statement of how a dedicated health department is attempting to meet the health care needs of some of our most unfortunate citizens; those who are homeless and often suffering from physical and mental illnesses and those who are aging. The difficulties he describes are to a large extent results of the reductions in health care funds and major shifts in the emphasis of Federal support for health care and health care funding for the medically indigent.

I am pleased that H.R. 505, a bill I introduced and which has been passed by the House, responds to some of the needs expressed at the forum and by Mr. Foster with regard to encouraging the VA and communities to work together to meet health care needs and to improving opportunities for non-institution-based health care. The testimony of Mr. Foster follows:

#### THE DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

(By James Foster, San Francisco Health Commission)

I am speaking today on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and its Department of Public Health, as well as on behalf of its residents who require our services.

These are both exciting and difficult times in health care, whether the issue is the outbreak of AIDs, the crisis in Mental Health Services, or the profound changes in the reimbursement strategies being adopted to contain health care costs.

The mission of the San Francisco Department of Public Health is to provide leadership in health systems improvement, promote a safe and healthful environment, and provide a high quality continuum of efficient and effective health care services which address the preventive and curative health needs of San Francisco residents.

In addition to this basic philosophical commitment, the Department operates within certain legal mandates to provide services. Most notably Sec. 17000 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code, which mandates indigent care services.

San Francisco's Department of Public Health has one of the broadest scopes of programs of any county in the country. The Department discharges its responsibilities through a comprehensive and integrated health care delivery system that includes San Francisco General Hospital, Laguna Honda Hospital, Community Mental Health Services, Community Substance Abuse Services, Forensic Services, Emergency Medical Services, Community Public Health Services, and a wide range of programs that cut across specific service boundaries.

In the provision of health services, the Department frequently works in cooperation with other governmental and private agencies.

Examples of cooperative working relationships that have resulted in the development of new program areas are; the Office of Senior Health Services has worked closely with the Commission on Aging, the Department of Social Services, the Downtown Senior Center and the San Francisco Housing Authority to develop a comprehensive range of health and social services for senior residents in San Francisco. The dramatic outbreak of AIDS required an unprecedented and immediate response involving a diversity of health and social support services: The AIDS Activity Office has been responsible for coordinating services with the Department of Social Services, AIDS Foundation, Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic, Garden Sullivan Hospital, Hospice of San Francisco, Shanti Project and the AIDS Health Project. The Department was recently awarded a \$1.4 million grant from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Pew Memorial Trust to provide health care to the homeless, a project that is the product of joint efforts of the Department, The Mayor's Task Force on the homeless and a broad array of community agencies providing services to the homeless.

#### SF HOMELESS—PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite repeated efforts to estimate the numbers of homeless persons in San Francisco, it is not known how many people are actually homeless in the city. It is evident, however, that the number of homeless persons has dramatically increased in recent years.

Surveys of persons using the emergency shelters revealed some demographic characteristics of the persons using emergency shelters, and these have been submitted for your review. Although surveys indicated varying percentages, it is clear that 30 percent to 50 percent of the homeless people using emergency shelters are veterans, although veterans only comprise 11 percent of the general population.

In a recent study entitled "The Challenge to The V.A. Health System" authored by Donald L. Custis, M.D., former Chief Medical Director of the V.A. in which he states that when the mandated means test was last applied, "over 98 percent of the non-service connected patients were indeed in the poverty class". Currently one-half of all VA health care systems outpatients and two-thirds of all inpatients are veterans with non-service connected disabilities.

We would like to note that all care for non-service connected veterans is contingent upon space and resource availability. We, as county providers "of last resort", however,

are seeing an increasing number of indigents of which a large population are homeless veterans, and upwards of 70 percent of these veterans manifest disabling conditions. It is obvious that further budget reductions in the VA will result in further "dumping" of indigent veterans on an already overloaded county health system.

The homeless in San Francisco suffer from a wide array of severe medical and mental health problems. Although estimates of the homeless population in San Francisco conservatively range from 3,500 to 4,000 individuals (or under .06 percent of the general population), the homeless account for at least 7.7 percent of the admissions to San Francisco General Hospital. Many of these patients are hospitalized multiple times, often for the same related diagnosis. A survey of homeless patients admitted to San Francisco General Hospital during the 1st quarter of 1983 indicated 58.4 percent were admitted for medical or surgical problems and 41.6 percent were admitted for psychiatric problems. The morbidity of the health problems affecting the homeless is enormous. Based on the survey of inpatients at SFGH, a minimum annualized cost of inpatient care for homeless patients in 1983 exceeded \$7,850,000. Despite the heavy utilization of services by the homeless and the substantial economic toll that the homeless place on local health delivery systems, there are serious questions as to how adequate the medical and psychiatric services available to this population are. The striking proportion of medical and psychiatric admissions for problems easily treated on an outpatient basis (cellulitis or schizophrenia, for example), and the high rates of repeated admissions for similar problems, suggest a utilization pattern for a system that may be ineffective. A pilot program offering some clinical care in the shelters has recently begun under a generous grant from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Pew Memorial Trust, and the Department is now working closely with shelter providers in the community to provide screening and primary care at the shelter sites.

#### CURRENT LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

Recently there have been several attempts to respond to the homeless crisis on the part of Congress.

The Committee on Government Operations, chaired by Congressman Weiss, has recently published a report entitled "The Federal Response To The Homeless Crisis".

We concur with the committee findings: (1) The magnitude of homelessness is a national emergency; (2) the federal response has been inadequate; and (3) the homeless population has become more heterogeneous; and we concur with the committee recommendations, especially:

(A) The President should issue an executive order to all federal departments and agencies, declaring homelessness a national emergency and directing all federal programs to expedite assistance to homeless Americans through outreach and any other available means.

(B) The Congress should appropriate funds for shelter demonstration projects offering emergency shelter, food, medical care, psychiatric care and employment counseling for individuals and families.

#### Comments on dissenting views

We do not see an inconsistency between having the federal government take the lead in providing assistance and seeking solutions, and having the most meaningful, long-term response being provided at the

local level by local governments, private organizations, and families.

As noted in the dissenting views, the director of the Federal Interagency Task Force, Dr. Veith, noted "reflects an emphasis on community initiative and responsibility in partnership with federal technical and material assistance". We in San Francisco find immense community initiative and seek that "partnership" with federal technical and material assistance.

H.R. 1526—Weiss "Homeless Emergency Relief Act of 1985": We consider this to be a model bill in response to the crisis, however, we also require longer term methods of coordinating federal, state, and local resources to manage those persons who, by virtue of age, disability, or chronic conditions may require a continuum of services on a long term basis. The aging veteran population is one example of a group that may require more resources than any one level of government can provide.

S-6—Cranston "Veteran Administration Health Care Amendments of 1985"; S-876—Murkowski "VA Health Care Programs Improvement Act of 1985": The Cranston bill introduces pilot programs for case management and research in providing non-institutional care to promote a better understanding of the most appropriate mix of needed services.

The second area of research included in the Cranston bill involves VA-community interaction and cooperation. The goal to exert maximum efforts to coordinate and integrate VA programs for the aging veteran with similar programs in the community at large in a fashion which will benefit both the VA and the community is most compelling, but we need to include all veterans in our communities and service patterns.

Similarly, the Murkowski bill introduces piloting programs that will allow improved quality of services, more appropriate services, and cost-effective services aimed at obviating the need for institutional care. The catch is "... to veterans who would otherwise be eligible for nursing home care ...".

