SENATE—*Monday, June 1, 1981*

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, LL.D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, we are grateful for the respite which recess provided and for the renewal with which we begin the hard work ahead. As the Senators deal with specific, controversial details of legislation, grant special energy, insight, and patience. Strengthen them against relentless pressure from constituents, lobbyists, and special interests. Help them to resolve differences without rancor and bitterness. Lead them in the way of compromise that does not sacrifice principle or self-respect and that preserves which are just, equitable, and serve the common good.

We thank Thee for the long life and faithful public service of Carl Vinson and commend to Thee his loved ones and friends who mourn his loss.

Thank You, God, for dedicated men and women who manage the cloak rooms, who do the business of the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senators' offices. Thank You for doorkeepers and security personnel who are always there. Thank You for elevator operators and pages who respond faithfully to constant demands. Thank You for cooks, waiters, and waitresses in the restaurants and for those who care for buildings, grounds, and facilities.

Dear God, teach us to appreciate each other, to respect and honor each other—to love each other as Thou dost love us in Christ. Amen.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, will the Chair please advise me of the order of business of the Senate pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement entered into at the time of our adjournment for the Memorial Day recess?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate adjourned for the Memorial Day recess under an order that provided that the reading of the Journal would be dispensed with, that there would be no call of the Calendar, and that no matter would come over under the rule.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, is there now time allocated to the two leaders under the standing order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have no need for my time under the standing order. I am prepared to yield to any Senator any portion of it, or to the distinguished acting minority leader, or to yield back the time, depending on the needs and requirements of my colleagues.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, we are advised that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN) is on his way to the Chamber and wishes some time, under the time allocated to the leader on this side. Other than that, I know of no pending business at this moment on this side of the aisle, and I so advise the distinguished majority leader.

If he has no further business to transact, it might be appropriate for either of us to suggest the absence of a quorum. However, before I do that, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the distinguished acting minority leader.

Mr. President, I yield back my time under the standing order. Does the Senator yield back his time under the standing order?

Mr. EXON. So long as it is understood that we will have time for morning business, so that the Senator from Georgia can deliver his statement, in accordance with his request for time.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, has not a period been ordered for the transaction of morning business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A period has been ordered for the transaction of morning business.

Mr. EXON. With that understanding, I yield back the time on this side under the standing order.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 5 minutes each.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COCHRAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES W. YOST

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, with the death of Charles W. Yost on May 21, 1981, the United States lost a wise counselor and our fragile planet lost a staunch defender. Ambassador Yost devoted his life and his many talents, as diplomat, writer, and teacher, to the simple proposition that man, as a rational being, could be persuaded to deal rationally with the great problems that confront humanity. Ambassador Yost's dedication to this principle—so simple, yet so elusive—distinguished him as a diplomat and imparted to his writing a quality of sane dispassion too seldom found in this or any other age.

Ambassador Yost did not advocate causes and crusades; he advocated reason. He was deeply involved in the search for solutions to the most complex international questions of our times—north-south imbalances; the nuclear arms race; continuing Arab-Israeli tension—but where others often brought only heat to a problem, he brought light.

The death of a person of Charles Yost's qualities of mind and heart is always untimely. His place will not soon nor easily be filled. But if his death can serve any useful purpose, it will be to give resonance to his quietly spoken advice to us over many troubled decades.

I will conclude these remarks by quoting from the rich legacy of advice Charles Yost left us. Characteristically, although he appreciates the enormity of the problems that challenge us, he believes we can surmount them. If we listen carefully, perhaps we can.

Ambassador Yost concluded his last book, "History and Memory," with these words:

> Our age seems to be suddenly encountering, indeed creating, more discontinuities than history can recall since the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.
>
> It is possible that in the 1980's and 1990's men and women may find themselves in an environment in some respects as inhospitable as that of some science fiction Mars. If they do, it will be an environment they themselves have made.
>
> Any such deterioration would be quite unnecessary. Neither East nor West could defeat the other in war without destroying itself, but the two together could put away their unusable weapons and grudgingly coexist. Neither can dominate or manipulate the Third World, but both could join with

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

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it in managing their interdependence to common advantage.

None of the works of man, including himself, can be allowed to grow exponentially and indefinitely without running out of space and air, but all of them could be prudently programmed, like man himself, to grow to an optimum size for survival and well-being. . . .

If we can be persuaded that self-interest now demands much more sophisticated, forbearing, and harmonious accommodations with nature and with our fellow men of all colors and creeds than has been necessary in the past, there is no reason why we and our civilization should not go on to develop the almost magical capacities science promises.

If, however, we persist in defining self-interest and national interest in terms relevant to more primitive eras, but incompatible with our own, we risk creating a world in which, not some distant generation, but our own grandchildren will become an endangered species.

I have no doubt we are capable of the bold effort of will and imagination which is required, but I wake at night wondering if we realize how fast the hands of the clock are moving.

Mrs. Mathias joins me in sending deepest sympathy to Mrs. Yost and their children in their great loss.

I ask unanimous consent that the obituary of Ambassador Yost, published in the Washington Post on May 23, 1981, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the obituary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARLES YOST, EX-AMBASSADOR TO U.N., WRITER, TEACHER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DIES

(By J. Y. Smith)

Charles W. Yost, 73, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and a career diplomat whose foreign posts took him to the Middle East, Europe and Southeast Asia, died of cancer Thursday at Georgtown University Hospital.

Mr. Yost joined the Foreign Service in 1930 and was sent to Alexandria, Egypt, as a consular officer. His next assignment was Warsaw. After a brief period in private life, he joined the State Department in Washington. He attended the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, the San Francisco Conference in 1945, where the United Nations was organized, and the Potsdam Conference shortly after the end of World War II in Europe.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, he served in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Greece at times when these countries were under intense pressure from the Soviet Union or just emerging from it. In 1954, he was named U.S. minister to Laos and then became the first U.S. ambassador to that nation. In 1957, he was the minister counselor, or second-in-command, of the American Embassy in Paris. At the end of that year, he was named U.S. ambassador to Syria. Shortly after his appointment, Syria and Egypt formed the United Arab Republic. Mr. Yost was named ambassador to Morocco in 1958.

In 1961, he began his first assignment at the United Nations as the deputy to Adlai E. Stevenson. Following Stevenson's death in 1965, Mr. Yost stayed on to be deputy to Arthur Goldberg. He resigned from the Foreign Service in 1966 to begin a career as a writer and teacher on foreign affairs.

In 1969, president Richard Nixon nominated Mr. Yost as the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, the official title of the U.S. ambassador there. He resigned in 1971 and returned to writing and teaching. Mr. Yost held the rank of career ambassador, the highest a member of the professional Foreign Service can reach.

As his career progressed, Mr. Yost developed a reputation for a balanced and even-handed approach to international questions. In the tradition of classical diplomacy, he went about his work quietly. His style contrasted sharply with the high public profile kept by such predecessors at the United Nations as Henry Cabot Lodge, Stevenson, Goldberg and his successor, George W. Bush, now the Vice President. He believed that if force should replace the political process, it should be used with care and in pursuit of limited objectives. He was a critic of the massive U.S. intervention in Vietnam that began in 1965 under President Johnson, stating that no American interest was in jeopardy that would justify such an effort.

During his years as head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, Mr. Yost was chairman of a four-power committee—the other members were Britain, France and the Soviet Union—whose purpose was to achieve a ceasefire in the smoldering war between Egypt and Israel. At the time of his resignation, some news reports said the Nixon administration had come to doubt that his support of Israel in the face of Arab claims was unqualified. Mr. Yost denied that he had had any policy differences with the administration in carrying out his duties.

At the same time, however, he developed an increasingly pessimistic view of the world. He was concerned, among other things, about population, pollution and the environment, the continuing poverty of the Third World, and the unequal distribution of wealth in the developed nations.

Mr. Yost set these views forth in a syndicated newspaper column and in three books that he wrote. The most recent is "History and Memory," which appeared last year. His earlier books were "The Insecurity of Nations" and "The Conduct and Misconduct of Foreign Relations." He also taught at the Columbia University School of International Affairs and the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service.

In 1979, Mr. Yost was cochairman of Americans for SALT, a group that lobbied the Senate for passage of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. He was a trustee of the American University in Cairo, Egypt, and director of the Aspen Institute program for cultural exchanges with Iran. He took part in several unofficial conferences between U.S. and Soviet scholars. In 1973, he was named head of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and visited the People's Republic of China in 1973 and 1977.

Charles Woodruff Yost was born in Watertown, N.Y. He was educated at the Hotchkiss School and at Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1928. He spent a year studying at the University of Paris before joining the Foreign Service.

Survivors include his wife, the former Irena Oldakawska, whom he met while serving in Poland, of Washington; three children, Nicholas and Casimir, of Washington, and Felicity, of New York City, and three grandchildren.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the DACOR Educational and Welfare Foundation, Washington.

MARYLAND'S ECONOMIC REVIVAL

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the Congress and the administration have spent much of this year deliberating about how to reinvigorate the American economy and we have made some decisions which should help us achieve this goal. But nothing we do here in Washington can have the immediate impact that an enterprising State can have when it sets about with will and imagination to infuse new life into its economy.

It will surprise none of my colleagues to hear me identify Maryland as such a State. They are use to me singing the praises of the great "Free State" of Maryland. Indeed, I sometimes suspect they think I am partial.

Today, to dispel that illusion, I present supporting evidence from one of the most prestigious of all financial journals, the London Financial Times. On May 1, this dean of financial publications reported in near rhapsodic terms about the revival of Maryland's economic fortunes at a time of national recession. In a full-page article, the Financial Times Survey reports on Maryland's "buoyant and diverse economy," calling it "a success story against the odds."

I commend this article to other States which want to beat the odds. As is so often the case, they can learn from Maryland. I ask unanimous consent that the London Financial Times article be printed in he RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Financial Times Survey, May 1, 1981]

MARYLAND: A SUCCESS STORY AGAINST THE ODDS

(By David Buchan)

Maryland, this historic state named after Henrietta Maria, sad spouse of the unfortunate King Charles I, is staging a vigorous comeback. With above average investment and below average unemployment, it is gaining (or regaining) a reputation under Governor Harry Hughes as one of the better-managed states in the Union. Central to this happy trend is the remarkable upturn in the fortunes of its largest city, Baltimore, and the restoration of probity among its politicians in Annapolis, the state's picturesque capital.

For all its relative antiquity, Maryland looks like the leftover after the other states were carved out. The image its geography most resembles is a roughly hewn key, inserted from the Atlantic with a deep incision for the Chesapeake Bay and tapering west into Appalachia. The key can serve exporter and importer to unlock a large portion of the country, for Maryland is plumb in the middle of the eastern seaboard and reaches quite far towards the industrial mid west.

Many states claim to be America in microcosm and Maryland can lay claim to the cliché with as much justice as any. It spans from the rich, alluvial farmland of the "eastern shore" of the Chesapeake, with its big landholdings and Deep South roots and politics, to the hills of Western Maryland that shelter coal (and periodically Presidents at Camp David).

RECREATIONS

This gives Maryland a diversity enabling it to weather hard economic times. Unemployment in the state is around 6 per cent,

more than a percentage point below the national average. It also gives Marylanders a tremendous range of recreations, from skiing in the west to surfing in the east, as well as perhaps the world's tastiest and cheapest crustaceans out of the Chesapeake.

The heart of Maryland's renaissance is taking place in its centre, in, around and between two cities: Baltimore and Washington, D.C. This is where the overwhelming proportion of new investment is being sunk. The Hughes administration is rightly proud that whereas companies announced investment in new or existing Maryland plant of only $265m in 1978 (the year Mr. Hughes won the election), this rose to $1.1bn in 1979 and $1.2bn last year. That 1979–80 investment increase is expected to create more than 30,000 jobs in the five to seven years it takes to carry the projects out.

Of course, some of this is due to plain old market forces and has nothing to do with promotion by the state. Maryland does not give any exemptions to its taxes (which are about average among states—5 per cent sales tax, 7.5 per cent corporation tax and 2–5 per cent income tax), reasoning that one company's tax holiday would wind up as another's added burden. Nor, except in the case of the farm and service sectors is investing in Maryland likely to bring escape from trade unions.

Nevertheless, other states might do well to imitate Maryland's aggressive example in scouting for business. The state's officials claim that recent success will bring a return of $6 in state and local taxes paid for every dollar spent on promotion.

The reversal in Baltimore's fortunes has turned carping by other Marylanders at its decline into pride at its renaissance. Under the balkanised U.S. banking system, every U.S. state has its own financial centre, and Baltimore is Maryland's, but Baltimore (pronounced "Balawmer") started life, and has always been, a brawny blue collar city, attracting polyglot communities—Irish, Italian, Greek, Polish, German—as ports have done. The improvement in mainstream Baltimore and its downtown has been dramatic, with much credit due to its mayor, Mr. William Donald Schaefer.

IMAGINATIVE

The drain in manufacturing jobs has been stemmed. General Motors is modernising its Baltimore plant to the tune of $450m (one-third of all new investment announced for the state last year) to produce small cars. An imaginative housing policy is helping renovate the once-decrepit inner city, and the inner harbour is being spruced up into a big tourist attraction. The result is that, Lazarus-like, the city centre is coming alive again, as was obvious last autumn when the spotlight of national media attention focused on the city for the first of the presidential campaign television debates (between Messrs. Reagan and Anderson).

The brightest spot in Baltimore's industrial future is its potential as a coal port. It is already only second to Hampton Roads, on the Virginia coast, in handling coal exports, and has plans to expand loading facilities and dredge the upper Chesapeake to take bigger ships. At present, it cannot meet demand. Anyone crossing the bay bridge sees a veritable armada of empty freighters waiting to get into the coal bunkers. In these circumstances, a brief coal strike might even come as some relief.

A totally different area of Maryland's development is Washington, or rather its suburbs on the Maryland side. Maryland is in the happy position of having its cake and eating it too, with respect to the Washington suburbs. It does not fork out for District of Columbia services but reaps the benefit of taxing a generally stable and relatively well-paid work force of federal civil servants.

Proximity to the Federal Government brings other benefits, on which Governor Hughes and his staff are trying to capitalise. In their promotion efforts, which include opening an office in Tokyo as well as one in Brussels and trips to the Far East, Europe and California, they are making a special play for high-technology electronics and medical equipment—high-paying, high-value industries. The Federal Government is a prime customer of both these growth sectors—in the case of electronics Washington, chiefly the Defense Department, is the largest buyer and major source of research funds. Virtually the same goes for the health industry in Maryland. In Maryland it gets more federal money than any other state, and has eminent institutions such as the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore.

Maryland gives these industries immediate access to the Government and to officials and congressmen who need to be lobbied, the state's salesmen are saying. Last year they went to Silicon Valley in California to persuade companies there that the quality of life could be the same in Maryland and that Maryland had plenty of scientific and engineering talent ready and waiting. A handful of these companies are said to be actively considering whether to branch out in Maryland.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Interest in these sectors also stems from the fact they create rather less pollution than some of Maryland's more traditional industries (it still has one of the country's biggest steel mills, the Bethlehem Steel plant in Baltimore). Partly out of awareness of what pollution can do to neighboring states (chemicals in New Jersey and Delaware, the Three Mile Island nuclear plant on the Susquehanna river which flows out of Pennsylvania and into the Chesapeake), Governor Hughes has made pollution control a particular concern. He has taken steps to allow disposal of low-level nuclear waste in Maryland, as well as directing his staff to work out more flexible approaches to environmental law with the aim of permitting more industry with less air pollution.

Maryland is thus becoming buoyant enough to ride out the vagaries of the national economy. Whether it is as well placed to changes in federal policy by the Reagan Administration is another matter.

Maryland has reckoned that the Reagan budget cuts—still, of course, to pass Congress—would cost it some $170m in 1980–81. That compares with a state surplus of some $110m in 1979–80. Many states like Maryland have a constitutional obligation to balance their budgets and cannot, unlike the profligate feds, go into the red. They have only two options: cut programmes or raise taxes, but the latter is no more popular than it is at the Federal level. The Maryland General Assembly this month rebuffed Governor Hughes's proposal for a modest one-cent-a-gallon increase in the state petrol tax.

In view of the impending Reagan federal budget cuts, such a tax increase was more vital than ever, but it is also an issue that probably will not be tackled until 1983, since next year is an election year for Governor Hughes and all state legislators.

SURPLUS

A few years ago, states would have been better placed to take up the slack in social programmes created by the Reagan Administration. In 1977 the states' overall surplus was more than $10bn; last year it had shrunk to $800m.

President Reagan has promised to cut the federal red tape on how states spend what money Washington gives them. But, as Governor Hughes gloomily notes, this would just pass the hard allocation decisions on to states, making state governors and legislators all the more prey to lobbying from single or special interest groups. For Mr. Hughes this might compound his political problem of being viewed as indecisive. No one disputes he is a better manager than his predecessors, Spiro Agnew and Marvin Mandel, both convicted of felonies, but if he wants of win re-election and keep the Governor's yacht, he will have to brush up his image as a leader.

PAUL R. POFFENBERGER

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a distinguished educator, Dr. Paul R. Poffenberger, who is retiring as Associate Dean of the University of Maryland's College of Agriculture. Dr. Poffenberger has been associated with the University of Maryland in one capacity or another for the past 50 years. Beginning in 1931 as an outstanding student, he went on to become a professor and for the past 25 years he has served as an administrator.

In the course of his career at Maryland, Dr. Poffenberger has personally advised 3,689 agricultural students. He has received wide recognition and honors from local, State, and national groups. He served as a naval officer in World War II and as a national officer of the resident instruction committee of organization and policy for the land grant colleges. He has also been a commission member of the National Academy of Science.

Dr. Poffenberger is no stranger to Capitol Hill. He has frequently provided valuable testimony to congressional committees which has enriched their deliberations. I am sure my colleagues join me in wishing a rich and satisfying retirement to this outstanding educator, citizen of Maryland, and the United States.

THE DEATH OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE CARL VINSON OF GEORGIA

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I advise the Senate of the death early this morning of the Honorable Carl Vinson, who represented the State of Georgia in Congress for over 50 years. Mr. Vinson was my great uncle, but was also one of the most distinguished individuals to ever serve in the Congress.

A giant oak has fallen in the forest.

Carl Vinson lived productively for many years, and made an indelible contribution to his community, his State, his Nation, and the free world.

The memory of Carl Vinson's contributions to our national security will live on in the aircraft carrier that bears his name, and also will live on in the hearts and minds of all those conscious of the history of our Nation's defense.

Carl Vinson possessed a tough dis-

ciplined mind, but all who knew him recognized his kind and loving heart.

His advice and counsel were invaluable to me personally. His example has been and will continue to be a guiding light for all aspiring to public service.

Georgia and America will miss this gentleman who enriched all he touched, but his indomitable spirit will always remain with us.

God granted his rich blessing on Uncle Carl, a man greatly honored and revered in his own lifetime. God blessed us all by placing Carl Vinson among us.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NUNN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, it was my great privilege to have served in the other body with Carl Vinson, and when I say it was a great privilege, it was truly that because he was a person of remarkable character and qualities.

He felt very strongly about economy in the Federal budget long before that became the fashion that it is today. He was scrupulous about his own expenditures, although he occupied a position of such power and such elevation that he could have arrogated unto himself enormous perquisites of office. For example, he meticulously took out a little case with postage stamps in it and put the stamps on his correspondence which he deemed to be personal or political in nature so that it would not ride on the frank at the taxpayers' expense.

Although he presided over a military empire of enormous proportions at the very apex of American global influence, I do not believe that Carl Vinson ever left the continental limits of the United States. He never took a trip. He felt that he could depend upon the advice and information given him by subordinates, by officers of the armed services, and he was always seeking to get the advice and counsel of senior officers of the armed services. But he was not afraid to demand the unvarnished truth. One of his greetings to a witness was "sit down, Admiral, and take off your muzzle."

With all the emphasis that has been placed upon his role as one who did so much to provide for the national defense, it should not be forgotten that he did not overlook the interests of his constituents.

Every now and then he would have to have a meeting of Members of the other body, Representatives of the districts in which the textile industry was important, and he would grab me by the lapel and say, "Now, son, you represent the largest manmade fiber plant in the country and we need to have you at this meeting." And when Carl Vinson made that clear, let me tell you I turned up at the meeting. It was a kind of a personal dedication and a personal leadership for not only on behalf of the people of his own congressional district but people who shared similar concerns across the country.

He was a great Member of Congress, a fine American and an example to all of us, and I am happy that the U.S. Navy made the decision before his death to name one of our principal men of war the U.S.S. *Carl Vinson*.

Through that ship the name Carl Vinson will continue to sail out into the future with pride and confidence as Carl Vinson carried himself through the Halls of Congress for longer than any other Member had served.

I thank the Senator from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. NUNN. I thank my colleague and friend from Maryland. Those words I am sure will be appreciated by all who knew and loved Carl Vinson, certainly by the family.

I know, in talking to him many times, what high regard he had for the Senator from Maryland. So I appreciate very much those kind remarks.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield?

Mr. NUNN. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I was indeed sorry to hear of the death of former Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia. Congressman Vinson was one of the most able Congressmen who has served in Congress, certainly since I have been a Member of this body. We are very proud that his great nephew is now the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, Senator SAM NUNN.

I had the pleasure of working with Congressman Vinson on numerous occasions. He was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee for many years. Prior to that he was chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and on conference committees I had the pleasure of working with him. I do not think I have ever known a more dedicated man, a man who had a higher sense of honor and a man who was more fair in every way.

He was truly a great American. I am very pleased I had the pleasure of serving with him in Congress, and I shall never forget him and I shall never forget the great service he rendered to this country. He passed away at the age of 98, a remarkable age. I understand he was in possession of his faculties during that period up until shortly before his death.

This country has produced many great men, and Congressman Carl Vinson was one of those men. We can truly be proud of his accomplishments, his achievements, on behalf of this Nation, on behalf of the great State of Georgia.

I further wish to say that his great-nephew, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), is carrying on in his fine tradition. We predict that he, too, will make an outstanding record in Congress as did his great-uncle, Carl Vinson.

Mr. NUNN. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his kind remarks. I also know Congressman Vinson thought the world of Senator THURMOND. For years and years I know they were on the conference committees together. In fact, I remember when I came up here right after law school I was working on the House side as a young lawyer, and I walked over across the Capitol Grounds with Congressman Vinson. I came over to the Senate Armed Services Committee. We sat at one end of the table and at the other end of the table were Senator Russell from Georgia and Senator THURMOND, who was sitting right by him, and Carl Vinson made a presentation of the House position on a conference report to the conferees of the full Senate Armed Services Committee. I remember thinking to myself then as a young law student what a memory that was to be sitting in the presence of all those great, tall timbers of our legislative body, including the Senator from South Carolina.

So I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his remarks. I assure him that it will be appreciated by all who knew Carl Vinson, particularly his family.

Mr. MATTINGLY. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words in praise of one of the finest men ever to serve in Congress. Carl Vinson died last night, but the legacy of his record 50 years in Congress lives on. He understood that America can only have peace through a strong national defense. That was true in 1915 when he first went to Congress, it was true when he retired in 1965, and it is just as true today.

In his 50 years on Capitol Hill, Representative Vinson served nine Presidents from Woodrow Wilson to Lyndon Johnson. Johnson, in fact, was placed on Vinson's committee when he first arrived in Washington in 1937. Johnson always credited Vinson with teaching him the ways of Congress, something that served him well when he became majority leader of the Senate.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Committee from 1946 to 1965, Vinson fought to further strengthen our military forces. But the little man from Milledgeville was not awed by Army or Navy brass. He always demanded a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar appropriated. But it was through Representative Vinson's efforts that America did not totally dismantle its Navy during the Great Depression. As chairman of the Navy Affairs Committee from 1931 to 1946, he fought for a modern Navy. In October 1962, Vinson wrote:

> Mistakes have been made, and more mistakes are to be expected. We have not, however, made the mistake of doing nothing.

This is advice we should heed in 1981.

Of all the great Georgians who have served in Congress, I would put Representative Vinson at the top with the legendary Senator Richard Russell. We remember his contributions to our Nation and praise them. We also pledge to follow his example of service.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted on May 27, 1981, during the adjournment of the Senate, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

By Mr. DOLE, Committee on Finance:

Robert J. Rubin to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services;

Pamela Needham Bailey to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services;

Richard P. Kusserow to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services;

David R. MacDonald to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative with the rank of ambassador; and

Lawrence J. Brady to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Senate on May 22, 27, 28, and 29, 1981, received messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations; which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received on May 22, 27, 28, and 29, 1981, are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RADIATION CONTROL FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—PM 54

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Senate on May 28, 1981, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 360D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 263 1), I hereby transmit the 1980 Annual Report on the Administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act. The period covered by the report precedes my term of office.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 28, 1981.*

EXTENSION OF VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE AJOURNMENT—PM 55

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Senate on June 1, 1981, received the following message from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1976, the Congress established, in P.L. 94-502, a new contributory education program under which individuals entering military service on and after January 1, 1977, would, on a voluntary basis, have funds withheld from their military pay for their future education. These contributions would, under the law, be matched by the Veterans Administration on a $2 for $1 basis.

The law provides for this Veterans' Education Assistance Program (VEAP) to be conducted on a test basis and requires termination of new enrollments by service personnel after December 31, 1981, unless I recommend continuation of the program before June 1, 1981.

Last year, the Congress enacted the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981, and the Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980. These two laws included revisions to the VEAP program and established a new, second test program under which service personnel, who enlist or reenlist after September 30, 1980, and before October 1, 1981, may be eligible for education benefits after serving for a specified period of time.

The conference report on the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981, recommended that the VEAP program be extended to June 30, 1982, in order to provide sufficient time for the Department of Defense to test and evaluate the new pilot program. That program is currently undergoing testing and evaluation.

As of the end of February 1981, a total of 3,872 individuals had commenced education training under the VEAP program. The relatively low training rate reflects, in part, the fact that under the law an individual may not begin to use his or her educational entitlement until completion of the first obligated period of active duty or 6 years of active duty, whichever period is less. Since the law did not become effective until January 1, 1977, the number of persons eligible to pursue training has thus far been minimal.

Over the next several months the Administration will be continuing its evaluation and review of both the VEAP and Department of Defense test programs, with a view towards developing legislative recommendations regarding education programs for servicemembers and veterans. In view of this effort, I am recommending that the VEAP program be continued beyond its current termination date of December 31, 1981. This will permit the Administration to complete its review and will provide time for submission of legislative recommendations that I anticipate will be submitted in early 1982.

Recently, the Veterans Administration submitted legislation to the Congress that would authorize a 1-year extension of the Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and make certain other adjustments in Public Law 94-502. I urge the Congress to enact this legislation.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 30, 1981.*

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Gregory, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution designating July 17, 1981, as "National POW-MIA Recognition Day."

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3512) making supplemental and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, rescinding certain budget authority, and for other purposes; agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. BOLAND Mr. NATCHER, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. YATES, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. GINN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2957. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to delete the limitation in the use of public treatment works grants for treating, storing, or conveying the flow of industrial users into treatment works.

H.R. 3520. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide compliance date extensions for steelmaking facilities on a case-by-case basis to facilitate modernization.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were read twice by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2957. An act at amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to delete the limitation in use of public treatment works

grants for treating, storing, or conveying the flow of industrial users into treatment works; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3520. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide compliance date extensions for steelmaking facilities on a case-by-case basis to facilitate modernization; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the following reports of committees were submitted on May 27, 1981, during the adjournment of the Senate:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment (in the nature of a substitute):

S. 884. A bill to revise and extend programs to provide price support and production incentives for farmers to assure an abundance of food and fiber, and for other purposes (with additional and minority views) (Rept. No. 97-126).

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 145. A resolution waiving sections 303(a)(4) and 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 884; referred to the Committee on the Budget.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 1289. A bill to provide that legislation appropriating funds for payment of pay to Federal employees shall be enacted separately from other legislation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. 1290. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rose Gustilo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE (by request):

S. 1291. A bill to provide a ceiling on Federal expenditures for medicaid, to increase States' flexibility to determine the scope of their medicaid programs, to make other amendments to the medicare and medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1292. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of that act to improve the program of Old-Age, Suriviors, and Disability Insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1293. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the effectiveness and improve the administration of certain programs under the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1294. A bill to consolidate Federal grants to States for social services, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on those programs and increase flexibility in a State's exercise of its responsibility for program administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 1289. A bill to provide that legislation appropriating funds for payment of pay to Federal employees shall be enacted separately from other legislation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SALARY SAFETY ACT

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, too often the Congress has pushed to the brink of financial disaster the millions of Americans who are employed in Federal service and the Armed Forces.

Just because Congress does not always enact appropriations legislation on time, Government employees, military personnel, the judiciary and their families ought not to face the prospect of payless paydays.

Over the last several years the Congress has failed to meet its own deadlines to assure continuous funding of the Federal Government. Far too frequently, when spending authorities have expired, we have not completed action on the new money bills or resolutions that would continue Government services and activities.

Many of us anticipated that after Congress adopted the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Congress would adhere to a firm budgetary timetable. I had hoped that we would minimize delays for appropriations bills and sharply reduce the need for continuing resolutions. This simply has not occurred.

Every year since the Congressional Budget Act was fully implemented in 1976, final action on the first continuing resolution for a fiscal year has been delayed past the start of that fiscal year. The first continuing resolution for fiscal 1977 was not approved until the 11th day of the fiscal year; for fiscal 1978 not until the 13th day; for fiscal 1979 not until the 14th day; for fiscal 1980 not until the 12th day; and for fiscal 1981 not until late in the first day of the fiscal year. Thus a gap in Government funding has apparently become an annual step in the appropriations process.

Lengthy and heated debates over amendments and protracted controversy with the other body caused the delays. Never has there been controversy over continuing the basic services of the Government of the United States for 226 million people. But congressional inaction, indecision, and disagreement have cut off the paychecks of the very workers who provide the American people with those services.

Whenever Government employees and military personnel face payless paydays, partial paychecks or late payrolls, the whole Nation loses. The distress caused by a lapse in pay is destructive to employee morale and Government productivity.

Washington Post columnist Mike Causey recently explained how funding gaps jeopardize Federal Government operations.

A pay delay or a partial check can cause real personal hardships, especially for those in lower and middle grades who often live from paycheck to paycheck. Rents, mortgages, and other bills must be paid on time to avoid late fees, interest charges or bad credit ratings.

In the case of the armed services, uncertainty and delay in meeting payrolls not only lower morale, but also discourage reenlistments and actually constitute a risk and danger to national security.

When Federal paychecks stop flowing, communities with Government offices, military installations, and Federal research facilities feel the impact immediately. Local businesses, financial institutions, and providers of services suffer temporary economic dislocation.

It is unacceptable for congressional procedures to allow this sort of distress to continue. Under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, we set high standards of job performance and productivity for Federal employees. In return, we at the very least owe them their paychecks in full and on time.

The 97th Congress will face many controversial issues and undoubtedly many will be considered in the context of appropriations measures. If the past is a guide, most civil servants and military personnel might now anticipate deferred wages and salaries every year unless the Congress changes its procedures to insulate the Government payroll from appropriations delays.

Enactment of my salary safety bill would remedy the situation once and for all. It simply requires that legislation appropriating funds for payment of Federal employees be enacted separately from other legislation.

The procedure established by my bill would not require the expenditure of any additional tax dollars. It merely assures that the Federal executive departments and agencies, the judiciary, and the legislative branch would be able to meet on a timely basis commitments which would eventually be met in any event. The inflationary impact of this bill would be negligible.

Mr. President, it is time for Congress to relieve the unintended, but widespread anxiety and hardship which Congress has generated by the all too frequent late enactment of appropriations measures. The right of an employee to be paid for his work is so fundamental that no one should be insensitive to the need to correct this injustice.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and the "Federal Diary" column "When the Government Comes to a Standstill," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1289

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) no bill or joint resolution providing an appropriation for any agency for payment by such agency of any pay to employees of such agency shall be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate unless such bill or joint resolution, or each section of such bill or joint resolution, reads after the

enacting or resolving clause, as the case may be, only as follows: "There is appropriated for , out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for payment of pay to employees thereof, for a period , .": the first blank being filled only with the name of the agency for which an amount is appropriated, the second blank being filled only with the period of time for which the amount is appropriated, and the third blank being filled with the budgetary amount appropriated.

(b) An amendment to any bill or joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate unless such amendment only strikes out the monetary amount to be appropriated by such bill or joint resolution and inserts in lieu thereof another monetary amount or unless such amendment provides for the appropriation of an amount for any office or unit of an agency which was not included in the offices or units of the agency for which amounts were appropriated under the bill or resolution.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act—

(a) "agency" means—

(1) an Executive agency under section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the judicial branch;

(3) the Library of Congress;

(4) the Government Printing Office;

(5) the legislative branch (except to the extent covered under the preceding subparagraphs); and

(6) the government of the District of Columbia;

(b) "employee" means an individual employed (or holding office) in or under an agency; and

(c) "pay" means basic and premium pay, allowances, agency contributions for retirement and life and health insurance, and other related expenses as the President shall prescribe in the case of Executive agencies, and as the head of the agency concerned shall prescribe in the case of any other agency.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the first section of this Act are enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

SEC. 4. The provisions of the first section of this Act shall apply only with respect to bills or joint resolutions appropriating funds for periods beginning on or after October 1, 1981.

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT COMES TO A STANDSTILL

(By Mike Causey)

The U.S. Government almost went out of business last year—no Social Security checks, disband the Army, ground all air traffic, that sort of thing—because Congress couldn't decide how much money, if any, it should spend to find ways to get the sucking aphid to lay off the asparagus.

Thousands of feds got half paychecks as the government was technically broke since the Senate and House couldn't decide whether Zip codes should be five digits or nine.

Debate over a congressional pay raise (for 600 people) bottled up operations in many federal agencies, some of them rather important to the way we all live. It happened.

Uncle Sam is still living on borrowed time—and money—with many agencies due to run out of funds again the first week in June.

The problem is "riders," the nickname given to unrelated, often off-the-wall, items that are stuck on "must" appropriations bills Congress "must" but doesn't always approve on time.

The government can't spend money unless Congress says okay. If spending authority expires, the only functions feds can legally perform deal with closing down their offices and answering the phones to tell taxpayers they aren't supposed to be answering the phones. The number of rider-related budget delays is growing.

The General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency, says (respectfully) that Congress better watch it! GAO has studied congressional budget delays, and come up with a scenario for future shock that could make it as a made-for-TV-thriller, maybe "The Day Nothing Happened And Kept On Not Happening."

There have been "major" delays in approving funds for all or parts of government operations every year—except 1976—since 1972. Last year there was a 16-hour gap before funds were approved, not enough time to bring the government to a halt but enough time to cause chaos in many agencies, delayed payments or half-checks to workers, and the like. In Washington, a government company town, the story was about payless paydays, fear of benefit losses, and how the congressional logjam affected federal operations here. It could be much worse, GAO says, in the future if the delays—which were once unthinkable—keep happening and if agencies are without funds for longer periods.

If the next budget flap lasts a while, this is what GAO says it might look like:

Day One—Callers to government offices are told all nonemergency services are suspended pending congressional approval of budgets or spending authority.

Air traffic controllers get planes already in the air to their destinations. But no new flights (there are 193,000 each day) are allowed. All incoming air traffic from Europe and overseas is turned back. Customs agents seal the borders and Coast Guard aircraft and ships (which handle 277 calls on a typical day) are kept home, except for life-threatening emergencies.

About 400,000 federal workers—one in every five—are furloughed.

Burials in all federal and VA cemeteries stop.

Day Seven—By the end of the first week about 570,000 federal workers are jobless. Skeleton staff stay on to provide security and take care of health and hospital services. Social Security offices are closed (they handle 1,700 new beneficiaries each day). Black lung payments ($60 million a month) to 71,200 miners and survivors are stopped.

Treasury Department stops redeeming securities, Housing and Urban Development stalls the 25,000 housing assistance applications it gets each month from the poor.

Second Week—Most government employes are on unemployment, military personnel are having paycheck problems, veterans benefits, civil service retirement checks, food stamps, child nutrition programs are suspended. Emergency medical treatment could continue (kidney machines at federal hospitals) but government lawyers doubt it would be legal, for instance, to feed or water monkeys and mice in federal cancer research labs.

It is unthinkable that Congress would let things go that long. But it was unthinkable, until recently, that Congress would be late, 85 percent of the time, doing what people elect it to do: help run, not stop, the government.●

By Mr. DOLE (by request):

S. 1291. A bill to provide a ceiling on Federal expenditures for medicaid, to increase States' flexibility to determine the scope of their medicaid programs, to make other amendments to the medicare and medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1292. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of that act to improve the program of old-age survivors, and a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of that act to improve the program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1293. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the effectiveness and improve the administration of certain programs under the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1294. A bill to consolidate Federal grants to States for social services, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on those programs and increase flexibility in a State's exercise of its responsibility for program administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATION RELATED TO MEDICAID, THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AND CERTAIN FEDERAL GRANTS

● Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am introducing today four bills at the request of the President. The first bill would establish the social services block grant. The second contains the changes in the aid to families with dependent children program that the administration recommends. The third bill contains the administration's expenditure reduction proposals in the social security program. It is not the much discussed social security financing package that was unveiled last month. The final bill would make several cost-saving changes in medicare and medicaid. Many parts of these bills have been included in the material that the Finance Committee will send to the Budget Committee responding to the reconciliation instruction. I do not necessarily endorse every part of every bill. Some parts can be improved, and in fact have been improved in the Finance Committee package.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 255

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 255, a bill to amend the patent law to restore the term of the patent grant for the period of time that nonpatent regulatory requirements prevent the marketing of a patented product.

S. 395

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 395, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide estate and gift tax equity for family enterprises, and for other purposes.

S. 636

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 636, a bill to clarify the Veterans' Administration's authority to recover certain health-care costs, to extend the period of availability of funds committed under the Veterans' Administration program of assistance to new State medical schools, to authorize expansion of the scope of and epidemiological study regarding veterans exposed to agent orange, and for other purposes.

S. 725

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HART) was added as a cosponsor of S. 725, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of certain shale property for the purposes of the energy investment credit.

S. 811

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. DANFORTH), and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. SASSER) were added as cosponsors of S. 811, a bill to amend the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Act Use of 1978 to permit local distribution companies to continue natural gas service to residential customers for outdoor lighting fixtures for which natural gas was provided on the date of enactment of such act, and for other purposes.

S. 1043

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the Senator from Maine (Mr. COHEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1043, a bill to prohibit the drugging or numbing of racehorses and related practices, and to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain activities conducted in interstate or foreign commerce relating to such practices.

S. 1120

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1120, a bill to reduce the amount of funds available to an agency unless the agency has reduced waste, fraud, and abuse to the maximum extent feasible or demonstrates that no waste, fraud, or abuse exists in the administration of programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1131

At the request of Mr. DANFORTH, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1131, a bill to require the Federal Government to pay interest on overdue payments and to take early payment discounts only when payment is timely made, and for other purposes.

S. 1215

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. SASSER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1215, a bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to distribute and sell trademarked malt beverage products are lawful under the antitrust laws.

S. 1245

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1245, a bill to provide for the cession and conveyance to the States of federally owned unreserved, unappropriated lands, and to establish policy, methods, procedures, schedules, and criteria for such transfers.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 62

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EAST), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 62, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of September 20 through 26, 1981, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 74

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. GARN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 74, a joint resolution designating the week of October 4 through October 10, 1981, as "National Diabetes Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself and Mr. FORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 146

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 324, Eighty-seventh Congress, agreed to May 17, 1962, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this resolution, the term "State" includes the Department of Defense education system for dependents in overseas areas.

U.S. SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, since 1962 the William Randolph Hearst Foundation has sponsored and funded the U.S. Senate youth program. This program annually brings to Washington 102 of the Nation's brightest high school students for a week of study of how our system of government works.

This program, authorized by the Senate in 1962 in Senate Resolution 324, is coordinated and funded by the Hearst Foundation. The foundation not only pays for all travel, housing, meals, and incidentals, but also provides each student a scholarship for his or her further college education. This year the amount of each scholarship will be increased from $1,500 to $2,000.

Since the program began, two students have been selected from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia for a total of 102 students annually.

The Hearst Foundation has now requested that the Department of Defense school system outside the United States be made eligible to participate in the Senate youth program and to choose two students annually to participate in the program. The Hearst Foundation is willing to provide the additional funds to cover the two students from Department of Defense schools.

Mr. President, I think all of us in the Senate owe a debt of gratitude to the Hearst Foundation for sponsoring this most worthwhile program. The extension of the Senate youth program to Department of Defense overseas schools will enable students who are currently ineligible to participate.

I am honored to introduce a Senate resolution today along with Senator FORD to allow participation by the Department of Defense overseas schools in the U.S. Senate youth program. The resolution amends Senate Resolution 324 of 1962 by stating that the term "State" includes the Department of Defense education system for dependents in overseas areas.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be appropriately referred.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 147—RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A MORATORIUM ON THE COMMERCIAL KILLING OF WHALES

Mr. PACKWOOD submtted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 147

Whereas whales are a unique marine resource of great esthetic and scientific interest to mankind and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem; and

Whereas the protection and conservation of whales are a particular interest to citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the United States, which effectively banned all commercial whaling by United States nationals in December 1971, has sought an international moratorium through the International Whaling Commission on the commercial killing of whales since 1972; and

Whereas in 1971, the Congress, enacted the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)), giving the President of the United States the right to embargo the fishery products of foreign nations whose nationals have conducted whaling operations that interfere with international conservation programs; and

Whereas in 1979 the Congress enacted the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1824(b)(6)(A)), which limits access to the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone to any nation found by the Secretary of Commerce to be in violation of whale conservation programs; and

Whereas in 1979 the Congress enacted a provision urging the International Whaling Commission to agree to a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales (Pub. L. 96-60, Title IV, § 405, Aug. 15, 1979); and

Whereas, the management regime established by the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in 1946 and implemented by the International Whaling Commission, is not providing adequate protection to the world's whale populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Delegation to the International Whaling Commission is urged to

work toward the adoption of a moratorium of indefinite duration on the commercial killing of whales at all upcoming meetings of the International Whaling Commission.

PRINTED AMENDMENTS ON VA HEALTH CARE FOR AGENT ORANGE AND RADIATION EXPOSURE (NO. 59) AND TARGETED DELIMITING PERIOD EXTENSION FOR GI BILL BENEFITS (NO. 58)

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on Thursday, May 21, 1981, on behalf of myself and a number of other Senators, I submitted for printing two amendments—pages 10774–78 of the RECORD. One—No. 59—would provide access to the VA health-care system for veterans exposed during service to radiation or agent orange or to any toxic substance used in connection with military purposes in Vietnam. The other—No. 58—would provide for a targeted extension of the so-called delimiting period for use of GI bill benefits.

These amendments were submitted to S. 921—the proposed "Veterans' Program Extension and Improvement Act of 1981"—as reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs on May 15. The caption that appeared on page 10774 mistakenly made reference only to the long title of S. 921 as introduced—now but a minor purpose of S. 921 as reported; namely, authorizing an extension of the VA's authority to provide contract hospital and medical services in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. No reference was made to the purposes of the amendments themselves.

Mr. President, I am bringing this matter to the attention of other Senators today so that this inappropriate heading will not deter them from locating these important amendments in the RECORD and carefully reviewing the explanatory statements that accompany them.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Budget Committee will hold a hearing on Wednesday, June 3, 1981, at 10 a.m. in room 6202 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to hear testimony on American and foreign attitudes on productivity. Witnesses scheduled to appear are Lou Harris and his associate, Dr. Amitoi Etzioni. Dr. Howard Woodside. vice president of Sentry Insurance, will introduce the witnesses to members of the committee. For further information. contact Bill Stringer of the Budget Committee staff at 224–0538.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, the Labor Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources has changed the dates for the legislative hearings on S. 1182, a bill amending the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. from June 9 and 10 to June 16 in room 3110 Dirksen. June 17 in room 1318 Dirksen, and June 23 in room 4232 Dirksen.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 2, to hold oversight hearings on the National Cancer Institute contracting and grant procedures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 3, to hold hearings on clear air legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, to mark up the budget reconciliation legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT INCOME PROVISIONS: THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, the importance of small business in our society is most significant. Small organizations provide two-thirds of the total jobs generated in this country. Small firms are easily adaptable to new innovations and introduce fresh ideas which are examined and often imitated by large business. Small business' role as a provider of retirement income is also steadily increasing.

We as legislators must recognize the importance of small business' creation of additional private retirement programs. Today we face renewed but over due interest in retirement income policy and the need to resolve problems facing the social security system and other federally sponsored income transfer programs designed for the aged.

As we develop retirement income policy, it is important to remember that small business-sponsored retirement plans account for nearly 97 percent of the total universe of private pension plans. With proper incentives the role allow small business to prosper, however, we must control mandated expenses for social security and avoid mandating new programs.

Recently I participated in a policy forum which addressed policy directions for the 1980's regarding retirement income and the economy. The forum's sponsor, the Employee Benefit Research Institute, Education and Research Fund, is a nonprofit education and research organization dedicated to meeting the growing need for professional analysis and comprehensive, practical, objective research on employee benefits. At the forum I presented a paper, "Retirement Income, the Budget and Small Business: Conflict or Harmony," a copy of which I submit to be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The presentation follows:

RETIREMENT INCOME, THE BUDGET AND SMALL BUSINESS: CONFLICT OR HARMONY

(By SLADE GORTON)

The United States faces many challenges during the 80s. Among the most severe is the provision of income security for a growing elderly population. Maintaining a balance between meeting needs and wants on the one hand and affordability criteria on the other will not be easy. Retirement income issues are inseparable from an overall consideration of the economy and the strength of American business—especially small business.

The economy was the key to the results of the 1980 Presidential and Congressional elections. Double-digit inflation and soaring interest rates have caused large corporations, small businesses, families and individuals to step back and to reevaluate their economic planning. The cost of maintaining a business and the cost of living have reached rates unequaled in any other period during the last 60 years. The Reagan Administration and the 97th Congress are currently charting a new course for the federal budget in hope that a projected total national debt of one trillion dollars can be brought under control. The sins of budgets past—increased deficits, rising taxes and the slow-to-improve Gross National Product—must give way to stringent evaluation and reform. The pressures to produce working remedies are intense. These remedies must be found or retirement income will become a secondary issue.

The time has come for a revitalization of our economy, a reduction in federal regulations, and an increase in incentives in order to encourage individuals and businesses to participate more fully in planning for retirement futures. Inflation needs to be controlled and reduced. Productivity must be raised. Unemployment most be lessened.

Due to their claims on the federal budget, income security programs are at the heart of any effort to control federal spending. Pursuant to the current budget for fiscal year 1981, an estimated $219.9 billion will go to income security programs; $137 billion of which is allocated to Social Security, $9.6 billion to food stamp and $18.7 billion to unemployment compensation.

While working to preserve the "safety net" that income security programs provide, efficiencies must be sought. Depending on economic developments, the retirement and disability trust funds may be as much as $71 billion short through 1990 if decisive action is not taken. Changing demographics place added pressures on tax rates as a smaller number of workers support a larger number of retirees from the baby boom generation of the 1950s. There are short-term proposals that can help the situation: one, to include new federal workers in the Social Security System; and two, to provide current beneficiaries with an annual cost of living increase based on the rise in either prices or wages, whichever is lower. Should inflation not be brought under control, absolute reductions in indexing, however undesirable, may be essential.

Other income transfer budget issues subject to future debate include the status of minimum benefits, death benefits and student benefits. The Administration proposes to eliminate the Social Security minimum benefit and payments to adult students—a potential savings of $1.7 billion. Medicaid

spending will also be controlled with reductions up to $1 billion, reducing its current $15.5 billion budget to $14.5 billion. These reductions will only represent a beginning if the economy is not revitalized.

Private pension funds and individual savings, ravaged by inflation's insatiable appetite, are also damaged by our current economic situation. While every individual American, and every business are affected, the impact on small business is particularly harsh. Rising Social Security payroll taxes adversely affect small business. Employers have historically made up for payroll tax increases by charging consumers higher prices, suffering reduced profits, giving fewer and lower pay raises, eliminating certain employee benefits, or by avoiding the addition of new benefits. Couple this payroll tax effect with inflation, higher labor costs and lower productivity gains and the result could be devastating to the survival of small business and its competitive position. Any other mandated cost increases could have the same effect.

Small business' role in the total economic scheme is significant. Small business helps to achieve a desirable competitive balance, as there is less for it to protect and more room for innovation. The National Science Foundation found that between 1953 and 1973, small firms produced 23 times as many innovations per research dollar as large firms. It is small business which prods the "giants" in terms of technological innovation, marketing initiatives and price competitions. Desirable qualities of small business are its high degree of personalization, and its adaptation to innovation with little protection of the status quo. Mobilizing the capital necessary to create a small business and to sustain its growth, however, is a challenge of the greatest difficulty.

Firms with fewer than 250 workers provided 90 percent of the 6.8 million jobs created from 1969 to 1976. Companies with less than 20 employees accounted for two-thirds of new jobs and the majority of these jobs were in firms less than three years old.

The role of small business as a provider of retirement is growing steadily. Almost 70 percent of prime age, full-time private-sector wage and salary workers participate in a pension plan.

The growth of private pension plans among small employers covering ten or fewer participants has risen dramatically in recent years. In recent years the number of small defined benefit plans has increased by 78 percent and defined contribution plans have risen by 43 percent. Plans covering between 10 and 30 participants have also increased: a 36-percent gain in the defined benefit plans and a 111-percent gain in defined contribution plans. These statistics indicate that small business represents the main opportunity for increasing the number of career workers who can participate in pension plans.

While net plan formation has been positive and can be expected to continue, it is held back by a number of conditions. The first is the impact of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

That Act has a beneficial purpose, but it is in need of revision for small business. There is compelling reason to believe that ERISA has significantly impacted the costs of establishing and operating private pension plans. There is also a growing concern over the impact of ERISA on the administrative costs of small plans, as well as the effect of these costs on the future benefit levels, operation and growth of the private plan sector.

Tax incentives have usually encouraged the development of private retirement income programs. But, for the small employer, the incentive is not so clear. Small businesses generally have lower corporate income tax rates than larger businesses.

Some suggest that tax incentives should include tax credits for small business contributions to qualified retirement income plans to mitigate adverse cost consequences. But in 1978, over 200,000 small businesses paid no taxes against which a credit could be applied. Due to the nature of small businesses, present tax incentives cannot be viewed as being strong incentives.

The policies of the 80s must encourage small business plans to increase productivity without harming competition. More incentives need to be implemented. Serious consideration must be given to providing additional tax incentives attractive to the small employer, possibly making employee contributions to pension plans tax deductible, and increasing IRS and Keogh limits.

The private sector can meet the retirement income challenge for career workers if given the opportunity.

First, we must bring the federal budget under control. Second, we must make the tax changes that will help to rebuild the economy. Third, we must stabilize the Social Security system, and many other income transfer programs. Fourth, we must provide an environment in which small business can prosper—adding new jobs, improve productivity, enhancing competition, and continuing to create additional private retirement income programs. Fifth, we must reassess some of our basic assumptions in the retirement area which have long-term economic implications, including retirement ages and work opportunities for older Americans.

The strength of the economy during the 80s will be a principal determinant of the future of employee benefits. Continued high inflation would jeopardize Social Security and private pensions. The fact that one system is indexed and the other is not does not represent a statement of success and failure. Over the long-term, society cannot afford the luxury of full indexing if high rates of inflation persist.

Further, we must carefully assess how best to accommodate various segments of the population in providing retirement income. Only through such careful treatment can we develop the appropriate roles for public programs versus private initiative. For example, a significant portion of the "working population" (45 percent) has a tenuous relationship with the workforce. These persons are either very young, very old, or spend very little time with any one employer. Private pensions should not be expected to accommodate this group and should not be judged on a full workforce basis. Public assistance programs and the redistributional components of Social Security are the vehicles meant to accommodate noncareer workers.

Provisions for the aged population represents one of the nation's great success stories. When all support is considered, 4 percent of the aged now live in poverty, a rate much lower than the total population. There is more to accomplish but we must not lose sight of our historical success!

The period ahead will hold the promise of challenge and change for the economy, small business, and retirement income programs. They are intertwined and will rise or fall together, such that great care must be taken.

The combined effects of economic, political and population changes will not and cannot be ignored. America will remain a land in which promises are kept.●

DEDICATION OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA AT ETAM STATION SIGNALS NEWEST LEAP INTO SPACE

● Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, last month I had the pleasure of attending a dedication ceremony at an important, high technology facility located in our home State of West Virginia.

The ceremony was for the dedication of a new antenna at the Earth Station complex at Etam, Preston County, which is operated by the Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT). This new antenna is evidence of the continuing progress and achievement in American space technology, an area of great interest to me.

A little over a month ago, America forged a new era in space technology when the Space Shuttle *Columbia* roared off the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Center. It returned to Earth at Edwards Air Force Base 2 days later. I witnessed the takeoff and the landing, the only U.S. Senator to attend both events. But I am aware that perhaps hundreds of millions of people around the Earth watched the same spectacular flight, and thanks to the global satellite communications system operated by the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), these viewers probably had a better grandstand view of the *Columbia* than I did.

At the Etam Station, receiving and relaying the excellent television coverage of *Columbia's* flight represents another triumph of American technology. The 28-acre site is located in Preston County, 200 miles west of Washington, in a "radio quiet" valley, an area providing natural shielding from many sources of radio interference. The landmarks of Etam are its three disk-shaped antennas, two of which stand taller than a 10-story building.

The role of the Etam Earth Station is to process communications signals which it sends to or receives from satellites stationed in geostationary orbit over the Atlantic Ocean 22,240 miles above the Equator. It is the U.S. hub for COMSAT satellite communications in the Atlantic Ocean region utilizing INTELSAT satellites.

The INTELSAT global system of satellites operating over the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans carries a major portion of all international communications and more than two-thirds of all transoceanic communications. Through its three antennas, Etam handles a larger volume of communications traffic than any other station in the worldwide network of some 325 antennas, at over 260 station sites, in more than 130 countries. Etam is quite properly called the "communications crossroads to the world." I commend the skilled COMSAT staff for providing the most advanced technology for bringing the peoples of this planet closer together.

As part of his welcoming address during the dedication ceremony, Mr. Harper said:

> It is fitting that on such an occasion as the dedication of Etam's third antenna we recall the tremendous progress which has been made with the advent of satellite communications. In less than twenty years we have seen the establishment of a global satellite system which provides rapid, economic and high quality communications between over 130 nations. We have seen the establishment of maritime mobile satellite communications, domestic satellite communications, and the utilization of satellites in other applications such as meteorology and remote sensing. These accomplishments, many of which were in no small measure achieved by COMSAT through its team of bright, dedi-

cated professionals, have demonstrated the many and varied benefits which are available through the use of space system.

Present for the dedication ceremony were: Mr. John Harper, chairman of the board of Communications Satellite Corp.; Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, COMSAT's president and chief executive officer; Mr. Robert E. Lee, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; and James R. Warren, manager of the Etam Earth Station. The Rev. John Negley, pastor of the United Methodist Church at Kingwood, gave the invocation.

During his dedication address, Dr. Charyk said:

From its beginning in 1968, the Etam Earth Station has served as the pioneer in the advancement of satellite communications technology. Etam was the first U.S. station to operate with the INTELSAT III satellites which, for the first time, had sufficient power to relay all forms of communication simultaneously and which established the global satellite system in July 1969. Etam was also the first U.S. station to introduce, in 1973, the SPADE system wherein a pool of frequencies is kept available for users on an as-needed basis, permitting one country to "call up" another as the occasion demands without establishing a full-time circuit. In 1973 Etam was also the first U.S. station to be equipped in the Atlantic region for high-speed digital data service to Europe.

The INTELSAT IV-A satellites achieved a significant increase in communications capacity and flexibility by introducing frequency re-use through beam separation. Use of this technique by the Etam station represented the first commercial application of this concept in satellite communications. Through the INTELSAT IV-A and the new INTELSAT V satellites, with a capacity for 12,000 simultaneous telephone calls plus two television channels, Etam provides direct lines of communication between the U.S. and Latin America, Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Dr. Charyk also indicated that:

Expansion is the watchword for satellite communications of the future. In March of this year COMSAT leased its 10,000th international satellite communications circuit, a significant achievement. To add perspective to this number, consider that it represents nearly two-thirds of all overseas communications to and from the United States. It is roughly equivalent to the satellite circuits of Great Britain, Canada, Japan and West Germany combined! It represents almost one-fourth of all circuits now in use in the entire INTELSAT global system. Yet we expect that this number of circuits—as large as it seems now—will double in the next four to five years.

This expansion is occurring around the globe, both in terms of circuits and satellite systems. In total, there are over 60 operating communications satellites in geostationary orbit, and some 50 additional communications satellites are now being planned worldwide. The INTELSAT growth rate continues at greater than 20 percent per year compounded. To meet this increasing demand we have developed, and will continue to develop, facilities such as Etam's new antenna to help meet this burgeoning growth.

It is truly remarkable that during a period of rampant inflation within the United States and throughout the world, the cost of communications via satellite has been substantially reduced. The successive rate cuts made over the past several years have produced a cumulative rate reduction of 66 percent to the carriers which we serve. This represents a considerably important benefit to the public as a result of advanced communications satellite technology and systems.

COMSAT is also moving into new satellite communications-related areas. They have been at the forefront of the use of satellites in the distribution of hydrologic data from remote data collection platforms, an activity which anticipates substantial public benefits in environmental and resource management. Furthermore, COMSAT's bold and innovative plan to develop a direct satellite-to-home television system is yet another example of our commitment to bring the benefits of satellite technology to the public.

Dr. Charyk, Dr. Harper and I agree on the importance and relevance of space technology. History illustrates that this is an era of rapid and dramatic growth in this field.

On December 12, 1901, Marconi's marvelous high-frequency wireless telegraph signaled the letter "S" across the Atlantic Ocean from Cornwall, England. That was 2 months before I was born. And 21 months later the Wright Brothers flew at Kitty Hawk. I have seen many sweeping technological developments since that time, but none to compare with the changes wrought by these two events in the beginning of this century.

The *Columbia* flight and the Etam Earth Station stem directly from Cornwall and Kitty Hawk—a historical extension of man's genius and restless search for new scientific worlds to conquer. As Charles Kettering said:

I am interested in the future because I will spend the rest of my life there.

We look with awe and envy to the young people today, who will work to create even more amazing systems for the future. Let us pray for a peaceful future.●

STATUS REPORT ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I submit to the Senate a status report on the budget for fiscal year 1981 pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act.

This report reflects the effects of the revised second budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 115), approved by the Congress on May 21, 1981.

It should be noted that if the pending supplemental appropriations and rescission bill for fiscal year 1981 (H.R. 3512) were enacted into law as passed by the Senate on May 21, the current level for budget authority would be $715,042 million and the current level for outlays would be $661,153 million, which would leave $2,458 million in budget authority and $197 million in outlays remaining compared to the revised second budget resolution levels.

The report follows:

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. SENATE REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF MAY 21, 1981

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Revised second budget resolution level	717,500	661,350	603,300
Current level	717,932	657,609	611,900
Amount remaining	0	3,741	8,600

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate and which exceeds $0 million for fiscal year 1981, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of budget authority for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 115 to be exceeded.

OUTLAYS

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate and which would result in outlays exceeding $3,741 million for fiscal year 1981, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of outlays for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 115 to be exceeded.

REVENUES

Any measure that would result in revenue loss exceeding $8,600 million for fiscal year 1981, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 115.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOLA C. YOUNG

● Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to call to this body's attention a very important event that will take place June 10–13 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On these days, members of the Ohio north jurisdiction of the Churches of God in Christ, Ohio State Women's Convention, will gather together for the 28th time in that many years to give special recognition to the achievement of an outstanding member of the religious community who has given unselfishly to others.

This year, Mr. President, members of the convention will pay tribute to Dr. Lola C. Young—a devoted and articulate woman who has devoted her life to humanitarian work in the tradition of her faith. The convention also will launch at this time a campaign to raise $100,000 to establish the Dr. Lola C. Young Foundation for Social Work.

Dr. Young is one of those rare individuals who feels the needs of others as if they were her own. She translates those feelings into concrete, everyday actions to bring practical help to the needy and inspiration and encouragement to people who need it the most.

Dr. Young's commitment goes back more than half a century. She first came to Ohio in 1918 and began work with Elder Mack E. Jonas whose total church membership at that time numbered only eight. After returning for a time to do church work in her native Georgia, she once again put her enormous energies in the service of her church in Ohio.

She was appointed State mother of the State of Ohio in 1945. She has worked with the late Bishop Mack E. Jonas, the late Bishop Riley Williams, the late Bishop U. E. Miller and now with Bishop Robert S. Fields.

Throughout this country, Mr. President, there is in each community a handful of individuals who give completely of themselves for the benefit of all. Dr. Young is one of these.

I ask all here today to join with me in paying tribute to this outstanding woman.●

WHAT TO DO ABOUT SMALL AND INDEPENDENT REFINERS

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, one of the most pressing questions arising out of our energy problem is what should our domestic refining policy be. As a part of this issue Congress must ask what should we do about small and independent refiners? Should they be subsidized? Should they be helped in other ways? Should their voices be ignored? My answer is that the free market mechanisms should regulate domestic refining in general.

Nothing to distort free market forces should be done about small and independent refiners. Their greatest problem in the wake of decontrol of oil prices is that they are relatively small, and the solution to this lies with themselves.

At hearings I recently held in the Finance Committee Subcommittee on Energy and Agricultural Taxation that I chair, I listened to the administration and the industry discuss their views. Having reviewed their testimony and the many studies on this subject, I have reached certain tentative conclusions.

Congress and the President will help the refining industry, along with other industries, with a revision of the tax depreciation rules. Perhaps a case for limited special treatment for refiners that are modernizing and upgrading can be made.

Refiners would also justifiably benefit from the Industrial Energy Security Tax Incentive Act from which provides additional tax credits for energy conservation equipment.

But these tax proposals will not address the most immediate problem facing small independent refiners. The real problem facing the small and independent segment of the refining industry is access to crude oil supplies. The major oil companies own or control approximately 70 percent of domestic crude production. They also—by virtue of their size and historic relationships—have the ability to purchase crude from foreign producers.

And the majors, together with the giant oil trading firms and State-controlled oil traders, and able to buy and swap oil in the international crude oil market. This market is open only in the sense that anyone with hundreds of millions of dollars can participate. Even large indepedent refiners find it difficult to play at this table.

On the basis of the testimony presented to the Finance Committee the best suggested recourse to the crude access problem is to encourage these refiners to join forces in a crude oil purchasing cooperative owned and controlled by small and independent refining companies.

Clearly this is a solution that lies within the grasp of the small refiners. It may be possible for Congress to pass legislation that would assist the independent refiners in establishing crude oil purchasing cooperative, but the decision to cooperate between themselves, and complete with the large international oil corporations, is one that must be addressed by the small refiners.

I expect that the members of such a cooperative would not look to the cooperative for all the crude they need, but only as a source to try to make up the shortfall in crude supplies that they face. The cooperative might be a federated cooperative with several regional or other cooperatives owning shares in it.

The organizational framework could insure that members of no one group—such as, large independents, refiners with access to waterways, sweet crude refiners would hold sway. The members might view the cooperative as a means not only of acquiring crude but also trading crude. A cooperative for small and independent refiners need not cost taxpayers and the Federal Government anything in lost revenues. Instead, by helping some refiners stay in business, it will preserve tax revenues and employment.

The central point now is that such a cooperative would be as well-run, innovative an deffective as its members made it. It is up to the small and independent refiners to save the day for themselves. This administration is cutting free the energy markets.

The crude oil purchasing cooperative is a fine idea, some say, but the drawback is that smaller refiners have difficulty working together. They are fiercely independent or they would not be in the business. This remark calls to mind the situation confronting small farmers at the turn of the century. When faced with withering competition from large corporate farmers, the small farmers joined together in government sanctioned agricultural cooperatives.

It is generally recognized that agricultural cooperatives helped the family farm from extinction. Some agricultural cooperatives, incidentally, in addition to marketing crops and purchasing seed and equipment, operate their own refineries. Cooperative refiners have existed in this country since the late 1920's.

It is up to the small and independent refiners to act on their own behalf. If they want encouragement, Congress, will provide this modest measure of assistance. I am examining legislation that would allow a crude oil purchasing cooperative to be formed under the tax laws. Such a cooperative enjoy nearly the same status as an agricultural cooperative.

Some minor changes will have to be made in the model to allow for differences in crude purchasing as opposed to seed and equipment purchasing.

However, I intend to take this step only if small and independent refiners want a cooperative. It is clear that no one can help the small independent refiners unless they act together to help themselves.●

ANNUAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE OF SENATOR STAFFORD

● Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, in each of the last 7 years, I have made public disclosures of my financial holdings, along with summaries of my Federal income tax returns.

I have pledged that I would issue a similar financial report to the citizens of Vermont each year for the remainder of my time in public office.

In keeping with that promise, I am once again issuing a public statement of financial disclosure.

The financial statement shows that my wife, Helen, and I had net assets of nearly $531,000 as of May 15 of this year, when the evaluation was made.

The statement I am making public lists details of our holdings—including bank accounts, cash value of life insurance and Federal retirement fund, real and personal property we own, and stocks and bonds.

The majority of the stocks and bonds listed were owned by us before I entered public office and there has been little change in our financial condition in terms of real dollars since I entered public office in Vermont 27 years ago. Like most Americans, the Staffords have felt the impact of inflation.

The summary of our joint Federal income tax return shows that Mrs. Stafford and I had an adjusted gross income last year of slightly less than $79,000, about $3,000 more than in 1979. Of that total, $60,663 came from my salary as a U.S. Senator.

Our taxable income was slightly more than $73,000.

We paid more than $25,000 in Federal income taxes for the year, and more than $5,000 in Vermont State income taxes. Our total of Federal and State income tax payments was $30,184—more than 36 percent of our gross income.

Details of our financial statement will be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as in the past. And, as I have done in each of the last 7 years, I am making copies of the statments available to newspapers, radio stations, and other news services in Vermont.

This information is being made public because I remain convinced that those who serve in Government, as well as Government itself, must be as open and candid as possible with the public.

The net worth of the Staffords increased by about $72,000 last year, one of the biggest increases we have experienced. Most of that increase, I must explain, is chalked up to inflation and estimated increases in the value of property we own.

The value of our stock portfolio increased by less than $6,000, but inflation increased the value of our real estate by $35,000.

We were able to increase our savings by $30,000 and nearly $6,000 was added to my Federal retirement fund. Cash in our checking accounts was down by $5,000, however.

Our total assets were nearly $537,000 and our total liabilities, which consist entirely of a $6,000 mortgage remaining on our home in Virginia, reduced our assets to a net of $531,000.

The best way to enable Americans to judge whether their Government and

their officials are acting properly is to provide full disclosure of all interests of Government and of those who make decisions in Government.

Thus, I invite all Vermonters—and all other Americans—to examine my financial interests and to match those interests with my record as a public official.

For some time, I have been concerned over the loss of public confidence in Government and politics. I believe one of the reasons for public suspicion is that so much of the activity of Government and politics takes place away from public view.

I had hoped that, by this time, the Congress would have enacted legislation requiring detailed public financial disclosure by Members of Congress and other senior officials of Government.

Some progress has been made in this direction. But, not enough. And, there are some indications that the Congress may be urged to draw back from the small advances that have been made toward more disclosure.

In any event, the financial disclosures I have been making public each year continue to go far beyond that required by law or Senate rules.

I shall continue to support legislation that provides greater disclosure of Government and of activities of those in Government.

In the meantime, I shall continue to make my own full disclosure to my fellow Vermonters.

I ask that the financial statement and the Federal income tax return summary referred to above be printed in the RECORD.

The information follows:

SUMMARY OF 1980 JOINT FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN, ROBERT T. AND HELEN K. STAFFORD

	Amount
Income:	
Salary	$60,663
Interest	2,924
Dividends (less $200 exclusion)	4,176
Other	14,281
Total income	82,044
Adjustments to income: Allowable congressional expenses not reimbursed	3,409
Total adjustments to income	3,409
Adjusted gross income	78,635
Itemized deductions:	
Medical	1
Taxes	7,025
Interest	394
Contributions	744
Miscellaneous	476
Total deductions	8,789
Less zero bracket amount	3,400
Taxable income	73,246
Federal income tax due and paid	25,140

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, SENATOR AND MRS. ROBERT T. STAFFORD, MAY 15, 1981

	Amount
Savings accounts:	
Bellows Falls Trust Co.	$5,000.00
Burlington Federal Savings & Loan	5,000.00
Burlington Savings Bank	5,000.00
The Howard Bank	5,000.00
Rutland Savings Bank	5,000.00
Total	25,000.00
Certificates of deposit:	
First Vermont Bank	$10,000.00
Howard Bank	10,000.00
Marble Savings Bank	10,000.00
Proctor Trust Co.	10,000.00
Total	40,000.00
Checking accounts:	
First Virginia Bank	694.00
Howard Bank	300.00
Riggs National Bank	6,000.00
Total	6,994.00
Life insurance: Connecticut General, MONY, NSLI, NYLIC, Travelers total cash value	18,194.00
Real estate (estimated market value):	
3541 Devon Dr., Falls Church, Va. (house)	125,000.00
27 Howard Ave., Rutland, Vt. (house)	50,000.00
64 Litchfield Ave., Rutland, Vt. (house)	100,000.00
Total	275,000.00
Additional assets:	
Contributions to Federal retirement (Dec. 31, 1980)	61,323.00
Law library and office furniture (27 South Main St., Rutland)	2,000.00
Boat and 2 cars	24,000.00
Personal property	25,000.00
Total	112,323.00
Stocks:	
A. T. & T. (100 shares at 58)	5,800.00
Bellows Falls Trust Co. (80 shares at 60)	4,800.00
Cluett Peabody (20 shares at 13⅝)	272.50
Con Edison of N.Y. (100 shares at 28¼)	2,825.00
Gillette Co. (20 shares at 31⅜)	627.50
Greyhound (20 shares at 19)	380.00
Howard Bank (1,172 shares at 12)	14,064.00
International Harvester (20 shares at 17½)	350.00
Manufacturers Hanover Trust (664 shares at 32⅝)	21,663.00
Monsanto (40 shares at 72⅝)	2,905.00
N.L. Industries (40 shares at 37½)	1,500.00
National Distillers (40 shares at 26¼)	1,045.00
Outboard Marine (20 shares at 18⅞)	377.50
Security Pacific Corp. (16 shares at 38)	608.00
Time, Inc. (30 shares at 73⅝)	2,208.75
Vendo (10 shares at 3)	30.00
Total	59,456.25
Liabilities: Eastern Liberty Federal Savings & Loan Association—First Mortgage, Devon Drive, (April 1981)	6,034.89
Recapitulation:	
Total assets	536,967.25
Total liabilities	6,034.89
Net assets	530,932.36

●

CLOSE UP'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of many of my colleagues in the Senate and the House to recognize a program that occupies a unique place in the educational life of our Nation. The Close Up Foundation, which conducts the country's largest Government studies program, this year is celebrating its 10th anniversary of truly remarkable achievement in the area of citizenship education.

For the past 10 years, the nonprofit, nonpartisan Close Up Foundation has been providing students and teachers with an unparalleled opportunity to examine, understand, and participate in our governmental process. During this time, more than 92,000 students and teachers have come to our Nation's capital for a firsthand experience in American Government. They return to their communities with a better understanding and appreciation of their legacy as American citizens.

Close Up is for all kinds of students—the affluent, the needy, the handicapped, the student leader, the disaffected, the middle-of-the-road student. It is a program that works and works well, both in terms of its educational benefits and in creating a better sense of community and country. The impact of Close Up reaches thousands of additional students and teachers who are not able to participate in the Washington experience through State and local Close Up programs and through extensive use of live cable television programing.

Much of the success of the Close Up story is directly attributable to a dynamic partnership among Government, the private sector, and education. The Allen J. Ellender Fellowships, established by Congress to be administered by the Close Up Foundation, provide initial support in every Close Up community for needy students and their teachers to participate. This seed effort is built upon by business and philanthropy through matching fellowship programs that create a strong and increasing multiplier effect.

Vital to Close Up's second decade has been the establishment in 1980 of the National Development Council of the Close Up Foundation. Designed to help plan new dimensions of growth and to broaden the citizenship outreach of the foundation, the Council includes: Mr. Ralph E. Bailey, chairman and chief executive officer, Conoco, Inc.; Mr. W. D. Conley, vice president, public affairs, Honeywell, Inc.; Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman and chief executive officer, Occidental Petroleum Corp.; Mr. Thomas L. Holton, chief executive, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.; Mr. William Lane, president, Dunspaugh-Dalton Foundation; Mr. Sidney R. Petersen, chairman of the board, Getty Oil Co.; Mr. David Packard, chairman of the board, Hewlett-Packard Co.; Mr. J. Paul Sticht, chief executive officer, R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.

Their work, in partnership with many of us in the Congress and other leaders of the educational, corporate, and philanthropic communities, is truly appreciated. As our country faces the promising and challenging years ahead, the work of the council will help prepare our young people for the individual responsibilities of citizenship. I know my colleagues in the Congress would join me in congratulating Close Up for its decade of accomplishment and saluting the members of its National Development Council for their outstanding commitment to citizenship education.●

CONGRESS URGED TO ENACT THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

● Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD a copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 7 adopted by the 53d General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

In this resolution, the Colorado General Assembly encourages the Congress of the United States to support and to enact the President's economic recovery program including the proposed 3-year tax cut and budget cuts at least equal to the amount recommended by the President.

The resolution follows:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7

Whereas, The condition of our nation's economy demands that dramatic, sweeping steps be taken by the administration and the Congress to improve America's economic health; and

Whereas, President Reagan, in his address to the nation of February 18, outlined a wide range of proposals designed to reduce inflation, to provide jobs, and to promote economic growth; and

Whereas, Among those proposals are a three-year tax cut and a series of across-the-board budget cuts for the 1982 fiscal year totalling $41.4 billion which, if enacted in their entirety, would still permit increased expenditures of 6.2% over those of the 1981 fiscal year; and

Whereas, The proposed tax and budget cuts were arrived at in an equitable, even-handed manner and will be further examined by the Congress in order to help insure that such cuts do not weigh down in an unfair way on those least able to bear them, especially the poor and the handicapped, the very young, and the very old; and

Whereas, The future economic health and stability of this nation depend on policies of government restraint in spending and taxing; and

Whereas, Budget reductions of the magnitude proposed by the President are an achievable goal deserving the support of all Americans; and

Whereas, President Reagan's proposals are a significant first step on the road to the recovery of national economic health; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein: That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to support and to enact the President's economic recovery program including the proposed three-year tax cut and budget cuts totalling at least $41.4 billion.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each member of the Congress of the United States from Colorado, and to the President of the United States.●

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, it is required by paragraph 4 of rule 35 that I place in the RECORD this notice of a Senate employee who proposes to participate in a program, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign organization.

The Select Committee on Ethics has received a request for a determination under rule 35 which would permit Mr. Rick Graser, of the staff of Senator DENTON, to participate in a program sponsored by a foreign educational organization, Tunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan, from May 24 to June 1, 1981.

The committee has determined that his participation in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of Tunghai University, to discuss relations between the United States and the Republic of China, is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.●

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, has morning business been closed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has not yet been closed.

Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

RECESS UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, there are certain meetings going on both here in the Capitol and away from the Capitol involving Senators in the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

It appears to me that no good purpose will be served by keeping the Senate in session while we await the conclusion of those meetings.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in recess until the hour of 2 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:29 p.m., recessed until 2 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. GORTON).

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I believe that most of the work I had thought the Senate might be able to do today will have to be postponed until tomorrow, for a variety of reasons.

I observe that the minority leader is in the Chamber, and I inquire of him if there is any calendar business that we might be able to do today.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the item on page 19, Calendar No. 149, at the head of the Calendar, is one that is cleared on this side of the aisle.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the minority leader.

As luck would have it, I have to report to my friend and colleague that that item is not cleared on this side. So I suppose we are out of business on that.

I advise the minority leader that while I cannot clear that item on the Calendar of General Orders, those items appearing on the Executive Calendar under "New Reports," beginning on page 2, Department of Agriculture, are cleared on this side. I should like very much to proceed to their consideration, if they are cleared on the other side as well.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I shall attempt to inform the distinguished majority leader momentarily as to whether or not those items are cleared on this side.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I have a number of unanimous-consent requests which I understand have been cleared on the other side, and I will present them now.

RECORD OPEN UNTIL 5 P.M. TODAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 5 p.m. today for the introduction of bills, resolutions, and statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS UNTIL 5 P.M. TODAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that committees be authorized to file reports until 5 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

JOINT REFERRAL OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Charles L. Dempsey, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development, be jointly referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ANDREWS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Frank Suburo Sato, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Veterans Administration, be jointly referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of James Bert Thomas, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education, be jointly referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Thomas F. McBride, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor, be jointly referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 97-7

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction

of secrecy be removed from an Extradition Treaty with the Netherlands (Treaty Document No. 97-7) and an Extradition Treaty with Colombia (Treaty Document No. 97-8), both of which were transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States on May 28, 1981.

I also ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, signed at The Hague on June 24, 1980.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the treaty.

The treaty is one of a series of modern extradition treaties being negotiated by the United States. It expands the list of extraditable offenses to include narcotics violations, aircraft hijacking, bribery, and obstruction of justice, as well as many other offenses not covered by our existing extradition treaty with the Netherlands. Upon entry into force, it will terminate and supersede the existing Extradition Treaty and Supplementary Treaty between the United States and the Netherlands.

This treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 28, 1981.*

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, signed at Washington on September 14, 1979.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the treaty.

The treaty is one of a series of modern extradition treaties being negotiated by the United States. It expands the list of extraditable offenses to include narcotics violations, aircraft hijacking, bribery, and obstruction of justice, as well as many other offenses not covered by our existing extradition treaty with Colombia. Upon entry into force, it will terminate and supersede the existing Extradition Treaty and Supplementary Convention between the United States and Colombia.

This treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 28, 1981.*

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I inquire of the distinguished minority leader if he is able to advise me as to clearance on all or any portion of the Executive Calendar for today.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Yes. The two nominations under Department of Health and Human Resources, Calendar Nos. 183 and 184, and the nomination under Office of U.S. Trade Representative have been cleared on this side.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the minority leader.

Mr. President, in view of that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the three nominations just identified by the distinguished minority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Pamela Needham Bailey, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Resources.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on May 22, 1981, the Committee on Finance held a hearing on the nomination of Pamela Needham Bailey to be Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services. As chairman of the committee, it is a privilege and a pleasure to report the committee's decision by a unanimous vote to report favorably the recommendation of Ms. Bailey.

Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has reviewed Ms. Bailey's financial position, the results of the investigation by the FBI, and the report of the Office of Government Ethics. We are confident that there are no problems in any of these areas.

Ms. Bailey has been nominated to fill a very important position in the administration. The position of Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Public Affairs for which Ms. Bailey has been nominated is responsible for the development and coordination of public affairs policy for the Department of Health and Human Services. Ms. Bailey will also serve as principal public information officer for the Department of Health and Human Services and is responsible for providing advice to the Secretary on all departmental policy decisions related to the administration of the Freedom of Information Act.

Ms. Bailey has had a distinguished public and private career, providing her with an excellent background and experience for the position to which she has been nominated. From 1975 to the present Ms. Bailey has been with the American Hospital Supply Corp., and responsible for the direction of international, Federal, State, and local government relations for this international manufacturer and distributor of health care products and services.

From February of 1974 through August of 1975 Ms. Bailey was on the staff of the White House Domestic Council and worked with Cabinet-level officials in the identification and recommendation of policy options for Presidential decision-making in the areas of health, welfare, and social security. Prior to 1974 Ms. Bailey worked at the White House in a number of research-related positions.

Ms. Bailey is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College.

Mr. President, Ms. Bailey is well qualified to serve in this important position. I urge that the Senate approve her nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard P. Kusserow, of Illinois, to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on May 22, 1981, the Committee on Finance held a hearing on the nomination of Richard P. Kusserow to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services. As chairman of the committee, it is a privilege and a pleasure to report the committee's decision by a unanimous vote to report favorably the nomination of Mr. Kusserow.

Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has reviewed Mr. Kusserow's financial position, the results of the investigation by the FBI and the report of the Office of Government Ethics. We are confident that there are no problems in any of these areas.

Mr. Kusserow has been nominated to fill a very important position in the administration. The Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services has the responsibility for conducting audits and investigations and for coordinating other activities designed to promote economy and efficiency and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse, including relationships between the Department and other Federal agencies, State and local governmental agencies, and nongovernmental entities with respect to such matters.

Mr. Kusserow would also have specific responsibility for recommending corrective action concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies and for reporting to the Secretary and the Congress on the progress made in implementing such corrective action.

From 1970 to the present, Mr. Kusserow was a special agent, Chicago divi-

sion, Federal Bureau of Investigation, specializing in white-collar crime: Embezzlement, bribery, and public corruption.

From 1969 to 1970, Mr. Kusserow worked as a special agent in the Pittsburgh division office of the FBI.

From 1967 to 1968, Mr. Kusserow was an intelligence officer with the Central Intelligence Agency. Immdeiately prior to this position Mr. Kusserow was a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. President, Mr. Kusserow is well qualified to serve in this important position. I urge that the Senate approve his nomination.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David R. MacDonald, of Illinois, to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative with the rank of Ambassador.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on May 22, 1981, the Committee on Finance held a hearing on the nomination of David R. MacDonald to be Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. As chairman of the committee, it is a privilege and a pleasure to report the committee's decision by a unanimous vote to report favorably the recommendation of Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has reviewed Mr. MacDonald's financial position, the results of the investigation by the FBI and the report of the Office of Government Ethics. We are confident that there are no problems in any of these areas.

Mr. MacDonald has been nominated to fill a very important position in the administration. The position of Deputy U.S. Trade Representative for which Mr. MacDonald has been nominated is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the USTR offices, including interagency policy coordination and international trade matters affecting trade negotiations, bilateral trade and commodity issues, international trade issues involving energy, trade-related direct investment issues and protection of U.S. rights under trade agreements.

Mr. MacDonald has had a distinguished public and private career, providing him with an excellent background and experience for the position to which he has been nominated. From 1977 to the present, Mr. MacDonald was in practice in Chicago, Ill. as an attorney, counseling clients in the areas of international trade, taxation and corporate matters.

In May 1974, Mr. MacDonald was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, Operations, and Tariff Affairs, where he was awarded the Treasury Department's Exceptional Service Award. In that position he supervised the administration of the countervailing duty law, the Antidumping Act, and other international trade statutes, as well as supervising the Secret Service, the Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

In September 1976, he was nominated by President Ford to be Undersecretary of the Navy, and served in the position until February 1977. In that position he was awarded the Defense Department's Medal for Distinguished Public Service.

Mr. MacDonald is a graduate of Cornell University, and has a law degree from the University of Michigan. He is a member of the Illinois Bar and served as cochairman of the Taxes Subcommittee of the Republican National Committee's Economic Affairs Counsel from 1979 to 1981.

Mr. President, Mr. MacDonald is well qualified to serve in this important position. I urge that the Senate approve his nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a brief period for the transaction of routine morning business, not to exceed 10 minutes, in which Senators may speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH LEE SCULL

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the stories that have appeared about Elizabeth Scull since her death last week have frequently pointed out that she had a Republican and a Democratic phase. I knew her well during all those years and, candidly, she was very much the same throughout her whole period of public service.

She was never motivated by rigidly partisan feelings, but rather, by a desire to be of practical service. If she could be more helpful at one time in a given place, then neither pride nor sentiment stood in her way. Instead she lived by the admonition that of those to whom much is given, much shall be required.

Betty and David Scull made a remarkable team. Together they possessed a wide array of talent and the vigor and drive to use all of it. They helped to forge a workable and viable coalition of interests in Maryland that continues to have force and influence through the years. And even more important they showed through example that worthwhile public goals and important public issues were worth the sacrifice of petty personal and partisan prejudices. In this as in many things they were my mentors. Throughout our association they were fast friends of my wife Ann's and mine.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell once said that "The service we render to others is really the rent we pay for our room on Earth."

Elizabeth Scull leaves us with her rent paid in advance.

I ask unanimous consent that the obituary of Mrs. Scull and the editorial tribute which appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday, May 30, 1981, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONTGOMERY'S ELIZABETH LEE SCULL DIES—DAUGHTER OF COUNTY'S PATRIARCH WORKED FOR MANY LIBERAL CAUSES

(By Kathryn Tolbert)

Elizabeth Lee Scull, a scion of one of Montgomery County's most prominent families who became a political force in her own right and the County Council's liberal conscience, died of cancer yesterday at the age of 57.

The daughter of Col. E. Brooke Lee, a gentleman farmer who for a generation reigned as the unchallenged patriarch of Montgomery County, Mrs. Scull entered politics in 1970 and earned a reputation as a champion of low-income housing and controlled growth.

Although she was diagnosed last August as having cancer of the colon, Mrs. Scull continued to work on council issues until her death. She underwent surgery and chemotherapy treatment but still attended many of the meetings and followed council business.

Her energy for council work was unflagging. Three days ago she was on the telephone submitting amendments to a package of condominium bills.

"Her doctor said, 'Would you please start acting more like a patient and less like a dynamo?'" said her son, Maryland Del. David L. Scull.

Two months ago, Mrs. Scull moved from Silver Spring to her son's home in Chevy Chase, and it was there that she died.

"Her lifetime service and dedication to the principles in which she believed placed all of us in her debt," said County Executive Charles W. Gilchrist. "Betty was a warm friend, a strong ally, a resolute fighter and a wise counselor."

"This is a sad day for Montgomery County," said Joyce Siegel, an official of the Housing Opportunities Commission who worked with Mrs. Scull on housing legislation.

Mrs. Scull was born into a family whose ties to Silver Spring go back to 1836, when Francis Blair began a farm there and called the spring on his proeprty "Silver Spring." She was a descendant of both Robert E. Lee and Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, a general in George Washington's Revolutionary Army. Her grandfather, Blair Lee, was a U.S.

Senator from Maryland and her brother, Blair Lee III, served as acting governor.

Although born to great wealth, Mrs. Scull did not live a life of leisure, becoming instead an activitist in community affairs and a family maverick.

Her father, Col. E. Brooke Lee, was chairman of the county's Democratic Party and a successful developer who gave his children stock now worth millions of dollars. Elizabeth Scull, or "Betty," as she was called, dared switch from the Democratic to the Republican Party when she married David Scull, former county and state chairman for the Republican party. Later, she publicly opposed her father over issues of land use and low income housing.

Mrs. Scull worked closely on those issues with her husband. He died in 1968, a year and three months after his election to the Montgomery County Council. Mrs. Scull sought his seat.

When local Republican Party leaders supported James Gleason for the vacant seat instead of her, Mrs. Scull returned to the Democratic Party.

Two years later, she was elected for the first of three terms, and each time she was the top vote-getter.

The County Council will appoint someone to Mrs. Scull's seat on June 19.

Mrs. Scull's vigorous support of low-cost housing made her a formidable opponent to no-growth advocates among the county's civic groups.

"She was very strong, forceful and politically shrewd as all get out. She was an effective proponent of the issues she cared about," said Peg McRory, who was Mrs. Scull's aide on the Council before becoming a housing consultant.

Mrs. Scull worked to get improved housing for the black community in Tobytown and helped shape laws such as the Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit legislation that requires a minimum number of affordable apartments or homes in new developments of 50 units or more.

"I am Elizabeth Lee," Mrs. Scull told an interviewer last year. "That has meant that people have made assumptions all my life that I'm part of one big family political machine."

Besides her father and son, she is survived by her mother, Elizabeth Aspinwall of Washington; a daughter, Elizabeth S. Oelhaf of Chatham, N.Y.; two brothers, Blair Lee III of Silver Spring, and E. Brooke Lee Jr. of Falmouth, Maine; a half-brother, Bruce Lee of New York City; and three grandchildren.

ELIZABETH LEE SCULL

It is no accident that there has long existed throughout this region a strong strain of enlightened public service—a tradition of civic contribution and cooperative vision that has enriched the quality of local government. Call it good fortune, perhaps, but it stems in no small way from the achievements of a remarkable Maryland family, whose tree has had its roots in Montgomery County for the last 140 years: the Blairs and the Lees, who saw—and guided—the evolution of Montgomery from lush rural countryside to model suburban county. A special champion in this long line of exceptional achievers was Elizabeth L. Scull, who died yesterday of cancer at the age of 57.

While devoted to her famous family, Mrs. Scull, was not blindly loyal to her heritage as she moved through a lifetime of non-stop public service. On the contrary her sense of good, suburban politics and regional cooperation took her across partisan lines and predictable alliances to independent, thoughtful efforts to improve the living conditions of everyone in general and the poor in particular.

With her husband, the late David H. Scull, she took the best of her family tradition, long steeped in Democratic politics, to a then-minuscule Republican Party, which the two of them developed into an organization singularly adapted to the suburban politics of thankless civic work; the endless meetings, squalid quarrels and collisions of greed from which would eventually emerge a civic commitment to highly democratic, responsive government equipped to establish and maintain strong systems of schools, parks and planning.

After her husband's death, and after the Republicans rejected her in favor of someone else to complete Mr. Scull's term on the county council, Mrs. Scull returned to the Democratic Party, won election in 1970 with overwhelming support—and never lost again. Housing would remain her special concern during service on the council, as member of subcommittees and as a leader in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments—where her contributions to regional government approaches won her areawide respect and affection.

As COG president Stephen H. Detwiler, chairman of the Arlington County Board, said yesterday, Betty Scull "was forceful yet gentle, farsighted yet practical, a political leader in the noblest sense of that term."

NEED A LIFT?

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, "An Investment in Education Pays Good Dividends." These words of wisdom are contained in the motto on a valuable handbook available through the American Legion.

Aside from the many public and individual services provided by the American Legion—over the past 30 years this outstanding organization has provided a great service to the youth, parents, counselors, and military personnel of our Nation. This service is in the form of a book called, "Need a Lift?" The publication has become the No. 1 scholarship and career handbook available today.

Initially the book was established to help the children of deceased and disabled American veterans. However, the publication and service became so popular that the American Legion later made it available for wide distribution.

I ask unanimous consent to have two sections from the 1981 edition of "Need a Lift?", "Sources of Career Information," and "Sources of Scholarships and Other Forms of Financial Aid Available to all Students," printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEED A LIFT?

SOURCES OF CAREER INFORMATION

The American Legion believes that many more students will continue their education if they are given the opportunity to learn about careers and to select a field of interest during their first two years in high school. Where students are in doubt about the career they wish to follow, the organizations listed below, which represent over 300 careers, will provide helpful information about where to study, courses to select, job opportunities, pay, etc.

The National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, 2021 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006, has available free upon request, an updated Handbook of over 400 accredited trade and technical schools and the courses being offered. Schools are listed geographically with a career cross-reference.

The National Home Study Council, 1601-18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009, will mail, upon request, a directory of accredited home study schools and the subjects offered by the schools.

The Association of Independent Colleges and Schools has many member schools which offer general work or service, and funded scholarships to eligible students-subject to the controls of the Association. Some member schools also offer work-study programs. For a list of the approximately 500 AICS schools and for further information, please write to the Guidance Department, Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

State private school associations have been established in most states to provide information concerning schools, details of course offerings, schedules, tuition and fee payments. For further information and address of your state association, contact your school counselor.

Accounting, Administration, Economics & Statistics: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research and Statistics Service, Personnel Division, Room 1459 South Building, 14th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Accounting: Amer. Inst. of Certified Public Acc'ts, Attn: Mrs. Beatrice Sanders, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Accounting: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Accounting: National Society of Public Accountants, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

*Accounts Receivable Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Assoc., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Admitting Officer: Hospital Financial Management Assoc., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Advertising: American Association of Advertising Agencies; 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Advertising & Communications: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York 10001.

Advertising Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Aeronautical Technology: Academy of Aeronautics, LaGuardia Airport Station, Flushing, New York 11371.

Aerospace Engineering: American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Director of Students Programs, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019.

Agricultural Engineering: American Society of Agric. Eng., Box 410, St. Joseph, Mich. 49085.

Agricultural Management: Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Personnel, Room 1087-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., 20250.

Agricultural Commodity Grader: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Quality Service, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Agricultural Marketing Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 1726-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 4752-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

*Based on 1979 Information.

Agronomy: The American Society of Agronomy, Inc.: 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating, Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Aircraft (A & P) Mechanic: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Air Transport Rating: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Anthropology: American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Animal Biology: The American Society of Zoologists, Box 2739, California Lutheran College, Thousand Oaks, California 91360 (self-addressed, postage-paid envelope).

Apparel Industry: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Apparel Production Management: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Appliance Service Technician: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Appliance Service Technician: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Apprenticeship: Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor, 601 D Street, N.W., Room 5000, Washington, D.C. 20213.

Archaeology: Society for American Archaeology, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

Architecture:

Careers: American Institute of Architects.

Schools: Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

Registration: National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Accreditation: National Architectural Accrediting Board, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Artificial Insemination: National Association of Animal Breeders, Inc., 401 Bernadette Drive, P.O. Box 1033, Columbia, Missouri 65205.

Astronomy: American Astronomical Society, Education Office, Sharp Laboratory, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Audiology: American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

*Audit Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Auto Mechanics: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Automotive Engineering: Land, Air, Sea and Space, The Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, Pennsylvania 15096.

Avionics: Academy of Aeronautics, LaGuardia Airport Station, Flushing, New York 11371.

Banking: American Bankers Association, Bank Personnel Division, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Barber: National Association of Barber Schools, Inc., 304 South 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

Barber: National Barber-Styling Career Center, 3839 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467.

Body and Fender Repair: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

*Bookkeeper: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60611.

Boys' Clubs: Recruitment & Placement Service, Boys' Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Bricklaying: Brick Institute of America, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Virginia 22101.

Business: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

*Business Office Manager: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Business Schools: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Camp Fire: Camp Fire, Inc., 4601 Madison Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64112.

Carpentry: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Cartography: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.

Cartoonists: The Newspaper Comics Council, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Chamber of Commerce Management: American Chamber of Commerce Executive, 1133 15th St., N.W., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Chemical Industries: Chemical Manufacturers Association, Manager of Education, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Chemistry: American Chemical Society, Educational Activities Department, 1155 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Chiropractic: American Chiropractic Association, Public Affairs Department, 2200 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312.

Chiropractic: International Chiropractors Association, Education Commission, 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Church Occupations: National Council of the Churches of Christ in U.S.A., Professional Church Leadership, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 770, New York, New York 10027.

Serra International: Catholic Priestly and Religious Vocations, 22 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Clerical: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Club Management: Club Managers Assn. of America, 7615 Winterberry Place, Washington, D.C. 20034.

Coal Industry: Education Division, National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Commercial and Domestic Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration: Education Dynamics Institute, 2635 North Decatur Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89108.

Commercial and Domestic Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Community Organization: United Way of America, 801 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Computer Programming: American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc., Public Information Department, 1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, P.O. Box 9657, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Computer Programming: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018

Computer Programming and Technology: Control Data Institute—HQA02J, Corporate Headquarters, 8100 34th Avenue South, Box O, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.

Construction Opportunities: Associated General Contractors of America, Construction Education Services, 1957 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Cosmetics Marketing: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Cosmetology: Naitonal Association of Cosmetology Schools, 808 Main Street, Boonton, Ney Jersey 07005.

Cosmetology: National Beauty Career Center, 3839 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467.

Court Reporting: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Crime and Delinquency: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Continental Plaza, 411 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601.

Crop Science: Crop Science Society of America, Inc., 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Customer Engineering for Electric Typewriters: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Dairy Industry: Dairy Research, Inc., 6300 North River Road, Rosemont, Illinois 60018.

Data Processing: American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc., 1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, P.O. Box 9657, Arlintgon, Virginia 22209.

Demography: The Population Association of America, Inc., P.O. 14182, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

Dental Assistants: American Dental Assistants Assn., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1130, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Dental Hygiene: American Dental Hygienists' Assn., 4442, North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3400, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Dental Laboratory Technology: National Association of Dental Laboratories, 3801 Mt Vernon Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22305.

Dentistry: American Association of Dental Schools, 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Dentistry: American Dental Association, Division of Educational Measurements, Council on Dental Education, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Diesel: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Dietetics: The American Dietetic Association, 430 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Digital Electronics Technician: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Display and Exhibit Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Domestic Refrigeration: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Draftsman: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey, 07052.

Driving Occupations: American Trucking Associations, Inc., Educational Services, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Drycleaning and Laundry: The Registrar, International Fabricare Institute, 12251 Tech Road, Montgomery Industrial Park, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904.

Ecology: Ecological Society of America, Department of Botany/Microbiology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

Electronic Data Processing: American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc., 1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, P.O. Box 9657, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

*Electronic Data Processing Management: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Electronics: Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc., Administrative Offices, 2201 West Howard Street, Evanston, Illinois 60202.

Electronics: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Electronics: United Electronics Institute, Director of Admissions, 3950 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky 40216.

Energy: American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Engineering (Consulting): American Consulting Engineers Council, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Engineering: Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, 345 East Forty-Seventh Street, New York, New York 10017.

Engineering: National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

English: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Entomology: Entomological Society of America, 4603 Calvert Road, College Park, Maryland 20740.

Fashion Buying & Merchandising: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Fashion Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Fashion Industry: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

F.B.I.: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Federal Civil Service Careers, Job Information Center, Washington Area Office, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Fine Arts: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Fire Protection Engineering: Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

Flight Engineer: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Floristry: Society of American Florists, 901 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Food and Nutrition Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Employment and Employees Relations Branch, Room 711 GHI, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Food Retailing: Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006

Food Inspection: U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Quality Service, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Food Service Careers, Scholarships, Courses: Natl. Institute for the Foodservice Industry, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2620, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Food Service Management: Educational Institute of the Hotel and Motel Association, Stephen S. Nisbet Building, 1407 South Harrison Road, Michigan State University, East Landsing, Michigan 48823.

Food Technology: Institute of Food Technologists, Scholarship Center, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Foreign Agricultural Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 5627-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Foreign Languages: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Foreign Service: Department of State, Board of Examiners, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Forester: Society of American Foresters, Wild Acres, 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Forest Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 801 RPE, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Funeral Directors: National Funeral Directors Association, 135 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

Gemology: Gemological Institute of America, 1660 Stewart Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

Geography: The Association of American Geographers, 1710 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009.

Geological Sciences, American Geological Institute, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041.

Geophysics: American Geophysical Union, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Geophysics: Society of Exploration Geophysicists P.O. oBx 3098, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101.

Girl Scouting: Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., Human Resources Department, 830 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Grain Inspection and Weighing, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Grain Inspection Service, Personnel Division, Room 1721-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20250.

Health Fields: National Health Council, Inc. 70 West 40th Street, New York, New York 10018.

Home Economics: American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Horticulture: American Association of Nurserymen, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005, (send stamped, self-addressed envelope).