Eligibility criteria based on a "priority" system, and with a built-in contingency of space and resource availability is a mirage at best.

According to Dr. Custis, nationally the VA is currently turning away 20,000 veterans a month who are seeking treatment. (Pg. 3) Veterans denied access to VA medical care must either seek care in budget or public health systems, or receive no care at all until acute deterioration of their medical condition brings them to county emergency rooms. With budget cuts in VA health care, Medicare, and Medicaid; the states, and ultimately the countries are forced to be the "safety net."

#### EMPHASIS ON SOLUTIONS

The VA Department of Medicine and Surgery is the nations largest integrated comprehensive health system. It has an exemplary record of no growth in terms of inflation corrected constant dollars in its annual medical care budget for the past ten years. During this decade there was, however, a marked increase in productivity and economy. However, the costs of care and the budgetary priorities seem to indicate that we must cut back on veterans health care spending. This is an error that may be penny-wise and dollar foolish.

What makes more sense is to integrate and coordinate service planning activities on federal, state, and local levels to seek out cooperative and cost effective solutions rather

than further reducing a fragmented, overloaded, and inefficient non-system of care.

Pilot programs, joint ventures, demonstration projects and private/public collaboration activities need to be fostered and encouraged through funding and capital/in-kind sharing incentives. Many times we will find pockets of expertise, specialization, and, yes, even duplication, which could be shared or, where there is duplication, reduce. Each level of government needs to identify liaison persons and offices with which others can network, share information, and plan cooperative activities, including private sector and community providers.

The leadership needs to come from all levels, integrated nationally, and priorities need to be established at each level. There are many areas where collaboration between the VA, Health Care Financing Administration, state, local, and community groups could be developed, and demonstrated, such as joint coordination of existing programs and pooling resources to develop new services.

Issues already identified include quantification of need, flow of patients between the VA and the community, clarification of the eligibility of veterans, especially non-service connected veterans with disabilities, the costs of indigent care and elderly imposed on community providers, and integration of planning and information systems so as to assist linkages between the various levels and systems.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Department of Public Health in San Francisco is taking the initiative and offering to join with the VA, the federal government, state and local agencies, and community providers to develop coordination and linkages between service systems and levels of government for meeting our constituents' needs currently, and in the future. The evidence is abundantly clear that we are all at-risk in this era of budgetary deficits and shrinking resources. We are all struggling with similar problems, such as demographic changes, higher costs for personnel and technology, increasing caseloads, and diminishing revenues.

We seek to overcome the barriers to coordination and collaboration between the VA and local providers of health care services. At risk are the thousands of poor, sick, disabled, and elderly citizens who continue to flood our separate health care systems. The crisis is a national problem, both for the veterans and the poor, and only by sharing information, expertise, and resources, can we hope to meet the growing need.

The Department of Public Health would like to thank Congresswoman Boxer, Congressman, Edgar, and the other members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to testify today, and we hope our input will inspire further federal efforts to support local initiatives.●

#### STATUE OF LIBERTY BILL, H.R.

47

#### HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, today, I stand to applaud the actions of the House. Over the last 4 years, Senator McClure and myself have worked hard and long to fight the efforts of

the administration to sell silver from the national defense stockpile. It wasn't the disposal of the silver that was bothersome; it was the method of disposal.

I was adamantly opposed to the administration's proposal to sell 105 million troy ounces of silver currently held in the stockpile because I could not agree with the rationale that silver was not a strategic and critical material. In late 1981, the General Services Administration [GSA] put together a method to dispose the silver that consisted of an auction, held weekly, with 1.25 million ounces offered each week. The outcome was disastrous.

Only four sales were completed totaling about 2 million ounces out of 5 million that were offered. Three of the sale offerings were rejected because the bids were too low. But the real impact was the effect the weekly offerings had on the price of silver.

Silver dropped. How much? The price of an ounce of silver, before the auctions started was \$12. After the first offering the price started to drop and when the decision was made to halt the weekly auctions because of a lack of qualified bids, the price of an ounce of silver had dropped to \$8 an ounce. The Federal Government was displeased because they were unable to get a good price for the silver, but the real victims became the hard rock miners across the Nation and in my State of Idaho, who lost their jobs.

The fight started. Senator McClure and myself pulled out all the stops and successfully passed an amendment included in the defense appropriations bill that brought to a halt the sale of silver from the stockpile. While we realized the rationale behind the administration's feelings for disposing the silver, we could not agree on their method of disposal. This is why Senator McClure and myself have introduced legislation that requires that any silver disposed from the national defense stockpile be done by the minting of coins. The silver would be fabricated into 1-ounce silver bullion coins. The revenue would go back to the Federal Government for the use of purchasing strategic and critical materials.

In a study done by a reputable researcher, the results were supportive of our legislation to mint coins from the silver held in the national defense stockpile. The study included a survey that asked Americans if they would be interested in purchasing an American bullion coin priced in the \$15 range. Overwhelmingly, the American public responded with enthusiasm about the opportunity of purchasing a 1 ounce coin made from silver. The bottom line is—the demand is there.

Mr. Speaker. This is why, I am applauding the action that the House had taken here today. With the pas-

sage of H.R. 47 as amended, silver coins will be minted from the national defense stockpile. The amendment to H.R. 47 allows the Secretary of the Treasury broad authority to develop a marketing program that will put the silver coin in the hands of the buyers that want the coins the most—the average person working nine to five.

Without the support of Mr. ANNUNZIO, the subcommittee chairman on coinage, Senator McClure's and my efforts would have been that much tougher. Mr. ANNUNZIO graciously agreed to allow the Statue of Liberty bill to be amended to include the silver coin language. This is extremely important to the primary mineral producers. It takes away the threat of another weekly auction that would dump silver on the market and cause irreconcilable harm to our primary metal industry.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I stand here today, thanking Mr. ANNUNZIO for his assistance; Senator McClure for his assistance; and the primary metal industry for their perseverance for waiting so long for a silver coin legislation to be passed.

The long haul was worth it. The fact that 1 ounce of silver coins will be minted from the national defense stockpile marks a new first. The Federal Government will benefit and our primary mineral industry can breathe a small sigh of relief.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.●

JOHN BONADELLE

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an article focusing on Mr. John Bonadelle, one of Fresno's most accomplished citizens, which appeared in the Fresno Bee on June 16, 1985. For almost 40 years, John Bonadelle has significantly contributed to the development and enhancement of the Fresno community. Adopting the work ethics professed by his Swiss immigrant parents, John has devoted his adult life providing affordable housing for Fresno's ever-increasing population. A concerned Californian who takes an active interest in local politics, John also finds time to raise Ankole Watasi cattle and exotic birds. John Bonadelle is truly an exceptional individual.

The article follows:

JOHN BONADELLE

(By Jim Boren)

"He was his own worst enemy as far as the public was concerned. He contributed to the negative image. He was a little pushy and that caused him problems."—Jim Logan, former councilman.

Developer John Bonadelle recently told an acquaintance about an encounter he had in a Fresno store with a woman who wanted to know if he was truly John Bonadelle.

Yes, Bonadelle replied graciously.

Perplexed, the woman asked him again. Was he *the* John Bonadelle? Yes, he said, he was *the* John Bonadelle.

"Well," said the woman, "you're a real disappointment."

Bonadelle acknowledges in private conversations that people often are surprised to see that he doesn't fit the rough-and-tumble image that he has gained over the years.

In past battles with elected officials, professional planners and political enemies, Bonadelle has developed a reputation as a nasty street fighter. To many in Fresno County, his image is bigger than life.

But in a face-to-face meeting with Bonadelle, he appears friendly and somewhat folksy, one of the San Joaquin Valley's good old boys.

He's not some huge, cigar-smoking man who made his millions slyly subdividing the people's land. He's a short, thin man with a craggy face who became a millionaire through hard work and building affordable homes.

Not only does controversy follow Bonadelle around, but some contend that Bonadelle actually seeks it out. At social occasions, he seems to relish talking about the battles he has had over the years and how he is often maligned by the power structure and Fresno institutions.

Almost everyone has a John Bonadelle story. Fresno City College psychology instructor Kenneth Hallstone tells about meeting the legendary developer a few years ago at a fund-raiser for Fresno Councilman Chris Petersen.

Hallstone told Bonadelle that he invokes the developer's name each semester when he talks with his students about the hunger drive. Some people fill that need by eating at a greasy hamburger stand, while others, such as Bonadelle, would drive some distance to have a fancy \$20 lunch, according to Hallstone.

"I asked the students what drive is operating that would cause Bonadelle to do that. I always used that vignette in class because Bonadelle owns this town."

But Hallstone said that when he met Bonadelle, he found him not to be the ogre he expected, but actually quite delightful.

"Bonadelle told me he loved eating in places like the greasy hamburger stand and then he went on to defend his viewpoint. He said he had given jobs to people—their first jobs. He used that to defend the non-union wages he pays his labor.

"I came away liking him a little more and also came away knowing once again that images and stories about people never seem to grasp the complexity of people."

Bonadelle also is unpredictable and seems to delight in confounding many of those he comes across.

For this profile, he refused a formal interview with *The Bee*, citing the newspaper's editorial page criticism of certain of his development proposals over the years.

But he answered a few questions posed in a brief telephone conversation. He also is quite friendly with *Bee* reporters in social situations and loves to talk about the battles he has had with the newspaper.

In 1968, he bought part of the now-defunct *Fresno Guide* in an attempt to compete with *The Bee*. In a statement at the time, he said he could not understand why *The Bee* would "advocate a go-slow policy on land development."

Bonadelle said *The Bee* had been carrying on a one-sided battle to intimidate him, but with the purchase of the paper, he said he was prepared to "meet and defeat each *Bee* sally."

Although friendly, Bonadelle remained adamant last week about not sitting down for an interview.

"Why would I now want to talk with you people?" Bonadelle asked a *Bee* reporter. "You've already cut my heart out and put it on the table. Now you want to kick it off the table."

Bonadelle's provocative statements generally seem to be made for dramatic effect.

Despite a somewhat negative public image, Bonadelle is a generous man, according to former Fresno Councilman Jim Logan, who worked for the developer for seven years.

"When I quit, he paid me a full year's salary," Logan said. "He treats people very well and they have a tremendous loyalty to him. I have nothing bad to say about that man."

Because of his public image, Logan said, people who don't know him tend not to like him.

"He was his own worst enemy as far as the public was concerned," said Logan, who now represents developers before public bodies. "He contributed to the negative image. He was a little pushy and that caused him problems. But once his projects were completed, they were excellent and everyone was pleased."

Logan said Bonadelle has mellowed in recent years and now realizes that public relations is important.

"As his kids have grown up and as his grandchildren have come along, he has definitely mellowed," Logan said.

Public relations consultant Paul Winter, who has known Bonadelle for more than 25 years, said he has never seen a better father than Bonadelle.

"Throughout the time Karen, Paula and John Jr. were growing up, he made it clear that they were an important part of his life," Winter said. "He would show them land he was developing and the projects he was contemplating. He let his kids share the vision."

Although Bonadelle goes to the office most days and is involved in various development projects, he says he is retired. The business is run by Bob McCaffrey, who is married to his daughter Karen; Jerry DeYoung, who is married to his daughter Paula; and his son, John Jr.

"I don't work," Bonadelle said. "This is pleasure. This is fun."

He said McCaffrey, DeYoung and John Bonadelle Jr. are equals in the business.

"I do everything that I can not to make a decision," the 67-year-old developer said during a brief telephone conversation. "I give them their space. They're honest, fair and sincere. They're trying to do their best."

Bonadelle constantly calls himself a "common man" who just wants to help "common people" by building homes they can afford and putting people to work to build those homes.

He has built about 10,000 homes in the Fresno area, according to one estimate, and his trademark has been to build homes that would be financially available in the greatest number of families.

Bonadelle said he never wanted to be rich. "It just sort of happened," he said. "If I had to live my life over again, I would play more and work less."

As he has begun moving away from his business dealings, he has been spending more time at his cattle and exotic bird farm west of the Fresno city limits. He has imported Ankole Watasi cattle, an ancient African breed of the longest-horn cattle in the world.

But one wonders if Bonadelle would be capable of truly slowing down.

He has seemingly unending energy. Winter, Bonadelle's former public relations and advertising adviser, said the developer is up by 5 a.m. and has a full day's work done by the time he hits the office.

"Then he spends much of the day on the telephone," Winter said. "He is one of the most efficient people I've ever known at getting work accomplished on the telephone."

Winter said Bonadelle's father was the one who instilled the work ethic in him. The hard work that was to characterize Bonadelle's later life began on a Tulare County dairy farm.

His parents, John B. and Clementine Bonadelle, immigrants from Switzerland, purchased the farm about 1913, four years before their son was born. Bonadelle (he changed the spelling of his name when he began building houses) quit school in the seventh grade to work full time on the farm.

As a young man, he also tried prizefighting, although he never made the professional ratings.

Bonadelle came to Fresno in 1947 and began life here as a laborer. He married Pauline Clancetti in 1952.

Bonadelle's career as a builder and developer began to bloom during the growth spurt of metropolitan Fresno in the 1950s and early 1960s. He joined with builders Spalding G. and Richard G. Wathen of Headliner Homes in developing tract-home subdivisions in the early 1950s.

Later, he started his own home-building firm and built thousands of moderately priced tract homes in north Fresno and in Clovis.

"John would take every penny he had and shoot it on the next tract," a Bonadelle associate once said of the developer. "Most of us would want to save some, but he never doubted for a minute the market would be good. He never doubted there would be money."

A former Bonadelle employee said the developer never forgets those he thinks have wronged him. He recalls the feud that Bonadelle had with former Madera County Supervisor Jack W. Schmitz over development of rural land.

The battle between Schmitz and Bonadelle erupted into open argument some years ago at the Fresno Convention Center after the two had begun a sort of teasing banter that ended with the threat of a recall movement by Bonadelle against the supervisor.

A year later, a recall movement was begun, but there was never any solid evidence that Bonadelle was involved. The recall failed by a 6-1 ratio. But finally in 1978 Bonadelle got some semblance of revenge.

"He remembered those battles with Schmitz and he sure had a smile on his face when J. Gordon Kennedy defeated Schmitz by a mere 32 votes," the former employee said last week.

In 1971, Bonadelle's reputation as a behind-the-scenes political player began to dominate the headlines after Fresno County Planning Commissioner Heyward Moore Jr. charged that the majority of the Board of

Supervisors was controlled by Bonadelle. The majority of the board then fired Moore.

Moore went to court and although Bonadelle was not a party to the suit, his name dominated both the trial and the Superior Court ruling that reinstated Moore.

The late Superior Court Judge Matt Goldstein, in a 70-page ruling at the time, described Bonadelle as a "highly intelligent, knowledgeable and successful builder and real estate developer" who was "above all, a formidable adversary to those who blocked or stood" in his way.