*Hospital Accountant, Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Hospital Administration: American College of Hospital Adm., 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Hospital Admitting Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Hospital Controller: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Hospital Financial Management: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Hotel and Motel Administration: Educational Institute of the Hotel and Motel Association, Stephen S. Nisbet Building, 1407 South Harrison Road, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

Illuminating Engineering: Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Illustration: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

*Insurance Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Interior Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Internal Revenue: Accounting, Law, Law Enforcement, Treasury Enforcement Agent, (Contact local address listed in yellow pages of your telephone book).

Jewelry Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Journalism: The Newspaper Fund, Inc., P.O. Box 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Landscape Architect: The American Society of Landscape Architects, 1900 M Street, N.W., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Law: American Bar Association, Information Services, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Law Enforcement: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20531.

Law Librarian: American Association of Law Libraries, Secretary, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Librarian: American Library Association, Office for Library Personnel Resources, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Life & Health Insurance: American Council of Life Insurance, 1850 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Loss Prevention Security: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Machinist: National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102.

Machinist: National Tooling and Machining Association, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.

Management: Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Marine Science and Technology: Marine Technology Society, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Material Handling: The Material Handling Education Foundation, Inc., 1326 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15238.

Mathematics: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Mathematics Teacher: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1906 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091.

Medical Laboratory: Certified Laboratory Assistant, Medical Laboratory Technician, Medical Technologist, Histologic Technician, Histotechnologist, Cytotechnologist, Nuclear Medicine Technologist, Specialist in Blood Banking, Specialist in Chemistry, Specialist in Hematology, Specialist in Immunology, Specialist in Microbiology, Technologist in Chemistry, Technologist in Hematology, Technologist in Immunology, Technologist in Microbiology, Board of Registry, P.O. Box 12270, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

Medical Record Administrator: American Medical Record Association, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1850 Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Medical Record Technician: American Medical Record Association, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1850, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Medical Transcription: American Medical Record Association, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1850, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Medical Secretary/Transcription: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Medicine: American Medical Association, Health Manpower, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Meanswear Design and Marketing: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Metallurgy: American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio 44073.

Microbiology: American Socitey for Microbiology, 1913 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Mortgage Banking: Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Morticians: National Foundation of Funeral Services, 1614 Central Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Music: Music Educators National Conference, 1902 Association Drive Reston, Virginia 22091.

Music Therapy: National Association for Music Therapy, Inc., P.O. Box 610, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

National Park Service: Department of the Interior, Career Employment, National Park Service, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering: The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, One World Trade Center, Suite 1369, New York, New York 10048.

Nurse Anesthetist: American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, 216 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

Nursing: National League of Nursing, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

Nursing-Practical: National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service,

Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.

Occupational Therapy: American Occupational Therapy Association, Inc., 1383 Piccard Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Oceanography: Marine Technology Society, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Optometric Assistant/Technician: American Optometric Association, Paraoptometric Program, 243 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63141.

Optometry: American Optometric Association, Career Guidance, 243 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63141.

Osteopathic Medicine: American Osteopathic Association, Office of Osteopathic Education, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Packinghouse Worker: United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Office of Education, 1775 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Palentology: The Paleontological Society, Attn.: Dr. Walter C. Sweet, Department of Geology and Mineralology, Ohio State University, 125 South Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210. (Send self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.)

Paperhanging: United States School of Professional Paperhanging, Inc., 16 Chaplin Avenue, Rutland, Vermont 05701.

Paper Industry: American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Park Police: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and National Capital Region, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.

Pathologist: Intersociety Committee on Pathology Information, 4733 Bethesda Avenue, Suite 735, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Pattern Making Technology: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

*Payroll Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Petroleum Engineering: Society of Petroleum Engineers of Aime, 6200 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75206.

Pharmacology: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc., 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Pharmacy: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Office of Students Affairs, 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Suite 201, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Photography: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Physical Therapist: American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Physical Therapist Assistant: American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Physics: American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017.

Physiology: The American Physiological Society, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 10014.

Plant Quarantine & Pest Control: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Room 514, Presidential Building CB-3, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

Plastering: National Plastering Industry's Joint Apprenticeship Trust Fund, 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Podiatry: American Podiatry Ass'n., 20 Chevy Chase Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

Power System Engineering: University of Illinois, 112 Engineering Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Printing Industry: Education Council of the Graphic Arts, Inc., 4615 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

Process Measurement & Control: Process Measurement & Control Section (SAMA), 1101 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Professional Chefs and Cooks, The Culinary Institute of America, Placement Office, North Road, Hyde Park, N.Y. 12538.

Property and Liability Insurance, Insurance Information Institute, 110 William Street, New York, New York 10038.

Psychiatry: American Psychiatric Association, Joint Information Service, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Psychology: American Psychological Ass'n., Educational Affairs Office, 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Public Accounting: National Society of Public Accountants, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Public Health: Commissioned Personnel, Operations Division, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 4-35, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Public Relations: Public Relations Society of America, Career Information Service, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 (Single copies $0.50. Bulk rates available on request.)

Purchasing Management: National Association of Purchasing Management, Inc., 11 Park Place, New York, New York 10007.

Radio: National Assn. of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Real Estate Principles and Practices: Education Dynamics Institute, 2635 North Decatur Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89108.

Recreation, Parks & Leisure Services: National Recreation & Park Association, 1601 N Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Reservations/Ticketing: Braniff Education Systems, P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Respiratory Therapy: American Association for Respiratory Therapy, 1720 Regal Row, Dallas, Texas 75235.

Retail Meat Cutter: United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Office of Education, 1775 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Roadbuilding: American Road and Transportation Builders Association, 525 School Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024.

Rural Electrification: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration, Personnel Division, Room 4072-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Safety Professional: American Society of Safety Engineers, 850 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

Sales and Marketing: Sales and Marketing, Executives-International, Career Education Division, 380 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Science: Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Science: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 441 G St., N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Science and Education Administration: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Science and Education Administration, Personnel Division, Room 560, Center Building No. 1, Hyattsville, Maryland 20784.

Science Teaching: Nat'l. Science Teachers Ass'n., 1742 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Secretarial: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Secretary: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Shorthand Reporting: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Shorthand Reporting: National Shorthand Reporters Association, 118 Park Street, S.E., Vienna, Virginia 22180.

Social Science: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street, N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Social Security Administration: College Relations Officer, Special Careers and Recruitment Branch, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235.

Social Work: National Association of Social Workers, Social Work Career Information Service, 1425 H Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Soil Conservation: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Personnel Division, Room 6219-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Soil Science: Soil Science of America, Inc., 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Speech Communication: Speech Communication Association, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041. ($0.50 per copy)

Speech Language Pathology: American Speech—Language—Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville, Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Statistics: American Statistical Assn., Suite 640, 806-15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Student Research Participation: U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, University Programs, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830.

Surveying: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virignia 22046.

*Systems Analyst: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Teaching Retarded Students: Association for Retarded Citizens, National Headquarters, 2709 Avenue E East, P.O. Box 6109, Arlington, Texas 76011.

Television: National Assn. of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Textile Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Textile Technology: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Tool and Die: National Tooling and Machining Association, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.

Traffic Management: Academy of Advanced Traffic, Inc., One World Trade Center, Room 5457, New York, New York 10048.

Translators: American Translators Association, 109 Croton Avenue, Ossinging, New York 10562.

Travel Agent: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Truck and Bus Mechanics, American Trucking Associations, Inc., Education Services, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washingon, D.C. 20036.

Truck and Bus Mechanics: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Trucking Industry: American Trucking Associations, Inc., Educational Services, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

United States Air Force Academy, Director of Admissions Liaison, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840.

U.S. Air Force Careers, Air Force Liaison Representative, Air Force Opportunities Center, Box 800, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481.

U.S. Air Force Community College (CCAF): Air Force Liaison Representative, Air Force Opportunities Center, Box 800, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481.

U.S. Air Force Nurse: Air Force Liaison Representative, Air Force Opportunities Center, Box 800, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481.

U.S. Air Force ROTC: Air Force ROTC, Advisory Service, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 35112.

U.S. Department of the Army, Commander,

U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Attn: USARCASP-E, Fort Sheridan, Illinois 60037.

U.S. Army ROTC: DCSROTC, U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651.

U.S. Army Military Occupational Specialties, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Attn: USARCSTP-E, Fort Sheridan, Illinois 60037.

U.S. Army Nurse Corps: U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Attn: USARCRO-N, Fort Sheridan, Illinois 60037.

U.S. Army Medical Corps: Surgeon General's Office, Attn: SGPE-PDO, Washington, D.C. 20324.

U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps (Army Law Careers): Headquarters, Department of the Army, Attn: DAJA-PT, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

United States Coast Guard Officer: United States Coast Guard Academy, Director of Admissions, New London, Connecticut 06320.

United States Marine Corps Officer: Headquarters, Marine Corps, (Code MRRO), Washington, D.C. 20380.

United States Merchant Marine Officer: Admissions Officer, U.S.M.M. Academy, Kings Point, N.Y. 11024.

United States Military Academy: Director of Admissions, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. 10996.

United States Naval Academy: Candidate Guidance Office, (SIC-85), U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland 21402.

U.S. Navy Officer: Commander, Navy Recruiting Command, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203, NROTC (Code 314), Medical Programs (Code 315), Officer Candidate School (Code 312), Enlisted Programs (Code 33), Aviation Programs (Code 311), Nuclear Power Programs (Code 312).

Veterans Administration: Personnel Office of any VA Medical Center or Regional Office.

Veterinarian: American Veterinary Medical Association, 930 North Meacham Road, Schaumburg, Illinois 60196.

Veterinarian: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Quality Service, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Watch Repairing: American Watchmakers Institute, Box 11011, Cincinnati, Ohio 45211.

Welding: American Welding Society, 2501 N.W. 7th St., Miami, Florida 33125.

Welding and Welding Technology: Hobart School of Welding Technology, Trade Square East, Troy, Ohio 45373.

Youth Services: Boy Scouts of America, Professional Recruiting, P.O. Box 61030, Irving, Texas 75261.

SOURCES OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND OTHER FORMS OF FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE TO ALL STUDENTS

For undergraduates only

The basic educational opportunity grant program (Basic Grants) makes funds available to eligible students attending approved colleges, community/junior colleges, vocational schools, technical institutes, hospital schools of nursing, correspondence schools and other post-high school institutions. In 1980-81 award period (July 1, 1980-June 30, 1981), you may apply for a Basic Grant if you are an undergraduate student and are enrolling on at least a half-time basis. Awards in 1980-81 may range from $200 to $1,800 for a full school year. To apply for a Basic Grant, you may complete the Federal form called "Basic Grant Application Form," or one of several private or State need analysis applications which are used to determine eligibility for other sources of student aid. Check with your postsecondary school to see if they require the Financial Aid Form (FAF), the Family Financial Statement (FFS), the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) form, or the Student Aid Application for California (SAAC). You do not need to fill out the "Application for Determination of Basic Grant Eligibility" if you will fill out any of these forms. You may obtain copies of the forms that apply to you from postsecondary schools, high schools and public libraries. You may also receive a "Basic Grant formula, 1980-81" by writing to BEOG, P.O. Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044. It is very important that you fill out the form you use as accurately as possible. If you fill out the form carelessly or inaccurately, you will be required to provide more accurate information before the Office of Education will tell you whether you are eligible for a Basic Grant.

The supplemental educational opportunity grant (SEOG) program is for students of exceptional financial need who, without the grant, would be unable to continue their education. You are eligible to apply if you are enrolled at least half-time as an undergraduate or vocational student in an educational institution participating in the program. Graduate students are not eligible. If you receive an SEOG, it cannot be less than $200 or more than $1,500 a year. Normally, an SEOG may be received for up to four years. However, the grant may be received for five years when the course of study requires the extra time. The total that may be awarded is $4,000 for a four year course of study or $5,000 for a five year course. Contact the Director of Financial Aid at the institution you wish to attend.

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy educates young men and women for careers as commissioned officers in the U.S. Coast Guard. Appointments are made on the basis of an annual nationwide competition. The competitive test consists of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT) or the American College Testing Assessment (ACT). There are no Congressional appointments and no geographical limitations. Graduates receive a commission as Ensign, U.S. Coast Guard and a Bachelor of Science degree. For detailed information, interested students should write to Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. 06320. Applications should be submitted prior to 15 December of the candidate's senior year in high school.

Air Force ROTC is conducted at colleges and universities located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Students may earn a commission by successfully completing either the Air Force ROTC Four-Year Program or the Air Force ROTC Two-Year Program. Air Force ROTC offers Four, Three, and Two-Year Scholarships on a competitive basis to both men and women students. The scholarships cover full tuition, certain fees and expenses associated with required courses, cost of curriculum-required textbooks, and a $100 nontaxable allowance each month during the school year. Scholarships are available in several categories to qualified applicants. However, we should inform you that as the needs of the Air Force change, scholarship offerings will be changed accordingly. Applications (DD Form 1893) for the Four-Year Scholarships are contained in the brochure Scholarship Applicant Booklet. Send directly to Air Force ROTC, Selections Division, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112. Deadline date for submitting applications for the Four-Year Scholarships is January 15 of the school year in which the student plans to enter college. Applicants for Four-Year Scholarships must take either the SAT or the ACT Tests. Deadline date can be no later than the December test cycle. Applications for the Three and Two-Year Scholarships should be made to the Professor of Aerospace Studies at the hosting institution during the students' freshman or sophomore year of college respectively. Application forms will be furnished by the Professor of Aerospace Studies at the Air Force ROTC detachment. Information can be obtained by contacting the Air Force ROTC detachment on campus or by writing to Air Force ROTC, Advisory Service, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112.

Army ROTC offers a college student the opportunity to earn a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army at the same time he or she earns a baccalaureate degree. Army ROTC is offered at over 250 colleges and universities across the Country. Four-year scholarships are awarded competitively to outstanding high school students who enter college as freshmen at any of the institutions hosting Army ROTC. Request for application packets must be submitted to Army ROTC, P.O. Box 7000, Larchmont, New York 10538 between April 1 and November 15. Three- and two-year scholarships are awarded competitively to students already enrolled in college and application for these awards are made through the Professor of Military Science. Scholarship cadets receive tuition, textbooks, lab fees and certain other educational expenses, plus a living allowance of up to $1,000 each school year the scholarship is in effect. Non-scholarship cadets in the Advanced Course (final two years) also receive this same living allowance for the last two years in the program. For further information, write Army ROTC, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651.

Naval ROTC is conducted at 55 colleges and universities located throughout the United States. Students may earn a commission as Ensign, U.S. Navy or Second Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps by successfully completing the NROTC Navy-Marine Corps Scholarship Program. Naval ROTC offers Four- Three- and Two-Year scholarships to both men and women candidates. Scholarships cover full tuition, educational fees, books, uniforms and a $100 non-taxable subsistence allowance per month (maximum 40 months). Applicants for the Four-and Three-Year Scholarship Program must make application during the period March 1-December 1 of the year prior to desired enrollment and take either the SAT or the ACT Tests and arrange with the appropriate testing agency to forward test results to NROTC Scholarship Program (release code 0656) by December 31. Information and applications are available from Navy or Marine Corps recruiting stations, from high school/college counselors, NROTC units and the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command (Code 314), 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Two-Year NROTC Scholarship Program applicants must enter one of the 55 NROTC host institutions with junior status at the time of enrollment in the program. Application period is June 1 to April 1 of the year of anticipated enrollment. Information concerning the Two-Year NROTC Scholarship Program may be obtained from Navy recruiting district offices, NROTC units and address above.

The United States Merchant Marine Academy prepares selected young men and women for positions of leadership in the Maritime industry. Applicants must be high school graduates. A background in Mathematics and the Sciences is important. Graduates receive a Bachelor of Science Degree, a commission as Ensign in the Naval Reserve and a license as a Merchant Marine officer. Entrance requirements are similar to those of the other Federal academies. Information may be obtained by writing to the: Director of Admissions, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY 11024.

The New Mexico Military Institute is now offering a $2,000 ($1,000 per year) scholarship available to members of the National Eagle Scout Association who enroll as full-time students at New Mexico Military Institute. This program has been coordinated through the offices of National Eagle Scout Association and Director Education Relationships. Applications and information can be obtained by writing the Director of Admissions or the Assistant Dean, New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico 88201. Application deadline is April 15. Awards made by May 1.

Extension of social security benefits to

students attending school after reaching age 18 and up to age 22. The American Legion and its Auxiliary initiated and supported legislation to extend benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act, to unmarried sons and daughters of a deceased, disabled or retired parent and in some instances, grandsons and granddaughters who continue their education on a full-time basis beyond age 18. The legislation adopted by the 89th Congress, 1st Session, provides for the continuance of child's Social Security benefits beyond the age of 18 if the student is in full-time attendance at an accredited educational institution (including a vocational school). As of the end of April 1980, 879,580 students, age 18–22, received benefit payments at an annual rate of approximately $1.7 billion. For further information, see your guidance counselor or contact the representative of the Social Security Office serving your community. This source represents nearly as much funds to assist students to further their education as all the public and private scholarships at all colleges and universities in the United States.

The Railroad Retirement Act provides monthly benefits for the student children of deceased railroaders who were insured under the Act at death. Dependent grandchildren of deceased railroaders may also be eligible if both their natural parents are deceased or disabled. To qualify, you must be single and attending a public or private accredited high school, vocational school, college or university on a full-time basis. Benefits continue until age 22 or until the end of the school semester after you attain age 22. If you are not attending school when you reach 18, you can still qualify for some benefits if you become a full-time student before age 22. Student children of retired railroad workers cannot qualify for benefits directly. However, a retired worker's benefit may be increased under a special guarantee provision of the Railroad Retirement Act if he or she has any children age 18–22 who attend school full-time. Further information may be obtained from the nearest Railroad Retirement Board Office. Address can be found in the telephone directory or by asking at any post office.

Bell & Howell schools scholarship program. Fifty-five full tuition scholarships in Electronics Engineering Technology will be awarded to high school graduates from the United States who wish to attend one of the U.S. Bell & Howell schools. Scholarships are divided among Bell & Howell schools in proportion to the number of scholarship applications submitted to each school. Finalists selected on basis of performance on SAT or ACT programs. Winners determined on basis of an essay and applicant's high school academic record. For application forms and further information, write: Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc., Administrative Offices, 2201 West Howard Street, Evanston, Illinois 60202.

U.S. Department of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped Public Law 91–230, Part D, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Education to make grants to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning, State education agencies, and on a discretionary basis, to certain other public or private non-profit agencies for preparing personnel to work with handicapped children. Students committed to a career involving the education of the handicapped may, upon acceptance to a preparation program, receive financial support for academic study. The amount of financial support will vary for level of study, and at the discretion of the agency. Grants are made directly to the agencies described above. Students seeking awards under this program, should apply directly to the higher education institution of their choice, or their respective state education agencies. Information regarding these awards may be obtained from the Director, Division of Personnel Preparation, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

The Clairol Loving Care Scholarship Program, a $50,000 annual program, is the only nationwide company-sponsored fund for a women 30 or over who are continuing on a post-secondary education to achieve career goals. Grants up to $1,000 are awarded for full or part-time study. No restrictions on marital status. Contact Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students, a compensatory activity, created in 1964, is conducted by National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) which also administers the National Merit Scholarship Program (described in the next entry). All grants to the Achievement Program are specified for the purposes of honoring academically able black students and awarding them college undergraduate scholarships. Currently, about 650 Achievement Scholarships worth $2 million are awarded in each annual competition.

To enter the Achievement Program, black high school students must take the PSAT/NMSQT (which simultaneously makes them participants in the Merit Program), mark a space on their answer sheets requesting consideration in the Achievement Program and meet NMSC eligibility requirements.

About 1,500 of the highest scoring eligible black students are designated Semifinalists in each Achievement Program. To ensure nationwide representation, a number are named in each of several U.S. geographic regions, proportionate to each region's Negro population.

Semifinalists must meet further requirements and advance to Finalist standing in order to continue in the Achievement Scholarship competition. Every Finalist is considered for one of the scholarships, and all winners are chosen from the Achievement Program Finalist group. The selection of winners includes an evaluation of each Finalist's academic record and test scores, extracurricular activities and attainments, and the endorsement and recommendation of the student's school.

Three types of Achievement Scholarships are awarded annually: At least 325 are National Achievement $1,000 Scholarships that are single-payment awards allocated to winners on a regional representation basis; about 200 are corporate-sponsored four-year Achievement Scholarships for which winners must meet preferential criteria specified by the grantor organization, and that are worth between $1,000 and $8,000 over the four college years; and about 125 are college-sponsored Achievement Scholarships that provide between $250 and $2,000 during each of the winner's four undergraduate years of attendance at the sponsor college or university.

The PSAT/NMSQT Student Bulletin gives requirements students must meet to be eligible to participate in Achievement Program and also lists sponsor organizations that currently provide support for Achievement Scholarships. A copy can often be obtained from the student's high school. Questions should be directed to: National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students, One American Plaza, Evanston, Illinois 60201 (phone: 312/866–5100).

National Merit Scholarship Program is a nationwide competition for college undergraduate scholarships. The Merit Program is conducted by National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC), an independent nonprofit organization, established in 1955 to administer this annual competition. About 4,500 Merit Scholarships, valued at about $13 million, have been awarded each year in recent programs.

Secondary school students throughout the U.S. enter the competition by taking the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT) given by their schools in October. To participate, students must meet published eligibility requirements established by NMSC.

About 15,000 top-scoring students are designated in each Merit Program. The highest scorers in each state are named Semifinalists in numbers proportionate to the state's percentage of the Nation's total of graduating high school seniors.

Semifinalists must meet further requirements and advance to Finalist standing in order to continue in the Merit Scholarship competition. Every Finalist is considered for one of the scholarships, and all Merit Scholars are chosen from the Finalist group. The selection of winners includes an evaluation of each Finalist's test scores, academic and extracurricular achievements, and the endorsement and recommendation of the student's school.

Three types of Merit Scholarships are awarded annually: At least 1,000 are National Merit $1,000 Scholarships that are single-payment awards allocated to winners on a state representational basis; over 1,500 are corporate-sponsored four-year Merit Scholarships for which winners must meet preferential criteria specified by the grantor organization providing funding for the award, and that are worth between $1,000 and $8,000 over the four college years; and about 2,000 are college-sponsored, four-year Merit Scholarships that provide between $250 and $2,000 during each of the winner's four undergraduate years of attendance at the sponsor college or university.

Details concerning eligibility and the Merit Scholarships offered are published annually in the PSAT/NMSQT Student Bulletin, sent to high schools. Question and requests for additional information should be sent to: National Merit Scholarship Program, One American Plaza, Evanston, Illinois 60201 (phone: 312/866–5100).

National 4–H Council, through some 60 business corporations and foundations, offers more than 270 4–H college scholarships with total value of more than $250,000 and range from $500–$1,000. The majority are open only to current 4–H members who have won state honors in specific 4–H projects. Other college scholarships, ranging in value from $500 to $1,000, are available to present or former 4–H members now enrolled in college. Applicants for the latter should have an interest in one of the following fields: (1) animal science; (2) veterinary medicine; (3) forestry; or, agricultural business, economics and marketing. For further information on eligibility requirements, write to State 4–H Leader at the State Land-Grant University. A list of these leaders may be obtained from the National 4–H Council, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, DC 20015.

The American Society for Metals Foundation for Education and Research sponsors twenty $500 undergraduate scholarships for students in metallurgy that are attending colleges or universities in and are citizens of the United States, Canada or Mexico. Selection is based on interest in metallurgy, motivation, achievement, potential and scholarship. In addition, some individual A.S.M. chapters sponsor programs on a local or regional basis. ASMFER also supports scholarships through the National Merit Scholarship Program and the National Merit Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students. For further information write: Career Guidance Coordinator, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio 44073.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS) maintains a free college counseling and referral service for Black and other minority and

low-income high school students and also sponsors Student-College Interview Sessions in New Orleans, Louisiana; Detroit, Michigan; Houston, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Richmond, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Area Office (PAO), 1616 Walnut Street, Suite 809, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; New York City for all minority and low-income students with college representatives. Additional cities may be added or deleted each year. Limited scholarship fund for NSSFNS counselees. For further information, write: NSSFNS, 1501 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 or NSSFNS-SERO, 965 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

The National Association of Secondary School Principals and the National Honor Society estimates that they will provide $300,000 in scholarships in the amount of $1,000 each to high school seniors who are members of the National Honor Society. Application is made through local chapters in February. Awards are announced in May. Scholarships may be used in any accredited college, university or school offering a degree. Applications are mailed to chapter in late December. Also available is the Century III Leaders Program which provides 102-$1-,500 scholarships and 102-$500 awards (2 each per state or D.C.) and one 10,000 national award to high school seniors who are selected by their schools. For information, contact the school principal in September or write to: The National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1904 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091.

The Association of Independent Colleges and Schools has many member schools which offer general work or service, and funded scholarships to eligible students, subject to the controls of the Association. Some member schools also offer work-study programs. For a list of the approximately 500 AICS schools and for further information, please write to the Guidance Department, Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Science Talent Search, conducted by Science Service, sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Westinghouse Educational Foundation each year, offers scholarships for boys and girls in their last year of high school. Awards are based on high school record and national test scores, recommendations of high school teachers, a thousand-word report on an independent science research project by the student and interviews of forty finalists by judges at the Science Talent Institute in Washington, D.C. Awards include 10 scholarships of one $12,-000, two $10,000, three $7,500 and four $5,000. The remaining 30 each receive Westinghouse Science Awards of $500. State Science Talent Searches are conducted currently with the National Competition in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Detailed information is available from Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Entry deadline date December 15, 1980.

The General Motors Institute has a cooperative program in engineering which includes paid employment. It is carried on in cooperation with the plants and divisions of General Motors Corporation, which are the exclusive sponsors of the students in the program. Additional features which distinguish this program from others operated on the cooperative educational plan are: all students are on the cooperative plan; the cooperative phase starts on entrance into the program and continues through four years with alternating six week periods of instruction and work experience, and the fifth year during which the student works full-time in his sponsoring firm, but at the same time conducts a project study which forms the basis of an acceptable report in the form of a thesis to earn a degree. Training is offered in Mechanical, Industrial, Electrical Engineering and Industrial Administration. Baccalaureate degrees are offered in these fields. For further information, write to Admissions Officer, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan 48502.

Amoco Foundation, Inc. offers scholarships to students who plan to study Petroleum Engineering, Geophysics, Geology or Engineering. Awards start at $700 for freshmen and progress $100 each year providing $3,400 for the four-year period. Further information may be obtained by writing to: Amoco Foundation, Inc., 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601. Final decisions will be made by participating colleges.

The College of Insurance has a cooperative program in business administration/insurance and in actuarial mathematics. Both run on a five year plan of alternating trimesters (four month terms) of work and study, the first leading to a B.B.A. degree, the latter to a B.S. Each undergraduate upon being accepted by a sponsoring organization, will return to that organization every other trimester for paid work experience. While in school, the sponsor subsidizes two-thirds of the tuition and other returns the other third in the form of two annual bonuses if the student elects to stay with the sponsoring firm upon graduation. Cooperating sponsors include over 50 major life and property-liability insurance companies, brokerages, agencies and service organizations. The co-op starts in the freshmen year with students typically rotating through major departments of the sponsoring firm in progressive work periods; total earnings over the five years average at least $13,000. The College is accredited by the New York State Board of Regents and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. For further information, write to: Dir. of Cooperative Education, The College of Insurance, 123 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

*The Elks Foundation Scholarship Awards, for 50 years have made it possible for many students to attend college. For the 1979-80 school year, $840,000 in scholarships were awarded to 1,156 students ranging from $500.00 to $3,000.00. Any student in the graduating class of a high school or its equivalent, who is a citizen of the U.S.A. and resident within the jurisdiction of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, may file an application. Scholarship, leadership, and financial need are the criteria by which applicants will be judged. Application blanks should be obtained from an officer of the local Elk Lodge or the Secretary of the State Elks Association and must be filed on or before February 10th with the Secretary or Lodge Foundation Chairman of the B.P.O. Elks Lodge in the city in which the applicant is a resident.

The Shell Companies Foundation, Incorporated, Two Shell Plaza, P.O. Box 2099, Houston, Texas 77001, supports scholarships through the National Merit Scholarship Program and the National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students. Further information on both programs can be obtained by writing the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or by contacting high school guidance counselors or principals.

Western Golf Association, Golf, Illinois, sponsors the Evans Scholars Foundation, which annually awards approximately 240 four-year scholarships to qualified caddies. Eligibility for Evans Scholarship: (1) Candidates must have completed junior year in high school and rank in upper 25 percent of class; (2) must have caddied for a minimum of two years; and, (3) must require financial assistance in order to attend college. The Evans Scholars program provides scholarships for approximately 900 caddies annually.

College Work-Study Program provides part-time on and off campus employment to students enrolled on at least a half-time basis in colleges and eligible post-secondary institutions, to assist in paying college expenses. Special attention to students' major interests or career goals may be given in assigning jobs. For further information, students should contact the Director of Financial Aid or Student Employment Office of the school they select.

The Westinghouse Educational Foundation sponsors five merit scholarships annually.

1. The Westinghouse Family Scholarship—four $10,000 and forty $1,500 scholarships. Information on the Westinghouse Family Scholarship may be obtained from the Personnel Relations where the student's parent is or was (if deceased, retired or permanently disabled) employed.

2. The Science Talent Search—forty awards. The student should request his science teacher to write to Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 to obtain information and application forms.

3. 4-H Electric Program—4-H Club members should contact their local 4-H leader or County Extension Agent for information and application.

4. Bertha Lamme Scholarship—three $1,000 scholarships awarded to young women entering engineering as freshmen. For information write: Society of Women Engineers, United Engineering Center, Room 305, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

5. National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students—five $1,000 scholarships. Information may be obtained through the National Merit Scholarship Corp., One American Plaza, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Eligibility for each of these scholarships is limited to students residing in the United States. The Family Scholarship, The Science Talent Search, The Bertha Lamme and The National Achievement Scholarship Program require that the applicant be in his or her last year of high school and applications must be submitted during the Fall months of their Senior year. Students aged 14 through 19 are eligible for the 4-H Electric Program.

The Education Council of the Graphic Arts Industry, Inc., 4615 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213 offers upon request a summary of scholarships made available by the Graphic Arts Industry, and an excellent description of the career opportunities in this field. Inquiries should be directed to the address indicated above. The Council's National Scholarship Trust Fund has awarded scholarships during the past 23 years for studies in printing management, printing technology and graphic arts education. For the school year beginning 1980-81, the Council has 35 new scholarships already available in the fields of printing management, engineering and teaching. Applications must be filed by January 31.

Club Managers Association of America maintains undergraduate scholarships for students enrolled at colleges and universities offering courses in Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Management. These scholarships, normally made available to students who have completed at least one year of undergraduate work, are awarded on the basis of scholastic ability, financial need and interest in private club management. Information on high school, college or university training in preparation for a club industry position can be obtained by writing the Club Managers Association of America, 7615 Winterberry Place, Washington, D.C. 20034.

The Colgate University Alumni Memorial Scholarships offers 30 National four-year scholarships with yearly stipends varying

*Based on 1979 information.

from $100 to $5,000 depending on need as determined by an analysis of the Financial Aid Form of the College Scholarship Service. Awarded annually to freshmen entering Colgate University. The deadline filing date is February 1. For additional information write: Director of Admissions, Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y. 13346.

Aid Association for Lutherans awards at least 200 renewable and 100 non-renewable all college scholarships and 25 competitive nursing scholarships annually. Each applicant must be a high school senior holding an AAL certificate of membership and insurance in his or her own name. The CEEB SAT must be taken no later than December of the high school senior year. The American College Test (ACT), will be accepted under certain circumstances. Individual stipends are from $500-$1,750. The 100 non-renewable awards are for $500 each. Financial need is not considered until winners have definitely been selected. All college scholarships are renewable for three additional years or until the requirements for a bachelor's degree are met, whichever is earlier. Renewal is based on satisfactory academic progress, school recommendation and continuing AAL membership. Applications may be secured by writing: Educational Benevolence, Aid Association for Lutherans, Appleton, Wisconsin 54919. Completed AAL applications must be submitted to College Scholarship Service/Sponsored Scholarship Programs by December 1.

National Presbyterian College Scholarships are offered by the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. to qualified Presbyterian young people entering as freshmen any of the participating United Presbyterian church-related colleges in the fall of each year. There are approximately 80 awards ranging from $100 to $1,400. There are honorary awards with no stipend where no need is shown. To qualify, applicants must be members of the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. Applications and information may be secured by writing: National Presbyterian College Scholarships, Vocation Agency United Presbyterian Church U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, after mid-August. Deadline: December 1.

Samuel Robinson Scholarships. For undergraduate students enrolled in one of the United Presbyterian-related colleges. No one may receive the scholarship more than once. Applicants must successfully recite the answers of the Westminister Shorter Catechism, and write a 2,000-word original essay on an assigned topic related to the Shorter Catechism. Amount of Award: $500. Deadline: April 14. For information, inquire of your financial aid officer at United Presbyterian-related colleges.

Knights of Columbus "Pro Deo and Pro Patria Scholarship Trust" for undergraduate scholarships. The Knights of Columbus has an established trust fund which will provide annually $1000 scholarships to members, to sons and daughters of living or deceased members. The fund will also annually provide two $1000 scholarships to Columbian Squires. Awards will be made on the basis of academic excellence regardless of need, and may be renewed annually subject to satisfactory academic performance. Five of these scholarships, and one for the Columbian Squire, are placed at the Catholic University of America. Students admitted to the freshman class may apply for these scholarships through the Director of Financial Aid, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064. Final filing date of applications is February 1. Five of these scholarships, and one for the Columbian Squire, may be used at a Catholic college of student's choice. Applications for these scholarships may be obtained from the Director of Scholarship Aid, Knights of Columbus, Supreme Council, Columbus Plaza, (P.O. Drawer 1670), New Haven, Connecticut 06507. Final filing date for these applications is March 1.

Student Opportunity Scholarships. For young persons of limited opportunities, members of racial/ethnic groups, related to the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Must be entering college as an incoming freshman and must apply to the college for financial aid. Amount of Award: $100 to $1,400. Those meeting requirements should write between January 15 and March 15 to: Student Opportunity Scholarships, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, Room 430, New York, New York 10027, for name of Area Representative who recommends nominees for scholarships.

The International Chiropractors Association provides funds directly to its approved colleges for their distribution of scholarships and educational assistance to students desiring to pursue chiropractic as a career. Additional information may be obtained by corresponding with International Chiropractors Association, Commission on Education, 1901 "L" Street, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036 or from the Director of Admissions of the following approved chiropractic colleges: Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City, 6401 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64131; Cleveland Chiropractic College of Los Angeles, 590 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90004; New York Chiropractic College, Post Office Box 167, Glen Head, NY 11545; Palmer College of Chiropractic, 1000 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa 52808; Logan College of Chiropractic, 430 Schoettler Road, P.O. Box 100, Chesterfield, MO 63017; Sherman College of Chiropractic, P.O. Box 1452, 555 Reidville Road, Spartanburg, SC 29304; Life Chiropractic College, 1269 Barclay Circle, Marietta, GA 20060.

American Medical Technologists' Scholarship Program offers six scholarships of $250 each to high school graduates interested in pursuing medical technology or medical assisting studies. Awards are based primarily on need, with consideration given to goals, school grades, activities, experience and personal references. Applicants must be enrolled, or contemplate enrolling in a school accredited by the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (list available by contacting the ABHES, 29089 U.S. 20 West, Elkhart, Indiana 46514), or enrolled or contemplate enrolling in a college, university or junior college medical technology or medical assisting program. May 20 is the filing deadline for applications and supporting documents. For additional information, contact AMT, 710 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

The Nursing Student Scholarship Program. Under this program, Federally-supported scholarships are available through participating schools of professional nursing for students of exceptional financial need to pursue full-time or half-time study leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing or a baccalaureate with a major in nursing. The amount of the individual scholarship will depend on the general availability of student aid funds and on need as determined by the student's school. No scholarship may exceed $2,000 a year per academic year. Nursing students and potential students may obtain further information and scholarship application forms from the school of their choice.

Professional Nurse Traineeship Program. Professional nurse traineeships are available through participating training institutions to help registered nurses prepare to teach in the various fields of nurse training, to serve in administrative or supervisory capacities, to serve as nurse practitioners, or to serve in other professional nursing specialties requiring advanced training. Traineeships provide a living stipend up to $3,900 per annum, and tuition and fees as set by the participating training institution. Trainees are selected by the training institutions. Further information and a list of participating institutions are available from the: Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

Soroptimist International of the Americas Youth Citizenship Award of $1,000 per Soroptimist region and a finalist award of $1,500 offered to high school seniors demonstrating good citizenship qualities. Citizenship includes integrity, worth and ability, encourage youth to develop highest concept of patriotism and effective cooperation in home and community affairs. Contact Soroptimist International of the Americas, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Deadline for submission of application, January 1, 1981.

RCA Corporation maintains one or more undergraduate scholarships at over 30 colleges and universities. These scholarships, normally made available to students who have completed at least one year of undergraduate work, are available in the fields of physical science, engineering, broadcast journalism, business economics, telecommunications and Procurement/Materials Management as specified at each institution. The selection of scholars is made by the college or university in each case and students already enrolled should apply to the Scholarship or Financial Aid Officer for further information. Also, up to 25 2-year vocational/technical career scholarships are awarded. Graduate fellowships are maintained in journalism, electrical engineering, electronics and physics at eight universities and are open to any qualified graduate student enrolled at the institutions which select the Fellow and administer the grants. RCA also supports scholarship throughout the National Merit Scholarship Program and the National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students.

Commissioned Officer Student Training and Extern Program (COSTEP). College students who have successfully completed a minimum of one year of study in medical, dental or veterinary school prior to assignment, and students who have completed a minimum of two years of a baccalaureate program prior to assignment in dietetics-nutrition, engineering, nursing, pharmacy, therapy, sanitory science of medical record administration are eligible to participate in the COSTEP program. COSTEP assignments fall into two major categories: Medical and Hospital Services, Research and Public Health Practice. Successful candidates are commissioned as reserve officers in the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service and called to active duty during vacation periods. Applications must be received (1) not later than October 1, 1979, for positions during the period January through April, 1980; (2) not later than February 1, 1980 for positions during the period May through August 1980; (3) not later than April 1, 1980 for positions during the period September through December, 1980. For further information, write to COSTEP, Commissioned Personnel Operations Division, OPM/OM/PHS-Room 4-35, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Educational Communications, Inc. Scholarship Foundation provides a minimum of 50 awards annually of $1000 each. Approximately 500 semi-finalists are selected on the basis of achievement test scores, grade point averages and leadership activities. Finalists are required to write an essay which is evaluated by committee. Some consideration is given for need for financial aid but this is not a major factor. Application may be obtained in most high school guidance offices or write direct to: Educational Communications Sholarship Foundation, 3105 MacArthur Boulevard, Northbrook, Il 60062. Application must be submitted by June 1st.

Health Professions Scholarship Program. For students of exceptional financial need. Purpose is to encourage students to pursue careers in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometery, pharmacy, podiatry or veterinary medicine. Citizens or Nationals of the United States may apply as well as lawful permanent residents of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, the trust territory, or the North Mariana Islands. Scholarship will cover cost of tuition for school year and other reasonable educational expenses plus a stipend of $400 per month for 12 consecutive months. Contact the: Director of Student Financial Aid at the school where you intend to apply or where you are enrolled.

FOR GRADUATES ONLY

The Knights of Columbus Bishop Charles P. Greco Graduate Fellowships, established in 1973, for members, their wives, sons and daughters and for the widow and children of a deceased member. These fellowships are for full-time graduate study leading to a Master's degree in a program designed for the preparation of classroom teachers of mentally retarded children. The fellowship is granted to a candidate at the beginning of his program of study and offers financial assistance for the educational costs at the graduate school up to a maximum of $500 a semester. The grant is renewable each succeeding semester of the program to a maximum of four semesters upon evidence of satisfactory performance. Application forms may be obtained from the Committee on Fellowships, Knights of Columbus, P.O. Drawer 1670, New Haven, Connecticut 06507.

Foreign area programs of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies offer a limited number of fellowships for doctoral dissertation research in social science and humanistic fields related to certain foreign areas. Since the purposes for each of these programs reflect the distinctive needs and character of the area, a general account of terms and conditions cannot be offered here. Inquiries should be directed to Social Science Research Council, Fellowships and Grants, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

The National Easter Seal Society has available the following scholarships for specialized training for work with the physically handicapped: Speech Pathology and Audiology — Graduate Level — co-sponsored with Alpha Chi Omega National Women's Fraternity. Contact department heads at the schools offering this training. Additional information may be secured from the Scholarship Coordinator, National Easter Seal Society, 2023 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

The Institute of International Education offers American college graduates approximately 550 scholarships for study in 50 foreign countries, about 300 of which are provided under the Fulbright Program. Over two hundred of the scholarships are financed by various foreign governments, foreign universities and private donors. In most cases, the scholarships provide travel expenses and partial or complete tuition and maintenance for a full academic year. Further information and application forms are available from the Institute of International Education, Division of Study Abroad Programs, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, or from any of the Institute's regional officers in Chicago, Denver, Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Students now enrolled in colleges or universities should first consult with their campus Fulbright Program Advisers. Deadline is October 31, 1980.

The National Wildlife Federation annually awards a limited number of graduate fellowships of up to $4,000 for study at an accredited college or university in the field of natural resources conservation. Research which is carried out as part of a research program may be considered within this fellowship program. For further information write to: The Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The National Research Council, Fellowship Office, has prepared under contract with the National Science Foundation, a booklet entitled: "A Selected List of Fellowship Opportunities and Aids to Advanced Education—For United States Citizens and Foreign Nationals." Copies are available upon request from: Publications Office, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation offers Fellowships each year to approximately 10 young scientists and engineers for graduate study in energy conversion, transportation, jet propulsion, space flight, and flight structures. The fellowships provide stipends ranging up to $5,000 depending on the level of advancement of the student, plus tuition. They are open to qualified science and engineering students who are residents of the United States or Canada. Students graduating in aerodynamics, fluid mechanics, engineering sciences, physics, physical chemistry, applied physics, applied mathematics, or aeronautical, mechanical, chemical or civil engineering are sought. The Fellowships will be used for study at The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Laboratories at Princeton University, the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Center at California Institute of Technology and the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Institute of Flight Structures at Columbia University. Applications and additional information should be obtained directly from Princeton, California Institute of Technology or Columbia. The Fellowships are open to women as well as men.

The School of Social Service Administration, the University of Chicago may offer its masters students graduate fellowships and scholarships ranging from $1,000 to $5,280 and up to $6,780 for Ph.D. students. The school offers a two-year program leading to the A.M. degree with concentrations in advanced clinical social work practice, social planning, community work, policy analysis for social welfare and survey methods for policy research. Special learning opportunities are available in the area of child welfare, community mental health, corrections, health and medical care, work with the Spanish speaking community and the aged. The Ph.D. program, designed for students preparing for research or teaching, offers specialized study on an advanced level in two areas of concentration: social treatment and social welfare policy, planning and administration. Application for admission and scholarship may be obtained by writing the Dean of Students, School of Social Service Administration, The University of Chicago, 969 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

The Center for Safety, New York University offers financial assistance to *NYU candidates* for the master's and doctor's degrees in occupational safety and health. Grants-in-aid provide full tuition and stipends for full-time students and tuition support for part-time students. Applicants are judged on demonstrated ability, on professional and personal qualifications and on interests exhibited in the field of occupational safety and health. The necessary forms may be obtained from Dr. Lawrence Slote, Director, The Center for Safety, New York University, 715 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003, if at all possible before February 15 of any year. Awards are generally made in June for the academic year starting that Fall.

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping administers two fellowships for graduate students interested in continuing their education. The awards are: (1) Keuffel and Esser Fellowship in Surveying and Cartography—$2,000; (2) Wild Heerbrugg Geodetic Fellowship—$3,000. Deadline for all applications is January 15. For further information and applications, contact Executive Director, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.

The American Podiatry Association annually offers fellowships for graduate study leading to an advanced degree in a field related to podiatry. Areas of specialization include public health, education and the basic sciences. Fellowships are awarded for one academic year of full-time study. The fellowships are renewable for two additional years of full-time study. Information, with respect to scholarships and student aid, is available at the colleges of Podiatric Medicine. For information on fellowship grants, write the APA Committee on Fellowships, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

Dental Teacher Training Fellowships are available through a program established by the American Fund for Dental Health to develop more dental school teachers. The majority of the recipients under this program take a two year course beyond dental school leading to a Master's degree. For complete information regarding eligibility, selection and application forms, direct your correspondence to: American Fund for Dental Health, Attn: John Klyop, Suite 1630, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611 prior to February 1.

Dental Scholarships for Minority Students are available through the American Fund for Dental Health. Students selected under this program may receive up to $2,000 for their first year of dental school. Upon reapplication and report of satisfactory progress, a grant for $2,000 may be renewed for the second year of dental studies. A maximum of $4,000 may be paid over a two-year period. To be eligible, students must be U.S. citizens from the following minority groups under-represented in the dental profession—American Indians, Blacks, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans. They must be entering their first year of dental school. Applications are available from the Student Affairs or Financial Aid Office of the dental school they plan to attend. Application deadline is May 1.

Dental Laboratory Technology Scholarships are available on application to the American Fund for Dental Health. These are one-year scholarships, ranging from $500 to $600. Upon reapplication, a scholarship may be renewed for a second year by the Selection Committee if the student satisfactorily completes the first year and funding is available. Deadline date is June 1. For full information, write to: American Fund for Dental Health, Attn: John Klyop, Suite 1630, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Dentistry. Most of the Nation's 60 dental schools offer scholarships and loans to their students. Information and application forms can be obtained by writing to the schools in which a student is interested. Information on the schools is published annually in Admission Requirements of United States and Canadian Dental Schools, copies of which are available for $7.50 each ($6.00 each for orders of ten or more) from the American Association of Dental Schools, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. In addition to the above, American Association of Dental Schools Application Service (AADSAS) offers a fee waiver program. This service allows applicants to 45 of the Nation's dental schools to file a single, standard application rather than multiple forms during the dental school application process. Every AADSAS applicant will receive a description of the fee waiver program as part of the application package.

National Medical Fellowships, Inc., provides financial assistance to Black, mainland Puerto Ricans, Mexican American and American Indian students who are citizens of the U.S., for first or second year study in U.S. medical schools. Application and informa-

tion may be secured by writing to Room 1820, 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

The American Osteopathic Association, through the Auxiliary to the American Osteopathic Association, annually awards one National Osteopathic College Scholarship of $4,000 and additional scholarships of $2,000. These scholarships cover freshmen and sophomore years of medical training. Awards are based on scholarship (minimum of three years undergraduate college or university), financial need, good moral character, acceptance to the entering first year class at a college of osteopathic medicine, motivation and aptitude for the osteopathic medical profession and citizenship in the U.S. or Canada. Apply prior to May 1. The National Osteopathic Foundation, individual Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine and other osteopathic state organizations administer loan funds. For application and other information regarding entrance requirements, loans and scholarships, write: Scholarship Chairman, American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Nurses' Educational Funds. An organization which grants scholarships and fellowships to graduate nurses to equip them for advancement in nursing. Men and women who are members of American Nurses Association and who qualify for these awards study in nursing programs accredited by the National League for Nursing in colleges and universities of their choice. Funds are contributed by nurses, business and industrial firms, organizations and individuals. The executive committee determines the amount and number of awards each year on the basis of availability of funds and the nature of applications. Deadline for applications is January 15 preceding the fall for which award is made. Write for application forms or additional information to Nurses' Educational Funds, 555 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

The American Association of University Women Educational Foundation awards approximately 70 fellowships annually ranging from $3500 to $7000 to women of the United States who have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the writing of the dissertation. Awards are also made to women for postdoctoral research and for the final year of study in the fields of law, dentistry, medicine, veterinary medicine and architecture. Deadline for application is December 15. For further information, write to: the Director of Educational Foundation Programs, AAUW, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20037. Applications are available after August 1 of each year.

The American College of Hospital Administrators, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611, through its educational fund, has established a limited number of scholarship loans to assist worthy students to continue their professional education and training towards careers in hospital administration. Loans are available to students, accepted by, or presently enrolled in a graduate program in hospital or health services administration accredited by the Accrediting Commission on Education for Health Services Administration and acceptable to the American College of Hospital Administrators. Applications must be endorsed by the University Program Course Director prior to submission to the College's special Scholarship Committee.

The Allstate Foundation provides nursing education scholarships annually to approximately 300 young persons. Awarded through various schools of nursing and through some constituent leagues for nursing. Consult your constituent league (Addresses are available from Allstate Foundation, Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062) or the director of the school of nursing you have been accepted. Scholarships provide funds to meet tuition charges in hospital and college schools of nursing; and nursing scholarships for American Indian students administered by the American Indian Nurses Association, 231 South Peter's, Norman, OK 73070. The Allstate Foundation also provides 15 scholarships annually each with a total value of $3,200 to deserving members of the Chicago Boys Clubs. Winners of these scholarships, valued at $800 a year for each of four years, are chosen by the Chicago Boys Clubs at 304 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Allstate also provides Human Care Services Awards at George Williams College, 555 31st Street, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

Teacher Exchange Program. Under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, the Government offers opportunities for qualified American educators to work in elementary and secondary schools abroad and in some instances, institutions of higher education. To be eligible, an applicant must be teaching currently as an elementary or secondary school teacher, college instructor, assistant, associate or full professor. Candidates must have at least a bachelor's degree, be a U.S. citizen at the time of application and have at least three years of successful full-time teaching experience. Two years are required for participation in summer seminars for teachers of Italian, the classics, German and World, Asian or Middle Eastern History and area studies; three years for a summer seminar for social studies supervisors, curriculum directors, teacher educators and school administrators responsible for curriculum development. Evidence of good health and emotional maturity and stability also is required. The Government provides round-trip transportation to some countries for those selected to participate but no transportation is provided for dependents or for teachers going to Canada, Great Britain or Switzerland. A maintenance allowance, paid in the currency of the host country is based upon that country's cost of living. For teachers going to Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, or Switzerland, the successful applicant's U.S. salary is continued by the participant's own school. Seminar grants usually include round-trip transportation, tuition costs but for some, the participants are responsible for their own maintenance expenses. Application forms can be obtained from and then submitted to the Teacher Exchange Section, Division of International Education, U.S. Department of Education, Room 3069 ROB-3, 7th and D Streets, S.W., Washington, DC 20202. Regional interviewing committees conduct preliminary screening of applicants. Annual recruitment dates are September 1–November 11.

NRA/NIFI Teacher Work-Study Grants is open to teachers and administrators of foodservice career programs. Thirty grants in the amounts of $1,500 each will be awarded to teachers and administrators on a competitive basis to enable them to obtain work experience in the foodservice industry which will enrich and update their knowledge of the industry and will increase capability to relate their knowledge to students. Application deadline: April 1. For application and further information, contact the National Institute for the Foodservice Industry, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2620, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

FOR GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES ONLY

The Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Program enacted by Public Law 93-642, is authorized to award scholarships, through nationwide competition, to persons who demonstrate outstanding potential for and who plan to pursue a career in public service. Scholarships awarded under this Act shall not exceed four academic years; neither shall they exceed the cost of tuition, fees, books, room and board, or $5,000 whichever is less for each year of study. Recipients must be college juniors in the initial year of the award. Each state shall be assured at least one recipient each year and the scholarship may apply to any institution of higher education offering courses of study or training to prepare persons for a career in public service. For further information, contact: Truman Scholarship Foundation, 712 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Federal Government Employment for Cooperative Education Students. Federal agencies provide opportunities for over 12,000 college students to alternate periods of paid work with periods of study. To be eligible, a student must be enrolled in a college that has a cooperative education program. He must also meet civil service requirements. These Government job assignments allow the student to relate studies to career interests and to test occupational choices before graduating. Information is available at U.S. Office of Personnel Management offices (formerly known as the U.S. Civil Service Commission), which may be located through checking the United States Government section in most metropolitan telephone directories.

The Veterans Administration, as an agency administers the "GI Bill" for education, training, and other benefits which are described elsewhere in NEED A LIFT? As an employer, it does not sponsor eeducational grants, scholarships or fellowships in the usual sense; however, it is indirectly involved in these programs with similar objectives:

(1) Student employment, in limited numbers, is available at many of its more than 220 field establishments—particularly at VA Medical Centers. Positions available range from the Federally sponsored programs at the high school level where financial need is a prerequisite to undergraduate and graduate students where priority is given to those whose curriculum leads to degrees in fields where the VA is a substantial employer. These include medicine, dietetics, nursing, pharmacy, psychology, social work, the therapies, and biological sciences. This category of employment is greatest during the summer months.

(2) VA Medical Centers are engaged in a variety of university-affiliated training programs—particularly in the health fields. In most cases, the individual or student involved is a part-time or temporary full-time paid employee of the VA; one who is normally enrolled on a concurrent or intermittent basis in a post graduate educational program.

Specific information may be obtained by contacting the Personnel Officer of the nearest VA Medical Center or Regional Office.

The National Board of Civil Air Patrol has authorized scholarships to be awarded to Civil Air Patrol members and cadets each year in the following categories: Undergraduate, Advanced Undergraduate, Graduate and Technical/Vocation Scholarships. Information and forms may be secured from: Civil Air Patrol unit commanders or from National Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol/TT, Maxwell AFB AL 36112. Deadline date is April 1.

The Rotary Foundation Scholarships are available to graduate or undergraduate students, journalists, or teachers of the handicapped. Vocational scholarships are also available for artisans, technicians and professions who have been employed in a technical or professional field for at least 2 years. Age limit requirements vary with each award. All awards are for one academic year in a country other than the recipient's own and they provide for all school fees, room and board, transportation and expenses for limited travel during the year. Contact your local Rotary Club for details. Applications are due March 1.

National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program is a competitive, support-for-service Fed. Grant Prog., from the Depart. of HEW,

for students of medicine, osteopathy or dentistry (M.D., D.O., D.D.S. or D.M.D.). Limited numbers of awards for students in other health-related disciplines may be included as needed each year. (For 1980–81, these other disciplines included, doctoral programs of podiatry, master's degree programs of nurse practitioner education, nurse-midwifery, community health nursing, public health nutrition and baccalaureate-level nursing programs.) Benefits include monthly stipend for living expenses of at least $485, an additional amount to cover all other reasonable educational expenses and payment of tuition and required fees. For each year of support, recipients are obligated to serve one year in full-time clinical practice of their profession employed by National Health Service Corps, a component of the U.S. Public Health Service. The minimum service obligation is 2 years. Assignments will be in eligible health manpower shortage areas in the United States serving populations which seriously lack access to quality health care. For the latest information, call toll-free (800)-638-0824 at any time. From Maryland, or outside the 48 states, call collect (301)-436-6453 or write, giving name, address and health discipline being studied. Calls received during office hours (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, Eastern Time) will reach a Scholarship Counselor who can offer further assistance. Address: NHSC Scholarship Program, Center Building, Room G-15, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

National Institute for the Foodservice Industry administers the following scholarship programs for students who are interested in a management career in the foodservice industry including hotel, restaurant and institutional management:

1. H. J. Heinz Company Scholarship Program

A. Junior/Community College Scholarship Award. For high school graduates enrolled or planning to enroll in a program leading to an associate degree in foodservice management at a junior/community college. Three scholarships at $1,900 each awarded annually. Basic amount of $950 per year is given for two years. Winners are expected to find summer employment related to foodservice management.

B. Senior College Scholarship Award. For students completing their second year in foodservice education in a four-year institution or those in a two-year program who wish to continue at a four-year institution. Seven scholarships at $2,600 each awarded annually. Basic amount of $1,300 is given for two years. Winners are expected to find summer employment related to foodservice management.

C. Graduate Degree Fellowship. One fellowship at $2,000, one fellowship at $1,200, and five fellowships at $1,000 each are awarded on a competitive basis to teachers and administrators enrolled in academic programs leading to a master's or doctorate degree to improve skills in teaching or administering foodservice career education.

2. Golden Plate Scholarship Program—Sponsored by International Foodservice Manufacturers Association—offers approximately 100 awards to students enrolled or planning to enroll in a foodservice program in a junior/community, senior college or graduate school. The amount of each scholarship is $800. Awards are for one academic year.

Deadline filing date is April 1. Further information and applications may be obtained from: National Institute for the Foodservice Industry, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2620, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

The Material Handling Education Foundation, Inc. Awards scholarships, varying in number and amounts, to students enrolled in an accredited program that includes an emphasis in material handling through direct and related courses and through independent study. Also, to be eligible, students must be beyond their second year of a Bachelor's program or beginning graduate study, U.S. citizens and maintaining at least a "B" average. Applications may be secured from the office of The Material Handling Education Foundation, Inc., 1326 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238. Application deadline date is February 1.

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Higher Education Assistance program, administers a higher education assistance program for students who are ¼ or more degree Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut of a tribal group being served by the Bureau and who are enrolled in accredited institutions of their choice in pursuit of a regular or graduate degree. Must have financial need established by institution they are attending or plan to attend. In addition to grants offered by the Bureau, students may also receive assistance from approximately 100 sources, listed in a booklet entitled "Career Development Opportunities for Native Americans," available free from any Bureau of Indian Affairs Field Office or through the Central Office at 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

The National Science Foundation (NSF), an independent agency of the Federal government, supports various programs to strengthen education in the sciences, engineering and mathematics. Of particular interest, are graduate fellowships for students seeking a master's or Ph.D. degrees, research participation for college undergraduates, and the summer programs for high school students. NSF does not have scholarship or loan programs. NSF awarded 360 graduate fellowships in March, 1980. Awards were made in all fields of science, including the social sciences, mathematics, engineering and interdisciplinary fields. During the summer, about 1,000 undergraduates participated in the Foundation's Undergraduate Research Participation Program. Programs for high ability high school students provided about 3,100 opportunities for scientific training during the summer of 1980. For further information, contact: Public Information Branch, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers does not have a scholarship and loan program at national level. A large number of state congresses have such programs, and others are encouraging scholarship grants at council and local levels. Awards are made possible by fees received for honorary state life memberships, memorial gifts, and/or voluntary contributions from PTA's. Most are for preteaching education, but some are for family life education, guidance and counseling instruction, librarianship, teachers of exceptional children, and in-service teachers' summer term work. Special fellowships offered. Inquires sent to National Office at 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 are forwarded to the state congress.

Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity annually offers scholarships to women students who are juniors or seniors in college or graduate students working towards a degree in the field of Rehabilitation. Applicants must have completed two years of study on a campus where there is a chapter or be a graduate student on a campus where there is a chapter. Scholarships for both members and non-members are granted to assist in preparation for work with the mentally retarded, physically handicapped, socially deprived, emotionally disturbed and the aged. All applicants must be citizens of the U.S. or Canada. Undergraduate awards are for $300–$500. Graduate awards are for $300–$1,000. Graduate fellowships are also offered for members and non-members with high academic standing in fields other than Rehabilitation. The same qualifications are required as with the Rehabilitation scholarships. Details and forms may be obtained from Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity Headquarters, P.O. Box 2079, Columbus, OH 43216. Deadline is February 15.

The American Institute of Architects. Application to AIA Student Scholarship Program places an individual in competition for an award from any one of the Foundation funds. Scholarships are available to the first professional degree candidate, to a graduate student in architecture, to enable them to pursue an original investigation into human needs and requirements in low-income housing. A fellowship is available for better communications, better research community and the practicing architect. Graduate scholarships available for one academic year to study health facility design. Finally, a scholarship program is available for students from the minority or disadvantaged backgrounds. Further information write Dir., Education Programs, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20006.

The Newspaper Fund, Inc. is an organization to encourage talented young people to enter the newspaper profession. The Journalism Career and Scholarship Guide, published by the Fund, provides information on what to study in college, where to study journalism and communications and where the jobs are and how to find them. It also lists more than $2.2 million in financial aid from universities and colleges, newspapers, professional societies and journalism-related organizations for students who want to study journalism or communications. Single copies of the Guide are available at no charge to interested individuals. The Fund operates two internship programs; the Editing Internship Program for college juniors, and the Minority Internship Program for college seniors planning to enter graduate school following the internship and graduate studies. The internships offer students the opportunity to earn scholarships after successfully completing a summer of employment on a daily newspaper. The Fund's Urban Journalism Workshops are designed for inner-city minority high school students and encourage journalistic participation on school newspapers and make students aware of journalism careers. Other programs sponsored by the Fund are fellowships for high school journalism teachers and publications advisers with little or no formal training in the journalism field, and a Special Awards Program for high school journalism teachers and publications advisers ending in the naming of the High School Journalism Teacher of the Year. An Editor-in-Residents Program is operated in cooperation with the Association Society of Newspaper Editors to send professional newspeople to college and university campuses. For information on these programs, as well as copies of journalism career information, write: The Newspaper Fund, P.O. Box 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Institute of Food Technologists administers fellowships and scholarships to students pursuing a program leading to a degree in the general field of Food Technology or Food Science. During the tenure of a scholarship, winners must be enrolled in an IFT approved U.S. or Canadian educational institution. Graduate fellowship winners may be enrolled in any U.S. or Canadian educational institution that is conducting fundamental research in food science or technology. Twenty-one freshman, sophomore; and 34 junior and senior scholarships of $500 to $1000. Nineteen graduate Fellowships up to $4000. Booklet, IFT Scholarship Fellowship Program and applications are available after September 15 from IFT Scholarship Department, 221 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, or, from Department Head of approved institution.

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of

Science and Art annually awards approximately 230 free tuition scholarships, each valued at $4,000 per year, to applicants who have successfully competed for admission to its School of Art, The School of Architecture or its School of Engineering. Any resident of the United States who has a superior high school record and obtains a sufficiently high score in the Scholastic Aptitude Test is eligible to apply to the Engineering School. Any student who is highly talented in art design is eligible to apply to the Art and Architecture Schools. Cut-off points in mathematical and verbal SAT scores vary according to the discipline applied for. Selection of students is based on additional competitive tests at The Cooper Union. The free tuition scholarships continue to graduation or as long as the student maintains required academic standards. Living costs are not included and The Cooper Union does not provide dormitory facilities. The School of Art and The School of Architecture offer four and five-year courses leading to the Bachelor of Fine Arts and Bachelor of Architecture degrees and four-year part-time courses leading to a certificate in fine and graphic arts. The School of Engineering offers four-year courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical or interdisciplinary). Also a 5-year program leading to the Master of Engineering degree is offered. Full information may be obtained by writing to Dean of Admissions, The Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York, N.Y. 10003.

The Society of Exploration Geophysicists Foundation offers numerous scholarship opportunities to students who intend to pursue a college course directed toward a career in Geophysics. Scholarships ranging from $750 to $1,000 annually are available to students wishing to enter college, already in college and at the graduate level. Applications and further information may be secured from the Society's Scholarship Committee, P.O. Box 3098, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101. Applications must be filed prior to March 1.

United Methodist Scholarships offers between five and six hundred awards to outstanding United Methodist students in more than one hundred accredited United Methodist institutions. Awards are granted for one year only; but reapplication for a second year is possible. Awarded in amounts up to $500 per year for payment of tuition and general academic fees only. Students may secure loans from the United Methodist Student Loan Fund up to $700–$800 per year. $1,000 may be obtained for Graduate level. The total amount that can be borrowed is $5,000. Qualified United Methodist students may borrow from this fund while attending any institution of higher education which is accredited by its regional accrediting association. For further information, write: United Methodist Church, Office of Loans and Scholarships, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee 37202.

The American Dental Hygienists' Association Foundation offers the following scholarships: Certificate Scholarship Program to students who are in a certificate/associate degree or bachelor's degree dental hygiene program, will be entering the final year of the curriculum in the fall and have a minimum grade point average of 2.50 (on a 4.00 scale). Post Certificate Dental Hygiene Scholarship Program to students who are enrolled in the final year of a certificate/associate degree dental hygiene program, or are a graduate of a certificate/associate degree dental hygiene program, have a minimum grade point average of 2.50 (on a 4.00 scale) and can provide evidence of acceptance as a full-time bachelor's degree candidate in an accredited four-year college or university. Post Certificate Dental Hygiene Fellowship Program-Masters Degree to students who can provide evidence of a full-time masters degree candidate in a university program, are a graduate of a certificate/associate dental hygiene program, baccalaureate program and are licensed Dental Hygienists or will receive a bachelor's degree at the end of the current academic year. While being enrolled in a dental hygiene curriculum, must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.50 (on a 4.00 scale). The scholarships may range from $300 to $1,500, depending on need. Deadline for applications is April 15. Information and application may be obtained by writing: American Dental Hygienists' Association, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3400, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

ASMT Education & Research Fund, Inc. Medical technology students enrolled in a medical technology baccalaureate degree college program and who have completed the first semester of their sophomore year, may apply for a $3,000 Fisher Scientific Company Undergraduate scholarship offered, to be paid in equal installments to one recipient for their junior and senior year. Payments will be made for each term of the junior and senior years. Graduate student scholarships are also offered by the Fund, for interested students continuing their education beyond the baccalaureate degree in certain specialty fields. Applications for the Fisher Scholarship and the graduate Specialty Scholarships available from the ASMT Education & Research Fund, 330 Meadow Fern Drive, Houston, Texas 77067. Deadline March 1 of year applying.

The Diuguid (pronounced "Do-Good") Fellowship Program. Administered by the Council of Southern Universities, this program makes funds available to "mature women" (although any woman over 21 may apply) for one year of formal study. Special consideration is given to women whose career and professional goals have been deferred because of marriage, children, etc. Applicants must live in the South and submit application by December 1. Grants range from $3,600 to $8,000. Contact: Executive Director, Council of Southern Universities, Inc., 795 Peachtree Street, N.E., Suite 484, Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

THE OLYMPIC COIN ACT OF 1981

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I welcome and intend to support the Olympic Coin Act of 1981 which will assist the U.S. Olympic Committee in raising funds for the 1984 Olympic games scheduled to be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

As the host country to the 1984 games, the United States has the great opportunity to bring together the finest amateur athletes in the world. The Olympic Coin Act of 1981 will greatly assist the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) in its effort to bring the games to fruition.

The LAOOC is a tax exempt, nonprofit organization that receives no Federal or State funds and does not accept private contributions that would put it in competition with charities or educational institutions. The income from the sale of these coins will be divided equally among the LAOOC and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

In addition, the revenues will provide a stable source of funding for the games without any expense to the taxpayer. In fact, the Federal Government will receive funds in excess of its direct cost for printing the coins.

The value of the Olympic games in establishing personal bonds among the nations of the world is well known. I urge our immediate review of this measure to insure the success of the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have three routine requests that I believe have been cleared on the other side and after we dispose of these matters I know of no further business that can be transacted by the Senate this afternoon and I will shortly ask consent to go over until tomorrow.

(Mr. BAKER's requests for authorization for certain committees to meet are printed under routine morning business.)

THE SENATE'S AGENDA

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I once again point out that the business I had thought we might be able to transact today is not available.

It is my expectation, however, that the remainder of the week will be a relatively busy week with matters such as possibly the consideration of the reauthorization of the Federal Election Commission, which is an expiring authorization. I hope we will be able to deal with a number of bills from the Commerce Committee. There are other bills from the Agriculture Committee and other matters which I hope will develop on the calendar of General Orders and on the Executive Calendar.

I expect that the Senate will have a busy time Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

I point out that the conference on the supplemental appropriations bill will begin at 10 a.m. in the morning. It is my hope that that conference will be concluded promptly and that the House of Representatives, which must act first, will do so promptly and permit us to act well in advance of the June 5 deadline. June 5 is on Friday and all Members should be on notice that there is a great likelihood that the Senate will be busily engaged in both legislative and executive business for the remainder of this week, including Friday of this week.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate finishes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order just granted, that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. on June 2.

The motion was agreed to; and at 2:12 p.m. the Senate recessed until Tuesday, June 2, 1981, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 22, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Eugene Victor Rostow, of Connecticut, to be Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice Ralph Earle II, resigned.

Department of Defense

Joel E. Bonner, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice Alan J. Gibbs.

William R. Gianelli, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice Michael Blumenfeld, resigned.

Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Warren Roger King, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of 15 years, vice Fred L. McIntyre, retired.

Richard Stephen Salzman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of 15 years, vice William S. Thompson.

Reggie Barnett Walton, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of 15 years, vice Leonard Braman.

Department of the Interior

Daniel N. Miller, Jr., of Wyoming, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Joan Mariarenee Davenport.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Judith L. Tardy, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice William Antonio Medina, resigned.

Federal Maritime Commission

Alan Green, Jr., of Oregon, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1986, vice Leslie Lazar Kanuk, term expiring.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

James Montgomery Beggs, of Missouri, to be Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, vice Robert Alan Frosch, resigned.

Council on Environmental Quality

A. Alan Hill, of California, to be a Member of the Council on Environmental Quality, vice James Gustave Speth, resigned.

In the Air Force

The following named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 8066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 8066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James E. Dalton [redacted] FR, United States Air Force.

In the Navy

Adm. Alfred J. Whittle, Jr., U.S. Navy (age 57), for appointment to the grade of admiral on the retired list, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 27, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

Organization of American States

J. William Middendorf II, of Virginia, to be the permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador.

United Nations

Jose S. Sorzano, of Virginia, to be the Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

Department of State

Ernest Henry Preeg, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Charles L. Dempsey, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development (reappointment).

Department of Education

Kent Lloyd, of California, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management, Department of Education, vice John B. Gabusi.

James Bert Thomas, Jr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education (reappointment).

International Communication Agency

James T. Hackett, of Virginia, to be an Associate Director of the International Communication Agency, vice James David Isbister, resigned.

In the Army

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Oren Edwin DeHaven, [redacted] U.S. Army.

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John Winn McEnery, [redacted] U.S. Army.

In the U.S. Navy

The following-named officer, having been designated for command and other duties of great importance and responsibility in the grade of vice admiral within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment while so serving as follows:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James A. Lyons, Jr., U.S. Navy.

In the Marine Corps

The following named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5202, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Paul X. Kelley [redacted], U.S. Marine Corps.

In the Army

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284, 3299, and 3305:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

Ballard, Lowell L., Jr. [redacted].
DeShields, Charles E. [redacted].
Howell, Leamon E., [redacted].
McGraw, John F. [redacted].

To be lieutenant colonel

Disney, Robert C. [redacted].
Guarino, Harold B. [redacted].
Littlewood, Arthur R., III [redacted].
McNee, William S., [redacted].
Moore, Charles L., [redacted].
Soper, Robert L., Jr. [redacted].
Tracy, Lawrence L. [redacted].
Williams, David K., [redacted].

To be first lieutenant

Lee, Stella W., [redacted].
Ortman, John L., [redacted].

CHAPLAINS CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Harano, Roger D. [redacted].

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be major

Stephens, Quewanncoii C. [redacted]

CHAPLAINS CORPS

To be major

Aplet, Robin L., [redacted].

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

Tripp, Glenn C. [redacted].

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be captain

Jakubowski, Jacob A. [redacted].

The following-named officers for promotion in the Army of the United States, under provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

Collins, Billy C., [redacted].
Densford, Charles F., Jr. [redacted].
Lehrfeld, William R. [redacted].
Marnon, Donald J. [redacted].
Moore, Charles L., [redacted].
Schultz, Edward E. [redacted].
Scott, William A. [redacted].

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

Cygan, Herbert E. [redacted].
Haswell, Edward A., [redacted].

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

Kalandros, Konstantine E. [redacted].

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

Bell, Richard A., II [redacted].
Drees, Donald B., [redacted].
Frank Robert T. [redacted].
Jandreau, James L. [redacted].
Letterie, Carl A., Jr. [redacted].
Longshaw, Clifton V., Jr. [redacted].
Shoemaker, Charles P. [redacted].
Thompson, Clark J. [redacted].

CHAPLAINS CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Johnson, James D., [redacted].
Park, Richard L. [redacted].
Pierce, Henry F., [redacted].

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Echeverria, Peter D. [redacted].
McDonald, John A. [redacted].

Reed, Larry D., [redacted].
VanNostrand, Douglas [redacted].

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Campbell, Donald J. [redacted].

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Keel, Hugh N., III, [redacted].
Mazur, John F. [redacted].
Rachfal, John R. [redacted].
Walsh, James A., [redacted].
Zalkalns, Gundars [redacted].

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Parr, Thomas E. [redacted].
Sherrod, Susie M., [redacted].

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 28, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Theodore E. Cummings, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Austria.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Clarence Thomas, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, vice Cynthia G. Brown, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

O. Evans Denny, of Delaware, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Delaware for the term of 4 years, vice Irvin B. Smith, Jr., resigning.

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 29, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Edward D. Rowny, of Virginia, to be Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations, and to have the rank of Ambassador while so serving, vice Ralph Earle II, resigned.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Richard D. Erb, of Virginia, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years, vice Sam Young Cross, Jr., resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Harry N. Walters, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice William Eldred Peacock, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Robert G. Dederick, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Robert Thallon Hall, resigned.

Bernard J. Wunder, Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, vice Henry Geller, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Joseph P. Welsch, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Transportation, vice Frank Saburo Sato.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Robert Melvin Worthington, of Utah, to be Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education, vice Daniel B. Taylor, resigned.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Dwight A. Ink, of Maryland, to be Director of the Community Services Administration, vice Richard John Rios.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Frank Saburo Sato, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Veterans' Administration, vice Allan L. Reynolds.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 1, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Charles W. Bray III, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Senegal.

Jane Abell Coon, of New Hampshire, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Robert Sherwood Dillon, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lebanon.

Charles H. Price II, of Missouri, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Belgium.

Maxwell M. Rabb, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Italy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Richard Mulberry, of Texas, to be Inspector General, Department of the Interior, vice June Gibbs Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sherman Maxwell Funk, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Department of Commerce, vice Mary P. Bass.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Thomas F. McBride, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor, vice Marjorie Fine Knowles, resigned.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Joseph A. Sickon, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, General Services Administration, vice Kurt W. Muellenberg.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be a lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Arthur James Gregg [redacted], (Age 53), Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066(a) in the grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Richard Horner Thompson, [redacted] U.S. Army.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named chief warrant officers, W-2 of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-3, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, sections 5787c and 5791, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Abshear, James D.
Adams, John N.
Adams, Richard L.
Aguinaldo, Jerry M.
Alexander, Carl T.
Allen, Clifford P.
Allen, Glenn H.
Allen, Robert E.
Allison, James C
Allred, John E.
Almaraz, Vito G.
Almond, Dannie K.
Andaya, Carlos D.
Anderson, Gerold B.
Andies, Robert B.
Andrzejewski, Rich J.
Arens, Dennis L.
Arezzini, John E.
Argilan, John D.
Armao, Thomas J., Jr.
Armbruster, Terrence D.
Armstrong, Kenny E.
Arnold, Harlon R.
Ashcraft, Harvey C.
Aucoin, Dennis G.
August, Charles G., Jr.
Austin, Harold T.
Aydelott, Charles R.
Ayre, Durward C.
Bachman, Lawrence J.
Badnek, Joseph S.
Bailey, Don F.
Baisey Kenneth R.
Baja, Benildo S.
Baker, Jess K.
Baker, Larry E.
Baker, Michael W.
Baker, William W.
Balderrama, Jose A
Baldwin, Patrick L.
Balinas, Jose C.
Ball, Gerald W.
Ball, Maurice E.
Balog, Waite W.
Banks, John M.
Barba, Thomas S.
Barber, Charles B.
Barbra, William R.
Barcus, William A., Jr.
Barker, Billy L.
Barnes, Stanley L.
Barnhart, John A.
Barr, Luther G.
Barreras, Charles
Bartlett, Francis I.
Bartlow, Jack D.
Bauman, William J.
Bautista, Rodolfo R.
Bayne, Paul H.
Becken, Bryan A.
Beesley, Dennis D.
Bell, James J.
Benfer, Robert J.
Benjamin, Michael A.
Bennett, Gregor F.
Bergeron, Frederic J.
Berkley, Erik E.
Berry, Thomas J., Jr.
Besser, Ronald N.
Bickel, James G.
Bildhauer Fred A.
Bird, Melvin C., Jr.
Bishop, Henry A.
Bishop, Raymond L.
Blake, Robert E.
Blount, Karl S.
Bojo, Rudy Q.
Boley, Gary G.
Boliek, Richard L.
Bondzio, Donald J.
Book, Lawrence J.
Botts, Roy L.
Boudreau, Denis R.
Bowman, Richard L.
Boyd, Frank J.
Braccio, James R.
Brack, Edwin D.
Bradley, Donald F.
Brandon, Johnny L.
Brantley, Hugh
Braxton, William W.
Bredemeyer, Albert M.
Breslin, Charle J., Jr.
Briggs, James A.
Bright, Michael D.
Briglin, Joseph R.
Brinkley, Roy E.
Bristol, Robert G.
Britt, Dale R.
Brooks, James R.
Broussard, Wilfred
Brown, Ernest W.
Brown, Horace J.
Brown, Mark N.
Bruce, Wardee R., Jr.
Brustol, John L.
Bryan, Thomas J.
Buck, Kenneth C.
Buckman, John A.
Burkhart, Roger A.
Burton, Wilfred R.
Bush, James P.
Bush, Ronald G.
Butler, Michael E.
Buttrum, Ronald L.
Buzzard, Robert J.
Byers, Harold D.
Byrd, Ralph, Jr.
Cadorette, Edward M., Jr.
Cain, Robert, Jr.
Callahan, Edward T. J.
Callahan, Frederick N.
Camacho, Donald L.
Canino, Lind A.
Cannon, Richard D.
Cantu, Sandra
Carlson, Lawrence R.
Carrington, Matthew
Carson, Jeffrey A.
Carsten Thomas E.
Carter, Joseph M.
Carter, Nelson R.
Carter, William M.
Case, George S.
Casey, George J.
Castle, Edwin H., Jr.
Casucci, Michael J.
Celi, Andres P.
Chambers, James T.
Chapman, Walter W.
Cheesebrew, Tony M.
Chesnut, Harry W.
Childers, David P.
Chinery, Percy H., III
Chiong, Mel D.
Chmelarsky, Joseph E.
Chrisohon, Christopher M.
Church, James E.
Ciborowski, Virgin B.
Ciron, Mariano F., Jr.
Cirucci, Edward J.
Clark, Jimmy C.
Clark, Joseph B.
Clark, Robert B.
Clayton, Thomas S.
Clemente, Philip L.
Clifton, Harry V.
Clifton, James R.
Cloninger, Lee A.
Clouser, Clifford
Cochran, Jimmy R.
Cochran, Raymond A.
Coers, John H.
Coffield, David R., Jr.
Coffin, Robert J.
Cole, Danny D.
Collier, Reuben W., Jr.
Collins, Daniel J.
Commons, Charles A.
Conder, Howard E.
Condon, Gerald E.
Conlon, James A.
Cook, Clifford T.
Cooks, Chandler, Jr.
Cooper Henry D.
Cooper, Robert E.
Cooper, Roger J.
Copeland, Melvin E.
Copes, George T.
Corder, Fred, Jr. II
Corliss, Albert L., Jr.
Cortese, Charles A.
Cote, Robert C.
Craig, Byron F.
Craig, Earl W., Jr.
Crawford, Richard J.
Creed, David L.
Cross, Roger W.
Crownover, Jerry
Crowson, John M.
Cunningham, James L.
Curran, Richard C.
Curry, Sheldon G.
Curtis, Harry A., Jr.
Darrigo, Thomas F.
Daugherty, Larry R.
Davis, James E.
Davis, James R.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Mars F.
Davis, Orville C.
Day, Dickie J.
Day, James L.
Deas, James D.
Debona, Robert B.
Deck, Larry E.
Decker, Raymond E.
Defrees, James R.
Derricote, Dale A.
Desmond, David W.
Diaz, Robert J.

Dicanio, James V., Jr.
Dickenson, John W.
Dickson, Mack, Jr.
Dickson, William G.
Dill, Ronald P.
Dixon, Frederick R.
Dobbins, John W.
Dobson, Jimmie L.
Doemel, Douglas A.
Domondon, Benjamin A.
Donnelly, Douglas W.
Douglas, Robert M.
Dove, Ronald M.
Downs, James F.
Drahos, Daniel D.
Drewry, Douglas L.
Dulin, Robert H.
Dunbar, Frederick C.
Dunlap, Samuel N.
Dunn, Thomas R., Jr.
Dupalo, Robert J.
Durham, Randall E.
Dye, James E., Jr.
Earl, Billy B.
Eck, Thomas P., Jr.
Edgar, Leonard J.
Edwards, Ralph D.
Edwards, William N.
Eget, John F., Jr.
Eggleton, William W.
Eichelberger, Cheyenne
Eichlepp, Beaudwyn P.
Ellis, Elton E.
Ellis, Roger A.
Epperson, Donald M.
Erker, John W.
Estes, George W.
Estrada, Ronald M.
Evans, Gary L.
Everly, James R.
Ewashko, William S.
Falco, Harry W.
Fales, Harold L.
Faloon, Robert D.
Fegarido, Virgil C.
Fenwick, James J., Jr.
Fernandez, Leonardo G.
Fertig, Norman R.
Finch, Gaylord R.
Finch, William F.
Finley, Terry R.
Finn, Michael R.
Fisher, William L.
Fitch, John A.
Fleischer, Douglas W.
Fletcher, James M.
Flood, William E.
Flynn, Gary E.
Ford, Joseph C.
Ford, Ralph E.
Forrey, Roderick A.
Forthun, David C.
Fortner, Elton C.
Fountain, Gerald T.
Fowler, Ronald L.
Fraher, Dennis E.
Francis, James E.
Franklin, Claude I.
Fraser, Lloyd C.
Frisko, John R.
Fritz, James H.
Frye, Dock H., Jr.
Fugich, Jerry M.
Funk, Jeffrey L.
Fyfe, Douglas J.
Gabaldon, George E.
Gac, Jesse J.
Galanides, Antonio M.
Galer, Dennis C.
Garcia, Patrick, Jr.
Gardenhire, Wil J., Jr.
Garland, Fernald T.
Garrett, Talmadge C.
Gates, John E.
Gavin, Daniel J.
Gee, Grant W.
Geihl, Robert F.
George, Charles R.
Geres, Hans F.
Getty, David R.
Gibson, Richard
Gibson, Wesley A.
Giddings, Joseph E., III
Gilchrist, William R.
Giffin, Robert T.
Gilbert, Phillip G.
Gilchrist, William R.
Giles, Henry E.
Gilles, Leonard F.
Gilliland, Freddie H.
Gillip, Raymond R.
Ginn, Aaron C.
Girouard, Francis H., Jr.
Giroux, David L.
Glascock, Dwain E.
Glenn, Bedford D.
Gloria, Rodolfo V.
Glover, Clarence B.
Gomez, Jose G.
Gonzales, Gilbert M.
Gork, William J.
Gottschalk, William
Grady, Charles D.
Grant, John I., Jr.
Green, Donn E.
Greene, Theodore F.
Greenwood, Ernest L.
Gregory, Robert L.
Greiner, Michael L.
Grey, Robert P.
Grider, James L., Jr.
Griffin, Clyde C.
Gripon, Ronald G.
Grizzard, William A.
Groff, Francis M., Jr.
Grogg, Farrell J.
Grout, Donald E.
Guffey, Lloyd L.
Gullett, John N., Jr.
Gumbayan, Gregorioe
Gurney, Dale J.
Gustafson, Dennis M.
Haberman, Leonard R.
Hacker, Paul D.
Hahn, Robert A.
Haldeman, John D.
Hall, Douglas J.
Hallmark, William D.
Hamel, John P.
Hammer, Charles F.
Haney, Edward P.
Hankins, Michael H.
Hanna, Rudolph M.
Hannah, James M.
Hanson, George A.
Hard, Robert F., Jr.
Harden, Lawrence E.
Harm, John W., III
Harman, James A., Jr.
Harmon, Joseph P.
Harper, Franklyn K.
Harper, Randolph A.
Harrell, Hubert F.
Harris, James L.
Hart, Joseph M.
Hart, Vernon L.
Hastings, Robert O.
Hatfield, Gary L.
Hayden, Robert M.
Hayes, Robert P.
Heath, Robert M.
Heiney, Charles E.
Helm, Jack L., Sr.
Helms, Frank E.
Helwick, David L.
Henderson, Thomas R.
Hennessy, Peter F.
Henson, Roy D.
Heriford, David S.
Herman, Charles N.
Herrick, Richard G.
Herzog, James E.
Hestand, Edgar B.
Hickey, Jimmy R.
Higley, George F., Jr.
Hill, George C.
Hill, Jeffery D.
Hill, Richard A.
Hinds, William J.
Hinton, Edward L.
Hipskind, Larry G.
Hoder, Sidney W.
Hoffman, John J.
Hogg, Edward E.
Holder, Philip.
Holland, Michael E.
Hooker, Manning A.
Houlette, James F.
Houston, Robert E.
Howes, Robert C., Jr.
Hubner, Jon R.
Huffman, Albert J.
Huggins, Gary W.
Hughes, Kenneth L.
Hundley, John D.
Hunley, Billie S.
Hunter, Tommy G.
Hurley, Charles M.
Hyman, Bobby E.
Inglis, Merrill W.
Ingram, James R.
Ingram, Michael R.
Iovanna William R.
Isola, Andrew J.
Jackson, Auston M.
Jackson, Ronald C.
Jacobs, Michael L.
James, Robert C.
Jaquith, Philip A.
Jellison, James A.
Jenkins, Danny T.
Jennings, Gaile B.
Jennings, John S.
Jiles, Elvin, Jr.
Johnson, Herbert A.
Johnson, Larry D.
Johnson, Clarence O.
Johnson, Lawrence J.
Johnson, William M.
Jondahl, Del G.
Jones, Bobby L.
Jones, Gerald E.
Jones, Gilbert H., Jr.
Jones, Johnny L.
Jones, Johnny R.
Jones, Ronny G.
Jordan, James J., Jr.
Jung, Dale C.
Kehr, Bruce D.
Keiser, James H.
Keller, Clyde W., Jr.
Keller, Francis G.
Kelley, John S.
Kelly, Sean T.
Kemp, Thermon R., Jr.
Kennedy, Barry.
Kermon, Robert H., Jr.
Keys, Royd
Killingbeck, David A.
Kimball, Raymond J.
King, John P., Jr.
King, Thomas M., Jr.
Kinshofer, George H.
Kirk, Kilfton K.
Kite, John B.
Klein, William R., Jr.
Kline, David L.
Koester, William E.
Kohlbeck, James L.
Kohler, William G.
Kolenda, John H.
Kopp, Philip A.
Kornegay, Thomas S.
Korntop, Paul H.
Kretzschmar, Arno A.
Krohn, Thomas H.
Kurz, Dennis L.
Lacko, John D.
Lacoe, Paul D.
Ladow, Louis P.
Laduke, Robert C.
Lake, Kenneth D.
Lane, Donald W.
Lanear, Edward A., Jr.
Lang, Gary L.
Laplante, Kevin J.
Lardner, John M.
Larson, Raymond D.
Lasater, Eugene R.
Lascelle, William A.
Laue, George M.
Lawrence, Carol L.
Lawson, Charles E.
Lawson, James C., Jr.
Lawson, Shirley W.
Leatherwood, Don A. L.
Ledford, Robert H.
Lee, Richard D.
Leindecker, John E.
Lenartz, John E.
Leong, Francis A.
Lestage, Clement J.
Lewin, Antonie R.
Lewis, James M.
Ley, John L., III
Lins, Donald E.
Little, James S.
Lloyd, James J., Jr.
Lloyd, John T.
Locklair, John L.
Loe, Michael M.
Lomenick, John A.
Long, Cecil J.
Long, James J.
Long, Lawrence H. E.
Long, Thomas J.
Longmire, Gary G.
Ludrick, Jess E., Jr.
Lundy, Charles P., Jr.
Lunsford, Jay W.
Lusk, Sherman H.
Lussier, William A.
Lutz, Garry D.
Lutz, Robert E.
Lynch, James J.
Lynch, Raymond R.
Lyon, Paul D.
Lytle, John D.
Lytle, Preston O.
Maley, John T.
Mangel, Edward L.
Marple, Robert A.
Marquette, Jerry L.
Marshall, Dewey D.
Martin, David P.
Martin, John L.
Martin, Lawrence E.
Martin, Michael P.
Marx, Raymond J.
Massey, Anthony H., Jr.
Mathisen, Tim I.
Mattson, Kenneth L.
Maultsby, Rustic A., Jr.
Maxaner, Bruce
Maxey, Jack E.
Mayberry, Donald R.
McBee, Ronald E.
McCallum, David L.
McCarthy, John P., Jr.
McCowan, Charles F.
McCurdy, Harold D.
McDonald, Bruce
McGhee, O. D.
McGlynn, Michael J.
McGrew, Ralph R.
McGurr, Albert F.
McKee, Karen M.
McKee, Larry J.
McMahon, Larry S.
McNealy, John M., Jr.
McNulty, Larry A.
McQuade, George J.
McWane, Gilbert J.
Medina, Genelito V.
Medved, Nicholas S.
Micklich, Richard L.
Mihok, Richard J.
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Charles K.
Miller, Glenn E.
Miller, Hershel M.
Miller, Merle J.
Miller, Ralph F.
Miller, Randy S.
Miller, Robert B., Jr.
Miller, Samuel T.
Miller, Victor E.
Miller, William L.
Mobley, Ronald
Moffett, Martin C.
Mohan, George V.
Montgomery, James J., Jr.
Moody, Robert E.
Moore, Joseph M.
More, Paul A.
Moore, Robert W.
Moore, Ronald J.
Mora, Stephen M.
Moran, Daniel, III
Morgan, Suzanne
Morris, Daniel G.
Morris, James L.
Morris, Terry L.
Moser, Leroy R.
Mularchuk, Peter
Mulder, George K.
Mullins, Noah T.
Murphy, Larry R.
Murphy, Michael E.
Murray, Max E.
Muth, Lee R.
Narlock, Charles R.
Nauta, Raleigh J.
Nelson, Donald F.
Ness, John L.
Newbold, Philip G.
Nichols, Leo G.
Nicholson, James A.
Niebler, George H., Jr.
Niemann, Gerald W.
Nishnick, Peter A.
Nocella, Francis P.
Ocker, Kenneth R.
Ogletree, James D.
Ohalloran, Francis E.
Olcott, John H.
Olsen, Glen S.
Oltman, Carl E.
Ord, John M.
Osterfeld, Leroy A.
Otto, Mark H.
Owens, Raymond W.
Pace, William S.
Pacetti, Frank O.
Padula, Gerald J.
Pagano, Robert M.
Palmer, Bruce E.
Palmer, Robert D.
Pankiewicz, John, Jr.
Paoletti, Michael J.
Pash, Marvin F.
Pate, James E.
Patterson, Dale J.
Paul, George D.
Payne, Francis, H., Jr.
Pearsall, James E., Jr.
Pearson, Sherman J.
Pechon, Louis F., Jr.
Pelis, Thomas F.
Pemberton, Lawrence A.
Penner, John E.
Peplinski, Dieter
Perlas, Nazario D., Jr.
Peterson, Philip T.
Pfau, Edward A. R.
Phillips, Blaine H.
Phillips, Lee B.
Pincek, William R.
Piper, Harold L.
Pittman, Robert L.
Pohly, B. Jeffrey
Pokrant, Frederic P.
Ponder, William F.
Popovich, Michael L.
Porter Lawrence K.
Posey, Donald R.
Potter, Charles E.
Potter, Robert E.
Powell, Jeffrey L.
Pratt, Elwood S.
Prendergast, Michael P.
Provost, Robert G. A.
Pryor, Glenn K.
Pryor, Wade T.
Purden, Harry B. III
Pursley, Donald H.
Putman, Donald W.
Putz, Hans L.
Quaschnick, David L.
Raby, Gary W.
Rambo, Charles W.
Randle, George P. E.
Raney, David E.
Rapalee, Raymond N.
Ray, Billy M.
Raybourn, Stephen A.
Rayburn, Harold L.
Reece, Donald L.
Reigottie, Ronald L., Jr.
Reiterman, Philip E.
Repak, George E.
Retterer, William A.
Reyes, Medardo P.
Reyes, Ponciano L.
Reyes, Raphael O.
Rhodes, Roy M.
Rial, John S.
Rice, Jerry L.
Rice, Robert E.
Richardson, Don D. II
Richardson, Gary L.
Riddle, Jerry A.
Ridley, John D.
Rinacke, James C.
Ringressy, Dean P.
Ritter, Kenneth J.
Robinson, Tommy L.
Roe, Ronald R.
Romig, James F.
Rominger, Gerald R.
Ronquillo, Marcelino
Rougeau, Anice J.
Rowe, Bernard C.
Ruiz, Augusto D.
Russman, Mark E., Jr.
Russow, Claud F.
Saguinsin, Timoteo M.
Saine, Paul M.
Salisbury, Thomas B.
Salonga, Cipriano C.
Salvato, Giacomo W.
Sanders, James C.
Sanders, John W.
Saunders, Maryu O., Jr.
Savino, Oronzo J.
Sawicki, Gerald S.
Schaeffer, John P., III
Schaeffer, Lester M.
Schell, Edward G.
Schmidt, Keith L.
Schmitt, Gerard J.
Schneider, Franz C.
Schooler, Donald R.
Schuck, Jerry L.
Schultz, Ray
Schwab, Frederick A.
Scott, Edward C.
Scott, John L.
Scott, Richard B.
Sedlevicius, John J., Jr.
Seitz, Michael W.
Selover, Earl H., Jr.
Shafer, Gerald T.
Shaffer, Ivan L.
Shanklin, Terry W.
Sharp, Floyd G.
Sharp, Larry W.
Shaw, George L.
Shaw, Harvey J.
Shawn, Rodney A.
Shell, Gerald B.
Shemanski, Ronald J.
Shephard, Robert D.
Shepherd, Danny K.
Sherman, Cornelius A., II
Shields, Joseph N., II
Shinkle, Leroy K.
Shope, Merrill E., Jr.
Shotts, Gerald D., Jr.
Shoultz, Larry D.
Shumaker, Leo O.
Siems, Roger W.
Sieruta, David W.
Silvers, Samuel L.
Simmons, Donald B., Jr.
Simpson, Frank L.
Simpson, Leonard W.

Sipes, Jerry K.
Sitte, Francis C.
Sizemore, Austin L.
Skinder, John S.
Sloan, David
Slupski, Edward L.
Smith, James L.
Smith, Richard E.
Smith, Sidney E.
Snodgrass, Samuel B., Jr.
Soldo, Terrence L.
Sommer, Robert J., Jr.
Sopha, Robert E.
Soto, Paulino, Jr.
Spellman, Frank R., Jr.
Spencer, Ronald C.
Spurlock, Jimmy R.
Stalnaker, Charles G.
Standridge, Roy L.
Stanfield, Clyde R.
StClair, Dennis B.
Stephens, Richard J
Stephens, Wesley C.
Stevens, Richard A.
Stokely, John W.
Stoops, Lewis E.
Story, Robert S.
Strange, Jack D.
Straw, James R.
Stribling, James M.
Strickland, McCoy O.
Stringer, Charles L., Jr.
Strong, Richard L.
Sturgis, Russell
Sully, Jerry R.
Swift, Arthur H.
Skyes, Joe T.
Taglioli, George E.
Taijito, Juan M.
Tankersley, Billy A.
Tayag, Aureo S.
Tato, Maligi F.
Taylor, Cecil C.
Taylor, Glenn E.
Taylorbrown, Marvin D.
Teegarden, Dennis D.
Tennis, Walter F.
Terry, Wayne G.
Tesnow, Ronald L.
Thatcher, Carl G.
Thayer, Michael W.
Theberge, Marcel C.
Theriault, Stephen E.
Thomas, David R.
Thomas, Juan A.
Thompson, Harold J.
Thompson, Thomas, Jr.
Thompson, Tommy
Thorn, Raymond E.
Thorp, Donald M.
Tigert, John A.
Tilton, William E.
Tines, John H.
Tingle, Charles W.
Tognazzini, James T
Tolentino, Ruben G.
Tom, Daniel, Jr.
Towery, Travis W.
Trapp, James E.
Treloar, Alan F.
Treme, James W.
Tremont, Francis, Jr.
Trent, Richard H.
Truett, Clyde D.
Tucker, Daniel W.
Turner, Ashley E.
Ulp, Richard B.
Untied, Richard A.
Vanausdal, William R.
Vance, Jerry W.
Vanderbrink, Charl G.
Vannostran, Clifford
Vargas, Kenneth L.
Veliz, Jose
Vigil, John G., Jr.
Vinke, Gerald L.
Vogan, Francis J., Jr.
Waddell, Kenneth R.
Wagner, Thomas G.
Waite, Robert A.
Walden, James E.
Walker, Charles
Walker, Charles A.
Wallen, Ramon G.
Wallis, Joseph D.
Walls, Rex E.
Wandel, Lawrence P.
Ward, Francis P., Jr.
Ward, James W.
Ward, Joseph E.
Wariner, Arnold R.
Wasson, Gary W.
Wells, Bert H.
Wentela, Lyle E.
Wentworth, Ralph H.
Werre, Vernon S.
Westermeyer, Edward J.
Whitaker, Larry H.
White, Allan F.
Whitney, William C.
Whittingham, James D.
Williams, Billy J.
Williams, James C.
Williams, James H.
Williams, Luther O.
Williams, Richard A.
Wilson, Edward L., Jr.
Wilson, Ted L.
Wilson, Wayne A.
Winslow, Buddy V.
Wise, Orville G., Jr
Wood, Leonard E.
Wood, Ronald L.
Woodruff, Ronald R.
Worthen, Thomas L.
Ybanez, Jesse A.
Yeager, Harvey L.
Yeager, William P.
Yoder, Cecil L.
Young, Allan G.
Young, Dennis C., Jr.
Young, Douglas Q.
Zablocki, Richard M.
Ziegenbein, Alva V.
Ziegler, Marion D., III
Zupinski, Edwin F.