"Bonadelle also practiced techniques in achieving his ends, which varied according to his purpose or the individual whose assistance and support he sought," the judge said. "With regard to elected officials, he made himself useful to those whose official actions were helpful to him. He relentlessly turned his wrath on those who opposed him."

"He was a generous purchaser of tickets to money-raising gatherings in the support of the election of board members who voted favorably on his requests. He also did favors for those helpful to him."

Through the years, Bonadelle's political reputation continued to increase.

"John Bonadelle is from the old hardball school of politics," said a former Fresno council member, who spoke only on the condition that he not be identified. "He is vindictive, carries a grudge and lives by the motto of rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

The former council member said Bonadelle uses all channels open to him when bringing a project to the city.

"He would negotiate with the staff and get the best deal possible," the former council member said. "Then he would try for another bite of the apple by going to the council and using his political influence to get a better deal."

Two politicians that have had recent public battles with Bonadelle are Clovis Mayor Peggy Bos and former Fresno County Supervisor Jeff Reich. Bos and Bonadelle tangled over a 70-acre subdivision in Clovis.

After being asked for her assessment of Bonadelle, Bos gave the following description:

"He is a persuasive, energetic individual who maintains a network of loyalty from major decisionmakers of this area. The loyalty is based on his generous, social personality and his significant financial contributions."

"He is a coercive gentleman."

Reich would not return The Bee's phone calls on the subject, but during a Local Agency Formation Commission meeting in 1983, his feud with Bonadelle erupted publicly. Reich called the developer a "grand master at political manipulation and propaganda."

Councilman Chris Petersen, who is in his first term, said Bonadelle has almost legendary status around City Hall. But Bonadelle has not used his standing to pressure him, the councilman said.

"He has contributed to me, but he has never approached me [for favors]," Petersen said. "Most of what he proposes these days seems to be pretty standard stuff."

Petersen said he was surprised at his first meeting with Bonadelle.

"When you meet him face to face, he looks like everybody's grandfather."●

## PROTECTING AIR TRAVELERS

### HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, all civilized human beings share grief and anger in the wake of incidents like the hijacking of TWA flight 847 and the Air India jumbo jet explosion over the Atlantic.

Those feelings are heightened, of course, when one's friends and neighbors are involved in such tragic events. That is the case for the Buffalo, NY, area, which rejoiced last week when three of the hostages released from TWA flight 847—Mr. and Mrs. John Mazurowski and their daughter, Melissa—returned safely to their suburban Lancaster, NY, home.

This week, the Buffalo area grieved at the news that seven western New Yorkers, including Dr. Ruth Asirwathan and her two daughters from Cheektowaga, NY, were among the 329 persons who perished on the Air India jet.

These violent incidents, including the explosion at the Tokyo airport, point up the need for enactment of legislation the House passed last week to require the Secretary of Transportation to assess security at all foreign airports used by U.S. carriers and by foreign carriers serving U.S. airports. The legislation further would require the Secretary to then notify appropriate foreign authorities of any deficiencies in airport security with recommendations for improvement.

If the improvements were not made within 120 days, the Secretary would be required to post notification of the deficiency at all U.S. airports and to notify all passengers purchasing tickets for the foreign airports. The bill would allow the Secretary to revoke the operating authority of any carrier to provide service between the United States and the deficient airport.

Mr. Speaker, it is humanly impossible to protect totally against irrational, unpredictable terrorist strikes against airports and civilian aircraft. However, the House-passed legislation would be an important step toward insuring we are trying to do everything humanly possible.●

## SPECIAL TRIBUTE

### HON. ELWOOD HILLIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute today to the 24 athletes from Kokomo High School who, within 10 days of each other, won two Indiana State championships in golf and baseball.

Their accomplishments have brought excitement and pride to my hometown and served to cement the very special union of the city's two public high schools into one great Kokomo High School.

On June 13, the Wildkat golf team, led by Head Coach John Bingaman and Assistant Coach Dave Pettay, took the State title by four strokes over Lafayette Jefferson. Kokomo led by 8 shots going into the final day's 18 holes when Lafayette's two top golfers each burned the front 9 with identical par 36's.

The result was a 10-shot turnaround and Kokomo trailed by 2 going into the last 9 holes. But, with senior John Andrews leading the way, the Kats rallied to win, giving Kokomo its first golf title since 1958.

The title was especially sweet for John Andrews and Jon Ousley who, as members of the former Kokomo Haworth golf team, finished fourth, second, and third in the State the previous 3 years. Other members of the State title team included Jeff Ousley, Anthony Andrews, and Chris Williamson.

The KHS baseball team, led by Coach Mike Smith and Assistant Charlie Hall, make it two titles in a week and a half last Saturday by capping a 29-4 season with a 6 to 2 win over South Bend Washington in the title game.

Kokomo won its last 15 games of the season—a streak which I know every suffering Cub fan these days wishes on the Boys of Wrigley Field.

A great pitcher by the name of Troy Solinas won the semifinal game against Whiteland Friday night, striking out a record 15 batters on the way to an 8 to 2 win. Troy compiled an amazing 10-0 record this year, striking out 110 in 76 innings and posting a 1.11 ERA. He wasn't bad at the plate either, batting better than .400.

Jeff Shrock pitched the championship game and his win was extra special. Both of his older brothers played baseball for Haworth in 1970 and 1978 when the team reached the State finals only to lose. Little brother now has family bragging rights.

Besides Troy and Jeff, other members of the championship baseball team included Don Imbus, Jeff Behny, Andy Weir, Shawn Mayfield, Tim Markus, Chris Sayers, Blake Burgan, Ron Lasecki, Rick Stiner, Mike Renaker, Ken Shipley, Dennis Keller, Greg Johnson, Brian Newburn, Dean Reynolds, Kevin Snyder and Jay Priest.

The two State championships are more than just an athletic milestone for Kokomo.

The consolidation of Kokomo and Haworth high schools last year was a traumatic experience for many people.

Both schools had built proud traditions and the crosstown rivalry blossomed as the years went by. Finally, however, economics mandated a union of the two schools—a marriage that has taken some time to work.

1984's championship seasons, forged in the name of Kokomo High School, were built largely on the contributions from athletes who began their education and athletic careers at Haworth.

Thanks to the efforts of Athletic Director Ron Barsh, the two outstanding programs were successfully assimilated with outstanding results.

The bonds these young men have formed through their athletic achievements have helped to make Kokomo and Haworth one. My congratulations to them and best wishes for a successful future.●

#### IMPACT AID AMENDMENTS OF 1985

**HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation submitted to the Congress by the President which would amend the Impact Aid Program, Public Law 81-874. This bill removes provisions of the program statute which authorize payments on behalf of "b" children, including payments under section 3(d)(2)(B) to school districts in which at least half of the children are federally connected.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation continues the clear responsibility of the Federal Government to assist school districts which are directly affected by the presence of Federal installations or Federal property which serve as places of residence for families with school-age children. This legislation, however, would effectively direct Federal payments to those districts in the country which truly are burdened by a significant Federal presence—"a" districts.

This legislation would, in fact, implement policy approved by the Congress under the 1981 Budget Reconciliation Act. It was the decision of Congress that "b" payments would be phased out by fiscal year 1984 but, as is often the case, last year we reversed that decision by simply reauthorizing the Impact Aid Program for another 5 years with no significant changes.