The following-named chief warrant officer, W-3 of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-4, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 5787c and 5791, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Albury, Merrill C.
Aldaz, Edmundo
Addison, Leroy E., II
Adkins, James M., Jr.
Alexander, Jose A.
Allen, Merrile J., Jr.
Anderson, Kenneth S.
Anderson, Milburn M.
Arsenault, Raymond T.
Arthur, Joseph H.
Baldwin, William J.
Ballew, Neil G.
Bampfield, James R.
Barrow, Maxie R.
Bartleman, James P.
Beach, Frank A.
Beatty, Jonathan T.
Beavers, Elton R.
Beavers, Harvie D., Jr.
Beavers, James E.
Bennett, Donald S.
Bennett, Rex G.
Beyer, Donald J., Jr.
Birr, Donald K.
Black, Gerald R.
Blausey, Arthur E.
Bocchino, Alfred J.
Bodkin, David M.
Boley, James M.
Bonilla, Samuel R.
Bonnett, William R.
Bonette, John E.
Boothe, John P.
Borszich, Everett P.
Bowen, James C., III
Boyce, Richard A.
Bregg, Gerald B. W.
Breland, Don
Breunig, John V.
Brinley, Laird E.
Browning, Harold D.
Bryce, Francis P.
Buckley, Thomas F.
Budway, Edward J.
Bullock, Lawrence G.
Burdette, William M., Jr.
Burke, Virgil G., Jr.
Butler, Dorniece
Butler, Louis E.
Cagle, Donald J.
Cain, James M.
Caley, James D. C.
Campbell, David B.
Candanoza, Jose R.
Caponis, John A.
Carpenter, William A.
Carson, Bill
Carter, Lorenza
Casteen, John D., Jr.
Chambers, James D.
Chilton, Harry R.
Christman, Peter T., Jr.
Clapham, Charles W.
Clark, James W.
Clark, Richard O.
Clark, Robert L.
Cleghorn, John T.
Clements, Jerry E.
Coarsey, John R., Jr.
Colon, Pedro A.
Contreras, Gregorio A.
Cornwell, William J.
Costa, Joseph E.
Coward, Noel T.
Craig, Lewis J.
Crawford, Frank L., Jr.
Crist, Howard R.
Crossland, Joseph L., Jr.
Crossman, David C.
Crouch, Thomas H.
Crowhorn, James R.
Cruz, Adelbert, Jr.
Cullison, Richard C.
Cutter, Arthur E., Jr.
Daharsh, Robert E.
Dalrymple, John E.
Darling, Peter L.
Datson, Dick
Davis, Clayton R.
Dean, Theodore P.
Delorme, John M.
Demers, Robert P.
Deutsch, John T.
Devine, Arthur W.
Doolittle, Richard F.
Doss, Larry W.
Doyle, William T.
Drewes, Kenneth N.
Dungca, Patricio P.
Dunlap, Robert B.
Dzergoski, Leonard T.
Eastman, Guy W.
Elliott, Boyce W.
Elliott, James A.
Ellsworth, Richard H.
Elrod, Albert W., Jr.
Ephraim, Richard
Fahrenkrug, Thomas P.
Fiery, John M., Jr.
Fisher, Michael J.
Fleming, Kenneth R.
Flint, Robert C.
Foley, Lee M.
Folkenroth, Jan P.
Foreman, Hennin D.
Foster, John W.
Fowler, William B.
Fowler, William S.
Francis, Clayton A.
Francis, Sidney K.
Franzen, Gerald J.
Gaiennie, Louis R.
Gardner, Timothy L.
Gatewood, Larry E.
Gearo, Benjamin A.
Geary, John R.
Glencoe, Thomas M.
Goldin, Milton, Jr.
Gore, William L.
Gosselin, Charles L., Jr.
Grant, Joseph
Graves, Robert L.
Greer, Bernard
Griffin, James K.
Grosz, Gary D.
Gunn, Kent H.
Hadel, Paul J., Jr.
Hamilton, Edward P., Jr.
Handy, Christopher C.
Hansen, Gary M.
Hardy, Michael C.
Harritt, John D.
Hartman, Thomas T.
Hatcher, Billy G.
Hawkins, Billy R.
Hernandez, Steve J.
Hewitt, Jack L.
Hickson, Dewey W.
Hildreth, Billy J.
Hill, Lamar K.
Holkum, John V.
Hollaway, Billy D.
Houston, Grady
Howard, Stanley E.
Howard, William J.
Hudgen, Earther L.
Hulsing, Russell D.
Hummel, Robert W., Jr.
Hunt, John H., Jr.
Iliff, John C.
Ivie, Perry G.
Jemison, Walter L.
Jobb, Francis E., Jr.
Johnson, Lynn N.
Johnson, Sidney E.
Johnson, Warren P.
Johnson, William I.
Jolly, Edward G.
Jones, Ronald D.
Jordan, Austin T.
Kanning, Diederick E.
Kantirakis, Johnnie N.
Kelley, Steven J.
Kelly, James R.
Kelsey, Diane M.
Kennedy, James V.
Kennedy, Robert L.
Kenney, William P.
Kessens, Gerard R.
Knutson, Thomas E.
Komzelman, Edward E.
Kreis, Jack A.
Krieg, Donald W.
Krell, Robert J.
Krumreich, Uwe H. K.
Kulhanek, Darrell L.
Kunkle, Gailard L.
Lane, Benjamin C.
Law, Roger D.
Lawrence, Paul L.
Lecompte, Timothy E.
Leroy, John W.
Lichty, Gary L.
Lightfoot, Bernard, Sr.
Lindquist, Jack D.
Lively, Ronnie W.
Locke, Dudley B., Jr.
Loomis, Larry L.
Loveless, Paul F., Jr.
Ludwig, James W. S.
Mackie, James P.
Malcne, Henry B.
Mammen, Lesley F.
Maples, Gene D.
Mara, George
Mariani, Stephen R.
Martin, Arthur J.
Martin, Brain J.
Martin, John K.
Matzke, William A., Jr.
Mayfield, James
Maynard, Paul
McAvoy, Arthur R.
McGrath, Michael S.
McGuire, Eldon K.
McKillips, Lester T.
McKinney, Frank A., III
McKnight, Rhodus
McLamb, Thomas E.
McLauchlan, George C.
McMillan, Charles L.
Metheny, Marvin D., II
Mikesell, Richard N.
Milan, Frederick T.
Miller, Charles R.
Milne, George G., III
Modrell, Michael J.
Monroe, Gregory E.
Moon, Edward M., Jr.
Moore, Robert C.
Morgan, Franklin H.
Morris, Charles J.
Morse, Richard B.
Moulis, Charles L.
Moultrie, Freddie, Jr.
Mueller, John H.
Murdoff, Gerald D.
Nashif, Ronald A.
Newton, Howard W.
Noell, Harold L.
Norton, James L.
Nuss, Jimmie L.
Odonski, Ronald V.
Ogden, Charles T.
O'Hara, Vincent B.
O'Leary, John T.
Oliver, Ronald C.
Orrick, Clarence W.
Pauls, Thomas E.
Pehl, Thomas L., Jr.
Perry, Harry M.
Philbrook, Keith A.
Pitcher, Gary L.
Poppe, Gilbert C.
Poutree, Douglas R.
Pulley, Alvin B.
Queck, Ernest E., II
Raley, James R.
Rathbun, Dewitt
Rector, Dolphus C.
Reeves, Richard D.
Reiter, Muchael L.
Risk, Jerry D.
Ritchie, Donald D.
Robbins, Johnny G.
Robinson, Gerald L.
Roby, David A.
Rodriguez, Jose P.
Rogers, William E.
Rohlf, Dale M., Jr.
Roles, James R.
Root, James G.
Rosenboom, Roger D.
Rossi, Michael A.
Rundall, Stanley R.
Rushing, Harry F.
Sanders, Stanley G.
Scarbrough, Travis E.
Schlatter, Ronald K.
Schmidt, Stanley L.
Schneider, Norma N. J
Scott, Daniel D.
Scott, Phillip C.
Shutters, William D., II
Singer, Larry
Sisemore, Marion R.
Skiba, Edward J.
Skinner, Tommie W.
Skrapits, Anthony A.
Slade, George W.
Smiley, Dalbert F.
Smith, Carl H.
Smith, George W.
Smith, James H.
Smith, Malcolm E.
Snock, Maxmillion R.
Sorensen, Robert E.
Spangler, Ercell D.
Spillers, Jerry W.
Spoor, Allan K.
Sprys, James M.
Squier, David W.
Steely, Herbert E.
Steffens, Bobby D.
Steiner, Michael B.
Stephens, Arnold D.
Stiles, Kenneth R.
Swecker, Joseph B., Jr
Syrovatka, Vladimir
Taylor, Walter T.
Temer, Paul L.
Thomas, Stephen G.
Timmons, Ronald.
Tinney, Thomas G.
Tissot, John E.
Topping, Robert M.
Turner, Raymond T., Jr.
Underwood, Foy C.
Vanhook, Keith C.
Verhage, Lloyd K.
Vick, Roger L.
Wall, Floyd A.
Walsh, Jon A.
Waters, Allan R.
Webb, Alvin C.
Weber, John W., III
White, William R.
Whiting, Daniel E.
Wild, Lawrence A.
Wildey, Gary R.
Williams, Samuel S.
Winter, Daniel R.
Witkowski, John A.
Woodward, Curtis B.
Worman, Richard T.
Worrell, Darrell A.
Wright, David J.
Yatsko, George P.
Young, David E.
Young, John W.
Young, William R.
Youngblood, Adrian C.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 1, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Pamela Needham Bailey, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, vice Billy M. Wise, resigned.

OFFICE OF THE U.S: TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

David R. MacDonald, of Illinois, to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Robert D. Hormats.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Richard P. Kusserow, of Illinois, to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, vice Thomas D. Morris, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, June 1, 1981*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
June 1, 1981.

I hereby designate the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, June 1, 1981.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose creation is without limit and whose boundless love is from generation to generation, bless the people of our Nation and their representatives in this assembly. May Your grace be sufficient for the needs of each day and may Your vision of a society of justice and compassion inspire us to use our talents and abilities to promote good will and peace in the lives of those near us and throughout the world. Leave us not comfortless, O God, but may Your spirit give us strength and courage until our final day. This we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

BENBROOK LAKE, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 779) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to contract with the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 and the city of Weatherford, Tex, for the use of water supply storage in Benbrook Lake, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 779

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas" approved July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632) (as amended by section 6 of Public Law 91-282 (84 Stat. 312) and section 9 of Public Law 92-222 (85 Stat. 799)), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting "and with the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1, and with the city of Weatherford," after "Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority,";

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting "or the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1 or the city of Weatherford" after "Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary of the Army is authorized to contract with the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1 to provide for the use by such district of terminal storage in the Benbrook Reservoir for water of such district delivered into the Benbrook Reservoir from other sources.".

With the following committee amendment:

Committee amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas" approved July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632) (as amended by section 6 of Public Law 91-282 (84 Stat. 312) and section 9 of Public Law 92-222 (85 Stat. 799)), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting "and with the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1, the city of Granbury, and with the city of Weatherford," after "Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority,";

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting "or the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1, the city of Granbury, or the city of Weatherford" after "Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "To the extent consistent with the authorized purposes of the project, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to contract with the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Numbered 1 to provide for the use by such district of terminal storage in the Benbrook Reservoir for water of such district delivered into the Benbrook Reservoir from other sources.".

● Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, quite simply, this bill would authorize the Corps of Engineers to contract with Tarrant County and the cities of Weatherford and Granbury, Tex., to provide municipal water supply storage space in Benbrook Lake, an existing corps reservoir. It would also permit Tarrant County to use the lake as a terminal storage facility—that is, as a facility in which to store water that is pumped in from alternate sources.

Benbrook Lake was originally authorized for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes; however, the navigation purpose has never been realized. This bill would allow three nearby communities to utilize the storage space which was allocated for navigation purposes and which is presently surplus to project needs. There would be no cost to the United States in providing this storage space, and the bill provides that the use of the lake for municipal water supply purposes must not interfere with other project purposes.

It is my understanding that nothing in H.R. 779 would prohibit Hood County, Tex., from contracting with Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 for purchase of water which the water district is storing at Benbrook Lake. I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LEATH) for his interest in this issue.●

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 779 would authorize the Corps of Engineers to contract with Tarrant County and the cities of Weatherford and Granbury, Tex., for the use of water supply storage in Benbrook Lake.

The construction of Benbrook Lake was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1945 to serve flood control, navigation, and allied purposes. Because the navigation purpose has not yet been realized, the 72,500 acre-feet of storage in the project for navigation is surplus until such time as the need for navigation storage may arise.

The basic authorization has already been modified three times to meet the needs of several Texas communities. Public Law 84-782 permitted the city of Fort Worth to purchase conservation storage space in Benbrook Lake which is surplus to current project operation needs. Public Law 91-282 added a similar authority for the Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority. And Public Law 92-222 authorized the Secretary of the Army to contract with the city of Arlington for municipal water storage in any storage space in Benbrook Lake not used by the city of Fort Worth or the Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority for a period of up to 4 years, or until such time as the water supply is needed for navigation. Pursuant to these amendments, the Corps of Engineers has contracted

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

with the city of Fort Worth to provide 7,250 acre-feet of municipal water supply storage and with the Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority to provide 16,458 acre-feet of municipal water supply storage. The city of Arlington has not yet contracted with the Corps of Engineers for any of its authorized water supply storage space. At this time additional surplus storage space is still available in Benbrook Lake.

As reported, H.R. 779 would authorize the Corps of Engineers to contract with Tarrant County and the cities of Weatherford and Granbury, Tex., for water supply which is surplus to present project needs. Testimony received at our Water Resources Subcommittee hearing from Tarrant County and from the city of Weatherford revealed that, while these communities have been diligent in providing for their own water supply needs, their rapidly increasing populations threaten the adequacy of their existing water supplies. The present surplus of water supply storage space in nearby Benbrook Lake could economically be used to alleviate the potential water shortage for those communities over the short term. Testimony provided at the hearing also indicated that the joint plan of the affected communities is that Tarrant County would use water from Benbrook Lake in the early years, during which time the county would work to develop alternate water supplies; the county would then gradually relinquish water from Benbrook Lake to the city of Weatherford as the city's needs increased.

H.R. 779 would also provide for the use of Benbrook Lake by Tarrant County for terminal storage of water delivered from other sources. Under this authority, the county would pump water from alternative sources during off-peak energy periods and would store that water in Benbrook Lake, using the lake as a terminal storage facility, and thereby avoiding the extremely high energy cost of pumping water at high peak rates. H.R. 779 insures that this use of Benbrook Lake by Tarrant County for terminal storage would not interfere with other project purposes—including navigation, flood control, and water supply—because the corps would only be allowed to contract with Tarrant County to provide terminal storage to the extent consistent with the other authorized purposes of the project.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will help alleviate some of the water supply problems in a 3-county area of Texas at no expense to the Federal Government, and it contains provisions to insure that the water supply use will be consistent with other project purposes. I urge its adoption.●

● Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 779 and urge its adoption.

The chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation (Mr. HOWARD) as well as our Water Resources Subcommittee chairman (Mr. ROE) and ranking Republican (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) are to be congratulated for bringing this bill to the House floor today. Special recognition should also be given to the gentleman from Texas, the distinguished majority leader (Mr. WRIGHT), for bringing this important matter to the attention of our committee.

Mr. Speaker, Benbrook Lake was authorized by the Congress in 1945 as a multipurpose, flood control and navigation project. Because the navigation purpose has never been realized, the 72,500 acre-feet of storage in the project for navigation is surplus until such time as the need arises.

H.R. 779 modifies the existing authority in three respects. It would:

First, authorize the Secretary of the Army to contract with Tarrant County, the city of Granbury, and the city of Weatherford for water supply which is surplus to project needs;

Second, reduce the water supply storage available for contract to the city of Arlington by the amount of storage providing surplus water for the county and the city of Weatherford; and

Third, provide for the use of the project by Tarrant County for terminal storage of water delivered from other sources.

This bill represents no cost to the Federal Government. What it does is allow the remaining storage capacity in Benbrook Lake to be used by these local jurisdictions until such time as it is needed for navigation purposes.

This bill is completely without controversy as far as we have been informed. It permits more economical and cost-effective use of the water resources associated with the Benbrook Lake project. I believe it is an important piece of legislation, one that we can all support, and I urge its adoption.●

● Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 779. This bill is doubly beneficial: it provides for wise use of our water resources and it will not cost the Federal Government anything.

Benbrook Lake is an existing multipurpose project in Texas authorized in 1945 for flood control and navigation. The navigation purpose has not yet been realized. Therefore, the 72,500 acre-feet of storage in the project is surplus until a navigation need develops.

The authorization has been modified three times, in each case to allow use of the surplus storage for water supply purposes. There still remains additional surplus storage in Benbrook Lake.

H.R. 779 allows three entities to contract with the Federal Government to use the surplus storage for water supply purposes. Tarrant County, the city of Weatherford and the city of Granbury would be authorized to contract with the Secretary of the Army for storage. In addition, Tarrant County would be authorized to use Benbrook Lake for terminal storage of its water from other sources so long as such storage is consistent with other project purposes.

I am pleased to be able to state that there is no cost to the Federal Government for this arrangement. H.R. 779, in addition to not creating any additional Federal burden, provides for wise use of our existing water resources. Therefore, I am happy to urge my colleagues to join me in approving this measure.●

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 779, just passed under the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CONTRACT DISPUTES ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1371) to amend section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1371

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2389) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. Interest on amounts found due contractors on claims shall be paid to the contractor from the date the contracting officer receives the claim pursuant to section 6(a) from the contractor until payment thereof. The interest provided for in this section shall be paid at a rate which the Secretary of the Treasury shall specify as applicable to the period beginning on July 1, 1979, and ending on December 31, 1979, and to each six-month period thereafter. Such rate shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current private commercial rates of interest for new loans maturing in approximately five years. The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish each such rate in the Federal Register. Interest with respect to a particular claim shall be paid at the rate determined pursuant to this section for the period which includes the date on which interest begins to run.".

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, lines 7 and 8: Strike "July 1, 1979, and ending on December 31, 1979," and insert "January 1, 1981, and ending on June 30, 1981,".

Page 2, line 15: Strike "rate" and insert "rates".

Page 2, line 17: After "run", insert "and each six month period thereafter".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALTERNATIVE TO KEMP-ROTH TAX BILL URGED

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I was amused yesterday at the remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Donald Regan, when he said that the Republicans are willing to abandon the Kemp-Roth tax bill in the "spirit of compromise;" but, that he added that the Democrats are "unreasonable" and should remember who won the election last year in devising a tax bill for the 97th Congress.

The reason that the Republicans are anxious to abandon the Kemp-Roth tax bill is because Wall Street has responded to the President's tax proposals giving the President a resounding vote of no confidence. In the wake of passage of the budget resolution, which includes Kemp-Roth, the stock market dived, the prime rate leaped and the bond market slipped into a coma. The problem lies in that the President's plan cuts taxes more than spending, thus creating a huge deficit. The plan is therefore inflationary.

I, too, hope that a compromise can be reached between Democrats and Republicans on a reasonable tax bill that is not inflationary because it will be in the best interest of the Nation to find an alternative to the economic disaster of the Kemp-Roth tax bill.

Also, I include a copy of an editorial from the Washington Post, June 1, 1981, which contributes to this issue:

INFLATION AND THE TAX BILL

When President Reagan signs that tax cut later this year, how much will you increase your savings in response to it? The administration argues—vigorously—that you will save more of your income—and this assertion is central to its whole tax strategy. The future savings rate is crucial to the president's claim that his tax cut—despite the large budget deficit that would continue next year—can encourage investment without increasing inflation. In our own view, the president is mistaken. With the negotiations between the White House and Congress now apparently approaching a climax, the underlying issues of savings and investment require careful attention.

Saving equals investment, the textbook equation says. But the term "savings" is not quite so simple as it looks. The money that you put in the teapot is certainly savings. The profits that corporations reinvest are also savings. The country's net imports, oddly, count as savings. And most emphatically, a government budget surplus—if there were one—would be savings. The present deficit is negative savings.

The point here is that increasing any category of savings is the same as increasing any other, in its effect on investment and the financial markets. Specifically, an increase of $1 in your savings has the same effect for investment as a decrease of $1 in the federal deficit.

Americans currently save about 5 percent of their after-tax income. A rise of only one percentage point next year would mean an additional $23 billion in personal savings—with the same meaning for the nervous financial markets and investors as reducing the federal deficit almost by half. The Reagan administration is telling the business and financial crowd not to get obsessed with the federal deficit because, even though the tax cut will keep it high, relief is coming from another direction.

That's why it is essential for the administration to show that a tax cut will actually increase personal savings. Donald Regan, the secretary of the Treasury, returned to this argument again yesterday when he appeared on "Issues and Answers." On the opposite page today, Charles E. Walker ably summarizes the evidence to support this proposition.

Should you be persuaded? It's quite true that the famous 1964 tax cut increased the rate of saving. The country was in the third year of a tremendous boom that was rapidly raising incomes. Inflation was low and the tax cut was, as economists say, real; even after inflation, tax rates were sharply lower. But at the inflation rates that the administration itself foresees, the Reagan tax bill would offer substantial real cuts only to a small minority of wealthy taxpayers. For everyone else, it would provide very little change. Inflation would keep pushing them up into higher tax brackets nearly as fast as the Reagan bill reduced the rates for each bracket.

If there is little real tax cut for the vast majority of people, savings rates won't rise. If savings don't rise, there's nothing to offset the financial pressure of continuing budget deficits. The tax cut will merely feed consumer demand, with the usual acceleration of inflation. The famous 1964 tax cut, incidentally, not only increased savings. It also pushed up interest rates—and inflation as well.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP SHOULD TRY SAYING "YES"

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last week the Democratic leadership said no again to the latest efforts to reach consensus on a tax bill. I hope that after the meeting at the White House this morning the leadership will have broadened its vocabulary. In all the years the Democrats have controlled the House, "no" seems to be about the only word that has ever been directed at the minority.

I realize that we are still in the minority, but "no" is just not good enough any more. Not for us. Not for the other body, not the President, and certainly not for a nation waiting desperately for us to act on economic recovery.

I would suggest that the Democratic leadership try some other words, fully approved and sanctioned by Webster's dictionary. They may be new words, but they are not hard to say. They might include "maybe," or "if," or "possibly," or "conceivably," or "could," or even that magic heretofore unheard from, "yes."

Our economy thirsts for tax relief. It is as dry and parched and barren as the Mohave Desert. The drought must end, and it will not end with simple, old-fashioned, one-shot election-year tax cuts or goodie bags full of tax reductions designed to do no more than please every special interest known to politics.

"Yes," Mr. Speaker, it is a word that flows from the lips rather easily, why not try it.

LEGISLATIVE VETO COMPROMISE

(Mr. LOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Regulatory Control Act of 1981, a good faith effort to find some middle ground between the administration's opposition to most bills giving Congress veto power over Federal regulations and a popular House bill that would permit one or both Houses to block proposed regulations without Presidential approval.

Mr. Speaker, while the administration has expressed support for congressional disapproval resolutions for executive agency regulations, provided the resolutions are submitted to the President for his approval or veto, and has indicated that it may support concurrent resolutions of disapproval for independent agencies, I do not think this House will accept such a weak alternative to the Levitas bill. The bill I am introducing today would not only permit the disapproval of independent agency regulations by both Houses, without the President's approval, but also of those executive agency regulations which Congress finds are contrary to law or the intent of Congress. These latter vetoes would be subject to review and reversal by the courts if they find the agency acted within its authority and had no alternative means of implementing or enforcing the statute. My bill also provides for the congressional veto of executive agency regulations by joint resolution for other reasons, and of existing regulations by joint resolution as well.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress and administration are on a collision course

over the legislative veto issue. A compromise is clearly called for. I invite the administration's support.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION ON LEGISLATIVE VETO

(Mr. DANIELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, I was most pleased to hear the most distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, the Republican whip, talk about legislative veto a few minutes ago. Inasmuch as he is a very important part of the present administration, I would like to remind him that the administration has taken a position against what is known as legislative veto.

As the gentleman will recall, the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of which I have the honor of being chairman has been working on the subject of regulatory reform for quite a long time, and legislative veto is one of the subjects encompassed within that subject.

Just a few days ago, we had the honor of hearing from our Attorney General on the subject of legislative veto, and I was interested to note that in addition to the constitutional questions that are associated with that subject, he just feels it would not be a very good idea.

I just think the Republican whip should know that the Republican administration is not enthusiastic about the remedy he seeks to have.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DANIELSON. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman for his leadership in regulatory reform, and I am confident that with the statement of the minority whip, who has recognized that leadership and who wishes to cooperate, we will achieve that objective in the 97th Congress.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS DO NOT SPEAK FOR FULL HOUSE ON KEMP-ROTH

(Mr. LUNGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, a little earlier we heard from one of the Representatives on the other side of the aisle suggesting that Kemp-Roth was disastrous. I would just point out to my friend that the only thing I know that has been disastrous has been the taxing policy of the democratically controlled Congresses over the last decade.

I recently returned from a visit to my own district, and while speaking with groups there, I asked everybody from every group, if those who thought they were undertaxed would hold up their hands. It probably does not surprise you, Mr. Speaker, that no one really felt that he or she was undertaxed.

In fact, what this administration has been trying to do is get the tax rates down to where they are reasonable, and not a disincentive for this economy to move. The fact of the matter is that we have, Mr. Speaker, by your decision, stacked the Ways and Means Committee such that 23 members voting behind closed doors can meet together, make their decision, have their vote, then announce to the rest of us that the President of the United States, who was elected by a majority of the people overwhelmingly, is on the wrong track and they are on the right track.

Well, Mr. Speaker, those 23 members do not speak for me nor for my constituents. All we are asking is to give us an opportunity on the floor of the House to vote on Kemp-Roth, and we will see if it is good or bad.

OMB POSITION ON EXPANDED ZIP CODE

(Mr. DERWINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Office of Management and Budget, in at least one area of Government, is intent on snatching defeat from the jaws of victory. I refer to its ill-advised involvement with plans for an expanded postal ZIP code program. It is an area where the OMB has no expertise or input. Unfortunately, that has not deterred the OMB bureaucrats from reaching out for more power.

Under the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, the U.S. Postal Service was made an independent Government agency deliberately designed to be free of political pressure. OMB's only legitimate connection with the Postal Service is on postal subsidies which already have been targeted for reductions. If OMB Director David Stockman and his bureaucrats want to interfere in postal affairs, they must be prepared to take responsibility for postal rates, pay and fringe benefits, and a universal mail service for the mail-using public. Frankly, I think it is too big a job for the current "Whiz Kid."

If the Postal Service is to absorb OMB-recommended reductions in subsidies, it must increase productivity. The only way to do that is to move to an expanded ZIP code program which will permit the switch to automation. The program, when fully implemented, will save $600 million a year and stabilize postal rates.

Instead of aiding and abetting an agency which is making a determined effort to live within its operating revenues, the OMB seems more interested in reaching out for more power and throwing up senseless roadblocks in the path of postal progress. The OMB has enough trouble with its budget-cutting proposals in areas where it has legitimate input. It should not concern itself with an operation it does not understand.

The ZIP code program deserves to proceed on schedule. I am not aware of any postal options coming from the OMB which would save money, increase productivity and stabilize rates.

COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON RECOGNIZES PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS

(Mr. DAUB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, in Friday's Post, the columnist Jack Anderson, recognizing the paramount importance of the small business community offered a series of suggestions that would constitute a "small business bill of rights."

I believe that not only has Mr. Anderson put his finger on a number of areas that this Congress ought to address promptly—including the ability of the small businessman to bequeath the concern to his children and to be free of onerous regulation and inequitable taxation, but he has made a rare contribution to increasing the awareness of our society of the importance of small businesses.

In our society, the media possess the important role of highlighting the agenda for public discussion, and because we often act in response to that agenda, the subject of small business must be present or too little consideration is given to it. Our financial pages are full of the economic tribulations of Chrysler and the automakers or Exxon and the energy giants but much less often do we read of the problems of small business and what those problems mean.

As Mr. Anderson points out, the small business sector employs 58 percent of all private sector workers and provides an even higher percentage of newly created jobs. Ought we then to be at least as concerned when high interest rates threaten to reduce the level of new jobs in the entire small business sector as when Japanese imports threaten the jobs of auto workers?

We in this body have an obligation to listen to those who because they lack the resources or the public profile have difficulty having their voices heard in these halls. I commend Mr.

Anderson for his willingness to use his forum to illustrate the problems and importance of small business. But the responsibility to respond is ours. We will have opportunities in this Congress to address these issues and if we recognize their importance, this country will reap the benefits of increased employment, greater productivity, and a stronger economy.

Our future as a nation rests on the continuing viability of our basic institutions. The small business community is a most vital institution that we ignore at our own peril. The small businessman is the creative center of our system and our role is to encourage his participation or at the very least, remove the roadblocks that have all too often been put there by Government.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of California) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
June 1, 1981.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in the Rules of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit sealed envelopes received from the White House as follows:

(1) At 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 28, 1981 and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits the 1980 Annual Report on the Administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act.

(2) At 9:35 a.m. on Monday, June 1, 1981 and said to contain a message from the President concerning the extension of the Veterans' Educational Assistance Program beyond December 31, 1981.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

□ 1215

THE 1980 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RADIATION CONTROL FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, June 1, 1981.)

VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of today, June 1, 1981.)

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1981.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following projects on May 19, 1981:

LEASES

Portland, Oregon, U.S. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Forest Service.

New Orleans, Louisiana, Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Avenue.

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolutions are enclosed.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. HOWARD,
Chairman.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

All votes will be taken on Tuesday, June 2, following any record votes which may be ordered on suspension motions considered on that day.

THE PIPELINE SAFETY AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1981

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3420) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1982 for carrying out the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3420

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 1981".

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1968

SEC. 2. (a)(1) Subsection (a) of section 17 of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. 1684(a)) is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (1), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; and" in lieu thereof, and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) $3,446,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.".

(2) Subsection (b) of section 17 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1684(b)) is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (1), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; and" in lieu thereof, and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) $3,618,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.".

(b)(1) The next to the last sentence of section 4(b) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 (49 U.S.C. 1673(b)) is amended by striking out "not less frequently than once every 6 months" and inserting in lieu thereof "not less frequently than twice each calendar year".

(2) Subsection (a) of section 8 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1675(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking out "at any time prior to the sixtieth day after such regulation or order is issued" and inserting in lieu thereof "at any time prior to the 90th day after such regulation or order is issued".

HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1979

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (a) of section 214 of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. 2013(a)) is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (1), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; and" in lieu thereof, and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.".

(b)(1) The next to the last sentence of section 204(b) of the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (49 U.S.C. 2003(b)) is amended by striking out "not less frequently than once every 6 months" and inserting in lieu thereof "not less frequently than twice each calendar year".

(2) Subsection (a) of section 206 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2005(a)) is amended in the first sentence by striking out "at any time prior to the 60th day after such regulation or order is issued" and inserting in lieu thereof "at any time prior to the 90th day after such regulation or order is issued".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHARP) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHARP).

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us now, H.R. 3420, is the joint responsibility of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Public Works and Transportation Committee. This bill provides fiscal year 1982 authorization for the Federal pipeline safety program for both liquid and gas pipelines, as provided by the Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and 1979. These two laws serve as landmark pieces or regulatory legislation by giving the State governments, through their regulatory utility commissions, the unique new opportunity to develop and administer a pipeline safety program. Under this Federal-State partnership, any participating State may assume safety regulation over gas facilities in its State.

In 1980 49 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia participated. For fiscal year 1982, out of a total of $8 million, $3.1 million for State grants-in-aid for gas pipeline safety is requested. This $3.1 million will go directly to the States. The remaining funding is for administration, enforcement, monitoring, research, and development related to pipeline safety.

Although the State grant-in-aid program is working well for gas pipeline safety, I must note that the responsible agency, the Department of Transportation, has not yet implemented a similar grant-in-aid program for hazardous liquids as required by the 1979 Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act. I urge DOT to expedite the startup of such a program.

The pipeline safety regulatory program is working well on both the Federal and State levels. As regulatory programs go, this is truly a barebones, low-funded program when considered against the background of more than 2,300 operators and over 1.1 million miles of gathering, transmission, and distribution piping. These pipeline safety programs enjoy a level of broad-based support that is probably unique to any regulatory process.

During our deliberations over the authorization, all major industry organizations stepped forward to express support for the total program, as well as the fiscal year 1982 funding levels. This bill has the support of DOT, since it provides the authorization levels they requested for fiscal year 1982.

This is a Federal program that works—a program the public supports because the danger of a pipeline explosion is so real in so many communities throughout this country. In my own congressional district, 41 people were killed and hundreds were injured on April 6, 1968, when a pipe leak from the local gas company was believed to be the cause of explosions and fires that tore through the core of Richmond, Ind. The explosions centered in a sporting goods store where large quantities of gun powder were stored in the basement. Richmond has since rebuilt. But the citizens of that community, and the citizens of every community, have the right to expect that such a tragedy will never happen again.

This bill was jointly considered by the Energy and Commerce and the Public Works and Transportation Committees.

The members and staff of the Public Works Committee have been very helpful and cooperative during the deliberations over this bill. I personally look forward to working with them on future legislation.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHARP. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from the other committee.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and commend the gentleman for calling up H.R. 3420.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3420.

The Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 1981 does three things. First, it authorizes appropriations of $3,446,000 for carrying out the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act and $1,000,000 for carrying out the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Act during fiscal year 1982. Second, it authorizes $3,618,000 for carrying out the State grants-in-aid for gas pipeline safety. Third, it makes two identical minor changes in both pipeline acts which provide more flexibility in the scheduling of meetings for the Technical Advisory Committees and more time for filing for judicial review from administrative decisions.

The Department of Transportation regulates safety for the pipeline transportation of gas and hazardous liquids. The Department requested authorizations at the funding levels contained in H.R. 3420. These funding levels have been approved by the administration and, in my opinion, are adequate to carry out the Department's pertinent safety programs.

H.R. 3420 was referred jointly to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Both committees have reported identical bills. We have worked closely with the Committee on Energy and Commerce in formulating the provisions of H.R. 3420, and on behalf of myself and the chairman of the subcommittee, I wish to thank my colleagues on that committee for the cooperation and fine work.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that H.R. 3420 provides sufficient funds for maintaining a very good safety program, that it provides some needed flexibility for administering the program, and that the House should act favorably upon H.R. 3420.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill H.R. 3420, to authorize appropriations for carrying out the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act. I would like at this time to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SHARP) for his fine work as chairman of the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels and also to express my appreciation to the members of the Committee on Public Works for their efforts. The degree of cooperation on this legislation between the two committees was excellent.

This Nation now has more than 1 million miles of pipelines carrying natural gas and many miles of pipelines which carry hazardous liquids. These are dangerous materials, with highly explosive characteristics. I am firmly convinced that the Materials Transportation Bureau of the Department of Transportation has succeeded in limiting the number of accidents to occur with these substances in our pipeline transportation network. It was clear to the Congress in 1968 when we passed the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act, and clear to us again in 1979 when we passed the hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, that there was a serious public need for regulation of pipelines operating in interstate commerce in order to protect public health and safety. The inspection program carried out by the Materials Transportation Bureau, and the efforts of the States—with assistance provided under these two statutes—have improved overall pipeline safety in measurable ways. More remains to be done, and vigorous implementation of the law as intended by the Congress is now being better approached by the Department of Transportation. That Agency, as my colleagues are aware, was properly criticized by our Committee on Energy and Commerce during and before the last Congress for its failure to adequately enforce the law on pipeline safety. For example, the number of person years devoted to pipeline inspections and safety evaluations has increased by 500 percent at the State level over the past 14 years.

In sum, I think this legislation is responsible, that the safety efforts undertaken through programs authorized herein are essential to insure protection of the public, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CLAUSEN).

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in with the statement of the

gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) in commending the two committees, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, now Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, for what I think is an excellent bipartisan and an intercommittee working relationship that has brought about a very sensitive issue to a point where we can advance it now here on the floor.

The pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids has achieved a very fine safety record over the years. In today's deregulatory climate, there is one aspect which the people of this country are not asking to deregulate, and that is the area of safety. In order to maintain the high safety record of the pipeline transportation industry, it is important that the House pass the Pipeline Safety Authorizations Act of 1981.

As my colleagues from Texas are stating, neither the authorizations nor the amendments in this bill are controversial. We would be passing a 1-year authorization bill which will continue Federal monitoring of the more than 1.5 million mile gas pipeline network, and the more than 200,000 mile hazardous liquid pipeline network. In addition, the State grant program under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act will continue to be funded.

So, Mr. Speaker, this bill is necessary in order to continue the exceptional safety record of this industry. I urge the House to pass the bill in this form.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FIELDS).

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3420, the Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 1981. This bill authorizes appropriations for fiscal year 1982 for programs under both the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979.

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation has reviewed the activities of the Department of Transportation's Materials Transportation Bureau and is satisfied that the funding levels contained in the bill will be sufficient to allow the agency to discharge its statutory responsibilities. The Bureau will be authorized at a funding level of $3.446 million for carrying out its function under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act and $1 million under the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act. This will allow the continued Federal monitoring of the more than 1.5 million-mile gas pipeline network and the more than 200,000-mile hazardous liquid pipeline network. In addition, $3.618 million is authorized for the State grant program under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act. These authorization levels are in accord with the Reagan administration budget request.

Both of these acts provide an overall scheme for the regulation of gas and hazardous liquids. The acts require establishment of minimum Federal safety standards, which are exclusive for interstate pipelines and facilities. Legitimate State interests are recognized in that States may impose additional or more stringent standards for intrastate pipelines and facilities as long as they are consistent with the minimum Federal standards.

From the testimony received by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, it appears that the 1979 amendments are bringing about a satisfactory improvement in our Nation's safety capabilities. No one urged any drastic modification of the regulatory scheme put in place. The only changes requested were minor technical corrections which the department proposed and in which both industry and State regulatory authorities concur. These amendments, which run parallel in both the Gas Pipeline and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Acts, change the requirement for the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee and the Technical Hazardous Safety Standards Committee to meet not less frequently than twice a year instead of mandating a meeting every 6 months.

The second amendment modifies the filing date requirement for judicial review of a proposed final rule. It was pointed out that the agency's provision for administrative reconsideration allows up to 90 days after the issuance of the final rule before the agency must respond. By changing the final date for filing a judicial review from the 60th to the 90th day, it is believed that the expense and time involved in seeking a judicial review prior to a final administrative determination on reconsideration could be avoided. Nothing in this amendment precludes a party from seeking judicial review earlier.

I am delighted to be standing for a bill where neither the authorizations nor the amendments are controversial. The 1-year authorization is sufficient to maintain current levels and at the same time requires the Department to come back next year, insuring continued monitoring of both of these very important programs.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. It continues the improved protections for all of our citizens provided in the Pipeline Safety Act Amendments of 1979. I urge the House to pass it.

□ 1230

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER), a member of our committee who has worked the hardest on this bill.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3420, the Pipeline Safety Authorization Act of 1981. This bill contains an authorization of $8.1 million for fiscal year 1982 for the pipeline safety programs of the Department of Transportation, the exact sum requested by President Reagan for the 1982 fiscal year. This 1982 authorization is roughly 7 percent higher than the fiscal year 1981 authorization.

The bill also adds two technical amendments to the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and to the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, which are supported by the administration as well.

The first amendment changes the statutory meeting schedule for the Pipeline Technical Advisory Committee, from the present requirement to convene once every 6 months to a new schedule to convene at least twice each year. The Department requested this change to avoid the burden and expense of holding unnecessary meetings of the committees.

The second amendment extends the statutory deadline for filing for judicial appeal of the Department's regulations from the present requirement of filing within 60 days of final issuance of regulations to within 90 days of final issuance. The intention of this amendment is to avoid the judicial appeal deadline conflicting with Department's 90-day administrative appeal process. This change was requested by both the industry and the Department in order to reduce the costs of resolving any disputes between the two over the Department's regulations.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3420 reauthorizes the U.S. Department of Transportation to continue its regulatory and grant programs for an additional fiscal year. Under authority in the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, this agency of the Federal Government is granted exclusive jurisdiction over the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of interstate natural gas pipelines and of hazardous liquid pipelines. These statutes also grant the Federal Government regulatory authority over intrastate natural gas pipelines and over intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines, allowing for State agency assumption of regulatory activities in conformance with Federal standards.

If and when a particular State does adopt the Federal standards and agrees to enforce them, that State then becomes eligible for a Federal grant-in-aid for up to 50 percent of the cost to the State of administering the programs. So far, some 48 States have requested grants-in-aid under the program for natural gas pipelines. A total of $3.618 million is provided in H.R.

3420 for funding the grant-in-aid program for natural gas pipelines in fiscal year 1982.

A similar program exists for hazardous liquid pipelines, but this program has not yet been implemented. Accordingly, no authorization is provided.

Mr. Speaker, these programs are typical of the Federal Government's regulatory itch approach to our economy. A worthy cause—such as safely built and operated pipelines—is provided for through regulation. The States are brought in as partners, and paid grants-in-aid for going along.

But, while the Republicans on the House Energy and Commerce Committee support H.R. 3420, we believe that these programs—as all others—should be held to a tougher test than congressional business as usual usually provides.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, we support this 1-year reauthorization. This provides our committee and the administration with the sufficient time to examine whether or not these programs can be transferred to the pipeline companies or to the States. It seems to me that the responsbility for safe pipelines ought to belong to the companies which own and operate them, and the expense of delivering their products safely ought to be borne by the product user, rather than the general taxpayer. After all, no program should be overlooked in our efforts to cut the Federal budget and to cut the Federal regulatory reach.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill. I rise in opposition because I wonder if this country needs all of the safety that we are giving it.

I have checked OSHA, the occupational safety and health bill through the years. As near as I can see, the accident rate is the same. We have not saved anybody anything. All we have done is made American industry less competitive than it used to be. More safety rules and heavy expenses. We have added more costs to American industry.

Now, in this particular pipeline bill we have carried it a step further. We not only have an occupational safety and health agency, we have formed our own little agency to look after pipeline safety.

One of the easiest things to check for safety is a pipeline. A person can get in an airplane and just fly down through the country and if they will look down on the pipeline right-of-way they do not need to be too high in that plane, 1,000 feet, 2,000 feet, they can look down and whenever there is a gas leak the gas leak comes up and it burns the grass on the ground. It is visible and this will leave a brown spot just like this brown table. Anyone with normal intelligence riding in that plane can see we have a gas leak here, let us go fix it.

One thing that ought to occur to most people is that these gas companies are very much concerned about having any gas leak. My colleagues all know what gas costs. The companies are working every minute. They are very diligent. They have these control stations up and down along the pipeline where, if the pressure falls down, indicating there is a leak, they can see that pressure drop and they will automatically start checking.

I would like to refer to what has happened since we voted in this pipeline safety. We have some 225,000 miles of pipelines. That is a lot of pipeline, 225,000 miles of pipeline. Gas and oil liquids are moving all the time.

We put this bill in 5 years ago, and in 1975, when we first got started, we had five fatalities. That is, we just wanted to have a yardstick to see how much safety we could do with this. We hate to see any American lose his life. We lost five when we put this bill in, and we are now down to four. Apparently there is not much difference because what happened is that half of these fatalities were due to someone just making an error in judgment. In other words, someone goes out there with a bulldozer, and it is marked up and down the clearance that this is a gas pipeline, and that guy starts cutting with the dozer and cuts down deep into the earth and hits that pipeline. Anybody knows you do not take a bulldozer and go running up and down in the ground when there is a gas pipeline underneath. There is nothing we can do to take care of those unfortunate situations.

As we look at this bill, we ought to ask ourselves is this where we need to be working on safety. Did my colleagues know that last year 30,000 Americans killed themselves, 30,000 suicides in this country? We do not have any bill for suicide and I certainly hope that no one gets so excited about this that they start a suicide bill here, because I am not sure we can do anything about that anyhow.

I found out that 3,000 people in this country last year took poison. There are a lot of ways people are going to die. When we have 225 million people in this country, they are going to die different ways.

But I will tell my colleagues one way we are going to all die, and that is if we keep on building in too much Government, then we are going to have this Government so thick that we cannot compete with anybody anywhere. We have more Government now than we need and we have more regulations than the American people want.

As the gentleman from California said, he said he hopes that when we take this 1-year bill, if we do pass it today, that at the end of this year we do away with this particular safety program because there are many more intelligent people out there running those oil and gas companies than we have in bureaucrats up here in Washington trying to issue more and more regulations. Let us eliminate excessive regulation.

We oppose H.R. 3420 because this bill would continue regulatory programs that have proven to be ineffectual, overly intrusive, and an undue burden on American taxpayers.

The committee passage of H.R. 3420, the gas and liquid pipeline safety regulatory program, leaves some important things to be desired. Chief among them is a thorough evaluation of whether the Federal pipeline safety program is still needed or not. We suggest that this expensive Federal program is simply not giving an adequate return for such a large fiscal expenditure. Responsibility for maintaining and accounting for pipeline safety should rest with the private pipeline companies with a minimum of governmental oversight.

First, we are endorsing the expenditure of over $8 million for inspection and compliance programs in an industry that has an outstanding safety record. In 1979, there were only 4 fatalities and 13 injuries that resulted from liquid pipeline failures in the United States. Any loss of life and property is too much, but in an industry where there are more than 225,000 miles of pipelines that are maintained by 230 carriers which together transport about one-half of the Nation's energy supply, this seems like an outstanding safety record.

Federal regulation prescribing design and operation standards to pipeline companies cannot, by definition, arrest interference with pipelines by third parties. And yet, the greatest single danger to pipelines seems to come from outside forces, such as construction and excavation. In 1979, almost 50 percent of pipeline accidents were caused by outside forces. No pipeline can be fully protected from an excavator severing a pipeline. Pipeline operators take special care to avoid accidents such as this by encasing the actual pipeline in a larger pipe to help prevent breakage in the event of contact.

A regulatory program that is successful should show a trend of increased safety over time. Pipeline safety programs do not appear to show strong safety improvement. In 1975, there were 254 liquid pipeline failures, 5 deaths, 17 injuries, and a commodity loss of 318,278 barrels. In 1979, the figures were not really different: there were 251 failures, 4 deaths, and 13 injuries; 584,669 barrels of commodity were lost. It is true that the quantity of pipeline activity has increased, but

the supposed safety standards that are applied to old and new pipeline facilities should, if beneficial, make them all safer, not merely allow the status quo or let safety slide. In fact, the industry is doing a good job of policing itself; additional regulations will not add to the safety of our Nation's pipelines.

We think it should be added that the Government may have a legitimate role, in a very limited way, to respond to trends that may indicate the pipeline industry is not being accountable to the public's demand for safety. People do face some small degree of risk from the transportation of hazardous materials in pipelines just as many other aspects of an advanced, industrialized society impose some risks. But we must put behind us the notion that Federal intervention necessarily makes pipelines, or for that matter life itself, safer.

We urge our colleagues to consider if Federal intervention in the area of motor vehicle safety has made auto travel really safe. To some extent, safety has been improved. Yet, 49,710 people were killed in motor vehicle accidents in 1977. We have tried to keep people from killing themselves on toxic substances by putting "better" labels on packages. Even so, 3,093 people lost their lives through poisoning in 1977. We spend great amounts of money on mental health in this country, yet almost 30,000 people killed themselves in 1977.

The point is that putting Federal money toward a desirable goal does not insure beneficial results. We should compare the relatively few fatalities in pipeline-related accidents and the huge amount of money we are spending to insure the safety of an industry that is already heavily and well self-policed with the high number of losses that occurred in other areas where we have made large regulatory expenditures. We conclude from this that the pipeline safety programs are of dubious value and an unnecessary regulatory burden we can safely do without.

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3420, A bill to authorize appropriations for carrying out the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act.

The bill was jointly referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Both committees have worked together very closely on this legislation, and both have reported the same bill. I wish to thank my colleagues on the Committee on Energy and Commerce for their cooperation and for their excellent work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the bill provides the funds that are necessary for the Department of Transportation to carry out the safety programs for the transportation of gas and hazardous liquids. H.R. 3420 is supported by both committees and the administration; therefore. I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation.●

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I would urge my colleagues to pass this bill which has strong bipartisan support in two congressional committees and the endorsement of the present administration and the past administration. I think it is worthy of our rapid passage today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SHARP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3420.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

RE-REFERRAL OF EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION NO. 1456 TO COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor be discharged from the further consideration of Executive Communication No. 1456 and that it be re-referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, this merely corrects a reference of a communication.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATION AMENDMENTS OF 1981

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3337) to extend the authorization for youth employment and demonstration programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3337

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981".

SEC. 2. Section 112(a)(4) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(D) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 1982 to carry out part A of title IV.".

SEC. 3. Section 441 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS).

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On May 5, 1981, by unanimous voice vote, the Committee on Education and Labor reported H.R. 3337, which extends the authorization for the youth employment and demonstration programs under title IV-A of CETA through fiscal year 1982. The legislation is needed because the authorization of appropriations for youth programs under part A of title IV of CETA expired September 30, 1980. The programs are currently funded under the resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1981. A 1-year extension, which would coincide with the expiration of the other titles of CETA, will enable the committee to make a detailed study of the efficacy of a separately funded youth program in the context of the CETA reauthorization.

H.R. 3337 also repeals section 441 of CETA which mandates the distribution of funds appropriated for part A of title IV among the three subparts.

With respect to the probable level of funding for these programs, the conference agreement on the first budget resolution included $1.6 billion over the House level for function 500. This amount included $500 million recommended for education and training funding. While it is not possible to predict the exact amount which will be made available for title IV-A programs as the Education and Labor Committee has not acted on the reconciliation instructions and the Appropriations Committee has not reported its recommendations for specific program levels, it is likely that some of the additional funds in function 500 will be directed to the youth programs.

On May 12, under unanimous consent, the Senate passed S. 1070, an identical version of H.R. 3337. Historically, the youth employment and training programs now authorized under title IV-A have enjoyed broad bipartisan support in the Congress as well as strong endorsements from the

business community, labor organizations and public interest groups.

At a time when overall youth unemployment is 19 percent nationally and 36.1 percent of minorities, the Congress cannot and must not abandon the young people of this country. Studies have shown that youth unemployment is directly related to crime. The 1979 Uniform Crime Report indicates that 72 percent of all serious crime is committed by youth under the age of 25. Unless these youth can successfully enter the labor force, they will be doomed to lives of joblessness, poverty, and perhaps crime. If the future of this Nation is to belong to our youth, then we must act responsibly to insure their futures.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3337.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I would like to refresh Members that 1 year ago this body passed a youth bill which would have taken care of the extension of these programs and given us some new direction in the youth employment area. However, that bill did not pass the other body.

This bill merely extends, until such time as it may be appropriate to consider, along with such changes as may come about in the CETA programs generally, the youth programs. The administration's view is that the passage of this bill, as would be demonstrated by the vote in the other body, is not inconsistent with their desires.

□ 1245

Just to refresh this body's minds and tack at this point, I speak on title VI and title II-D of the CETA program; but the administration is desirous to consolidate youth programs, probably within title II-A, B, and C, so the passage of this bill is not at all inconsistent with the desires of the administration, assuming that levels meet whatever guidelines may be finally put together.

This body has shown its concern for youth last year and in the past and knows that one of the major goals and purposes of the new administration and of this body is to provide for the kind of productivity this Nation needs to remain competitive, and a great deal has to be done with our youth in order to give them the education in order to have the incentive and the desire to be able to assist themselves and the country in these areas.

We have spent a great deal of time over the past years in designing and evaluating youth programs. It would be very inappropriate if we did not carry these programs forward until such time as we can decide as to what to do with our general youth programs and what the future ought to be for youth employment training. I would hope that the body will see fit to pass the bill in its present form, and not only that, but look forward to taking the learning that we have had in the youth employment area and molding a new and better approach toward youth training next year.

Mr. Speaker, I speak today in strong support of H.R. 3337, a bill to extend the youth programs under title IV-A of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) through 1982. It has been my pleasure to work again with Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. ASHBROOK on this bill which continues authorization for programs that have historically enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support in the House.

The Congress has worked for a decade toward the resolution of the chronic problem of youth unemployment. With this bill, we will be able to review as a comprehensive package, the overall system for employment and training during CETA reauthorization along with the private sector initiative programs, and vocational education programs, all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the Education and Labor Committee. Without it, the Congress will not have the opportunity nor the flexibility, to examine the role of youth programs in its employment and training efforts. To allow the youth programs to expire is to foresake our leadership role in this area.

The question of how best to resolve the critical issue of youth unemployment is still ahead of us. This extension is a step that will allow, the Congress to look at the accomplishments of these programs, to review their potential, and to maximize the benefits of these programs for our youth and our economy. The administration's economic package requires a skilled labor force—and all our young people should have the opportunity to become prepared for those jobs. Youth who do not develop an early attachment to the labor force tend to rely on the Government for their future support and do not become contributing, productive adults to the economy.

As a point of clarification, I must address the budget estimate made by the Congressional Budget Office for this bill. My Republican colleagues and I support the overall intent of the President's economic package and the budget limitations that must be faced. For this reason, the budget cost estimate supplied by the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 3337 must be placed in its proper perspective. The assumptions used by the CBO in providing this estimate need to be questioned.

No specific authorization levels are established in this bill. The CBO estimates for fiscal year 1982 are based on projected cost increases for grants to State and local governments in the 1981 budget authority and on historical spendout rates for current youth programs. That is, the sum of current costs plus an inflationary factor. We are aware of no other domestic program that will be funded in this way and do not understand why CBO continues to project on the basis of assumptions that may have been valid in previous years, but are out-of-step with current budget practices and developments.

Additionally, the Congress is required to fund programs within its own established budget limits for each function. Once these limits are determined, H.R. 3337 will have to fit into this overall budget target figure. The intent never was to adjust the budget figures, but rather to redistribute the appropriations within the function. What also should be kept in mind is that without this authorization, the option to fund these programs at all does not exist.

Youth employment is not a problem that will simply disappear. The Congress needs to retain its proactive position and determine the best alternatives to prepare our youth as productive citizens so that the waste in human potential and scarce financial resources created by youth unemployment can be eliminated. I strongly urge that each of you vote affirmatively for this bill.

● Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3337, the Youth Employment Demonstration Amendments of 1981, which provides a 1-year extension for programs under title VI-A of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The problems of youth employment are severe and growing worse with every day. In an economy plagued with high unemployment, minority and disadvantaged young persons are the last to be hired, first to be fired, and have the lowest expectations of becoming productive, tax-paying citizens. The youth employment and demonstration project was created to directly address this situation and to explore a variety of approaches to alleviate youth unemployment. Since mid-1978, when YEDPA became operational, the impacts on youth unemployability of the various programs under its mandate have been studied and analyzed. Although we have only preliminary data at this point, it is generally felt that YEDPA has been successful and that our Nation's young people have benefited from its implementation. The investments we are making in human capital through youth programs can only increase the productivity of our country by providing the labor market with better skilled, more efficient workers.

The Education and Labor Committee, under the leadership of my colleague GUS HAWKINS, has wisely recommended the extension of YEDPA through 1982, at which time the other titles of CETA will expire. It is the committee's view that these youth programs have proven too valuable to be lost in a melange of all-purpose training programs, and that the special problems experienced by youth in entering the job market must be addressed through a separate emphasis.

I would urge my colleagues to support this simple extension of YEDPA, recognizing that the amounts available for its continuation will be subject to ceilings established through the budget reconciliation process. I am sure you will agree that a 30-35 percent unemployment rate for disadvantaged youths merits Federal attention, and I suggest that Congress show its concern by agreeing to H.R. 3337.●

● Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, on May 5, 1981, by unanimous voice vote, the Committee on Education and Labor ordered reported the bill H.R. 3337, which extends the authorization for the youth employment and demonstration programs under title IV-A of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act through fiscal year 1982 (H. Rept. 97-36). Since the authorization of appropriations for the youth programs expired last September, these programs are currently funded under the resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1981. On May 12, the Senate passed S. 1070, an identical version of H.R. 3337, under unanimous consent.

H.R. 3337 was authored by Congressman AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, chairman of our Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities which has jurisdiction over the CETA program; the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, Mr. JEFFORDS, and myself. At the time that the committee ordered H.R. 3337 reported, Mr. ASHBROOK, the ranking minority member of the committee, and Mr. JEFFORDS requested that the bill be brought to the floor as quickly as possible under suspension of the rules.

Historically, the youth employment and training programs now authorized under title IV-A have enjoyed broad bipartisan support in the Congress as well as strong endorsements from the business community, labor organizations, and public interest groups. While the committee has not received any formal comments on this legislation from the administration, it is our understanding that they do not oppose this reauthorization of title IV-A.

The committee's bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary for title IV-A of CETA for fiscal year 1982, leaving the amount to be funded in the discretion of the Appropriations Committee and the appropriations process. The amount available for youth programs under CETA will ultimately be subject to the budget ceiling for function 500, as finally adopted by the Congress, and the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee for the level of funding for the respective programs, including youth employment, under that function.

I urge my colleagues to suspend the rules and adopt H.R. 3337. The programs which this bill reauthorizes have served over 1,060,000 disadvantaged youth from their inception in fiscal year 1978 through the end of fiscal year 1980. With youth unemployment consistently hovering at or just below 20 percent—or in excess of 50 percent for inner city minority youth—we cannot allow these programs of demonstrated effectiveness to expire next year. The Senate realized this when they adopted the identical bill S. 1070 several weeks ago. It is my sincere hope that we in the House do likewise today.●

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3337, a bill authored by my distinguished colleague, AUGUSTUS HAWKINS, chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, of the House Committee on Education and Labor. We all know that this gentleman has authored this Nation's most important laws to address the critical problems of unemployment and joblessness. His accomplishments have seen millions of Americans provided with training and more importantly job opportunity making the difference between punching a clock and wasting time on a street corner.

As you know, during the 96th Congress the House moved with deliberate speed to approve H.R. 6711, the Youth Act of 1980. Since it was not possible for the Senate to consider its bill before adjournment, H.R. 3337 is necessary to extend the authorization for youth employment and demonstration programs through 1982.

The extension of title IV gives the Congress the much needed time to develop a comprehensive youth employment bill. Our youth unemployment rate is an alarming 16 percent and among our Nation's minority youth it stands at 40 percent. We cannot stand idly by and let our Nation's most valuable resources—our youths—waste away.

As summer approaches, Congress should give special attention to the plight of our Nation's inner-city youths. We should keep the present youth employment mechanism in place for now, so that our Nation's disadvantaged youths may use their unlimited energy developing resourceful and constructive job skills to help themselves as well as their communities. If we fail to act on this measure, we may see countless idle young people on the streets of our cities in 1982. We should not allow this to happen.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.●

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3337.

The question was taken.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PRISONER-OF-WAR BENEFITS AND HEALTH-CARE SERVICES ACT OF 1981

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1100) to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility of former prisoners of war for certain health-care benefits provided by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1100

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Prisoner of War Benefits and Health-Care Services Act of 1981".

SEC. 2. (a) Subchapter II of chapter 3 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 220 the following new section:

"§ 221. Authority to establish advisory committee on former prisoners of war

"(a) The Administrator may establish an advisory committee to assess new medical and other information concerning former prisoners of war and to advise the Administrator on appropriate Veterans' Administration policies and procedures with respect to former prisoners of war.

"(b) The Administrator shall include in the membership of any such advisory committee individuals who were prisoners of war during World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam era and individuals who are recognized authorities in such fields as psychiatry, psychology, internal medicine, nutrition, and epidemiology. The Administrator may include in the membership officials of other executive departments and agencies.

"(c) Any such committee shall meet on a regular basis, as prescribed by the Administrator, and shall submit a report on its activities to the Administrator at least once every two years.

"(d) The Administrator shall determine the number, terms of service, and pay and allowances of members of any such committee."

"(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 220 the following new item:

"221. Authority to establish advisory committee on former prisoners of war.".

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (b) of section 312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "six months" and inserting in lieu thereof "sixty days".

(b) Clause (2) of subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(2) A psychosis, psychoneurotic disorder, or psychophysiologic disorder which became manifest to a degree of 10 per centum or more after such service;".

SEC. 4. Section 610(a)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or is a veteran of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era and was held as a prisoner of war" after "older".

SEC. 5. (a) Subsection (f) of section 612 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of clause (1);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of clause (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after clause (2) the following new clause:

"(3) to any veteran of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who was held as a prisoner of war.".

(b) Subsection (i)(3) of such section is amended by inserting before the period the following: "and to any veteran of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who was held as a prisoner of war."

SEC. 6. The amendments made by sections 3, 4, and 5 shall take effect on October 1, 1981.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, last month there was widespread news coverage of 70 World War II Stalag 17 former prisoners of war. During their reunion, they pleaded for better compensation for medical problems relating to their imprisonment. These ex-POW's have lived with these terrible war experiences for well over 35 years. It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that we are considering a bill to enhance their lives during the later years of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, Americans as prisoners of war have faced many hardships. Though the nature of capture and internment can vary within any period of war, from camp to camp, and even for the individual prisoner of war, from guard to guard, the prisoner of war experience is characterized by executions, torture, and a crushing sense of doom and loss of hope through a starvation diet, poor quality or nonexistent medical care, and "death marches."

Former prisoners of war suffer a higher incidence of physical and psychological disorders related to the conditions of their imprisonment by enemy forces. Statistics based on comparisons of veterans and former prisoners of war on VA compensation rolls show that less than 10 percent of war veterans receive compensation compared with 43.6 percent for former prisoners of war. Existing data also shows that a significantly higher proportion of living prisoners of war are more severely disabled—50 percent or greater, than other living veterans.

The War Claims Commission in 1950 found widespread evidence of the after effects of imprisonment from their sampling of World War II POW's and studies released by the VA in 1956 and 1980 also acknowledge this. In fact, psychological and physical disabilities as related to imprisonment are recognized by nations around the world, including our former enemies.

Although the Congress has on several occasions enacted laws liberalizing eligibility requirements for VA benefits for this most deserving class of veterans—especially by the creation of presumptions of service connection with respect to certain nutritional disorders—there remains concern as to the problems encountered by former prisoners of war in their efforts to prove service connection for disabilities attributable to the conditions of their capture and imprisonment. Some claim that their ability to prove service connection for disabilities is hampered because of inadequate medical records and that certain disabilities which were originally considered to be minor at the time of release from service are now becoming more serious.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1100 is based, in part, on the findings, conclusion and recommendations for legislative action made by the VA in its report entitled, "Study of Former Prisoners of War," which was submitted to the Congress on May 30, 1980, pursuant to section 305 of the Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors Benefits Act of 1978, Public Law 95-479.

As specified in the law, the areas of the study included:

Descriptions and analyses of the repatriation procedures, including physical examinations, for former prisoners of war and the adequacy of such procedures and the resultant medical records of former prisoners of war;

The types and severity of disabilities that are particularly prevalent among former prisoners of war in various theaters of operation at various times;

A description and analysis of procedures used with respect to former prisoners of war in determining eligibility for health care benefits and in adjudicating claims for disability compensation, including an analysis of the current use of statutory and regulatory provisions specifically relating to former prisoners of war; and

A survey and analysis of the medical literature on the health related problems of former prisoners of war.

There follows a summary of the findings and legislative recommendations contained in the study:

SUMMARY

The major finding derived from the description and analysis of repatriation procedures was that the comprehensive administrative and medical repatriation procedures written for World War II and Korea POWs were not fully implemented in the medical area. Evidence of this comes from a physician review of a representative sample of former World War II POW claims folders, which revealed that many of these records lacked repatriation examinations. Thus, the Congressional concern about the lack of repatriation examinations and resultant medical records among these former POWs is well founded. The claims folder review also demonstrated that while the medical processing of Korea POWs, as indicated by their repatriation examinations, was better than that of former World War II POWs, it was still not completely adequate. The inadequate medical processing which apparently characterized the repatriation of former World War II and Korea POWs is not an issue among former Vietnam POWs, as they received the most thorough repatriation medical examinations and follow-up care of any POW group.

The principal finding from the review of the types and severity of former POW disabilities is that former POWs have a significantly higher incidence of service-connected disability. The data comparison demonstrated that former Pacific Theater POWs are the most disabled of the POW groups under study, followed closely by former Korea POWs. While not as disabled as Pacific and Korea ex-POWs, former European Theater POWs are still significantly more disabled than other World War II veterans. While conclusions about the relative disability of former Vietnam POWs must await the outcome of currently ongoing studies, it is apparent from the available morbidity and mortality data on World War II and Korea POWs that those POWs interned by an Asian captor generally received harsher treatment and suffered from more disabilities than other POWs.

The review of the types and severity of former POW disabilities also points out that the most prevalent service-connected condition of the former POWs under study, from the time of their repatriation to the present, is anxiety neurosis. A comparison of service-connected anxiety neurosis among former European Theater POWs with length of internment revealed that anxiety neurosis appears in a significantly greater amount among these former POWs than among other service-connected wartime veterans. This relationship persists regardless of the length of time in captivity.

The central finding of the analysis of law and procedures concerning former POWs is that in determining eligibility for health care benefits or in adjudicating disability compensation claims, the VA generally accords former POWs the special consideration to which they are entitled under current statutory and regulatory provisions.

The survey of the medical literature used a wide variety of sources such as national and international medical journals, follow-up epidemiological studies, personal accounts, and discussions of family and social issues to point out that the POW experience affects their current health status. The published medical literature indicates that many of the present physical problems of

former POWs may be attributed to the malnutrition and brutality suffered during captivity, just as many of their present psychological problems can be attributed to the stress of internment. The medical literature review points out that psychological problems, in the form of anxiety neurosis and psychosis, are particularly prevalent among former POWs.

The conclusions presented below are based on the above mentioned principal findings. Each conclusion provides the supporting rationale for a corresponding recommendation. The recommendations include both legislative and administrative actions considered necessary to assure that former POWs receive compensation and health care benefits for all disabilities which may reasonably be attributed to their internment.

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Expanded eligibility for VA health care

All of the information and data analyzed in this study show that a significantly greater proportion of former POWs have service-connected disabilities than other veterans who served during the same periods. The former POW has also been shown to be more severely disabled than non-POW veterans. Despite this, two factors make the adjudication decisions extremely difficult: one is the frequent absence of medical information at the time of repatriation and second is that medical science cannot, at this time, conclusively determine on an individual basis the origins of some disabilities particularly prevalent among former POWs.

In recognition of the higher incidence of disability among former POWs, the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery recommends that former POWs be authorized eligibility for VA hospital care and medical services (other than dental care) for any disease or neuropsychiatric disability, with the same priority as is granted a service-connected veteran seeking care for a non-service-connected disability. This would assure that former POWs receive health care benefits for all disabilities which may be attributable to their internment.

Recommendation: That title 38 U.S.C. be amended to authorize eligibility to former POWs for VA hospital care and medical services for any disease or neuropsychiatric disability.

Service-connection for psychosis at any time after service

Public Law 91-376 grants a presumption of service-connection for a POW related psychosis which becomes manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within two years from the date of separation from service. The evidence presented in this study's medical literature review indicates that pyschosis related to the POW experience frequently appears years after service, and not just immediately after separation. This is understandable in view of the psychological torture and "brainwashing" to which POWs were subjected.

Recommendation: That title 38 be amended to eliminate the requirement that psychoses suffered by POWs must become manifest within two years following service separation before the rebuttable presumption of service-connection arises.

Mr. Speaker, The VA study coalesces existing studies and adds to an increasing body of medical knowledge which is necessary to the resolution of the special and little understood needs of former POW's.

There is cause for concern that some disabilities of ex-POW's which may very well be a direct result of their captivity are not considered to be service connected. It must be emphasized that the long-term effects of the POW experience may not be totally identifiable and subsequently might never be diagnosed as related to internment. It should also be kept in mind that most American physicians would have difficulty in recognizing the residuals of malnutrition.

Prisoners of war have the least documentation of injury or illness during military service and many did not receive repatriation examinations. Of those POW's who did receive repatriation examinations, over half had inadequate medical histories for the period prior to release from captivity. Although lay evidence may be used in the consideration of all procurable and assembled data in support of a veteran's claim, the VA study shows that less than 10 percent of the reviewed sample had submitted buddy statements.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the facts reflected in the study regarding the long term and/or latent physical and psychological effects of malnutrition, wounds, serious physical abuse, and apprehension—all as a result of prolonged imprisonment and common to all POW groupings—the expansion of existing eligibility for veterans' medical care and compensation for former prisoners of war seems not only reasonable but necessary.

Enactment of H.R. 1100 would respond to the needs of former prisoners of war. Not only does the bill recognize that POW's have unique medical problems but it also recognizes that there has been an apparent conflict in the treatment of these problems.

Mr. Speaker, the bill, as reported, has four major provisions:

POW ADVISORY COMMISSION

The first provision provides the authority to establish an Advisory Committee on Former Prisoner of War. The review of the literature on the health related problems of former POW's indicates that there are still unanswered questions on the service-connected nature of many alleged POW disabilities. The committee, therefore, would serve to advise the Administrator on issues concerning policy and procedure relating to former prisoners of war. Membership would consist of World War II, Korean conflict, and Vietnam-era prisoner of war, as well as recognized authorities in fields related to the types of disabilities prevalent among former POW's. The committee would be required to meet on a regular basis with the Administrator and submit a report to him at least once every 2 years.

DIETARY PRESUMPTIONS

Another provision would reduce the requisite prisoner of war incarceration period from 6 months to 60 days for presumption relating to certain disabilities and diseases, particularly those incurred as a result of malnutrition such as avitaminosis, beriberi, including beriberi heart disease, chronic dysentery, helminthiasis, optic atrophy associated with malnutrition, pellagra, and so forth.

Epidemiological followup studies of former prisoners of war indicate that the residuals of these and other disabilities have persisted among prisoners of war until the present time, accounting for significantly higher post-repatriation mortality and morbidity rates among former POW's relative to other veterans. Though dietary deficiencies are clearly a function of time and malnourishment, medical evidence reveals that a person can suffer from malnutrition in less than 6 months.

PRESUMPTIONS FOR PSYCHOSIS, PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDER OR PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC DISORDERS

In addition, this measure would provide service-connected benefits for former prisoners of war for psychosis, psychoneurotic or psychophysiological disorders regardless of when the condition is first shown.

Of the 35 most common diagnostic conditions for which former prisoners of war have been rated, the single most prevelant condition is anxiety neurosis which accounts for 12.7 percent of all service-connected conditions of former prisoners of war. This is three times the rate for all veterans receiving compensation. While former prisoners of war make up only 1.4 percent of the veterans on the compensation rolls and their total diagnostic conditions form only 1.7 percent of all service-connected diagnosis, the diagnosis of service-connected anxiety neurosis for former POW's constitutes 5 percent of all service-connected anxiety neurosis conditions for all veterans on the compensation rolls.

Prior to 1980, former POW's with mental disorders were not entitled to service-connected benefits unless the condition was either shown in service or within 2 years after discharge. The VA changed its policy last year for combat veterans, including POW's. The agency will grant service connection for posttraumatic stress neurosis if that specific disorder is diagnosed by a psychiatrist. Absent that specific diagnosis, a former POW cannot be compensated for a neurosis unless it was shown to exist at the time of discharge.

The stress and psychological trauma suffered in captivity, especially by those World War II prisoners from the Pacific theater, is well documented. The VA study confirmed that the most prevalent conditions of former POW's are psychoneurotic disorders which involve high levels of anxiety. It has been said that any POW with a

psychoneurotic disorder would come under a newly established diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder. It should be kept in mind that psychoneurosis is a specific disorder with very specific symptoms which must be identified before the clinical diagnosis can be made. This so-called solution to the problem of mental disorders shown by a significant number of former POW's is just that—a nonsolution to a very serious problem. Because it is documented that this group of veterans has a much higher than normal incidence of psychoneurotic disorders, the committee feels that it is just and reasonable that we recognize the relationship between the hardships of internment, physical torture and malnutrition, and the subsequent mental disorders.

This provision of the bill would grant service-connected benefits for most mental conditions for former POW's unless an intercurrent organic or traumatic cause is shown.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

Finally, the bill provides eligibility for medical treatment—inpatient and outpatient—on a priority basis to former prisoners of war. Eligibility and priority for health care benefits under chapter 17 of title 38 rests in large measure on a veteran's status as service-connected or non-service-connected disabled. The primary mission of the health care system is the provision of medical care to the service-connected veteran. The VA is authorized to furnish on a priority basis such hospital care or outpatient treatment as a veteran requires for a service-connected disability. The non-service-connected veteran under age 65 is eligible for care, and then on a space available basis only if unable to defray the expense.

Chapter 17 eligibility provisions single out the former prisoners of war in only limited instances—expanded outpatient dental care eligibility as authorized in Public Law 96-22 and the special liberalizing presumptions under chapter 11 of title 38 as authorized in Public Law 91-376, which facilitate the former prisoner's task of establishing service connection for certain dietary conditions.

Many prisoners of war who apply to the VA for treatment must be routinely deferred because they have not established that their medical problems are service connected. These veterans especially those who suffered starvation and torture at the hands of the Japanese during World War II, believe that the hardships they endured then may well be the cause of their bad health today and it has often been demonstrated that many of these conditions appearing later in life are found to be service connected, either through the operation of presumptions or simply based upon the facts of the situation.

This provision therefore would provide prima facie entitlement to such medical care and services such as delays in treatment could be prejudicial to these individuals' health.

Mr. Speaker, the committee realizes the situation we face with the budget and we are very concerned with increasing Federal outlays, It seems clear, however, that some type of definitive POW bill is called for and this proposal calls for very modest outlays from the Federal Government. This measure is estimated to cost $9.6 million for fiscal year 1982—very reasonable indeed when one considers how many people will be benefited.

The cost of H.R. 1100 is well within the ceilings established by the first concurrent budget resolution recently adopted by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the members of the committee for all their hard work in expediting the reporting of this bill. I also wish to thank all 47 cosponsors.

As I stated on January 19 when I introduced H.R 1100, the expansion of eligibility criteria to certain benefits and health care for former prisoners of war is of utmost priority.

The diverse testimony we heard from several of the veterans organizations was most helpful to us in formulating H.R. 1100 as reported. We are particularly appreciative of the testimony and assistance received from Lt. Gen. John P. Flynn who was a prisoner of war in Vietnam for 5½ years.

Also, the comprehensive information furnished by Mr. Stanley G. Sommers, the national commander of the American Ex-Prisoners of War Association, was truly invaluable in our efforts to come up with a measure which would redress the serious problems experienced by former prisoners of war.

Mr. Speaker, we owe a very special debt of gratitude to all those who have suffered the injustice and deprivation of imprisonment while in service to this country.

Today and tomorrow the House will consider seven bills and one resolution reported by our committee. It should be noted, Mr. Speaker, that we had 100-percent attendance in committee when the measures were considered. I deeply appreciate the interest of all our members, which I think, reflects the interest of the entire House.

H.R. 1100 is a measure which recognizes that very special sacrifice and I urge that its provisions be favorably considered.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EDGAR), a member of the committee.

Mr. EDGAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to take a moment to commend the chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) for his work on this bill and several other pieces of legislation that we will be dealing with in the next 2 days.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Mississippi, the Honorable SONNY MONTGOMERY in support of H.R. 1100, the Prisoner of War Benefits and Health Care Services Act of 1981.

In particular, I would like to thank Chairman MONTGOMERY for his leadership on this issue. He has long been a strong and persistent advocate for improved benefits and services to compensate the unique service and sacrifice this particular group of veterans has endured. No one can doubt the long-term adverse effects of internment currently experienced by former POW's. However, a survey of the 100,000 living former prisoners of war, mandated by the Congress and released in May 1980 clearly showed these improved benefits to be warranted and long overdue.

However, I feel one provision, in particular to be especially significant. The legislation would provide service-connected medical and compensation benefits for psychosis, psychoneurotic and related disorders for these veterans regardless of when the condition first appeared. There has been substantial evidence both among former prisoners of war and, even more recently, among Vietnam veterans of the delayed mental health effects of wartime service. These disabilities often appear and have worsened years after the veteran has returned home. The stress of combat or the physical and mental insult of imprisonment under wartime conditions know no time limit. The long-term effects of this special service and sacrifice can and has taken a heavy toll on the lives of those who have endured these hardships while in service to their country. Such disabilitites have not only resulted in personal or individual tragedies, but have affected the lives and well-being of the veterans' family

I feel it is only compassionate and right that we should recognize this expanded presumption based on sound research and modern psychiatric analysis.

We have a special obligation to continue to remember all those who have served their country in time of war. However, we owe a special debt of gratitude for those who have been imprisoned or interned while in defense of this Nation. They went to fight for their country on the battlefield and were forced to wage another battle in prison against hunger, disease, isolation, fear, and the constant threat of death itself. They kept faith with us. Now it is our turn to keep faith with them.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1100, the Prisoner of War Benefits and Health-Care Services Act of 1981. This is comprehensive legislation that will correct many deficiencies that now exist in health care and compensatory programs for former prisoners of war.

I was pleased to be an original sponsor of this legislation, and I would like to congratulate our distinguished chairman, SONNY MONTGOMERY, for the important role he played in its development. Additionally, I would like to thank all the members of the committee for their concern and support in this matter.

H.R. 1100 is definitive legislation, crafted with precision and specificity, that goes a long way toward meeting the needs of a special group of veterans that have served their country under unique and extremely trying circumstances.

The physical and psychic wounds these veterans suffered vary, and the long term effects are sometimes difficult to assess. We know, however, that as prisoners of war, these veterans have particular and previously little understood needs that warrant this legislation.

The bill draws upon exhaustive studies and compelling information that documents the fact that prisoners of war suffer from disabilities of a unique nature. Many provisions contained in H.R. 1100 resulted from findings of the Veterans-Administration's 1980, "Study of Former Prisoners of War," conducted pursuant to Public Law 95-479.

A great deal of new information emerged from these studies and subsequent testimony before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. We now have a vivid picture of the long-term effects of malnutrition, injury, physical abuse, and anxiety that are common to all prisoners of war groups even though the conditions of their captivity and interment differ with periods of war and theaters of operation.

Former prisoners of war suffer a higher incidence of physical and psychological disorders related to circumstances of imprisonment, and current data indicates a higher proportion of war prisoners are more severely disabled—50 percent or greater—than other living veterans.

The bill provides for a number of significant changes that will benefit former prisoners of war:

It establishes a committee made up of former prisoners of war from World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam era, as well as recognized authorities in fields germane to those disabilities that are prevalent among former prisoners of war.

Thus, we can bring to bear firsthand experience and the best professional guidance in assisting former prisoners of war. I might add that the cost of establishing this committee would not be significant.

Also, this legislation reduces the length of time a prisoner of war must have been interned from 6 months to 60 days and provides for the presumption of service connection for disabilities and disease incurred as a result of malnutrition.

In addition, service-connection is also presumed for disorders of a psychotic, psychoneurotic or psychophysiologic nature regardless of when the condition is first manifested.

This section of the bill removes the previously restrictive time period during which an illness had to manifest itself before service-connection could be established.

The legislation would also provide for inpatient and outpatient medical treatment, on a priority basis, to former prisoners of war regardless of their length of internment. A significant body of evidence indicates that many former prisoners of war often experience poor health in later life that relates to suffering endured during captivity. This provision would entitle these veterans to medical care and services that are not provided for under existing laws.

The cost estimates of the bill have been prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and total $9.4 million in budget authority and $11.8 million in outlays for fiscal year 1982. Importantly, the bill has been determined to have no inflationary impact, and is a budgeted item.

It is important to remember that H.R. 1100 provides former prisoners of war with greater opportunities to more effectively contribute to society.

The laws this Nation has enacted on behalf of its veterans are ones that reflect a compassion and sense of obligation felt by the American people toward those who serve the cause of liberty.

This legislation speaks to the special needs of former prisoners of war to whom—I believe—we owe a special debt.

□ 1300

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

● Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Chairman MONTGOMERY and the members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for the prompt and favorable attention given to H.R. 1100, which is before us today.

Over and over again, in my experience in attempting to assist former prisoners of war, I have come face to face with the twin insurmountable problems which this legislation addresses: One, the absence of medical evidence during or immediately after the period of incarceration, and, two, onset of a disease or disorder after the statutory time limit for presumption of service connection. When prisoners held in Korea were coming home after suffering severe malnutrition during even 2 or 3 years of incarceration, we still had no hard evidence from the World War II experience to help us understand the nature and extent of long-term mental and physical problems which would arise. Korean war veterans, like their counterparts of World War II, were frequently told "All you need is a good meal."

I only wish that were so.

Research now demonstrates that starvation disease leaves physical weaknesses from which the individual never fully recovers. We also know now that mental anxiety is as commonplace as physical problems and even less likely to be service connected because the condition was not timely reported or diagnosed.

To ask why former prisoners of war did not document their illnesses during incarceration, did not fully report the real extent to which they were suffering at the time of their repatriation physical and did not seek help after discharge is to show our own lack of understanding of the POW experience. The answer, to a great extent, is that these men suffered mental and physical abuse of such serious proportions that their postservice aches and pains were not considered worth mentioning. Sad to report, in other cases, real physical complaints which we now recognize as symptoms of starvation disease, were attributed to mental distress and disregarded by treating physicians.

For a good many years, I have worked with veterans' organizations and county veterans service officers in Minnesota in attempting to establish service connection for the multiple problems suffered by former prisoners. Repeatedly, I suffered frustration and failure. When studies of morbidity and mortality of former prisoners were undertaken, I urged all former prisoners in my district to contact me so that I could bring their cases to the attention of Veterans' Administration officials. That study confirmed the higher incidence of disease and disability among this particular group of veterans. In particular, it was learned that mental disorders related to the prisoner of war experience could occur at any time in later life. The bill we have before us today recognizes that problem and removes the 2-year time limit on psychoses, psychoneurotic disorders, or psychophysiologic disorders.

Nothing we do here can make up for years of physical and emotional dis-

tress. We, however, can insure the availability of medical care in the future for any and all conditions. We can promise these former prisoners we will continue to study the frequency and severity of their mental and physical disabilities so that a presumption of service connection can be made automatically when accumulated evidence supports such a finding. And, we can overwhelmingly pass this legislation as a promise both to veterans and to present and future members of the Armed Forces that this country will never breach its promise to care for those who have honorably served their country in time of war.●

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1100, as amended.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the bill, H.R. 1100, just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEYSER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' TRAINING AND BUSINESS LOAN ACT OF 1981

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3423) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide vocational education and training opportunities for certain Vietnam-era veterans, to establish a small business loan program for Vietnam-era veterans and disabled veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3423

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Training and Business Loan Act of 1981".

TITLE I—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

SEC. 101. (a) Subchapter IV of chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1687. Vocational training programs for veterans of the Vietnam era

"(a) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, any eligible veteran who served on active duty during the Vietnam era may be provided educational assistance under this chapter for the purpose of pursuing (1) a program of onjob training (other than apprenticeship), or (2) a program of education with a vocational objective (other than flight training) without regard to the provisions of section 1662(a)(1) of this title. Upon completion of a program provided by virtue of this section, the Administrator shall provide the veteran with such employment counseling as may be necessary to assist the veteran in obtaining employment consistent with the veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests.

"(b) Educational assistance may be provided by virtue of this section only if the veteran has been determined by a counselor at a readjustment counseling center established under section 612A of this title, a State employment office, a veterans' assistance office, or a Veterans' Administration medical facility as being in need of a program or course described in subsection (a) of this section. Any such determination shall be made in accordance with regulations which the Administrator shall prescribe.

"(c) Assistance may not be provided by virtue of this section after December 31, 1983.".

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1686 the following new item:

"1687. Vocational training programs for veterans of the Vietnam era.".

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 102. The amendments made by section 101 shall take effect on January 1, 1982.

TITLE II—SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

SHORT TITLES

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Veterans' Business Loan Act of 1981".

DISABLED VETERANS' AND VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS' BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

SEC. 202. (a) Chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subchapter:

"Subchapter IV—Small Business Loans

"§ 1841. Definitions

"For the purposes of this subchapter—

"(1) The term 'disabled veteran' means (A) a veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or (B) a veteran whose discharge or release from active duty was for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

"(2) The term 'veteran of the Vietnam era' means a person (A) who served on active duty for a period of more than one hundred and eighty days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam era, and who was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (B) who was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam era.

"§ 1842. Small business loan program

"(a)(1) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, the Administrator may provide financial assistance to veterans' small business concerns for the purpose of (A) financing plant construction, conversion, or expansion (including the acquisition of land), (B) financing the acquisition of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials, or (C) supplying such concerns with working capital.

"(2) Financial assistance under this section may be provided in the form of (A) loan guarantees, or (B) direct loans.

"(3) The Administrator shall define by regulation what business concerns qualify as veterans' small business concerns for the purpose of this subchapter. Such regulations shall provide that to qualify as a veteran's small business concern—

"(A) at least 51 percent of a business concern must be owned by individuals who are veterans of the Vietnam era or disabled veterans; and

"(B) the management and daily business operations of the concern must be controlled by the veterans who are considered under clause (A) of this paragraph as owners of the concern.

"(b) The availability of financial assistance under subsection (a) of this section is subject to the following limitations:

"(1) The Administrator may not make a direct loan under this section unless the veterans' small business concern applying for the loan shows to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the concern is unable to obtain a loan guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration under this section.

"(2) The Administrator may not guarantee a loan under this section if the loan bears a rate of interest in excess of the maximum rate of interest prescribed under section 1845 of this title.

"(3) The Administrator may not make or guarantee a loan under this section for an amount in excess of $200,000.

"(4) The original liability of the Administrator on any loan guaranteed under this section may not exceed 90 per centum of the amount of the loan, and such liability shall decrease or increase pro rata with any decrease or increase of the amount of the unpaid portion of the loan, but such liability may not exceed $180,000.

"(c) Each loan made or guaranteed under this subchapter shall be of such sound value or so secured as reasonably to assure payment.

"(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Administrator may not make or guarantee a loan under this subchapter a veterans' small business concern in which an ownership interest is held by a veteran who also has an ownership interest in another veterans' small business concern if such ownership interest was considered in qualifying the concern for an outstanding business loan made or guaranteed under this subchapter.

"(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply if 51 percent or more of the business concern seeking a guaranteed or direct business loan under this subchapter is owned by veterans of the Vietnam era or disabled veterans without including the ownership interest of the veteran whose ownership interest in another veterans' small business concern was previously considered in qualifying that concern for an outstanding guaranteed or direct business loan under this subchapter.

"§ 1843. Liability for business loans

"Each individual who has an ownership interest in a veterans' small business concern that is provided a direct loan under this subchapter, or that obtains a business

loan guaranteed under this subchapter, shall execute a note or other document evidencing the direct or guaranteed business loan, and such individuals shall be jointly and severally liable to the Administrator for any amount paid by the Administrator on account of such loan.

"§ 1844. Approval of loans by the Administrator

"(a) Except as provided under subsection (b) of this section, each loan guaranteed under this subchapter shall be approved by the Administrator before the closing of the loan.

"(b) The Administrator, under regulations prescribed by the Administrator, may exempt certain classes of lenders from this section.

"§ 1845. Interest on loans

"(a) The Administrator shall from time to time prescribe the maximum rate of interest a loan may bear for the Administrator to guarantee the loan under this subchapter. Such rate shall be prescribed based upon the rate of interest that the Administrator from time to time finds that the loan market currently demands.

"(b) The rate of interest on any direct loan made by the Administrator under this subchapter may not exceed the maximum rate in effect under subsection (a) of this section at the time the direct loan is made.

"§ 1846. Terms of loans

"The maturity of a loan made or guaranteed under this subchapter that is used in whole or in part for the construction, conversion, or expansion of facilities or for acquisition of real property may not exceed twenty years plus such additional reasonable time as the Administrator may determine at the time the loan is made is required to complete construction, acquisition, or expansion of such facilities. The maturity of any other loan made or guaranteed under this subchapter may not exceed ten years.

"§ 1847. Eligible financial institutions

"The Administrator may not guarantee under this subchapter any loan made by an entity not subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State.

"§ 1848. Preference for disabled veterans

"In the extension of financial assistance under this subchapter, the Administrator shall give preference to veterans' small business concerns in which disabled veterans have a significant ownership interest.

"§ 1849. Business loan revolving fund

"(a) There is hereby established in the Treasury a revolving fund to be known as the 'Veterans' Administration Business Loan Revolving Fund' (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'fund').

"(b) Amounts in the fund shall be available to the Administrator without fiscal year limitation for all loan guaranty and direct loan operations under this subchapter other than administrative expenses and may not be used for any other purpose.

"(c)(1) Effective for fiscal year 1982 and fiscal years thereafter, there is authorized to be appropriated to the fund a total of $25,000,000.

"(2) There shall be deposited into the fund all amounts received by the Administrator derived from business loan operations under this subchapter, including all collection of principal and interest and the proceeds from the use of property held or of property sold.

"(d) The Administrator shall determine annually whether there has developed in the fund a surplus which, in the Administrator's judgment, is more than necessary to meet the needs of the fund. Any such surplus shall immediately be transferred into the general fund of the Treasury.

"(e) Not later than two years after the termination of the authority of the Administrator to make new commitments for financial assistance under this subchapter, the Administrator shall transfer into the general fund of the Treasury all amounts in the fund except those that the Administrator determines may be required for the liquidation of obligations under this subchapter. All amounts received thereafter derived from loan operations under this subchapter, except so much thereof as the Administrator may determine to be necessary for liquidating outstanding obligations under this subchapter, shall also be so deposited.

"§ 1850. Additional powers of the Administrator

"(a) In carrying out this subchapter, the Administrator shall have such powers and responsibilities with respect to matters arising under this subchapter as the Administrator has with respect to loans made or guaranteed under other provisions of this chapter.

"(b) The Administrator may specify which provisions of other sections of this chapter the Administrator determines should be applicable to loans guaranteed or made under this subchapter and may take any action with respect to a loan made or guaranteed under this subchapter that the Administrator may take with respect to loans made or guaranteed under other provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1851. Termination of program

"The Administrator may not make commitments for financial assistance under this subchapter after September 30, 1991.".

(b)(1) The title of such chapter is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 37—HOUSING AND BUSINESS LOANS".

(2) The table of chapters at the beginning of title 38, United States Code, and the table of chapters at the beginning of part III of such title, are each amended by striking out the item relating to chapter 37 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"37. Housing and Business Loans ... 1801".

(3) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SUBCHAPTER IV—SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

"Sec.
"1841. Definitions.
"1842. Small business loan program.
"1843. Liability for business loans.
"1844. Approval of loans by the Administrator.
"1845. Interest on loans.
"1846. Terms of loans.
"1847. Eligible financial institutions.
"1848. Preference for disabled veterans.
"1849. Business loan revolving fund.
"1850. Additional powers of the Administrator.
"1851. Termination of program.".

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 203. (a) Section 1801 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) and (b) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively;

(2) by inserting before subsection (b) (as redesignated by clause (1)) the following new subsection:

"(a) For the purpose of this chapter—

"(1) The term 'business loan' means a loan guaranteed or made by the Administrator under subchapter IV of this chapter.

"(2) The term 'housing loan' means a loan for any of the purposes specified by sections 1810(a) and 1819(a)(1) of this title.";

(3) by striking out "this chapter—" in subsection (b) (as redesignated by clause (1)) and inserting in lieu thereof "housing loans under this chapter—"; and

(4) by striking out "Coast and Geodetic Survey" in subsection (c) (as redesignated by clause (1)) and inserting in lieu thereof "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (or predecessor entity)".

(b) Section 1802 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing loan" in subsection (a) before "benefits" both places it appears;

(2) by inserting "housing" in subsection (a) after insured";

(3) by inserting "housing loan" in subsection (b) after "insurance" both places it appears;

(4) by striking out "Loans" in the first sentence of subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "Housing loans"; and

(5) by inserting "housing" in the second sentence of subsection (d) after "Any".

(c) Section 1803(d) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing" in clause (1) after "any"; and

(2) by inserting "housing" in the first sentence of clause (3) after "real estate".

(d) Section 1807 of such title is amended by inserting "housing loan" after "eligible for".

(e) Section 1815(a) of such title is amended by inserting "housing" after "Any".

(f) Section 1817 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing" in subsection (a) after "direct" the first place it appears; and

(2) by inserting "housing" in the first sentence of subsection (b) "direct".

(g) Section 1818(a) of such title is amended by inserting "housing loan" after "eligible for the".

(h) Section 1819(a)(1) of such title is amended by inserting "housing loan" after "eligible for the".

(i) Section 1819(b)(2) of such title is amended by striking out "loan guaranty" and inserting in lieu thereof "housing loan".

(j) Section 1824 of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "housing" in subsection (b) after "for all"; and

(2) by inserting "housing" in subsection (c) after "incident to".

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM

SEC. 204. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1982 $750,000 for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for expenses incidental to the establishment of the business loan program prescribed by subchapter IV of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code (as added by section 202).

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 205. The amendments made by this title shall take effect at the end of the one hundred and eighty-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this title, except that the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to promulgate regulations under subchapter IV of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code (as added

by section 202), shall take effect on such date of enactment.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

VETERANS' READJUSTMENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

SEC. 301. Section 2014(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "September 30, 1981" and inserting in lieu thereof "September 30, 1983".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the reported bill, H.R. 3423, is a measure to provide benefits and services for Vietnam and disabled veterans and I want to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the very able chairman of our Subcommittee on Education, Training and Employment, BOB EDGAR, for bringing this bill to the floor of the House. Members of this body know the strong feelings which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has for our Nation's veterans since he first came to Congress in 1975. BOB EDGAR is known for his fighting spirit in behalf of our Nation's veterans, but especially in behalf of those veterans who fought so bravely in Vietnam. He has established a well-deserved reputation as a strong advocate for our Nation's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the gentleman and his subcommittee included in this bill a provision which I introduced earlier this year to establish a small business loan program for Vietnam-era and disabled veterans. I appreciate his cooperation in including my measure as a part of this bill.

I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania such time as he may consume to explain the major provisions of H.R. 3423, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EDGAR).

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, and I appreciate his kind remarks.

The Veterans' Affairs Committee on which I serve this year, I think, has had a marked change in philosophy and attitude, particularly as a result of the needs of Vietnam-era veterans.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3423 includes the provisions of three bills which were originally introduced as separate measures. Title I of the bill includes the provisions of H.R. 2391, which was introduced by a distinguished member of our subcommittee, Mr. TOM DASCHLE. Titles II and III include the provisions of H.R. 1138 and H.R. 1139, which were introduced by the distinguished chairman of our committee, Mr. MONTGOMERY.

Title I relates to the veterans outreach centers which the Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care favorably recommended be extended for an additional 3 years as provided in H.R. 3499, which is scheduled for consideration by the House tomorrow. Title I relates to the vet centers in this way. Visits by members and the staff to vet centers have revealed that more than 60 percent of the veterans visiting a vet center have employment-related problems.

Staff investigations have revealed that approximately 60 percent of those Vietnam-era veterans seeking assistance at the Veterans' Administration's readjustment counseling centers describe difficulties with employment among the various concerns that brought them to the center. On May 12, 1981, the committee ordered reported legislation extending this psychological readjustment counseling program until September 30, 1984. This highly successful program has assisted almost 50,000 Vietnam-era veterans since its inception in 1979. It was noted that many of these Vietnam-era veterans utilizing the readjustment counseling centers are those who have been reluctant in the past to seek assistance from the Veterans' Administration and other governmental agencies, and consequently are among those most likely to have never utilized their educational benefits and to be more in need of further training. Therefore, the committee believes the one-time 2-year extension will be an important supplement to the psychological readjustment counseling program.

In his Presidential Review Memorandum, referred to earlier in this report, President Carter noted that the key to making veterans' programs successful and efficient is to target them carefully to those who need help. The committee agrees with this concept and has incorporated it in the reported bill. After careful consideration, the committee has adopted a delimiting date extension tightly focused on those Vietnam-era veterans most in need of employment assistance. The assistance provided by the reported bill is limited to a program of on-job-training—other than apprenticeship—or a program of education with a vocational objective—other than flight training—job training opportunities the committee believes are likely to lead to full-time employment. In addition, this delimiting date extension is a one-time, 2-year extension. It is also targeted only to those veterans who have been determined by a counselor at a Veterans' Administration readjustment counseling center, a Veterans' Administration medical center, a State employment office or a U.S. veterans assistance center as being in need of a program or course of training or education as provided by the reported bill.

In the study, "Legacies of Vietnam: Comparative Adjustment of Veterans and their Peers," prepared for the Veterans' Administration pursuant to Public Law 95-202, it was concluded that veterans in general have less education and hold lower paying jobs than nonveterans and that a significant portion of the disadvantage for the overall veteran group was a result of the impact of military service. It was further stated in the report that the negative impact of military service is much greater for those who served in Vietnam than for other veterans.

In view of these findings, the study recommended that the period of eligibility for GI education and training benefits be extended and that manpower training programs be targeted to reach the chronically unemployed veteran. The committee, in response to these and other observations and recommendations, designed the reported bill as a means to isolate and target job training and placement for those veterans of the Vietnam era who are still experiencing employment problems.

Title I, therefore, would provide 2 years of additional employment and training assistance for veterans who seek counseling at a vet center, State employment office, VA regional office or VA medical centers. Title I requires that counselors must determine that such veterans are in need of on-the-job and vocational training. Eligibility would be for Vietnam-era veterans beginning January 1, 1982, even though a veteran's 10-year delimiting period may have expired.

Title II of the bill would establish a veteran's business loan program in the Veterans' Administration.

The original GI bill of World War II and the Korean conflict GI bill authorized a small business loan program under which the Veterans' Administration guaranteed certain business loans for veterans. However, there was no provision in the Vietnam-era GI bill for business loans for veterans. Public Law 93-237, a law relating to small business loans includes a provision which mandates special consideration to veterans in obtaining direct and guaranteed small business loans as adminstered by the Small Business Administration. Over the years, this committee has heard an increasing number of complaints that the special consideration provision for veterans in Public Law 93-237 was being ignored. Consequently, during the 96th Congress, the Special Investigations Subcommittee of this committee held oversight hearings on June 18 and

September 10, 1980. Veterans representatives at these hearings made it abundantly clear that the Small Business Administration has done practically nothing to implement the special consideration provision for veterans seeking small business loans.

Title II, therefore, of the bill would establish a small business loan program in the Veterans' Administration. It would be a modest program. Veterans would be eligible for a business loan, either direct or guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration, of up to $200,000. Only disabled veterans with a 30 percent or more service-connected disability and Vietnam-era veterans who have served at least 6 months in the Armed Forces would be eligible for a loan under this program.

Title III of the bill relates to a very successful civil service program for veterans which was authorized by Executive order in 1970, incorporated into law in 1974 (Public Law 93-508) and extended to September 30, 1981, by Public Law 95-520. It is called the veterans readjustment appointment program. Basically, under existing authority, a department or agency of the executive branch may hire a nondisabled Vietnam-era veteran up to grade GS-7 or its equivalent, who has completed no more than 14 years of education without going through the usual requirements of the veterans taking a regular civil service examination and competing with other applicants. The 14 years of education restriction does not apply to a veteran who is receiving compensation payments from the Veterans' Administration.

The veterans readjustment appointment program has been a success. During the first 8-year period that the program has been in effect, over 160,000 educationally disadvantaged veterans have been hired under this authority. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management, Donald Devine, told our subcommittee when he testified on this program on April 2, 1981, that in the most recent fiscal year, 21,700 VRA hires were made. This represents the highest number of VRA hires for any fiscal year period and a 37-percent increase over the 15,800 VRA hires made in the preceding year. Extension of this authority for 2 additional years is strongly supported by the Veterans' Administration and veterans organizations.

I want to thank the chairman of the full committee, Mr. MONTGOMERY, for his cooperation and assistance in helping to bring this bill to the floor today. I want to also thank the distinguished ranking minority member of the full committee, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT), for his work and cooperation on this legislation. I also want to thank and commend the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER), whose efforts in support of this legislation have been most helpful, and all other members of our committee who have participated in developing and bringing H.R. 3423 to the floor today.

Lastly, I want to indicate that this bill is within the limitations imposed by the first concurrent budget resolution and the estimated cost of the bill is within the limits established by the budget resolution. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the bill will cost $52 million in required budget authority, and $51 million in outlays for fiscal year 1982.

H.R. 3423 was unanimously reported by the full committee. H.R. 3423 is a meritorious bill. I urge that the bill be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, there follows a section-by-section analysis of H.R. 3423:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 3423

The first section of the reported bill provides that the Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Training and Business Loan Act of 1981".