In addition to eliminating the authorization for "b" payments, these amendments would redefine full entitlement, the maximum payment allowed under the law, for children who reside in federally subsidized, low-rent housing with a parent employed on Federal property to be 15 percent of the amount determined under calcula-

tions currently mandated in Public Law 81-874. This change would make payments of funds on behalf of children living in such housing more commensurate with the burden they represent and would also reflect the policy adopted by the Congress in appropriation language in recent years.

This bill would also make changes affecting preliminary payments to all districts. This would make program administration more efficient by reducing the frequency and amounts of overpayments, while ensuring that districts would continue to receive funds early in each school year. Also, this legislation replaces the tiered payment schedule set forth in current law with a simple formula for making payments on behalf of "a" children, and it raises the threshold of eligibility for the Disaster Assistance Program to \$10,000 or 5 percent of prior year operating expenditures, whichever is less.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation I am introducing today not only targets limited Federal moneys to those districts most deserving of Federal assistance, but it recommends several changes to make the Impact Aid Program more efficient. I urge my colleagues in the House to join with me in sponsoring this legislation.●

#### CHILD CARE OPPORTUNITIES

**HON. BOB EDGAR**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of the Child Care Opportunities for Families Act of 1985 introduced in the House today, I am pleased to bring to your attention this comprehensive package which attempts to improve both the quantity and quality of child care in America. It is imperative that we move this legislation through the House as quickly as possible in order to alleviate the ever-increasing child care problem.

Demographic changes over the past several decades have made child care a desperate problem for many American families. Approximately 47 percent of women with children under the age of 1 are working, yet there has been limited response to the drastically increased need for child care. The problem will only continue to grow as more women join the labor force and will be intensified by the predicted baby boom of the 1990's. It is time for us to take action to alleviate this national crisis.

Today, many women work out of economic necessity and turn to child care as one of the few viable options. However, these women encounter a severely limited supply of acceptable services since they are often overbooked, expensive, and poor in quality.

Therefore, many families are forced to live below the poverty level or leave their children at home alone. The Federal Government must join State and local efforts to improve the availability, affordability, and reliability of child care services.

Our bill is both comprehensive and farsighted. The provisions are aimed at five major areas: increasing the supply of child care, upgrading State child care standards, expanding private sector initiatives, training child care personnel, and providing child care services for special groups.

We propose the following:

Increasing the social services block grant, with \$300 million set aside specifically for child care services.

Matching State initiatives to fund demonstration programs in local school districts extending child care services to preschool aged children.

Offering incentive grants to States to help improve their child care regulatory and monitoring systems.

Providing a 50-percent Federal match for any contributions from a for-profit business to a community child care fund.

Expanding assistance to States for training providers, licensing and enforcement officials, and parents in child development and child abuse prevention.

Establishing a \$1.5 million scholarship fund to encourage more child care providers to seek the child development association credential [CDA].

Authorizing grants to expand programs preparing students for careers in early childhood education and development.

Sending funds to States to train providers and to improve the management of family day care homes.

Establishing a grant program subsidizing child care for low-income, first-generation college students.

Offering grants to establish, on a sliding-fee scale, in-home and out-of-home respite care for families with disabled and chronically ill children.

Providing assistance to non-profit agencies and organizations in establishing crisis nurseries where families can voluntarily bring their children during an emergency or crisis in order to prevent abuse.

Establishing programs to encourage school-located comprehensive service centers including health care services, family counseling, parenting education, academic counseling, and employment counseling and placement.

The provisions of the Child Care Opportunities for Families Act of 1985 have been carefully designed to meet the needs of both children and parents. I urge my colleagues to consider this important piece of legislation and join me in support of this bill.●

DR. AND MRS. MAX STEIN CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate Dr. and Mrs. Max Stein of Jamaica Estates, NY, on the joyous occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary, which will be celebrated on June 29, 1985.

The Steins have been active and dedicated members of the Queens County community for many years. Their contributions to both civic and professional organizations have helped better the lives of the citizens of the Borough.

Dr. Stein's dedication to others goes back to World War II, when he served our country as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corp. He has been caring for his neighbors as a thoughtful and compassionate member of the medical community ever since. Max has been Chief of Medical Services at several Army hospitals, is the former director of the Medical Group of Central Brooklyn and was a board member of the Health Insurance Plan of New York City. Dr. Stein is currently Attending Emeritus in Medicine at Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn.

Bertha Stein is a 25 year member of the Queens County Democratic Committee. She was the first woman president of a democratic club in Queens, the Independence Democratic Club. Mrs. Stein is the president of the Hollis Chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women, and is a trustee of the Junior League of Brookdale Hospital.

Their 50th wedding anniversary is an event that will be cherished by the entire community, but especially by their sons Jeffrey, Ethan, and Matthew, and their many friends.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. and Mrs. Stein have meant so much to others, as they have worked to make Queens an even better place to live.

I would like to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Steins on their many contributions and to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. ●

**SAVING OUR COUNTRY FROM DEFICITS—OREGON CONTEST WINNER**

**HON. LES AUCOIN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention

to an essay written by a young man in Oregon which sends a strong message to all of us about the serious threat of the deficit to the future of this country.

David Scheer, a college student in Portland, OR, submitted the essay for a contest sponsored by the Oregon and National League of Savings Institutions. Students statewide entered essays for the contest theme "How Federal deficit spending affects your country and your future."

I commend the Oregon League for encouraging young people to think about the consequences of the deficit and to put those thoughts in writing to be shared with others.

I hope that my colleagues will take note of David's essay. It shows that the deficit is not just a matter of rhetoric for politicians and front page news. It's a matter that affects the quality of life and economic opportunity of future generations of Americans.

I congratulate David Scheer for a job well done and ask that his winning composition be reprinted here.

**SAVING OUR COUNTRY FROM DEFICIT DETRIMENTS**

(By David Scheer)

I have an uncle who is terrible with investments. He keeps putting money into companies that give little or nothing in return. There is one corporation in particular which he absolutely loves. Quite frankly, they've got him so snowed that he's actually withdrawing money from good stocks so he can put more into their's. What profit is he making from the deal? Absolutely none! In fact, he's going so deeply into debt that some people think he'll never recover. But that's his problem not, ours. Right? Wrong, you see, the money he's investing is coming out of our pockets.

The uncle's name is Sam; the debt he is building is called the National Budget Deficit, and the money being wasted is our tax dollars. How dangerous is this deficit? According to Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), it is a threat "far more destructive than anything the Soviets can throw at us."<sup>1</sup> And this threat will grow an average of \$204 billion a year for the next five years. This, according to the Congressional Budget Office, will result in a "total addition to the National debt of more than \$1 trillion by 1989."<sup>2</sup>

Of the many problems created by the deficit, none have been more widely discussed in the recent years than the connection between the deficit and interest rates. As the deficit grows, it pulls U.S. interest rates up with it, attracting foreign funds and strengthening the exchange rate for the dollar. Since 1980 the dollar has grown 73% stronger "on a trade weighted basis against the currencies of 10 major U.S. trading partners." An over strong dollar raises the price of American goods, making them unattractive in comparison to foreign products.<sup>3</sup>

The result of such price differences is that foreign products are out-selling U.S. goods creating what is known as a trade deficit. This trade deficit is "currently running at an annual rate of around \$120 billion."<sup>4</sup> It is estimated that the trade deficit has already cost the American public two million jobs since 1980 alone.<sup>5</sup>

Another way in which the budget deficit is poisoning our economy is by dwindling away the lending supply previously available to businesses and consumers. "Simply put, when the Treasury borrows more, less is left for others."<sup>6</sup> According to Senator Robert Dole we are already "paying 154 billion dollars just in interest on the debt."<sup>7</sup> The resulting loss of jobs caused by the above factors reduce our countries tax resources, thereby feeding the deficit and generating a catch 22.