Title I, section 101(a), provides for the insertion of a new section 1687 in chapter 34, title 38, United States Code. The following is an analysis of the proposed new section.

Subsection (a) of proposed section 1687 sets forth that, subject to subsection (b) of the new section, any eligible veteran with service during the Vietnam era (August 5, 1964-May 7, 1975) may be provided educational assistance under chapter 34 for the pursuit of on-job (other than apprenticeship) or vocational (other than flight) training, notwithstanding the provisions of 38 U.S.C. § 1662(a)(1). That section limits eligibility for educational assistance under chapter 34 to 10 years following a veteran's discharge or release from active duty, except in certain disability cases.

In addition to making benefits available for the on-job and vocational training described above, subsection (a) would require the Administrator to provide to veterans completing such training the employment counseling deemed necessary to aid the veteran to obtain employment consistent with the veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests.

Subsection (b) of proposed section 1687 sets forth conditions on the provision of educational assistance under subsection (a). The assistance will be provided only if the veteran has been determined by a VA readjustment counseling center counselor, or a State employment office, or a U.S. Veterans' Assistance Center or a VA medical facility, as being in need of the program of on-job or vocational training described in subsection (a). Further, the determinations on need must be made according to regulations prescribed by the Administrator.

Subsection (c) provides that no assistance may be provided after December 31, 1983.

Section 101(b) of the bill provides for inserting in the table of sections for chapter 34 the following new item:

"1687. Vocational training programs for veterans of the Vietnam era."

Section 102 sets forth that the amendments made by section 101 shall take effect on January 1, 1982.

Title II of the bill would create a small business loan program for disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam-era.

Section 201 of the bill provides that the Act may be cited as the "Veterans Business Loan Act of 1981".

Section 202(a) establishes a new subchapter IV, entitled "Small Business Loans", to be included in chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code. Following is an analysis of the proposed new program which adds new sections 1841-1851.

Proposed section 1841 defines the terms disabled veteran and veteran of the Vietnam-era.

Section 1842 sets forth the criteria which must be met in order for a small business to qualify for a VA small business loan, and the form of available assistance.

The loan must be to acquire, expand or start a small business as defined by the Administrator.

Financial assistance is limited to loan guarantees or direct loans.

The interest rate chargeable on such loans may not exceed that established by the Administrator; the maximum loan amount may not exceed $200,000; the loan guaranty is limited to 90 percent of the loan amount not to exceed $180,000; and a loan must be of sound value and adequately secured.

A small business, as defined by the Administrator, must be at least 51 percent owned by individuals who are veterans of the Vietnam-era or disabled veterans. Daily operation of the business must be under the control of such veteran owners.

A veteran with an outstanding VA small business loan may not qualify for another loan under this subchapter.

Section 1843 establishes the requirement that all owners of a small business seeking a VA small business loan must agree to be personally liable to the Administrator for any amounts paid by VA as a claim under such loan.

Section 1844 provides that the Administrator may authorize certain financial institutions to close small business loans on an automatic basis without prior VA approval.

Section 1845 establishes the Administrator's interest rate setting authority.

Section 1846 sets the terms of loans to be guaranteed by VA.

Section 1847 identifies the financial institutions which may participate in the VA small business loan program.

Section 1848 provides that veterans with service-connected disabilities shall be given preference under this program.

Section 1849 establishes a $25,000,000 business loan revolving fund.

Section 1850 recites additional powers granted to the Administrator to carry out the program.

Section 1851 establishes a termination date of the business loan program of September 30, 1991.

Section 202(b) of the bill provides for certain technical amendments to include the business loan program in the table of sections.

Section 203 provides for technical amendments to chapter 37 in order to include reference to the business loan program.

Section 204 authorizes the appropriation of $750,000 for use by the Administrator for expenses incidental to the establishment of the business loan program.

Section 205 provides that the provisions of this bill shall be effective 180 days following enactment.

Section 301 of the bill would extend the time period within which a Vietnam-era veteran may receive a readjustment appointment from September 30, 1981, to September 30, 1983.

Technical Service—Section 301 of the bill would amend section 2014(b)(3) by changing the expiration date for readjustment appointment authority to September 30, 1983. Section 2014(b)(3) was redesignated as section 2014(b)(2) by Pub. L. No. 96-466, § 801(1)(2).

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EDGAR), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT on the other side of the aisle for their work toward the legislation and recognition to the Vietnam-era veterans.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) has certainly cooperated with this committee. I do feel we are on the right track and we appreciate the gentleman's help and counsel.

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3423, the Veterans Training and Business Loan Act of 1981.

Today and tomorrow the House will pass two pieces of legislation that will mark an important milestone in the history of Vietnam veteran legislation. Today's measure will create or extend important employment and small business programs. Tomorrow's H.R. 3499, Veterans Health Care Act of 1981, will match that action with important health care measures.

The importance of what we will do today and tomorrow could be documented out of the unemployment and underemployment figures for Vietnam veterans. It could be documented out of the continuing readjustment problems that face so many veterans. It could be documented out of the roles of agent orange cases.

But the importance of what we do today can also be suggested through the long efforts that culminate, in part, in today's action. For we will act this week to fulfill promises too long unkept. We will act this week to meet a decade of dreams.

Unfortunately, as we act today to fulfill, in part, these dreams, we must be honest and note the barriers ahead. The action we take will not be the final action. While we will almost certainly act today to extend long-needed employment and business help to Vietnam veterans, it is clear that the Senate may reject all but one of the proposals we consider. When we act tomorrow to extend health care benefits to veterans exposed to agent orange, we all know that in a closely divided vote the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee has already rejected the measure.

And in this, the Senate mirrors the White House. At each step of the way, most of the vital measures we will pass this week will face the committed opposition of the administration.

Nor is that the only problem. As we act this week to continue and create important programs for Vietnam veterans, we must all recognize that a broad range of Vietnam veteran programs are facing the budget ax. While the action we take will protect some programs, the truth is that others will not survive.

When I came to Congress in 1977, the unemployment needs of Vietnam veterans, especially those who had seen combat in Vietnam, had long been suspected. But every assertion that problems existed was met only with the demand for more proof. And proof was hard to find.

For the Department of Labor did not then, as it does not now, regularly report the unemployment rate of Vietnam theater veterans. Vietnam veterans and Members of this Congress could not turn there for a deeper understanding of the problem. And despite a distinguished body of committed, but underfunded private research suggesting the depth of readjustment counseling problems facing Vietnam veterans, the VA had never even committed to a full-scale independent empiricle study of the needs of Vietnam veterans. Vietnam veterans and Members of this Congress could not turn there either.

It took an act of Congress to do the obvious—to force basic research. My colleagues will be familiar with the final results of that study, which were released earlier this year and have provided such a graphic picture of the need. My colleague may not remember that the final results released this year were preceeded in 1979 by an exhaustive provisional study which documented the same problems.

What was the VA's response back then in 1979, when finally, after a decade we had some serious data? Their response was to claim that the data was not yet final enough. That we had to wait some more. That we had to answer every methodological objection, rule out every possibility that the problem might not conceivably be there, before we could act.

As the House acts today, then, we should remember that for Vietnam veterans, even proving the existence of the problem required a major political battle. Before they could fight for programs, Vietnam veterans had to fight just to get the facts.

In many ways, what we do today is not just to pass a bill, but to say that Congress understands that it has failed to act, and is trying, belatedly, to right the balance.

And that is as it should be. And that is the importance of what we do today. For today, we as a House, try to reach out across the years to Vietnam veterans and begin to speak to them—beginning, as we must, by showing that we are prepared not only to talk, but to act—even in a time of tight budgets, and fiscal restraint.

The fact that today we can begin such positive action is the result of the strong leadership of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs: the new chairman of the Subcommittee on Education and Training, Mr. EDGAR, and its ranking minority member, Mrs. HECKLER. I join my other colleagues in extending my thanks to them for their extraordinary work. What we do today is also the result of the leadership of the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE) who cannot be with us today because he is at veteran field hearings in South Dakota. As the present chairman of the Vietnam Veterans in Congress, and a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Mr. DASCHLE has been a crucial ambassador for the needs of Vietnam veterans. What we do this week is the result of the leadership of the new chairman of the full committee, Mr. MONTGOMERY and Representative HAMMERSCHMIDT, who in a time of tight budgets, has helped to secure the funding for these programs.

But to understand how Vietnam veterans will perceive what we do this week, we must also remember the other side, the barriers that lie ahead.

The new employment eligibility we create today for Vietnam veterans is not a new concept. It was sponsored, in essence, last Congress by the White House, and had then the support of the Senate and the VA, but not the House. That lone dissent prevented passage. Now the dissenter is prepared to act, the House will support the measure, but just as the House changes side, so does the White House, the VA and the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, who are expected to oppose today's action.

For Vietnam veterans the lesson is clear. One step forward is matched by one step backward. The magical moment of consensus seems always to be just within grasp, and turns out always to lie just beyond their reach.

If we are to understand, then, that this week's action holds out new hope, we should also understand that it activates old frustrations.

And as we signal the creation of new programs and new opportunities for Vietnam veterans this week, we should pause a moment to play taps for dying opportunities.

The new employment program we create today is a serious answer to one of the most compelling needs of the readjustment counseling program—the need to be able to help the estimated 60 percent of their clientele facing employment problems. But the readjustment counseling program is only one of several places Vietnam veterans go when they face employment problems. One of the others, the disabled veterans outreach program, may never have

the indirect benefit of the new eligibility we create today, for it faces an uncertain fate as the administration moves to lump it together in a block grant. And at the same time, a small, but exceptionally promising effort to help encourage direct services to Vietnam veterans, the so-called targeted technical assistance program, is already dead.

Let us be honest then with Vietnam veterans. Let us try to say that we are prepared to meet our commitments, to right the balance. But let us acknowledge that we act within limitations, and that the hope we offer has limits too.

But let us not forget. Let us carry the history with us, and from the history take the resolve we need to insist that at least now, that at least here, we will commit all our energies to one victory, one sign to Vietnam veterans that we care.

At least this time, at least this place, let the debt be paid.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDGAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman in the well for his leadership on Vietnam-era issues. I think the gentleman recognizes that throughout the United States there are a number of Vietnam veterans who feel as though the United States has forgotten them, that the U.S. Government does not care any more, the U.S. Government may be terminating programs like readjustment counseling centers and other things that will in many respects act as a negative impact rather than a positive impact.

In the next 2 days, with the legislation we are passing today and the legislation dealing with readjustment counseling centers tomorrow, I think we are beginning to send a new signal to these Vietnam-era veterans. Clearly, not all has been done, but I think that there are members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee who are beginning to listen to the unique problems, problems of delayed stress syndrome, problems that have been articulated by many people—scholars and others—who have been researching the unique problems of Vietnam-era veterans.

I think a great number of the pieces of legislation that will focus on that are the result of the work of the Vietnam Caucus here on Capitol Hill and the renewed sensitivity on the part of Members of Congress to try to focus in and care for those veterans who served this Nation, served this Nation well, and who served in a troubled time in our history.

I would like to thank the gentleman for his comments and congratulate the gentleman for his leadership in that area.

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I think the gentleman expresses well the needs of those veterans.

I would like to make one further point: That as we consider in this Congress the needs of our military and the manpower requirements of our military, that what we do this week is going to play an important role in helping to, I believe, deal with those severe shortages we have and incompetency problems we have within the military.

I have different options, I suspect, than my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EDGAR) on what we should do with respect to that issue.

I am not opposed to conscription. In fact, the more I discuss this issue and look at it, the more I feel conscription may indeed be the necessary way to go, but I think what we do today with respect to Vietnam veterans will send the clear signal to those people in the country that we will treat our military with compassion, with feeling, with honor when they return, and that in turn will help, irrespective of what way we go on conscription or volunteer service. It will help the service in developing the competency that is needed to function well in these times.

So I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania very much.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3423, the Veterans' Training and Business Loan Act of 1981, which provides for a number of programs for certain Vietnam-era veterans such as vocational education and training opportunities as well as access to business loans through the establishment of a small business loan program for veterans and disabled veterans.

I would like to congratulate our distinguished chairman, SONNY MONTGOMERY, for his diligent efforts on behalf of this legislation as well as commend Mr. EDGAR, Mrs. HECKLER, and all the members of the Veterans' Committee who contributed their considerable talents toward the drafting of this important legislation.

The bill encompasses and combines previous legislation; H.R. 1138, H.R. 1139, and H.R. 2391, as amended, has been combined into H.R. 3423, the legislation before us.

Title I of this bill will provide 2 years of additional eligibility for on-the-job and vocational training assistance for veterans in need of such training as determined by a counselor at a veterans' readjustment counseling center, State employment office, U.S. Veterans Assistance Center, or Veterans' Administration Medical Center.

In the drafting of this provision, the Veterans' Committee was mindful of the fact that many veterans of the Vietnam era are still in need of readjustment and many are frequently unskilled, unemployed, or underemployed. This provision gives these deserving veterans a greater opportunity to alleviate these difficulties.

Under this proposal, eligibility for Vietnam-era veterans would begin on January 1, 1982, even though the veterans' 10-year delimiting period may have expired. Thus, title I of this legislation will authorize a 2-year program for a targeted group of veterans who still are experiencing employment related problems.

Title II of the bill establishes a veterans' business loan program in the Veterans' Administration for service-connected disabled veterans rated at 30 percent or more and Vietnam-era veterans. Veterans would be eligible for either a direct or guaranteed loan by the Veterans' Administration up to $200,000.

A $25 million revolving fund to carry out the veterans' business loan program is also authorized by this legislation.

Title III of the bill would extend for an additional 2 years the veterans' readjustment appointments program, the VRA, which is scheduled to terminate September 30, 1981. Under this program, a department or agency of the executive branch may hire, noncompetitively, a Vietnam veteran up to the GS-7 level, or its equivalent, who has completed no more than 14 years of education. The 14-year education restriction does not apply, however, to a service-connected disabled veteran receiving VA compensation payments.

The cost estimate submitted by the Congressional Budget Office is much higher than that submitted by the Veterans' Administration, Mr. Speaker, but I believe it is important to emphasize that under either estimate, this bill is within the budget parameters set down by the Congress. As such, I strongly support the legislation, and recommend it to my colleagues.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I notice in the description of this bill it is stated that the VA may make direct loans of up to $200,000 to a total maximum of $25 million over a 2-year period. But it also says that the VA may guarantee loans up to 90 percent of the loan amount not to exceed $180,000.

Is there any limitation on the amount of loan guarantee that the VA can issue in the aggregate?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. There is a $25 million revolving fund.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the gentleman from Arkansas was saying, there is a $25 million revolving fund, but I think in direct answer to the gentleman's question the limit on the direct loan and the guaranteed loan is $200,000.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. FRENZEL. That does not quite answer my question. I want to know how many projects. What is the aggregate amount of guarantee? I think the aggregate amount of loan authority is $25 million. But as the gentleman knows, in many of our programs we are able to make loan guarantees that create an enormous liability for the Federal Government well beyond any of our appropriations or authorizations.

What bothers me here is that it looks to me as though there is no limit to the guarantee, although there is a limit to the direct loan. If the gentleman would yield to the subcommittee chairman, maybe he could be more subjective.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I yield to the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EDGAR).

Mr. EDGAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am trying to be as specific as I can. During World War II and the Korean-era GI bills, there were provisions made for loan programs that are identical to the one we are dealing with today to make eligible the Vietnam-era veteran for those same loans. The estimate is that maybe 90 to 100 loans would be granted. They have to stay within the $25 million revolving loan fund area. They can be either direct or guaranteed loans, but have to stay within the money that is authorized and then appropriated.

This particular issue was dealt with fully in hearings that were held before our Veterans' Affairs Committee both last year and again this year. We discovered that the Small Business Administration, which was supposed to provide these kinds of direct or guaranteed loans to Vietnam-era veterans simply have muddied the waters and have not provided that kind of leadership.

This provision, we believe, is not going to cost the Federal Government very much money in the revolving nature of the program. We think that the administration can handle it through the Veterans' Administration in a very positive way similar to what they did with the World War II and Korean-era veterans' programs.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I may say further that according to the Congressional Budget Office it is assumed that $16 million of the initial appropriation would be reserved for direct loans and the remaining $9 million for guaranteed loans.

Mr. FRENZEL. If the gentleman would yield further, I hate to be obtuse on this matter, but I really still am not understanding what the aggregate amount of Federal guarantees is going to be when we are all done using up our direct loan authority. My guess is that it will be significantly greater than $25 million.

Can the gentleman assure me that the total Government obligation for guarantees and direct loans will not exceed $25 million?

Mr. EDGAR. If the gentleman will yield at that point, I can assure the gentleman that the amount will not exceed $25 million. I draw the gentleman's attention to the report of this particular bill on page 13 where the Acting Director of Budget Analysis, James Blum, of the Congressional Budget Office, goes into some detail about the loans. It is estimated that the average amount of the loans would be in the neighborhood of $100,000 in the first year and that there will be 90 to 100 loans guaranteed each year.

There is some detail listed there, but it is the intention of this subcommittee chairman that both direct and guaranteed loans will live within the $25 million of revolving funds and be very targeted in that respect.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. I might say further that while this is a little off the point, it might bring some satisfaction to the gentleman to know that it has a 10-year sunset provision in the bill where the termination takes place September 30, 1991, where the Administrator may not make commitments for financial assistance in that program after that time.

Mr. FRENZEL. If the gentleman will yield further, I thank the distinguished ranking member and the subcommittee chairman. I feel somewhat comforted that the loan guarantee and the direct loan aggregate total combined will not exceed the $25 million within the authorization period.

I thank the gentlemen.

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3423, the Veterans Training and Business Loan Act of 1981. This legislation will go far to help Vietnam veterans in need of employment assistance or desiring to start their own business. Department of Labor figures show that over 500,000 Vietnam-era veterans are now unemployed, a figure that is significantly higher than nonveterans in this same age group. I am pleased that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment, Mr. EDGAR, and the chairman of the full committee, Mr. MONTGOMERY, have recognized this situation and seen fit to support and pass this legislation out of our committee. It certainly proves their commitment toward helping Vietnam veterans.

Title I of H.R. 3423, which I originally introduced as H.R. 2391, will provide a 2-year opportunity for Vietnam veterans in need of employment assistance to pursue a program of on-the-job training or a program with a vocational objective. The veterans this program will primarily be targeted to are those who visit the Vietnam veterans outreach centers and are in need of employment assistance. VA statistics have shown that the number one problem of Vietnam veterans visiting the outreach centers is employment related. Over 40 percent of the veterans visiting the outreach centers have this problem and thus have an urgent need for this type of assistance. Altogether, title I of H.R. 3423 is expected to help 38,880 veterans in the first year and 44,550 veterans in the second year of its operation.

The second title of H.R. 3423 establishes $25 million revolving loan program in the VA. Veterans disabled over 30 percent or in the Armed Forces for more than 180 days will be eligible for either direct or guaranteed loans up to $200,000. This legislation is necessary to remedy the fact that the Small Business Administration was not providing veterans special consideration as called for in Public Law 93-237. The Special Investigations Subcommittee—now Oversight and Investigations—first held hearings on this problem in June 1980. As of September 1980, little progress was seen of SBA providing this special consideration as mandated in Public Law 93-237. The Veterans' Committee was thus quite properly justified in taking this action to insure that Vietnam-era and disabled veterans are afforded an opportunity to start their own business.

Title III of this legislation will extend the veterans readjustment appointments hiring program for an additional 2 years. This law now allows a Federal agency to hire a veteran noncompetitively up to a GS-7. A disabled veteran may be hired without regard to educational background. Dr. Donald Devine, Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) testified before the Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment that in fiscal year 1980, 21,672 Vietnam-era veterans were hired under this special program, the largest number of hires since the program's inception in 1970. Altogether, veterans now comprise 44

percent of the Federal work force, a figure comparable to the percentage of veterans in the general population. The success of this program is well documented and unquestioned. It should thus be continued, especially to help disabled veterans who have the greatest employment needs.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all of the committee members for their support of this legislation. I am convinced that passage of this legislation will send an important signal to Vietnam veterans that the Congress is willing and able to address their employment needs.●

● Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3423, legislation which grants additional benefits to service-connected disabled and Vietnam-era veterans. As a society, we have not paid enough in the enormous debt we owe to the Vietnam veterans after their great war efforts and sacrifices for this country. Neither have we come close to substantially mitigate the damages caused by different wars to many of today's disabled Americans.

I can attest to the strong support of all island veterans' organizations for this important bill.

The bill has three main purposes: The first is to provide Vietnam-era veterans with 2 years of additional eligibility for on-the-job training and for vocational education. Eligibility would begin on January 1, 1982, even if the 10-year period in which a veteran must take advantage of his benefits has already expired.

The second purpose is to establish a veterans business loan program in the Veterans' Administration for service-connected disabled veterans and Vietnam-era veterans. It authorizes $25 million for a revolving fund to finance it. Disabled veterans with a 30 percent or more service-connected disability and Vietnam-era veterans who have served more than 180 days in the Armed Forces would be eligible for a loan under this program. It grants direct or guaranteed loans of up to $200,000.

The third purpose is to extend the Veterans' Readjustment Appointments (VRA) authority for 2 more years.

The VRA program provides improved Federal employment opportunities along with training or education for certain Vietnam-era veterans, a group more likely to experience difficulty in obtaining employment because of inadequate education, skills, training, and work experience. It also allows executive departments and agencies to hire qualifying Vietnam-era veterans without competition on civil service examinations and subsequently to convert them to career-conditional appointments after 2 years of satisfactory employment and training. The program otherwise would expire at the end of fiscal year 1981.

There have been innumerable studies about the Vietnam war and its effects on the over 9 million servicemen that participated in it. They show that the lingering effects on them, years after they served, are serious and deep. With this fact in mind, it comes as no surprise that the unemployment among Vietnam veterans continues to be higher than for nonveterans in the same group. The readjustment to civilian life has been difficult for a substantial number of them. During the first quarter of calendar year 1981, the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans, ages 25-29, was 10.9 percent. For minority veterans in the same age group, the unemployment rate was 16 percent. In the case of disabled veterans, the need and the impact is even more dramatic.

We, as a nation, must maintain our efforts in helping these veterans in their readjustment process. It is now up to the Congress to lend a hand. The Congress can do no less and the American people expect no less.

I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of this important legislation.●

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 3423, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter on the bill just considered, H.R. 3423.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' HOME LOAN GUARANTEES

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2039, to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to guarantee home loans with provisions for variable-payment plans, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2039

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1803(d)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(A)" after "(2)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

"(B) The Administrator may guarantee loans with provisions for various rates of amortization corresponding to anticipated variations in family income. With respect to any loan guaranteed under this subparagraph—

"(i) the initial principal amount of the loan may not exceed the reasonable value of the property as of the time the loan is made; and

"(ii) the principal amount of the loan thereafter (including the amount of all interest to be deferred and added to principal) may not at any time be scheduled to exceed the projected value of the property.

"(C) For the purposes of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the projected value of the property shall be calculated by the Administrator by increasing the reasonable value of the property as of the time the loan is made at a rate not in excess of 2.5 percent per year, but in no event may the projected value of the property for the purposes of such subparagraph exceed 115 percent of such reasonable value. A loan may not be guaranteed under such subparagraph for a purpose other than the acquisition of a single-family dwelling unit.".

SEC. 2. Section 1828 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "constitution or law"; and

(2) by inserting "(2) restricting the manner of calculating such interest (including prohibition of the charging of interest on interest), or (3) requiring a minimum amortization of principal," after "lenders,".

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1981.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Mr. MARVIN LEATH, is the new chairman of our Subcommittee on Housing and Memorial Affairs. Although the gentleman from Texas is just beginning to serve in his third year as a Member of this body, he has already distinguished himself as a leader in military affairs and also for our Nation's veterans. He was elected by his colleagues unanimously to serve as chairman of this

subcommittee when we did organize earlier this year.

I consider it a great pleasure to work with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LEATH), not only in the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, but as I said earlier, on the Committee on Armed Services.

I think it truly can be stated that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LEATH) will be a leading advocate in the House for many years in the future in seeking to enhance the lives of our military personnel while they serve on active duty and to assist them to the maximum degree possible when they return to civilian life.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LEATH), the new distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, such time as he may consume, to explain H.R. 2039.

Mr. LEATH of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say at this time that I want to commend the gentleman from Mississippi, our distinguished chairman, "General" MONTGOMERY, and of course our ranking minority member, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) for continuing the great tradition of this outstanding committee for having the most nonpartisan committee in the Congress, and commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EDGAR) for the fine job that he has done on the bills that are before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2039. H.R. 2039 as reported is a bill to amend chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to guarantee home loans with provisions for variable payment plans. The loans would be limited to the acquisition of one-family dwelling units, which include condominiums and mobile homes. The maximum loan principal (including all interest to be deferred and added thereto) would be based on the projected value of the property calculated by adding an amount up to 2.5 percent per year, but not to exceed 115 percent, to the reasonable value of the property as determined by the Administrator. The reported bill contains exception from any State law prohibiting interest on interest, or requiring minimum amortization.

Mr. Speaker, the objective of the loan guaranty program is to facilitate and encourage the extension of credit on favorable terms by private lenders, to eligible veterans for the purchase, construction, repair, alteration, or improvement of homes to be occupied by veteran purchasers. With the current rate of interest that must be paid on VA home loans, it is my hope and belief that H.R. 2039 will provide some relief for young veterans who would otherwise be unable to purchase homes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 2039.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman of the subcommittee.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2039.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SAWYER).

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2039, a bill to authorize the Veterans' Administration to guarantee home loans with provisions for variable payment plans.

The Congress in 1944 made it possible for the young servicemen returning from World War II to realize the American dream of homeownership. Amendments to the law from time to time made this benefit available to Korean conflict and Vietnam-era veterans.

This basic benefit, Mr. Speaker, has made it possible for thousands of young veterans to enter the home buying market.

Today's spiraling mortgage interests rates and the inflated price of housing, however, have virtually eliminated the GI home loan program and its availability to young Vietnam veterans.

If the Nation's veterans are to have any hope of becoming homeowners as intended by Congress, then it is necessary that we embrace alternative methods of financing.

The bill before us authorizes the Veterans' Administration to guarantee home loans that are financed in the same manner as the Department of HUD's graduated payment mortgage.

This program as set forth in the bill before us will allow a veteran to purchase a house with a reasonable downpayment and lower initial monthly payments in the early years of his loan.

The mortgage payments rise gradually for a certain number of years and then level off and remain constant for the balance of the mortgage. It will enable the young veteran to tailor his monthly payments to meet his increasing income.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is necessary if today's young veteran is to be able to buy a home under the GI bill. I urge its approval.

□ 1330

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I join my very able colleagues in support of H.R. 2039, a bill which would authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to guarantee home loans with provisions for variable-payment plans.

Since 1944, when the Veterans' Administration loan guaranty program was established as part of the original GI bill, eligible veterans have been able to finance home purchases even though they may not have had the resources to qualify for conventional loans. Their commitment to military service and consequent delay in establishing income-producing careers in civilian life were often the reasons why some of these veterans did not have sufficient resources to meet conventional mortgage loan requirements.

From the inception of this program, until December of 1980, the Veterans' Administration guaranteed more than 10.7 million home loans valued at more than $188 billion. However, because of the decline in fixed long-term credit availability in the conventional mortgage market, in recent times veterans have experienced difficulty acquiring home loan financing.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I might compare figures for 1979, when 364,656 home loans were guaranteed, to 1980, when 274,193 loans were guaranteed. This represents a startling decline of 90,463 loans for veterans, and gives some indication of the need for legislation to meet the needs of veterans wishing to purchase their own homes.

H.R. 2039, the veterans' home loan guarantees legislation, authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to guarantee home loans which have provisions for graduated payment plans. The loans would be limited to the purchase of one-family dwelling units, including condominiums and mobile homes.

The legislation specifies that the maximum loan principal—including all interest to be deferred and added thereto—would be based on the projected value of the property calculated by adding an amount not to exceed 2.5 percent per year to the initial reasonable value of the property as determined by the Administration. The bill also contains exemption from any State law prohibiting interest on interest, or requiring minimum amortization.

The Congressional Budget Office has advised the Veterans' Committee that the provisions of the bill would have no significant budgetary impact nor would its enactment carry any inflationary impact.

After hearing testimony from leading authorities in the field of home loan financing as well as learning the views of veterans' groups concerned about this issue, the committee members concluded that this proposed change in the law was necessitated by the current rate of interest that must be paid on VA home loans and would provide needed relief for young veterans who would otherwise be unable to purchase a home.

I would like to commend the distinguished chairmen of the Veterans' Committee, SONNY MONTGOMERY, Mr. LEATH, and Mr. SAWYER, as well as all the members of the committee for their strong support and effort on behalf of this timely legislation.

Clearly, those Americans who serve their country by protecting its citizens are among those most deserving of the opportunity to realize the traditional American dream of homeownership. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

● Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2039, legislation which would allow the Veterans' Affairs Administration to guarantee home loans which have provisions for graduated payment plans. The object of the loan guarantee program is to facilitate and encourage the extension of credit by private lenders on favorable terms to eligible veterans for the purchase, construction, repair, alteration, or improvement of their homes.

The bill authorizes the administration to guarantee loans with provisions for various rates of amortization corresponding to anticipated variations in family income. The loans would be limited to the acquisition of one family dwelling unit, including condominiums and mobile homes. The maximum loan principal would be based on the projected value of the property calculated by adding an amount not to exceed 2.5 percent per year to the initial reasonable value of the property as determined by the administration. The bill contains exemption from any State law prohibiting interest on interest, or requiring minimum amortization.

These graduated payment mortgages allow young people to purchase homes by structuring mortgage payments so that they are low during the early years of the mortgage and increased in later years as the individual's income and thus ability to pay a higher mortgage, increases. GPM's provide for annual increases in monthly mortgage payments over the first 5 years of a mortgage after which they are fixed for the remainder of the mortgage. In the early years, the borrower's monthly payments are slightly less than the interest due on the principal. This unpaid interest is deferred and added to the principal until the monthly payment increases above the interest due each month, and payments on the principal begin.

It has been forecasted that this bill will have no inflationary impact nor does the Congressional Budget Offices believe that it would have any significant budgetary impact. But it will definitely have a positive impact on young veterans trying to purchase their homes. This bill is a simple way to help pay back, part of the indebtedness which we have with our fellow American veterans.

I trust my colleagues will vote to enact this legislation.●

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. I would like to again thank the chairman of the subcommittee for bringing this bill out, and thank the ranking minority member on the other side, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and also the ranking minority member of the subcommittee on that side, Mr. SAWYER, for their support of this bill. It makes a lot of sense, and I hope it will be adopted unanimously.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2039, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter on the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

SENSE OF CONGRESS FOR SECRETARY OF ARMY TO PLACE PLAQUE IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY FOR ARMED FORCES MEMBERS WHO DIED IN IRANIAN HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 76) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Army should place a plaque in Arlington National Cemetery honoring members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died during an attempt to rescue American hostages held in Iran.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 76

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Army should construct and place in Arlington National Cemetery a plaque honoring the eight members of the United States Armed Forces who died on April 25, 1980, during an attempt to rescue the American hostages then being held in Iran.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 76, and I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BONER), for having the foresight to introduce this concurrent resolution. I certainly feel that it is appropriate to place a plaque at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of the eight young men who died in attempting the rescue of our former hostages held in Iran.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LEATH), from whose subcommittee this concurrent resolution was reported.

Mr. LEATH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 76. House Concurrent Resolution 76 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Army should place a plaque in Arlington National Cemetery honoring members of the U.S. armed services who died during an attempt to rescue American hostages held in Iran.

This resolution was introduced by our distinguished colleague from Tennessee, the Honorable BILL BONER. The Department of the Army has no objection to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, we are eternally grateful that our former hostages have returned home and that they are safe. However, we must not forget those brave members of the U.S. Armed Forces who gave their lives for this country.

The eight servicemen are: Air Force Capt. Richard L. Bakke, from Long Beach, Calif.; Marine Corps Sgt. John D. Harvey, Roanoke, Va.; Marine Corps Cpl. George N. Holmes, Jr., from Pine Bluff, Ark.; Marine Corps S. Sgt. Dewey L. Johnson, from Jacksonville, N.C.; Air Force Capt. Harold L. Lewis, from Mansfield, Conn.; Air Force T. Sgt. Joel C. Mayo, from Bonifay, Fla.; Air Force Capt. Lyn D. McIntosh, from Valdosta, Ga.; and Air Force Capt. Charles T. McMillan II, from Corrytown, Tenn.

Mr. Speaker, I feel honoring these brave men who paid the supreme sacrifice is entirely appropriate, and I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SAWYER).

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a plaque honoring the brave men who died in the attempt to rescue our hostages held in Iran be placed in Arlington National Cemetery.

Nothing can detract from the long ordeal endured and the sacrifices made by the Americans held in captivity in Iran. The unsung heroes of this most unfortunate episode in our Nation's history, however, are the eight brave American marines and Air Force servicemen who gave their lives in an ill-fated attempt to rescue the hostages.

No monument or memorial can allay the sorrow or the deep personal loss sustained by the bereaved relatives of these brave Americans. The plaque suggested by this resolution will, however, insure that this Nation forever remembers the supreme sacrifice made by these brave servicemen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that the resolution be approved.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 76, which expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Army should place a plaque in Arlington National Cemetery honoring members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died during an attempt to rescue American hostages held in Iran.

I wish to commend our distinguished chairman, SONNY MONTGOMERY, as well as Mr. LEATH of Texas and Mr. SAWYER for their support for this honorable resolution, and WILLIAM H. BONER of Tennessee, a distinguished member of the committee, for his introduction of this resolution, and all the members of the Veterans' Committee for their unanimous approval of this legislation.

During hearings before the Subcommittee on Housing and Memorial Affairs, held on April 7, 1981, my distinguished colleague, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, eloquently conveyed the sense that underlies this resolution when he said:

> Now that the excitement and the emotion surrounding the safe return of all of our hostages has begun to die down, I believe it is important for us to remember those who will not be coming home. The former hostages have returned safely from Iran and much of the attention focused on their plight has dissipated, but we must not forget those who gave their lives for this country.

I would also like to name the eight servicemen who willingly laid down their lives in an attempt to help their fellow countrymen: Air Force Capt. Richard L. Bakke, Marine Corps Sgt. John D. Harvey, Marine Corps S. Sgt. Dewey L. Johnson, Air Force Capt. Harold L. Lewis, Air Force T. Sgt. Joel C. Mayo, Air Force Capt. Lyn D. McIntosh, Air Force Capt. Charles T. McMillan, and Marine Corps Cpl. George N. Holmes, Jr.

It is with a personal pride and a continuing sense of loss that I read the name of Cpl. George N. Holmes, Jr., as he is from my home State of Arkansas. Corporal Holmes was from Pine Bluff, Ark., and he and the other servicemen who died in this rescue attempt truly deserve the honor and respect our Nation will confer upon them through this resolution.

The English Statesman and Prime Minister David Lloyd George once said, "Liberty has restraints but no frontiers." It is an honor for me to support this legislation for it recognizes eight brave men who journeyed toward an alien and hostile frontier in order to liberate their countrymen.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I certainly feel that the adoption of this concurrent resolution is an excellent expression of thanks and gratitude to the families of these fine Americans, and I feel that there will be unanimous support of this resolution.

● Mr. BONER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to appear today before my colleagues on the floor of the House of Representatives to have the opportunity to show my strong commitment to House Concurrent Resolution 76. This legislation calls for the creation of a permanent memorial plaque at Arlington National Cemetery for the eight American servicemen who lost their lives in the ill-fated Iranian rescue mission.

Now that the excitement and the emotion surrounding the safe return of all of our hostages has begun to die down, I believe that it is important for us to remember those who will not be coming home. The former hostages have returned safely from Iran and much of the attention focused on their plight has dissipated, but we must not forget those who gave their lives for this country.

The eight servicemen are Air Force Capt. Richard Bakke, 33, from Long Beach, Calif.; Marine Corps Sgt. John D. Harvey, 21, from Roanoke, Va.; Marine Corps Cpl. George Holmes, Jr., 22, from Pine Bluff, Ark.; Marine Corps S. Sgt. Dewey Johnson, 31, from Jacksonville, N.C.; Air Force Capt. Harold L. Lewis, 35, from Mansfield, Conn.; Air Force T. Sgt. Joel C. Mayo, 34, from Bonifay, Fla.; Air Force Capt. Lyn D. McIntosh, 33, from Valdosta, Ga.; and Air Force Capt. Charles T. McMillan II, 28, from Corrytown, Tenn.

These eight young Americans are heroes in the truest sense of the word. They willingly laid down their lives trying to help their fellow countrymen, and this is in the highest tradition of valor.

The original idea for a memorial was first suggested to me in a letter from Mrs. Mary V. Cunningham of Nashville.

In her letter, Mrs. Cunningham said:

> Dear Congressman Boner: I think it would be a good idea to institute a motion to have erected in Washington a memorial plaque with the names of the servicemen who gave their lives in the rescue attempt of our hostages. God bless them.

I suspect that Mrs. Cunningham's letter is representative of a great number of people all throughout the country. This legislation would not only be a lasting tribute to the eight servicemen who gave their lives but would also be fitting recognition for the partriotism and pride in our Nation that I feel is so prevalent among all strata of today's society.

All too often we only hear from the critics who constantly find fault with America and her actions. Very rarely do we have the opportunity to hear from those millions of Americans who are proud of their country and what it stands for. I hope that this piece of legislation will show those people that we in Congress share their sentiments and will take the time to show honor and respect to those who have given their lives in the service of this country.

This legislation itself is quite simple and straightforward. It simply calls upon the Secretary of the Army to place a suitable memorial in Arlington National Cemetery. The cost would be a minimal, one-time expenditure. This would be an opportunity to keep alive the spirit of heroism which we all hold.

We have an overriding moral obligation to memorialize those eight men who exemplify the true meaning of the word American. I would like to think that Mrs. Cunningham's views on this issue are representative of most, and I would like to think perhaps all, of the citizens of this Nation. This legislation is for them too. I hope they will feel as much a part of this bill as she does.

These eight men committed themselves to the principles and ideals that made this country first among nations. We now have a commitment to keep. A commitment to the families, to the fine men and women in our military, and to the great people of this country who stood by us in a time of frustration: A frustration that brought us closer together as a nation. A commitment that can be recognized by placing this plaque in Arlington National Cemetery.

I wish to thank my chairman, Mr. MONTGOMERY; subcommittee chairman, Mr. LEATH; House Veterans' Affairs Committee Staff Director and Chief Counsel Mr. Fleming and all of my colleagues who have given their time and effort and have been so instrumental in the movement of this legislation.●

● Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 76, legislation expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of the Army should place a plaque in Arlington National Cemetery honoring members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died during an attempt to rescue American hostages held in Iran.

The men who served in that attempt, but never came home, deserve a recognition for their sacrifice and loss. Their commitment to help their fellow Americans and their answer to the call of duty was unquestionable. It is only fitting that they be honored and remembered with a plaque in Arlington National Cemetery where some of our brave soldiers rest in peace.

By approving this concurrent resolution, we can provide a living memorial in honor of these brave men who died, in order that their fellow citizens held captive by a hostile country, might be freed.●

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 76.

The question was taken.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I , and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection the the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR VLADIMIR AND MARIA SLEPAK

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity to join our colleagues in the call to conscience vigil for Soviet Jewry, which has been ably organized by Representative BARNES. Every year for the past 5 years, the Congress has kept the vigil for refuseniks and Jewish Prisoners of Conscience. By now, their names are sadly familiar. The litany of their names gets longer each year as more Jews are denied the right to emigrate and more refuseniks are transformed by the vindictive Soviet authorities into Prisoners of Conscience. Such recently has been the tragic fate of Vladimir Kislik, Stanislav Zubko, Kim Fridman, Mikhail Salman, Viktor Brailovsky, and Evgeny Lein. The call of our conscience to protest these arrogant violations of basic human rights and freedoms by the Soviet Government grows more insistent with the passage of time. Of course, it is easy for us in the West to heed the call. We speak out in the Congress in a sympathetic forum; we stand up proudly to be counted by a concerned American public.

Vladimir and Maria Slepak also heard the voice of conscience and stepped forward to be counted. In 1970, following their inner calling, the Slepak family embarked upon a long and bitter road, hoping that it would eventually lead to the land of milk and honey. Along the way, the Slepaks encountered other people who had set out to follow their conscience despite the personal hardship they knew they would have to endure. In 1976, Vladimir joined the principled men and women of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, whose collective voice speaks in defense of Soviet citizens whose rights are denied or violated. For taking a stand, Vladimir and Maria can be counted among the righteous. They were also counted by the KGB.

By June 1978, the Slepak's situation had become intolerable. The elder Slepak son, Aleksandr, had finally joined his wife in Israel, but the younger son, Leonid, was in hiding to avoid conscription—an attempt by the Soviet authorities to further frustrate his chances to emigrate. Out of desperation and frustration, 3 years ago to this day, the parents boldly hung a banner from the balcony of their Moscow apartment saying, "Let Us Go to Our Son in Israel." For this nonviolent act, Maria and Vladimir were arrested and charged with "malicious hooliganism." Maria got a suspended sentence, but Vladimir was consigned to 5 years of Siberian exile. His enforced isolation made it impossible for Vladimir to continue as the virtual leader of the Soviet emigration movement and as its representative in the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group—roles that Vladimir assumed following the arrest and imprisonment of his close friend, Anatloy Shcharansky, in March 1977. Thus, Vladimir became the 13th Soviet Helsinki monitor to be sentenced; the total number of monitors presently in confinement or internal exile has swelled to a staggering 48.

The Slepak's two sons, their grandchildren and Maria's mother are now in Israel. The conditions of Vladimir's exile aggravate his chronic chest ailment. It is increasingly difficult for Maria to make the arduous journey between the Slepak apartment in Moscow and her husband's place of banishment. They wait and dream of Israel.

But Vladimir and Maria must know that theirs is not a lonely vigil. They must know that the free world has not forgotten them, nor abandoned the principles for which they stood up and were counted. We must be worthy of the faith the Slepaks have put in us. This is the call to our collective conscience today.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

□ 1345

THE REGULATORY CONTROL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) is recognized for 15 minutes.

● Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Regulatory Control Act of 1981, a good faith effort to find some middle ground between the administration's opposition to most bills giving Congress veto authority over Federal regulations, and a popular House bill, Congressman LEVITAS' H.R. 1776, which would permit one or both Houses to block a proposed regulation without Presidential approval.

Let me make it clear at the outset, Mr. Speaker, that I am under no illusion that the legislative veto is any panacea for the problem of regulatory excess and abuse. But I am strongly convinced that it can be one effective weapon in the congressional oversight arsenal, both as a deterrent and corrective remedy. The American people have rightfully demanded that the Congress regain control over the regulatory bureaucracy it has created, and make it more responsible and responsive. For that reason I am a cosponsor of the Levitas bill and the Laxalt-McClory regulatory reform bill. And for that reason I am today introducing a proposed legislative veto compromise bill.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The administration has indicated that it could accept a joint resolution of disapproval of executive agency regulations, which would be subject to Presidential approval or veto; and perhaps a concurrent resolution of disapproval for proposed regulations of selected independent agencies.

But, like its predecessors, this administration has maintained that the Levitas-type veto by concurrent resolution for all regulations is unconstitutional because it violates the constitutional requirement that all bills, resolutions, votes, and orders having legislative effect must not only receive the concurrence of both Houses, but be presented to the President (article I, section 7, clauses 2 and 3).

Mr. Speaker, I do not find the administration's constitutional arguments persuasive. Instead, I find myself in agreement with the conclusions of Rules Subcommittee Chairman JOE MOAKLEY, as contained in a 96th Congress rules committee print, that a simple or concurrent resolution disapproving a proposed rule does not have the legislative effect of changing existing law or making new law: it simply preserves the status quo.

Since Congress by law has delegated to an agency the authority to issue regulations, subject to certain conditions, which include congressional review and possible veto of any proposed rule, then congressional disapproval of a proposed rule does not have the legislative effect of changing existing law; instead, it simply conforms to the requirements of existing law. The agency is not relieved of its responsibility under law to issue regulations, nor is it prevented by the congressional disapproval action from doing so by another means. But, since a rule does not have the force and effect of law until that rule is actually in effect, congressional disapproval of a proposed rule, not yet in effect, cannot be said to have the legislative effect of changing existing law, especially since that disapproval action is taken pursuant to existing law.

PROVISIONS OF COMPROMISE

Nevertheless, in drafting my proposed compromise bill, I have attempted to meet many, if not all, of the objections raised by the administration. Under my bill, four forms of legislative veto would be put in place for all major and significant Federal regulations as defined by the bill, and these would supersede all existing forms of congressional vetoes to the extent that they are inconsistent.

First, Congress could veto a proposed executive agency regulation by concurrent resolution if the committee reporting the resolution determines that the proposed regulation is, "contrary to law, inconsistent with the intent of Congress, or exceeds the jurisdiction, authority or limitations of the statute under which the rule is promulgated." The agency in turn could appeal the disapproval action to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, which could reverse the action and order that the rule be put into effect if it finds that the rule is within the statute and that the agency has no alternative means available to implement or enforce the law under which the rule was issued.

Second, the Congress could disapprove a proposed executive rule by joint resolution for any other reason, meaning the disapproval action could be reversed by Presidential veto if it is not then overriden by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Third, the Congress could disapprove any proposed independent agency rule by concurrent resolution for any reason. There would be no appeal to the courts of any such disapproval action.

And fourth, all agencies would be required to review all major, existing rules, within 10 years, and such additional existing rules as may be directed by the Director of OMB, or, in the case of any rule in effect for 2 or more years, by a resolution adopted by either House of Congress. Such rules would have to be renewed, rescinded, or modified by the agency, and any of these actions would be subject to the congressional review process and could be disapproved by enactment of a joint resolution of the Congress. However, unlike the Levitas bill, such rules would not automatically lapse if not repromulgated within 180 days. But, judicial review is implicit in the event of noncompliance with the repromulgation requirement.

My bill also differs from the Levitas-type veto bill in that it would require that any resolution of disapproval be reported from a committee in the first House to act, together with an appropriate report. The Levitas bill would permit an expedited discharge procedure for a resolution not reported by any committee within a specified period. I think it is important, especially for judicial review purposes, that a report on any such resolution be available from a committee of at least one House, stating its reasons for recommending disapproval. However, my bill would permit an expedited discharge procedure for resolutions not reported from a committee in the second House to act, 15 days after its referral.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Mr. Speaker, a House Judiciary Subcommittee is about to mark up the regulatory reform bill introduced by its chairman, Congressman DANIELSON, H.R. 746, which includes a legislative veto by joint resolution of all major rules—those which would cost the economy $100 million or more in any year. A similar bill, H.R. 1, introduced by Congressman MOAKLEY, which would also create a House Select Committee on Regulatory Affairs with jurisdiction over some disapproval resolutions, is currently pending in the Rules Committee. While subcommittee chairmen DANIELSON and MOAKLEY are to be commended on recognizing the need for greater congressional control over the rulemaking process, I do not think their Levin-Boren-type joint resolutions of disapproval will be acceptable to a majority of the House.

While such joint veto mechanisms may be acceptable to the administration, I do not think the administration's position sufficiently addresses the very legitimate institutional concerns this Congress has about instances in which any agency, whether executive or independent, oversteps its legal authority in carrying out its rulemaking functions which Congress has delegated to it. For that reason, I think it is essential that the Congress be permitted to disapprove executive agency rules by concurrent resolution in such limited situations, without possible reversal by the President.

DISCUSSION

The main argument raised by some against such a limited-scope congressional veto is that it violates the separation of powers doctrine by empowering the Congress to assume what is essentially a judicial function—determining whether rules are within the scope of the law they are intended to implement. I would concede that one Congress cannot pass final judgment on what may have been intended by a previous Congress in passing a law under which a rule is promulgated. For that reason, my bill makes it possible for an agency to appeal such a disapproval action in the courts. And, if a court finds that the agency did act within its statutory authority, and has no alternative means of implementing or enforcing the statute, the court could issue an order putting the rule into effect. Only the Congress and agency involved would have standing in any appeals of the order.

This provision is especially sensitive to the argument that the President is charged by the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Obviously, if a court finds that the agency has acted within its statutory authority in issuing a rule and has no alternative means of carrying out the law it is charged with executing, then the court should permit the agency to put the rule into effect. Without such relief, the congressional disapproval action could be construed to be an unwarranted intrusion into a legitimate executive function, and, as such, a violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

CONGRESSIONAL CREDITS

Mr. Speaker, while several of the key provisions of my bill are original, I

am also heavily indebted to several Members of both bodies who have labored long and hard in the regulatory reform vineyards over the years, and from whose bills I have drawn generously in drafting this proposed compromise. First and foremost I want to give proper credit to Congressman LEVITAS who has waged a tireless and relentless campaign on behalf of the legislative veto for several years now, and who has been successful in appending such provisions to numerous laws. His current bill, H.R. 1776, enjoys the cosponsorship of some 220 House Members, including me.

As a cosponsor of his bill I am especially grateful for his leadership and inspiration in insisting on greater congressional control over the regulatory process. His efforts have been responsive to a growing public demand that we make the regulatory agencies more accountable and reasonable in their actions. The legislative veto concept is a vital element in regaining that control and insuring that accountability. It has previously been endorsed by our House Republican Conference in the last Congress, in the 1980 Republican platform, and was one of the most frequently cited solutions to regulatory abuses in countless campaigns last fall. A similar legislative veto effort has been waged in the other body by Senator SCHMITT. His veto bill, S. 890, will soon be moving to markup in the Senate Judiciary Committee and an effort will be made to append it to the Laxalt regulatory reform bill.