Still further damage is being done to our country by the budget cuts being made in response to the deficit.

The Budget Director has proposed reductions in Medicare, Medicaid, farm subsidies, veteran's benefits, civil service, retirement programs and grants to states and localities for such purposes as education and urban development.<sup>8</sup>

Being a student, I am personally and painfully aware of the budget cuts being made in education. In particular those being made in government aid to college students. Coming from a family whose total annual earnings are over 30,000 dollars, I—as well as four of my close friends—have lost my eligibility to receive a Pell grant to help pay for my schooling next year. As a result of these cuts, the U.S. government is expecting to save \$2.1 billion over the next three years.<sup>9</sup> In the state of Oregon (where I am a resident) college students will lose an estimated \$12.6 million in federal aid for the 1986-7 school year.<sup>10</sup> The final result being that students like myself may be forced to withdraw from school before getting a degree. This would make a mockery of us, and turn the efforts we have already expended into a virtual waste of time.

One of the biggest contributing factors to our even deepening deficit, is the gross amount of money being pumped into the military-industrial complex of our society. While other programs are being cut, the Pentagon is given more and more money to play with. The defense budget for 1985 has been set at \$259 billion. Under a recent deal cut between Reagan and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, this budget will be increased by an average of \$33.3 billion each year over the next three years. This will make for a \$359 billion defense bill in 1988 and a total of over \$1.2 trillion being spent on defense from 1985 through 1988.<sup>11</sup> "If the Pentagon's share of the 1985 budget were the same as it was in 1978, military spending would be \$71 billion less—a reduction that would erase 40% of the \$176 billion deficit projected for 1985."<sup>12</sup>

Defense spending further feeds the deficit by increasing unemployment in our country. According to a study by the Employment Research Association of Lansing, Michigan, based on procurement figures from the Defense Department and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the \$154 billion Defense bill for 1981 "caused a net loss of 1,520,000 jobs to the industrial and commercial base of the United States."<sup>13</sup> Once again, the loss of jobs means a reduction in tax revenues, thereby increasing the National Debt.

President Eisenhower once said that "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, is a theft from those who hunger."<sup>14</sup> At no time has this statement been more true than now, with defense and the deficit combining to reduce jobs, discourage trade, and drain badly needed funds out of the social services. It's no wonder that over "15% of the U.S. population lives below the official poverty level."<sup>15</sup>

Now that we have examined the ravaging effects of the deficit on our economy and identified its major contributor, it is time to look at the most important topic of all; what we can do to stop it. Unfortunately, here too we run into some bad news. The reason being that the programs which can best serve to reduce the deficit are the same programs that our government is cutting.

Of these programs, education holds the most promise for both short and long term recovery. In fact the recent report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education "argues that investment in education is the key to solving the economic problems of the U.S." <sup>16</sup> This report is not unique. Reports have been issued by many different groups in recent years with the unanimous contention "that higher standards in the schools will help keep America competitive in foreign markets." <sup>17</sup>

The reasoning behind these reports should be obvious, namely that the demands of the foreign market are increasingly centered around products that require advanced knowledge and skills in order to be produced. If we, as a nation, are unable to supply a work force that is skilled enough to produce these products then we will be squeezed out of the market by other countries who can. In the words of James B. Hunt, governor of North Carolina, and chairman of the Task Force on Education for Economic Growth, "We must equip our citizens to be scientifically and technologically literate if our nation is to participate in a technology-based world economy." <sup>18</sup>

To accomplish these goals, the National Commission on Excellence in Education recommended raising teachers' salaries, upgrading curricula, and lengthening the school day and year. <sup>19</sup> All of these recommendations call for a commitment of more money, and according to Governor Hunt "a commitment at the federal level is imperative." <sup>20</sup>

If the federal government were to make such a commitment, our economy would experience not only the long term benefits of which these reports speak, but also the immediate benefits of thousands of new jobs. If, for example, we were to cut a mere \$10 billion from the massive \$259 billion defense budget and invested that money into education, we would achieve a net increase of 1,115,890 jobs. <sup>21</sup> The increased tax revenue resulting from all these jobs would provide for an immediate slow down of the skyrocketing deficit. The long term benefits would then enter in to carry on the recovery. Added to the economic benefits will be the residual advantages of agricultural, medical and technological advances, being put forth by a better educated citizenry. All of these benefits would work together to improve our nation and upgrade our standard of living.

We can save our nation, lift it from the deficits of despair and once again make the most of its mighty resources. To do this however, we must take on a difficult task. We, as a nation, must join together in demanding a more responsible government. One that recognizes the immense value of education and then DOES something about it; One that recognizes the foolishness, indeed dangers of an oversized defense budget, and then DOES something about it. One, in short, that recognizes both the elements and detriments of the deficit and then takes the necessary action to make a real and lasting change.

If you are interested in helping to save our nation, the first thing you should do is

educate yourself about the problem. Once you know the facts, spread your knowledge to as many others as you can, then work to educate your uncle. Together, we can teach him to invest our money more wisely. Together, we can save our nation.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> David C. Morrison, "Defense and the Deficit," Mother Earth News, November/December, 1984 p. 43.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Alm and Robert Morse, "Deficit Fallout: Dangers for Business, Workers", U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 11, 1985 p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> B. Steinberg, "Why you can't love the Deficit," Fortune, Oct. 15, 1984, p. 39.

<sup>5</sup> Alm p. 30.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid p. 29.

<sup>7</sup> "An Interview with Robert Dole", U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 31, 1984/Jan. 7, 1985, pp. 74-75.

<sup>8</sup> George J. Church "Up Go the Trial Balloons," Time, Dec. 10, 1984, pp. 22 and 24.

<sup>9</sup> William R. Doerner "Cutting to the Quick," Time, Dec. 17, 1984, p. 24.

<sup>10</sup> "Reagan's Cuts will Cost Oregon," Portland State Vanguard, Apr. 9, 1985, p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> George J. Church, "The Military's Majority," Time, Dec. 31, 1984, pp. 10-11.

<sup>12</sup> Morrison p. 43.

<sup>13</sup> David E. Anderson (UPI), "Defense, Job Losses Linked," reported in the Oregonian, Feb. 10, 1984.

<sup>14</sup> "Gods of Metal," a film by Maryknoll Missionaries.

<sup>15</sup> Charles P. Alexander "A Year of Rolling Sevens," Time, Jan. 7, 1985, p. 76.

<sup>16</sup> Joel Spring "Education and the Sony War," Phi Delta Kappan, April 1984, p. 536.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid p. 534.

<sup>18</sup> Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., "Education for Economic Growth: A Critical Investment," Phi Delta Kappan, April 1984, p. 539.

<sup>19</sup> John W. Donahue, "Notes and Quotes on School Reform," America, Oct. 27, 1984, p. 242.

<sup>20</sup> Hunt p. 541.

<sup>21</sup> Anderson. ●

### SOVIETS INTENSIFY "MIGRATORY GENOCIDE" IN KUNAR VALLEY OFFENSIVE

#### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, in the largest Soviet combat offensive of 1985, at least 10,000 Soviet troops, strongly supported by aircraft, are systematically leveling the villages and agriculture of the strategic Kunar Valley near the Afghan-Pakistan border. Field reports from the Union of Afghan Mujahid Doctors [UAMD], a Peshawar-based relief agency, indicate many thousands of civilian dead and wounded since the Soviet offensive began a few weeks ago.

This offensive, a part of the Soviet strategy of "migratory genocide"; that is, the systematic destruction of arable land and murdering or forced migration of its inhabitants, is designed to starve out resistance leader Ahmad Shah Massoud and Afghan rebel troops. To accomplish this, the Soviets are prepared to kill 200,000 innocent villagers in that region, according to the Committee for a Free Afghanistan.

In recent articles from the Associated Press, it has been reported that the Soviets have also bombed towns along

the Kyber Pass in an effort to close off these supply routes.

Dr. J. Preston Darby, a Texas physician with the International Medical Corps [IMC], a Los Angeles-based relief group providing surgical care inside Afghanistan, has just returned from a 2-month assignment. Dr. Darby is the first American doctor to have met with Massoud. In a presentation before congressional staff sponsored by the Congressional Forum, Darby noted that the danger of widespread famine "is no longer just a potential situation. It's there. These people are starving," referring to those in the Panjsher Valley.

"The most shocking thing about this war," said Darby, "is the systematic destruction of an entire people by (Soviet) national policy."

Darby observed first-hand the aftermath of the 1984 Soviet destruction of the once beautiful area that was the Panjsher Valley. The valley is now deserted, the centuries old irrigation systems have been destroyed by high-altitude Soviet bombing and even the trees are dying. There is virtually no medical assistance now inside the Kunar Valley. This invasion destroyed IMC's medical-surgical unit there, killing the Afghan medical personnel and their patients. Fortunately, the American medical team had returned to Peshawar 2 weeks earlier, having run out of medical supplies.

Dr. Darby described the primitive medical abilities of the mujaheddin in the Panjsher. Massoud's doctor has reportedly performed 205 amputations last year. These operations were performed under local anesthesia. After the amputations, the mujahed would recover in cave-hospitals. If he survived, he was carried on another Afghan's back 200 miles over mountainous terrain to Pakistan. Many would die along the way.

In addition to the use of toy bombs on innocent Afghan children, Soviet torture, noted Darby, was also directed at animals. Eyewitness reports obtained by Massoud, detail how the Soviets, after raiding villages, would place donkeys on the second floor of buildings to starve, and would nail live chickens to the ground and place food and water just beyond their reach. "If you want to starve the Afghans, why don't they just kill the animals. Why torture them?" asked Darby.

Dr. Darby returned to the United States with an urgent appeal from Massoud requesting immediate assistance. Food, medical, and military supplies are all needed in order to survive and to stave off Soviet aggressors. These supplies include: Tons of concentrated foodstuffs prepared in individual packets for troops; additional food and medical supplies to ward off starvation and epidemics such as diphtheria, which has already killed



many Afghan children; air defense supplies, especially the improved SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles now available through Arab countries and Western nations; and, armor-piercing ammunition for ground fighting.

When questioned by Dr. Darby as to how the Afghans are prepared to continue fighting in the face of these conditions, Massoud replied, "If I die, my yet unborn grandson will come down from the hills and fight on."

"But how can this happen when the Soviets are forcibly taking thousands of Afghan children to Russia for indoctrination?" Darby questioned the audience.

Mohamad Ishaq, a top lieutenant of Massoud joined Darby at the hearing. Ishaq questioned why aid has been kept at a no-win level and implored Western nations for effective military assistance to "allow us to win the war." Resistance forces without SAM-7 missiles are essentially defenseless against Soviet air attacks.

Omar Shardil, the New York representative of Massoud's Jamiat-E-Islami Party, announced at the hearing the beginning of the "propaganda war." Shardil is working to restore recognition to the United Nations to the true representatives of the Afghan people: The resistance leaders whose troops control most of the country. Recently resistance leaders have formed a political coalition. They also intend to take the Soviet Union to the World Court at The Hague, Netherlands for their violation of the 1949 Geneva accord.

Dr. Darby summarized the efforts of the American and Afghan support groups at the hearings. When asked whether his 25-day trip over mountain passes was worth it, Dr. Darby responded, "it isn't worth a dime unless I can convince people to help."

Mr. Speaker, I hope Congress will not ignore this plea for help from those fighting for freedom in Afghanistan.●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1985, I was absent from the floor of the House of Representatives for part of the session. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following fashion:

Rollcall No. 170: H.R. 1872, Defense Department authorizations, the House rejected the Bennett amendment that sought to transfer \$4 billion of funds previously appropriated for conventional forces to be equally divided by the Army, Navy, and Air Force, "no."

In addition, I was absent from the House of Representatives on June 21,

1985. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following fashion:

Rollcall No. 182: Journal, the House approved the Journal of Thursday, June 20, "no"; and

Rollcall No. 184: H.R. 1872, Defense Department authorizations, the House agreed to the Nichols amendment that clarifies specifications of core logistics functions subject to contracting-out limitations, "aye."●

#### SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT ON THE FBI'S DOMESTIC TERRORISM PROGRAM

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago I made a point of order striking a \$1.4 million supplemental appropriation for the FBI's domestic terrorism program. During last Thursday's special orders session, remarks were made regarding the point of order that could have misled the listener as to the adequacy of our Nation's antiterrorist program. The facts are as follows:

First, the additional funds for domestic terrorism stricken by my point of order were not supported even by the administration. The administration's 1985 supplemental appropriation request for the FBI sought only \$1.5 million to meet added demands placed on the Bureau by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and \$15.7 million for the pay increase granted to all Federal employees by the President last year. The extra \$1.4 million for domestic terrorism stricken by the point of order was added to the bill during subcommittee markup. Thus, the Reagan administration would have had to share the blame for any inadequacy in the FBI's domestic terrorism program that the point of order might have caused.

Second, however, there is no need to blame either the administration or me, since the point of order will not in any way hinder or diminish the Bureau's domestic terrorism program. That program is vigorous and well staffed and will remain so despite the point of order. The Bureau presently has 384 agents working on domestic terrorism matters. This is an increase of 52 agents over fiscal 1984, when the Bureau spent \$25.8 million on domestic terrorism investigations.

These increases have been achieved by allocating agents from other, less pressing areas. The supplemental appropriation would not have increased domestic terrorism staffing, but would only have allowed the FBI to replace the agents borrowed from other areas. The point of order really only affects

the overall staffing level of the FBI. It has no effect on the Bureau's ability to continue focusing its resources on domestic terrorism investigations or to assign even greater resources to that area from other operational categories if the need arises.

Third, the FBI's domestic terrorism program has been tremendously successful at current operating levels. There has been a steady decrease in terrorist incidents in the United States, from an average of 100 a year 7 years ago, to 51 in 1982, 31 in 1983 and 8 in 1984. In 1984, no one was killed or injured as a result of terrorist activity in the United States. This year, while other nations have been racked by terrorism and while Americans have been subjected to increasing attacks abroad, we are below the 1984 level in domestic incidents.

Fourth, one must distinguish, as the FBI does, between domestic terrorism, international terrorism, and espionage. My point of order had no relevance to the Bureau's international terrorism program, which focuses on terrorist activity by foreign-controlled groups. The funds stricken by the point of order would have had no effect on the FBI's ability to anticipate, prevent or respond to the recent TWA hijacking, to terrorism in this country by Iranian or other Islamic radicals, or to any Soviet controlled terrorism.

Fifth, the point of order also had no effect on the FBI's foreign counterintelligence program. For the past 2 years, with my support, the Bureau has received substantial increases in foreign counterintelligence resources, and an additional significant increase is expected for fiscal 1986.

Anyone is entitled, of course, to make what political hay he can from terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens. But the American people should not be misled into believing that I or the administration have not provided adequate resources for antiterrorist activities.●

#### CHEMICAL WEAPONS MODERNIZATION NEEDED

#### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have listened carefully over the past 4 years to the debate on chemical weapons. I am convinced it is imperative that we modernize our stockpile. Each year, our debate has not been a question of whether or not to possess chemical weapons; the United States already has a large stockpile of nerve gas stored all around the United States. Instead, it is a question of whether or not we will

modernize and improve the safety of our chemical weapons.

The chemical weapons currently in our stockpile are called "unitary" chemical weapons because the chemicals have already been mixed together into nerve gas. With the new binary weapons, the chemicals are kept separate. They can even be stored at different locations, thereby greatly reducing the potential for any accidents or theft by terrorists. The two chemicals that make binary nerve gas do not even have to be put in the same shell together until the weapon is ready to be fired.

Additionally, our current stockpile does not include any useable chemical weapons that give us a vitally-needed deep-strike capability. When our present stockpile was produced back in the 1950's and 1960's, long-range weapons were filled with nonpersistent nerve agent that evaporates quickly. Most of this nonpersistent agent was loaded into our only deep-strike chemical weapon—the spray tank. These spray tanks are to spray nerve agent from a low altitude. Obviously, new advances in radar techniques make this delivery mode a suicide mission.

The Bigeye binary bomb is designed to give us the capability to make deep strikes behind enemy lines and take out enemy supply lines, depots, and airfields. As with the shells, the chemicals in the Bigeye will be kept separate and don't even start mixing until the bomb is dropped from the airplane. The Bigeye will be filled with persistent agent, which will put the enemy out of commission for weeks or even months rather than hours or a few days.

Finally, the Soviet response to the U.S. position of no new production of chemical weapons has not been positive. For the last 3 years, this Congress has rejected attempts to produce the new binary chemical weapons. Even when the Soviets walked out of the START and INF talks, chemical arms talks remained underway at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Regrettably, there has still been no progress, even though the United States presented a draft treaty over 2 years ago.

For these reasons and others, I strongly supported the Skelton-Hunter amendment to permit us to modernize our chemical weapons stockpile. This amendment had an important safeguard that made it even more attractive: funds for binary production cannot be spent until after September 30, 1987. This will give us even more time at the arms talks to get a treaty banning chemical weapons.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope we can get that treaty. ●

### THE AIDS EPIDEMIC

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 1985

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past 7 days, 200 Americans have died of AIDS.

We have, as Members of Congress and as people familiar with the often slow pace of decisionmaking, become accustomed to delay as a way of government. We are certainly accustomed to delay as a way of budgetmaking.

I believe, however, that the delays that have become routine as part of the budgetmaking for the Public Health Service's response to the AIDS epidemic are inexcusable. The result is not just one more week when the Secretary does not forward the PHS scientists' recommendations: It is one more week added to the epidemic. This week that means 200 Americans died. Next year the same routine delay will mean 450 Americans will die.

I want to emphasize to my colleagues that the Department of Health and Human Services has made a practice of delaying or ignoring the budget requests of its researchers and experts. Year after year the epidemiologists, biologists, geneticists, and physicians have made recommendations for greatly increased funding for research into the cause, treatment, cure, and prevention of the disease. But year after year the administration has delayed or failed altogether to transmit these recommendations to the Congress.

Let me remind my colleagues of years past. In 1983, the Public Health Service recommended a virtual doubling of AIDS activities through the use of transfer authority, taking money from one program to use in another. The recommendations, however, arrived at the Appropriations Committee so late in the process that they could not be used in the committee's formulation of the supplemental appropriations bill and had to be considered by amendment on the floor of the House. The amendment was offered by the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. NATCHER, and the ranking minority member of the committee, Mr. CONTE.

The gentleman from Massachusetts pointed out at that time that the subcommittee had endeavored to find the amounts of funding that were necessary to deal with the beginning of the AIDS crisis, and, as he pointed out then,

Every agency involved in the investigation and research on AIDS was asked to describe their efforts and to indicate what more could be done. They all stated that they had adequate resources:

The gentleman from Massachusetts went on to urge the body to support the amendment, but added

I might say that I am personally very distressed with this situation, where the administration comes before the subcommittee and states time after time that sufficient resources are available and then changes its tune suddenly, at a time when it is very difficult for the committee to consider this new position. Now that borders on not dealing with the subcommittee in good faith and I for one must indicate my disappointment with the actions of the Department on this issue.

During the next year's debate on AIDS funding, the administration once more maintained that all needed resources were available to them. At that time, however, the Reagan-appointed Assistant Secretary for Health, the Reagan-appointed Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Reagan-appointed Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and the Reagan-appointed Director of the Centers for Disease Control—all had recommended to the Secretary that \$56 million of "urgently needed" funds be made available. Three and a half months later the Secretary rejected their recommendation and refused to transmit requests to the Congress. A copy of the Assistant Secretary's requests was printed in the RECORD at my request and the Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON], offered an amendment to the appropriations bill that was largely based on the requests of the PHS scientists.

This year, we again find ourselves in the same situation. The Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, Dr. Mason, testified before the Subcommittee on Health in February that he had requested a review of the adequacy of the PHS's resources and personnel to deal with the epidemic. The Secretary of HHS, Mrs. Heckler, has also made public commitment to conduct such a review.

It is the third week in June. The budget resolution is in conference. The supplemental appropriations bill has already been considered. The Appropriations Committee will soon begin considering the funding levels for fiscal 1986. But once more, we do not have the promised recommendations for needed resources. Once more we are told that a review will be done, but we are given no guidance as to the administration's scientists' best professional judgment.

Mr. Speaker, 200 Americans died last week. We cannot afford to wait for more delays and equivocations in the administration's response.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following statistics for the week ending June 23:

June 25, 1985

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME [AIDS] WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT, JUNE 24, 1985, U.S. CASES

	Reported cases	Reported deaths
Adult/adolescent .....	11,139	5,544
Pediatric (under 13 at diagnosis) .....	132	97
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,271</b>	<b>5,641</b>

*AIDS patients*

Age:	
Under 13 .....	132
13-19 .....	62
20-29 .....	2,367
30-39 .....	5,341
40-49 .....	2,358

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

17273

Over 49 .....	1,011
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,271</b>
<b>Residence:</b>	
New York .....	4,070
California .....	2,575
Florida .....	807
New Jersey .....	703
Texas .....	574
Pennsylvania .....	238
Illinois .....	233
Massachusetts .....	209
District of Columbia .....	178
Georgia .....	175
Maryland .....	145
Connecticut .....	127
Louisiana .....	127
Puerto Rico .....	127
Washington .....	114
Virginia .....	99
Colorado .....	88

Michigan .....	68
Ohio .....	68
Missouri .....	54
North Carolina .....	53
Arizona .....	48
Hawaii .....	37
Indiana .....	35
Oregon .....	33
Minnesota .....	27
South Carolina .....	26
Kentucky .....	25
Wisconsin .....	25
Alabama .....	24
Oklahoma .....	19
Rhode Island .....	15
Delaware .....	14
Nevada .....	14
Utah .....	13
Tennessee .....	12
Other States (12) .....	72
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,271</b>