I am also indebted to Congressman MOORHEAD who, for several years now, has introduced a veto bill limited to those regulations which are contrary to law and congressional intent. Several other House Members have introduced similar limited-scope veto bills, including Congressmen ASHBROOK, LAGOMARSINO, WHITE, and YOUNG of Florida.

I also want to pay tribute to the principal authors of the major regulatory reform bills pending in both bodies, Congressman DANIELSON in the House and Senator LAXALT in the Senate. As a cosponsor of a House companion bill to the Laxalt bill, Congressman MCCLORY's H.R. 3339, I have drawn on some of its provisions in my bill, particularly the concept of a calendar for proposed regulations, and schedule for review of existing regulations. But, I have attempted to supplement these with a greater degree of congressional involvement and oversight through the congressional review process.

Congressman MOAKLEY and his Subcommittee on Rules, of which I am now a member, have also contributed significantly to the legislative veto debate through extensive hearings and a report issued in the last Congress.

CONCLUSION

As we approach final congressional action on regulatory reform, and the legislative veto as one component of that effort, I am hopeful that we can draw on the most meritorious provisions of the various bills which have been introduced in this area. With the "Regulatory Control Act" I am introducing today, I have attempted to bring some of these elements together in what I hope can lead to a meaningful and acceptable compromise that will avoid a collision between the two branches over the legislative veto issue. I think my bill meets the administration more than halfway and I invite its support for this bill.

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

BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONGRESSMAN LOTT'S REGULATORY CONTROL ACT

TITLE

SEC. 1. This Act may be cited as the Regulatory Control Act of 1981.

RULEMAKING PROCEDURES

SEC. 2. This section would amend section 553, title 5, U.S. Code, which governs rulemaking. Among other things it would require a public comment period of at least 60-days for any proposed rulemaking, and would narrow the scope of the proprietary and interpretative exemptions from rulemaking. This section is nearly identical to the provisions of section 201 of the Danielson Regulatory Procedure Act, H.R. 746, 97th Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

SEC. 3. This section would add a new chapter 8 to title 5, U.S. Code, "Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking."

Definitions.—While the terms "agency" and "rule" would conform, for the most part, to the definitions contained in section 551, the terms "major rule" and "significant rule" would be added, both subject to guidelines established by OMB. A "major rule" would be one an agency determines would have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more in any year, would substantially increase costs or prices for consumers, industries, geographic regions or levels of government, or would have significant adverse impact on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation or U.S. trade. The term "significant rule" would mean one which an agency determines would have significant impact, taking into account certain specified factors.

Congressional review of agency rules.—Each agency would prepare in April and October of each year a calendar of all major and significant rules it intends to issue in the next year, and a copy would be transmitted to the Congress.

On the day an agency forwards to the Federal Register for publication a final major or significant rule, it would also transmit the rule to Congress for referral to the committees having primary jurisdiction. The rule could not take effect for 30 days after submission to Congress, and, if a committee of either House reports an appropriate disapproval resolution within that period, the rule could not take effect within an additional 60-days unless either House rejects a disapproval resolution at an earlier date. If both Houses adopt an appropriate disapproval resolution within the 60-day period, the rule may not take effect.

Resolutions of disapproval.—An appropriate resolution of disapproval shall be: (1) a concurrent resolution with respect to an Executive agency rule which a committee finds is, "contrary to law, inconsistent with the intent of Congress, or exceeds the jurisdiction, authority, or limitations of the statute under which the rule is promulgated;" (2) a joint resolution with respect to any Executive agency rule which a committee determines should be disapproved for any other reason; (3) a concurrent resolution with respect to a rule proposed by an independent agency which a committee determines should be disapproved for any reason. All such resolutions must be accompanied by a committee report stating the committee's reasons for recommending disapproval, and, in the case of a report on a concurrent resolution disapproving an Executive agency rule, a finding that the rule is contrary to law, etc., and a documented support for such finding. The Comptroller General shall assist committees with opinions on the legality of proposed rules.

Procedure for consideration of resolutions.—Resolutions reported by committees shall be privileged and subject to two hours of debate. If a committee of one House has not reported a resolution within 15 days after its adoption and referral by the other House, it shall be in order to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution, and such motion must be supported by one-fifth of the members of that House to be considered.

Reconsideration of existing rules.—Each agency shall establish a schedule for review of major rules over a ten-year period, as well as for any new major rule issued. The schedule may be amended to include additional rules by direction of the Director of OMB or by resolution adopted by either House of Congress. For each rule reviewed, an agency must determine whether the rule is to be renewed, amended or rescinded, and any such action shall be subject to the congressional review process and possible disapproval by joint resolution.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 4. An Executive agency may appeal any disapproval action by concurrent resolution to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia which may issue an order putting the rule into effect if it finds that the agency did act within its statutory authority and had no alternative means available of implementing or enforcing the statute. Only the agency and Congress would have standing as parties in any appeal of the order.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 5. This Act shall supersede any existing congressional review procedures which are inconsistent with it. The invalidation of any part of the Act shall not invalidate the entire Act. The Act shall take effect at the beginning of the 98th Congress and expire at the end of the 100th Congress.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE VETO PROVISIONS OF LEVITAS-LOTT-SCHMITT-DANIELSON BILLS

Provision	Levitas (H.R. 1776)	Lott (H.R. 3740)	Schmitt (S. 890)	Danielson (H.R. 746)
(1) Coverage	All proposed and existing rules (with specified exceptions).	All "major" and "significant" proposed rules, "major" existing rules, and such others as directed by OMB or either House (with specified exceptions).	All proposed and existing rules (with specified exceptions).	All "major" proposed rules.
(2) Submission	Simultaneous to promulgation or repromulgation, agency would submit rule to Congress.	Day rule is submitted to Federal Register for publication, it shall also be submitted to Congress.	On day rule is published in Federal Register, it shall be transmitted to Congress.	On day rule is submitted to Federal Register for publication, it shall be transmitted to Congress.
(3) Referral	No provision for referral of rules to committees, but resolutions of disapproval shall be referred to committees "having oversight and legislative responsibility for promulgating agency.	Rules shall be referred to the committee of each House which has primary legislative jurisdiction over the statute under which the rule is promulgated.	Rules shall be referred to each committee having legislative jurisdiction over the subject matter of the rule.	Agencies would trasmit rules to Congress and the "appropriate" committees.
(4) Time limits	Rule may not become effective for 60 days after promulgation, and an additional 30 days if a resolution is reported, discharged, or adopted in either House.	Rule may not become effective until 30 days after its transmittal, and an additional 60 days if a resolution is reported from committee.	A rule may not become effective for 60 days after promulgation, and an additional 30 days if one House adopts a disapproval resolution.	Rule may not become effective for 30 days, and an additional 60 days if resolution is reported from committee.
(5) Forms of disapproval	Concurrent resolution for all rules, either passed by both Houses, or passed by one House and not disapproved by the other; same for repromulgated existing rules.	(a) Concurrent resolution for all independent agency regulations; (b) concurrent resolution for Executive agency regulations Congress finds contrary to law; (c) joint resolution for Executive agency regulations disapproved for other reasons; (d) joint resolution for repromulgated existing rules.	Simple resolution adopted by one House and not disapproved by a resolution for the other House; same for repromulgated existing rule pursuant to adoption of reconsideration resolution.	Joint resolution.
(6) Committee report	Understood; subject to House and Senate rules for resolutions reported.	Must accompany resolution in at least first House to act, and contain certain specified information.	Committee must determine whether rule contains provisions which offend for any of a number of specified reasons, but may recommend disapproval anyway, as it deems appropriate.	Resolution shall be accompanied by report specifying reasons for committee's action.
(7) Special discharge	If committee has not reported resolution within 45 days after referral, motion to discharge in order if supported by one-fifth of Members.	Discharge motion in order only in second House to act if committee has not reported within 15 days after referral.	Same as Levitas	No special discharge procedure.
(8) Floor consideration	Resolutions privileged, subject to 2 hours of debate, divided between proponents and opponents, not subject to amendment or recommital.	Same	Same	Resolutions not privileged; subject to normal House and Senate rules of procedure.
(9) Effect on statutory time limits	Disapproval would not relieve ageny of responsibility to issue rule, but any statutory time limit on issuing rule would start again from date of disapproval.	Same	Same	No comparable provision.
(10) Reconsideration of rules	Either House of Congress may, by simple resolution, direct reconsideration of pending or existing rules. Repromulgated rules would be subject to same veto process as new rules. Resolutions of reconsideration subject to special discharge procedure. Rule lapses in 180 days if not repromulgated.	Each agency shall establish an agenda for review of major existing rules, to which additional rules may be added by OMB or either House of Congress; all such rules must be renewed, rescinded or modified, and subject to a joint resolution of disapproval. Resolutions of reconsideration not subject to special discharge. Rules does not lapse if not repromulgated.	Same as Levitas only applicable only to existing rule, and committee must determine rule requires reconsideration according to certain specified criteria, or if it deems it appropriate.	No provision for reconsideration of rules.
(11) Effect on judicial review	Congressional inaction on or rejection of disapproval resolution shall not be deemed an expression of approval of rule.	Same	Same	Same, but also, compliance of any agency with the requirements of this review process shall not be subject to judicial review.
(12) Appeal of disapproval action	None	Executive agencies could appeal concurrent resolution action and court could reverse on finding agency acted within law and had no alternative means of implementation.	None	None.
(13) Effect on existing veto laws	This act shall supersede other review/veto laws to extent they are inconsistent.	Same	Same	This shall not apply to rules proposed or issued pursuant to a statute which expressly provides for congressional review or veto of laws.
(14) Effective/expiration dates	90 days after enactment/end of 99th Congress	Beginning of 98th Congress/end of 100th Congress.	Two years after enactment/none	Date of enactment Jan. 1, 1987.●

IN TRIBUTE TO STEFAN CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to a great man, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland. His passing is a great loss to the people of Poland and to freedom-loving people all over the world, for he had dedicated his entire life to the well-being of the long-suffering Polish people.

During the investiture of Pope John Paul II in 1978, I had the high honor to be a part of the American delegation representing our President, and at that time, I was privileged to meet with Cardinal Wyszynski at the Polish College in Rome. Affectionately called the "worker priest" by his people, this loving human being radiated the compassion and understanding which exemplified his entire life.

I also had the privilege of nominating Cardinal Wyszynski for the Nobel Peace Prize because of his dedication to the cause of peace and the principles of human dignity despite personal danger, imprisonment, and threats on his life. Through pastoral letters, sermons, and books, including "The Spirit of Human Work," the Cardinal has influenced millions of people, both in Poland and abroad, by preaching respect for the value of the individual human being and the need for forgiveness and understanding.

In 1946, Stefan Wyszynski became bishop of Lublin and the chancellor of the Catholic University. He became primate of Poland in 1949, and in 1953 he was made a cardinal. After 3 years of imprisonment by the Communists, 1953-56, Cardinal Wyszynski courageously proceeded to resume his work, without fear or favor, urging the spirit of peace and cooperation between different races, classes, and nations in Poland and abroad.

In his 1966 letter "Urbi et Orbi," on the subject of the historic distrust and hatred between Germany and Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski, delared, "We forgive and we request to be forgiven." This theme of forgiveness and peace is found throughout the Cardinal's life and work, and he repeated it not only for the benefit of individuals but also for the benefit of nations at odds with their neighbors the world over.

Cardinal Wyszynski was not merely an armchair peacemaker, but always followed up his words with deeds, often at high risk to his own security and well-being. In 1954, while in prison, the Cardinal secretly sent his pastoral letter to all of Poland's churches strongly condemning the Polish security forces for opening fire

and killing hundreds of workers in Poznan. In 1956, he proclaimed his solidarity with the movement of intellectuals, writers, and scientists, who were demanding freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom in scientific inquiry, and again in 1968, condemned the brutality of the Communists against students and university professors.

To the university students of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski said:

We are not enemies of anyone, but if the Soviets decide to attack us with their tanks, we shall face them with honor and courage . . . and if necessary, we shall not hesitate to sacrifice our lives.

To the university professors, he said:

We have no feelings of hatred for anyone, but we have the right to demand, according to the commandments of God, our human right to live free, religious, and moral . . .

Cardinal Wyszynski told Polish workers:

In our society, men of work are badly treated. Their social status and their salaries are decided not by hard and successful work, but by blind obedience and membership in the party. This is strong evidence of exploitation of some by others. . . . How painful it is to see everywhere that religious fidelity provokes discrimination and deprivation of the right to work. One must state with regret, that against the rules of the Constitution of Civil Rights, many places of work are absolutely restricted to those who have declared themselves atheists. In almost every place of work, one's career and advancement is dependent on party membership and religion, attendance in church, and religious education of children is prohibited. Even the entrance to some schools or universities is dependent on a declaration of atheism.

The Communist government of Poland, under the direction of the Kremlin in Moscow, began a campaign in 1968 to force all the Jews living in Poland to leave by any means, including the poisoning of the social atmosphere with anti-Semitism and hatred. Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski publicly condemned this hate campaign, and in his sermons, he paid tribute to the Mosaic monotheistic religious tradition which led to Christianity, and expressed sympathy for the State of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the world has lost a great and splendid man, and Cardinal Wyszynski's high standards of excellence, his noble examples of service, and his dedication to the highest principles of spiritual and moral growth in service to God will continue to inspire us all.

NATIONAL SPACE POLICY—ITS TIME HAS COME

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the success of our Nation's Space Shuttle test flight has once again demonstrated that this country can accomplish great feats if it wants to. Space offers more than dreams and a demonstration of competence to those of us on Earth. It offers new opportunities for economic development, international cooperation, and human development. Unless we turn space into a battleground, it will remain a sanctuary for peaceful development and openness.

The exploration of deep space, and the development of near-Earth applications of space, will continue regardless of what our Government chooses to do. However, that development can be accelerated and conducted in an orderly fashion if we choose to proceed in a conscious, deliberate manner. I believe it is time for the United States to end its space policy drift, and firmly chart a new course for the future. For this reason, I am today introducing the National Space Policy Act of 1981 to establish a national space policy of the United States, to declare the goals of the Nation's space program—both in terms of space and terrestrial applications and in space science—and to provide for the planning and implementation of this program.

This legislation, I should note, is not entirely new. During the last Congress, I introduced a similar bill, and attempted, along with many of my colleagues, to convince the Carter administration to develop a coherent, long-range national space policy. Modest steps were taken, under the constant urging of Senators Adlai Stevenson and HARRISON SCHMITT, as well as Congressmen DON FUQUA and RONNIE FLIPPO. The Reagan administration is still new, and its posture is not yet clear, except in regard to its serious, and I believe, unwise budget cuts.

Last month, the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications of the Committee on Science and Technology, on which I serve, issued an excellent oversight report on U.S. civilian space policy, which was based on hearings held last year. The conclusions and recommendations of that report are worth citing here:

U.S. CIVILIAN SPACE POLICY

(Report prepared by the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Successive administrations have failed to establish long term goals for the civil space program.

2. This lack of goals has been responsible for an indifferent attitude on the part of the public. The circular argument has then been made that there is little public support for space goals.

Recommendation: NASA should propose to the Congress a set of long term goals which will reflect a balance between space science, applications, and space transportation activities. NASA should strengthen the agency-wide planning process.

3. Lessons learned from the Apollo and Space Shuttle programs that can be applied to future programs include:

A. Space programs benefit from vision, leadership and continuity of commitment.

B. Post-development "dividends" cannot be counted on as the source of funds for deferred new projects.

C. When funding profiles for large programs are manipulated for political reasons, the programs cannot be expected to operate at optimum efficiency.

4. Failure to exploit the Apollo and Skylab experiment through the establishment of a permanent presence in space and the upcoming hiatus during which no imaging data will be returned from other planets via United States spacecraft reflect a national loss of vision, leadership and resolution.

5. Commitment to a major, high-challenge space engineering initiative is both technically feasible and desirable.

Recommendation: The Administration should commit a major, high-challenge space engineering initiative. One candidate initiative is a manned, multi-purpose, open-ended space operating base in low earth orbit.

NASA should reaffirm the Nation's commitment for continued exploration of our solar system through intensive investigation of other planets including a Mars sample return mission.

6. Solutions to many global concerns such as threats to the ozone layer, the carbon dioxide problem, and global air and water pollution, as well as global mineral and energy exploration would benefit from the existence of a Global Resource Information System. A system tying all the relevant data bases into an interactive network would likely be superior to a single organization responsible for acquiring and holding all the information.

Recommendation: NASA should submit to the Congress within 12 months a preliminary program plan for a Global Resource Information System utilizing an interactive network of relevant data bases including program scope, technology needs, and resource requirements.

7. The Administration needs to develop and follow a long-term investment philosophy for the space program which recognizes that program payoffs will include not only scientific knowledge but also improved economic capacity and jobs.

Recommendation: NASA should undertake studies to analyze the economic benefits of space activities through a better understanding of the linkage between NASA spending and economic returns including new products, increased productivity, and new jobs.

8. NASA's legislative charter has been selectively amended to include various expanded research roles and to support and contribute to other agency missions. As amended the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 provides an adequate charter for civil space activities.

9. Continued viligance is needed to assure that year-to-year budget pressures do not erode our national technological base and capabilities.

10. Reducing near term costs at the expense of total program cost increases is shortsighted. Further, terminating ongoing work damages the Nation's ability to conduct future high technology work by disrupting institutions and careers.

11. NASA has not proposed enough new programs to maintain a healthy institutional and industrial base.

12. Sharing of technology, data, and hardware between civilian and military programs can benefit both without compromising security.

13. National security related space programs have received substantial increases in their budgets due to the recognition that both national defense and strategic arms limitation agreements require extensive

space-based surveillance and verification systems.

14. Growth in the military space program should not occur at the expense of NASA programs.

Recommendation: The civil and military space programs should be examined separately and their funding adjusted according to the requirements developed for each program.

15. Although numerous treaties have been signed which recognize the peaceful aspect of space, the potential for hostilities in space is increasing.

Recommendation: The Administration should reaffirm the need for separate civil and military space programs and exploit the space environment for peaceful uses.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I introduce today, if enacted, would support the recommendations of this report. Later this year, the Space Science and Applications Subcommittee will hold hearings on civil space policy legislation where this important issue will be examined. I hope that by that time the Reagan administration is prepared to endorse legislation similar to that which I have offered.

President Reagan, I should add, has always expressed his personal support for the space program. President Carter, before him, did the same. The difficulty has always been in translating generalized support into concrete policies and programs that accomplish a goal, or vision, which we all can share. A few weeks ago, I was impressed with the President's use of the Space Shuttle success to rearticulate his vision of America. As President, Ronald Reagan can see his dreams of space exploration fulfilled.

The May 15, 1981, issue of the Washington Star made this point nicely in the following editorial:

[From the Washington Star, May 15, 1981]

THE PRESIDENT'S VISION

When the president spoke to Congress on behalf of his economic program, his closing remarks went oddly unnoticed. We say oddly because it was then that Mr. Reagan spoke at length of American genius and quoted Carl Sandburg on the American dream. He spoke in particular of the journey of the space shuttle, which "did more than prove our technological abilities. It raised our expectations once more. It started us dreaming again."

Such remarks may tell us more about the president's vision than this year's budget cuts.

Those who care about America's space program—and the president counts himself among them—wonder where those dreams will lead. The shuttle and its crew performed brilliantly. But Columbia's flight a month ago cannot hide the fact that NASA's budget, this year and next, will be nearly 50 per cent less than it was when Apollo 11 landed on the moon. Nor can it hide the fact that, apart from the shuttle, the U.S. civilian space program is almost dormant. The next major planetary venture is Galileo, an orbiter-probe to Jupiter in 1985. Its success depends upon the shuttle which will launch it.

The importance of the space program is, like space itself, immeasurable. Its rewards may not be immediate, but they will surely become as real as those which followed the voyages of Columbus. Mr. Reagan, more than any president since John Kennedy, seems to sense this, although not yet to the point of asking for more money. But there will be other years and other budgets, and Mr. Reagan knows that too.

For other years and budgets, space scientists have some surprisingly modest proposals. There have long been plans, but no money, to study the origins of plasma in the earth's neighborhood, to map Venus by radar, to study the gravity waves Einstein theorized were present, to explore Titan, the most intriguing moon of Saturn. It remains something of a scandal in the international scientific community that a mission to intercept Halley's comet, which passes once every 76 years, will be carried out by the European Space Agency and the U.S.S.R., with technology vastly inferior to what could have been employed in a U.S. mission.

In this decade, less modestly, it would be possible to send a manned mission to Mars, a goal some expect the Soviet Union to announce shortly. But before that, the U.S. space agency must follow up on the enormously valuable Viking missions with more unmanned probes, perhaps a "rover" and sample retriever. The 5-year-old Viking now represents the beginning—and end—of America's exploration of Mars.

Sen. John Glenn recently said that "the loss of our once commanding lead in space should both embarrass and frighten us." Exactly so. The Soviets plan to orbit a permanent 12-man space station by 1985. In the six years between the last Apollo mission and the shuttle, when no Americans were in space, the Soviets had 21 manned flights and accumulated over two years of spaceflight time. Still, said Mr. Glenn, we have the illusion that the space program can be turned on and off, that "crash programs" will see us through. Yet crash programs fail "because they are based on the theory that with nine women pregnant, you can produce a baby a month."

The shuttle represents the best of America. As a visible example of what U.S. society can do, it was stunning—and it stunned the world. But it—and Viking, Voyager, Apollo and the rest—are only possible in a society which is eager to maintain its lead in research, development, science and technology. Such commitments are vital to a society, and all are now at risk.

President Reagan told Congress that the shuttle "tested our ingenuity once again—moving beyond the accomplishments of the past into the promise and uncertainty of the future." Space exploration probably does not depend on the U.S.—it is inevitable. But Mr. Reagan seems to understand the adventure of it all, that what he called "magic historical moments" happen only when a nation is determined to make them happen, and that a nation's greatness and survival spring from such things. If that is what the president meant, it is of far more importance than the budget message that preceded it.

Mr. Speaker, the time is now for a new, bold national space policy. The text of my legislation follows:

H.R. 3712

A bill to establish the national space policy of the United States, to declare the goals of the Nation's space program (both in terms of space and terrestrial applications and in space science), and to provide for the planning and implementation of such program

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Space Policy Act of 1981".

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to establish a national space policy and program direction that will enable the United States—

(1) to maintain leadership in space science and technology;

(2) in collaboration, where appropriate, with other countries and international entities, to develop and use the space environment for the benefit of humanity; and

(3) to develop and demonstrate advanced technology capabilities in open and imaginative ways for the benefit of developing as well as developed countries.

FINDINGS

SEC. 3. The Congress finds that—

(1) the United States space program has challenged mankind to travel beyond our planet and has provided the opportunity to expand human knowledge, to extend the limits of our consciousness, and to improve the human condition;

(2) the United States space program has established the scientific and technological leadership of the United States in space activities devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind;

(3) evolving space transportation capabilities will permit the confident placement of facilities and people in orbit, and thereby produce new opportunities for developing and using the space environment;

(4) the development of economical and flexible space transportation systems will make possible productive, cost-effective, and routine uses of the space environment that can materially assist the United States and other nations in the solution, control, and management of problems on Earth;

(5) the technological challenges and advances of space research and development contribute to the vitality and competitiveness of the economy of the United States;

(6) further exploration and study of the solar system will promote understanding of the Earth and its environment and their evolution;

(7) progress in data processing and analysis, together with enhanced methods of acquiring and transmitting data from space, provide new opportunities for developing useful information and services in such areas as climate and weather research and prediction, environmental and pollution monitoring, crop forecasting, plant disease control, drought and flood control, mineral and natural resource exploration and management, land use planning, geodesy, mapping, soil and water conservation, and earthquake research and prediction;

(8) advanced satellite communications technology can provide new commercial and public services in such areas as personal communications, data transmission, education, delivery of health care services, access to governmental institutions, traffic control, emergency services, search and rescue missions, and navigation;

(9) space activities provide new opportunities for international cooperation in the realization of benefits for humanity;

(10) the successful development and use of the space environment for scientific and applied purposes depends on continued research and development efforts conducted by the government and private sector; and

(11) the productive development and use of the space environment requires new policies, procedures, and institutional arrange-

ments that encourage initiative by, and use the innovative capabilities of, the private sector.

POLICY

SEC. 4. The Congress declares it to be the policy of the United States that—

(1) the United States is committed to the exploration and use of outer space by all nations for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind;

(2) the United States is committed to the exploration and use of outer space in support of its national well-being;

(3) the space programs of the United States will be conducted to increase scientific knowledge about the Earth and the universe, to develop and use space technology, and to maintain United States leadership in space science and technology;

(4) the United States rejects any claims of sovereignty over outer space or over natural celestial bodies or any portion thereof;

(5) the United States considers that the space systems of all nations and international organizations are the property of such nations and international organizations, respectively, that space systems for peaceful purposes have the right of passage through, and operation in space without interference, and that interference with space systems will be viewed as an infringement on sovereign rights;

(6) the United States will continue to foster cooperation in international space activities by conducting joint programs;

(7) close coordination will be maintained among the space activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States Government to promote integration of programs and technology transfer and to allow optimal use of all resources;

(8) data and information from the space program of the United States will, to the extent practical and consistent with Government policy on cost recovery, be fully disseminated;

(9) the benefits of space program research to terrestrial applications will be maximized by rapid dissemination of information concerning such programs to appropriate public and private bodies; and

(10) the development of space capabilites and systems by the private sector to produce economic benefits to, and to enhance the technological position of, the United States, will be encouraged.

PROGRAM

SEC. 5. (a) consistent with the provisions of this Act, the President shall assure that the space program of the United States will proceed toward the achievement of the goals in space and terrestrial applications, and the goals in space science, which are described in subsections (b) and (c).

(b) The goals in space and terrestrial applications to be achieved, as soon as possible consistent with the efficient and prudent use of public funds, are—

(1) the pursuit of scientific and technical knowledge and experience to support the continued leadership of the United States in the development and use of space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind;

(2) the establishment and operation, in collaboration with the private sector as appropriate, of a system of high-resolution remote sensing of the Earth's resources and environment;

(3) the development of improved capability for the interpretation and rapid utilization of remote sensing data;

(4) the investigation and determination of institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the use of remote sensing systems, including the fullest possible declassification of satellite monitoring and surveillance data, and provision for increased training in data interpretation;

(5) the design and development of advanced satellite communications systems, providing increased capabilities for frequency and orbit utilization;

(6) the establishment, in collaboration with the private sector as appropriate, of satellite communications systems in space to meet public needs in emergency services, health care delivery, education, teleconferencing, and other public services and activities deemed appropriate; and

(7) the design and testing of technologies and procedures to determine the technological and economic feasibility of space-based manufacturing of products such as materials and pharmaceuticals, as well as the creation of new and useful goods, services, and markets.

(c) The goals in space science to be achieved, as soon as possible consistent with sound scientific procedures and the prudent use of public funds, are—

(1) the continued United States leadership in the extension of scientific and cultural knowledge through experimentation in and from the environment of space;

(2) the expansion of our international planning and coordinating effort in order to maximize scientific potential;

(3) the pursuit of a vigorous program of planetary and lunar science and exploration, including reconnaissance of the outer planets and comparative studies of celestial bodies, to understand the origin and evolution of the solar system, and to better understand the Earth and its space environment;

(4) the development of increased understanding of the Sun, its interaction with the terrestrial environment, and basic atmospheric processes;

(5) the utilization of advanced technology, including orbiting astronomical observation facilities and free-flying satellites, to investigate and better understand the origin and evolution of the cosmos and the fundamental laws of physics that govern cosmic phenomena;

(6) the continuation of research in the life sciences to insure human health, safety, and effective performance in space flight, to further use the space environment and space technology in the advancement of knowledge in medicine and biology, and to understand the evolution and distribution of life in the universe; and

(7) the interpretation and application of these advances in scientific knowledge to the preservation of the Earth and its environment and to meeting related human needs.

PROGRAM PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND REPORTING

SEC. 6. (a) The President shall, to the extent practical, carry out the program described in section 5 through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The resources of other agencies and departments, including but not limited to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the defense and intelligence organizations, and the Departments of State, Energy, Education, Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce, shall be utilized as appropriate in research, development, and demonstration, dissemination of information, and industrial or commercial development.

(b) The President shall report to the Congress on the progress of the space program as follows:

(1) Not later than one year following the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and submit to the Congress a five-year plan which shall establish priorities for the space program over the succeeding five-year period, and which shall contain details regarding—

(A) the role of each federal agency and department in the program;

(B) proposed annual outlays over the five-year period; and

(C) specific missions, projects, or programs to be undertaken in achieving the goals set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 5.

(2) The President shall annually revise the plan to reflect the progress that has been achieved in meeting the scientific and technological goals specified in subsections (b) and (c) of section 5. The revisions shall be submitted to the Congress as part of the annual budget message.

(c) Not later than one year following the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and submit to the Congress proposed goals for the space program over the succeeding twenty-year period.

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act such sums as may be specified for that purpose in annual authorization Acts hereafter enacted.●

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NELLIGAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DOUGHERTY, for 1 hour, on June 11, 1981.

Mr. LOTT, for 15 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LEATH of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 60 minutes, June 8, 1981.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. BROWN of California, and to include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $1,200.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NELLIGAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TAUKE.

Mr. KRAMER.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. ROTH in two instances.

Mrs. FENWICK.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas in two instances.
Mr. DORNAN of California in four instances.
Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.
Mr. FIELDS.
Mr. MICHEL in three instances.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LEATH of Texas) and to include extraneous matter:)
Mr. RICHMOND.
Mr. VENTO in two instances.
Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.
Mr. FITHIAN.
Mr. GAYDOS in two instances.
Mr. STOKES in three instances.
Mr. MINETA in two instances.
Mr. MAZZOLI in two instances.
Mr. BARNES in two instances.
Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.
Mr. FRANK.
Mr. NOWAK.
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
Mr. ROSENTHAL in 10 instances.
Mrs. BOUQUARD in five instances.
Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.
Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.
Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.
Mr. WEAVER.
Mr. EDWARDS of California.
Mr. BRINKLEY.
Mr. HAWKINS in two instances.
Mr. COTTER.
Mr. MARKEY.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LEATH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 2, 1981, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1463. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal sections which impose certain restrictions on enlisted members of the armed forces and on members of military bands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1464. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that nominations of persons for appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy must be made not later than March 4 of each year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1465. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, transmitting notice of the proposed conversion to contractor performance of the service support craft at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., pursuant to section 502(b) of Public Law 96-342; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1466. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the third annual report on the urban development action grant program, pursuant to section 113(a)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1467. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1979 on the runaway youth program, pursuant to section 315 of Public Law 95-115; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1468. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the 1979 annual report on U.S. crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids reserves, pursuant to section 657(2) of Public Law 95-91; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1469. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1470. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a list of training requirements for fiscal year 1981 under the international military education and training program scheduled to be conducted outside the United States, pursuant to section 542 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1471. A letter from the Under Secretary of State for Management, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1472. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration), transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1473. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notice of a proposed new records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1474. A letter from the Chairwoman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting notice of proposd new records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1475. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department's Inspector General, covering the period ended March 31, 1981, pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 95-452; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1476. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Community Service Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of her office, covering the period ended March 31, 1981, pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 95-452; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1477. A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of NASA's Inspector General, covering the period ended March 31, 1981, pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 95-452; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1478. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the 1980 annual report of the Commission, pursuant to section 311(a)(9) of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended; to the Committee on House Administration.

1479. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on amounts expended by the city of Lowell and the Northern Middlesex Area Commission in furtherance of the Lowell Historical Park, pursuant to section 103(d) of Public Law 95-290; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1480. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notice of the bidding systems to be used in oil and gas Lease Sale No. RS-1, Gulf of Alaska, scheduled to be held on June 30, 1981, pursuant to section 8(a)(8) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1481. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1482. A letter from the Director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, transmitting the audit report of the organization for calendar year 1980, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1483. A letter from the Controller, Boys Clubs of America, transmitting the audit report of the organization for calendar year 1980, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1484. A letter from the Executive Director, U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps, transmitting the audit report of the organization for the year ended March 31, 1981, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 88-504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1485. A letter from the Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting notice of the proposed use of $750,000 of "Research and development" funds appropriated to NASA for fiscal year 1981 to provide for the addition of a motion generation system to the manvehicle systems research facility at Ames Research Center, pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 96-316; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

1486. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on administering the Fair Labors Standards Act (HRD-81-60, May 28, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Education and Labor.

1487. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the River Basin Commissions, (CED-81-69, May 28, 1981); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works and Transportation.

1488. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report covering the fourth quarter of calendar year 1980 on abnormal occurrences at licensed nuclear facilities, pursuant to section 208 of Public Law 93-438; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

1489. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Court, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a commission to recommend the salary and benefits of judges and judicial officers, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Post Office and Civil Service.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LOTT:

H.R. 3740. A bill to amend section 553 of title 5, United States Code, relating to rulemaking proceedings, and to provide for congressional review of agency rulemaking; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 3741. A bill to increase the efficiency of Government-wide efforts to collect debts owed the United States, to require the Office of Management and Budget to establish regulations for reporting on debts owed the United States, and to provide additional procedures for the collection of debts owed the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Post Office and Civil Service, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 3742. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to construct the project for flood control and recreation in the Upper White Oak Bayou area, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. HEFTEL (for himself, Mr. FRENZEL, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY):

H.R. 3743. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of certain moving expenses allowable as a deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEFTEL (for himself, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3744. A bill to continue through May 31, 1983, the existing prohibition on the issuance of fringe benefit income tax regulations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. BROYHILL):

H.R. 3745. A bill to revise and extend the Consumer Product Safety Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

97. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to regulation of intrastate utility rates; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

98. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in honor of Roberto Clemente; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

99. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to use of the Nevada test site for the development of solar and other renewable sources of energy; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

100. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, relative to regulation of nuclear energy; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 3746. A bill for the relief of Maria Yasay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota:

H.R. 3747. A bill for the relief of certain employees at antiballistic missile sites; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 269: Mr. NAPIER.

H.R. 484: Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 1313: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HANCE.

H.R. 1339: Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1340: Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1400: Mr. NAPIER, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. RALPH M. HALL, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. HOLLENBECK.

H.R. 1718: Mr. WALGREN, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. WEAVER, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. PORTER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. COURTER, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. JAMES K. COYNE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. SIMON, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. DORNAN of California.

H.R. 1765: Mr. MONTGOMERY.

H.R. 2019: Mr. COLLINS of Texas.

H.R. 2255: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 2331: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 2560: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 3075: Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 3117: Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FROST, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. MOFFETT, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. SIMON.

H.R. 3268: Mr. PEPPER, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 3300: Mr. DERRICK, Mr. SHAW, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. DREIER, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. DAN DANIEL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. GINN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. AUCOIN, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. SMITH of Alabama, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. SAM B. HALL JR., Mr. FOUNTAIN, and Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 3393: Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BINGHAM, and Mr. GUARINI.

H.R. 3394: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 3395: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 3396: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 3397: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 3485: Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. GINN, Mr. FOUNTAIN, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BURGENER, Mr. BEVILL, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. MILLER of Ohio.

H.R. 3613: Mr. WIRTH.

H. Con. Res. 88: Mr. JAMES K. COYNE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

97. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Rachel E. Rosenbaum, Newton, Mass., and others, relative to the proposed inclusion of grants under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 with other programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

98. Also, petition of Clyde R. Ketchum, Seattle, Wash., and others, relative to the proposed inclusion of grants under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 with other programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

99. Also, petition of the city council, Virginia Beach, Va., relative to the proposed closing of the Public Health Service Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

100. Also, petition of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Washington, relative to the death of Soong Ching Ling, Honorary President of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

101. Also, petition of Lillian R. Coon, Bal Harbour, Fla., and others, relative to gun control; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

102. Also, petition of the West Central Wardens and Superintendents Association, Jefferson City, Mo., relative to funding for the upgrading of correctional services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PLIGHT OF THE AMERICAS

HON. TOBY ROTH
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 1, 1981, the Capitol Hill First Friday Club was privileged to host His Excellency Jose Echeverria, the Ambassador of Costa Rica to the United States, Canada, and the Organization of American States, and to hear him give an address. He spoke about the unique conditions and qualities of his country that have made it a bastion of peace in troubled Central America during the last 40 years—and the site for a new University of Peace, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations. While some of the views expressed in the following edited version of his remarks would undoubtedly provoke some spirited disagreement, they are part of a profound and insightful look at the plight of the Americas from a global point of view. It is therefore a pleasure for me to share them with my colleagues.

The address follows:

PLIGHT OF THE AMERICAS

I wish to acknowledge my sincere thanks for the honor you bestow upon me as your guest on this occasion. Sam Rayburn, the man after whom this building is named, is well known in political circles in Costa Rica for his indisputable reputation as a Representative and Speaker of the House. I would like to take this opportunity to honor this prominent and worthy leader who served this country well in his chosen field of action.

As you know, Costa Rica is a country which enjoys a model democracy, an enviable freedom, justice in the full sense of the word, and, above all, peace—a peace which is the result of determination and effort of the Costa Rican people. We are convinced that without peace all other values lose their meaning. The origins of these gifts which all the Costa Rican people appreciate well, are amply discussed and debated by the historians and avid researchers into the events of our small country.

In the first place, we can note several significant factors in the formation of Costa Rica:

Individualism caused by the isolated mountain existence which carried into the small towns. As the saying goes: "Each in his house, and God in them all."

Topography and climate have had significant influence. We are bordered by the Pacific and Caribbean Oceans and are not limited in access to the sea. We boast all types of weather from heat in the lowlands to moderate temperatures in the highlands, to the excellent and stable climate in the central plateau.

These factors have formed a very special country. Costa Rica is a country which does not have a standing army by public opinion and constitutional mandate, which is inclined by custom and tradition to civilized routines and which finds absurd and lacking in sensitivity the thought that significant amounts should be spent in the acquisition of arms and munitions, especially to defend a country of limited resources, whose square mileage is under 50,000 kilometers, and which has decided to provide its people with education, health and social security.

Costa Rica depends on resources from coffee and banana crops and these prices are determined by the large international conglomerates. I am here establishing in general terms a basic problem: although Costa Rica is proud to be the first producer in the world of coffee per hectare, as well as that of bananas, and although there is a yearly increase in exports of these products, at the present time, the situation is extremely serious due to the imbalance between its international trade and the downward deterioration of the terms of trade.

It is a source of real concern that some highly industrialized and developed countries do not seem to understand the situation of countries like mine which are faced with a devastating economic and social challenge, and that this is the time, and not when it is too late, to set up a cooperative economic policy. It is my opinion that the United States as a democratic country should encourage those countries which fight to achieve, promote, or improve their democratic system and the level of life of their inhabitants.

I have always endorsed the idea that it is more constructive to encourage than to punish. One should not punish countries which, often for complex reasons have not been successful in promoting a Democracy. One should encourage those countries which have managed to develop a Democracy and these latter should serve as an example for others who seek a political formula.

If those countries which do not produce oil and yet which work prodigiously to increase the production of their international export products are not helped when prices decline, logically doctrines foreign to their nature find a favorable environment for their expansion and diffusion.

I ask you forgiveness in using this opportunity to talk to these matters, but I believe I would not be fulfilling my mandate if I did otherwise. Any one of you can become knowledgable of the geography and physical attributes of Costa Rica by reading an encyclopedia. But I am sure that it has not occurred to you that the signficant gains communism has made in America is due to the fact that the United States has not studied in detail the problematic effect on our poor societies of the low prices paid for export products and the consequences of this, especially for the poorer people.

Economic problems for developing countries, and particularly for Costa Rica, revolve around the adverse terms of trade for basic export products and imported manufactured goods. This has been aggravated in recent years by the extreme increase in energy products, especially oil.

Costa Rica exported to the world market one billion dollars in 1980 of which fifty percent (50 percent) were additional crops such as coffee, banana, sugar, meat, and cacao, and the other half to the Central American and some Caribbean countries in manufactured light products such as beverages, foods, clothing, leather goods, etc.

Imports in Costa Rica for 1980 reached 1.6 billion dollars, producing a deficit in current account of 600 million dollars. As a possible solution to the balance of payments problem, Costa Rica has considered the following measures:

1. To impose restrictions on domestic credits for non-essential purposes;
2. To reduce public expenditures under public investment programs;
3. To promote non-traditional exports, especially to third world countries outside the Central American market;
4. To restructure the energy infrastructure.

In considering the promotion of exports and imports it is important to count on the collaboration of industrialized countries such as the United States, by means of a larger opening in the North American market for Latin American products, through mechanisms such as the enhancement of existing system of preferences, reduction of tariffs for textile and electronic products, and, in general, trade liberalization within the provisions of the OAS Charter which was ratified in this country, but which unfortunately sometimes is not adhered to.

In addition, Latin America and Costa Rica need a special economic, trade, and financial treatment from our largest customer in the American continent, for reasons which are of great interest for the peaceful coexistence of nations, the mutual respect, national and continental security of America and the growing interdependence between Latin American countries and the United States.

I think it is time the United States give greater attention to the problems of the Continent, not necessarily adopting a hegemonous stance within the East-West political frame, but rather seeking to help solve the problems of our Continent.

The United States is a country which has been able to homogenize its population in which the majority (the great Middle Class), is the principal mover in the economy through its high level of buying power. The true goal of the Latin American people is to have the necessary things to live in dignity, without oppression or persecution, and with economic and political independence of the ruling groups (military, oligarchy, etc.).

But this requires a change in attitude at the international level: it is necessary therefore that developing countries such as Costa Rica be paid more for their coffee, more equitably bringing into line stabilizing mechanisms of the International Coffee Agreement. The same should be done for other basic export products, using such mechanisms as avoid prices which fluctuate to the advantage of stronger countries as has always happened in the past.

We believe that one has to see socio-economic relations from the global point of view, where all the countries are the protagonists, as well as the beneficiaries. If there were greater equity in international commercial relations between rich and poor

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

countries, we would not have the bitter problems which leave us with balance of payments deficits. I do not mean that deficits should disappear, but that they become manageable from the financial point of view, and permit countries to continue growing in a dynamic way through buying machinery and capital goods in industrial countries, and at the same time be the recipient of a transfer of technology and other resources for developing "know how."

Within the concepts I have indicated, the United States is in a position to promote justice and inter-American and international peace as outlined in the commitments of the OAS Charter. We cannot continue to ignore the truth, the reality that the peoples of America need one another, and that commitments should be fulfilled and made firm in order to insure that outside forces foreign to our continental interests do not make inroads in the daily life and common goals of peace, democracy, liberty, and social justice for all inhabitants.

With your permission, it is important to speak a few minutes to the topic of social justice. There has been in Costa Rica a concern on the part of most of its leaders for social problems but since they have not been extensive, it is only fair to say that since 1940 during the administration of Dr. Rafael Angel Calderón, Guardia a more effective legislation in favor of limited resource classes has been implemented. The work code, social guarantees, social security, and other institutions were consolidated and expanded afterwards by José Figures and others who occupied the presidency after the revolution of 1948.

No one can be unfairly dismissed from his work in Costa Rica without paying him compensation benefits which are calculated on the years of service. Social security is obligatory, as are free primary and secondary education sponsored and funded by the state.

The State invests large sums in housing for low income groups. It spends a great percentage of its budget in health and the education of the people. It is notable that the most extensive coffee plantations do not exceed 500 hectares and that the number of such farms is quite few. Costa Rica is one of the countries in the Continent whose farms are administered by their owners.

Through ITCO (Land and Settlers Institute), land has been divided among real farms who have also received credit and technical assistance in order to find a market for their crops.

You can see from the above that Costa Rica, called by many the Switzerland of Central America, is one country which has acted with sensitivity in the family of nations. It has known how to fight Communism in time, and advanced to achieve conquests for the most deserving classes and developed in a few years a dominant middle class which is increasing each day through the equitable distribution of the nation's wealth.

Elected by the people for a period of four years, Costa Rican presidents have the full knowledge that they are true servants of the people, that their office is transitional and that they definitely cannot run for reelection. This, and the intrinsic freedom which exists in the communication media, are additional characteristics which enshrine our Democracy.

On the 27th of September 1978, Rodrigo Carazo, President of Costa Rica, personally proposed before the General Assembly of the United Nations, the creation of a University for Peace in Costa Rica. The proposal to establish this institute of higher learning was duly approved.

When the President offered his proposal to the United Nations he did it with the idea that Costa Rica would be an ideal place because of its demilitarized status, its generous social justice and respect for human rights, and also because President Carazo, like all others in the world who are concerned about peace, was hurt to see billions of dollars spent in armaments instead of education. Peace is indispensable for developing education.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights says: "Each individual has the right to life, liberty, and personal security." The political constitution of Costa Rica also says that every man is free and cannot be a slave. Costa Rica wishes, with the creation of the University for Peace, that its benefits reach to the corners of the earth. By means of mutual agreement tolerance can be achieved, we can control violence, see racial, religious, or ideological discrimination can be eliminated, and social and economic differences can be bridged. These are the tenets of the University for Peace, aimed at attaining a more just and worthy society for all.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not want to end my talk without calling strongly upon all of you to help us think how Costa Rica can come out ahead in this extremely difficult future which approaches. The Embassy of Costa Rica would be most pleased with whatever initiative you could make to solve the serious economic problem which runs throughout our country. We also request your cooperation in an analysis of our ideas.

Thank you.●

UNTIL JUSTICE PREVAILS

HON. HAROLD C. HOLLENBECK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. HOLLENBECK. Mr. Speaker, Thursday marked the 63d anniversary of Armenian independence. On this day each year, people of an Armenian ancestry contemplate their past and redouble their efforts to secure freedom and independence for all Armenians.

This anniversary should encourage sober reflection. On May 28, 1918, spurred by Woodrow Wilson's 14 points and motivated by their respect for human rights, the people of Armenia declared their independence. This action demonstrated how relentless struggle can surmount oppression and secure liberty. In our contemporary society, where I regard human rights as a prominent issue, we would be wise to remember the struggle for Armenian independence and learn from their spirited determination. Like our Armenian friends, we should share their remembrance and rededicate ourselves to the ideals in which they believe.

Because of the persecution they have experienced, Armenians possess an inherent respect for freedom and human dignity. Armenian Americans have been second to none in their support of this Nation and the ideals upon which it was built. Their unselfish motivation drives them to seek the implementation of these values throughout the world.

Despite suffering centuries of persecution, the Armenians continue to nurture and augment their religious, cultural, and linguistic identity. This in itself is a testimony to their national character. Hopefully this persistent dedication to national self-determination will reward them with the satisfaction of restoring freedom to the people of Armenia and to the land which is their historic birthright.

Armenians worldwide have suffered the depths of human cruelty and I believe it is time that we recognize their right to independence. I only hope that their courage persists until justice prevails and independence arrives with the guarantee of freedom for their people.●

REAGAN AND SYNFUELS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, a glaring example of a program that escaped the Reagan budget ax is the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation. John A. Hill, in an article that appeared in the May 31, 1981, New York Times, points out the ideological conflict between the Synfuels Corporation and President Reagan's stated political philosophy. Mr. Hill's article, follows:

WHY DIDN'T REAGAN SIMPLY KILL SYNFUELS?

President Reagan's decision, apparently upon the advice of David A. Stockman, his budget director, to keep Jimmy Carter's Synthetic Fuels Corporation, stands out as a glaring anomaly and as a potential threat to his Administration's ability to claim (as it must) that all sectors are being treated equitably in the effort to reduce the impact of government. This decision is even more curious when one examines the history of this program and the views regarding a government synfuels effort that such officials as Mr. Stockman have expressed before.

The synfuels corporation has its roots in Senator Henry Jackson's efforts in the early 1970's to establish the Federal Oil and Gas Corporation, which he considered necessary not only to develop "accurate" data on the cost and profitability of oil and gas exploration and development (i.e., to keep the oil companies honest) but also to assume the financial risks associated with the more exotic, still commercially untested sources of energy, such as shale and the coal-based synfuels. This effort was successfuly opposed by the Nixon and Ford Administrations on grounds that accurate data were available and that the private sector should incur the financial risks of synthetic fuel development with only modest Federal help.

The next round came with Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller's plan in 1976 "to marshal industrial American behind energy self-sufficiency" by providing up to $100 billion in loans, loan guarantees, price supports, grants, etc., for major but economically risky energy projects such as synfuels, nuclear reprocessing facilities, energy parks, solar installations and so forth. This effort was initially held in check by the Federal Energy Administration, which strongly opposed the concept in memorandums to President Gerald R. Ford and even refused the Vice President's request to undertake the staff work to develop the concept.

Mr. Rockefeller overcame the opposition of the F.E.A. bureaucracy by bringing in William H. Donaldson from Wall Street to design the program and build a cadre of business supporters for the Energy Resources Financing Corporation. President Ford eventually approved the notion for submission to Congress (largely as a political favor to Mr. Rockefeller). But the push soon died when President Ford's true feelings were made known to key Republicans in the Congress.

The major push behind synfuels as we know it today did not occur until the Carter Administration, when the President "came down from the mountain" (i.e., Camp David) to try to salvage his failing Presidency with a new energy drama involving (a) a so-called "windfall profits tax" on crude oil; (b) the use of some proceeds from the tax to subsidize an incredible array of alternatives to imported oil (including conservation, solar energy and synthetic fuels), and (c) two new energy bureaucracies: the Energy Mobilization Board to help overcome obstacles to energy development created by other Federal agencies, and the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, to provide up to $88 billion in loans, loan guarantees, price supports, grants, etc. for the development of synthetic fuels by a domestic energy industry that President Carter, curiously, had attacked earlier as having too much capital!

As we know, Mr. Carter did not get his entire package, but he did get the crude oil tax and many of the subsidies, including the synfuels corporation.

The fate of the corporation was a major question mark in the early days of the Reagan Administration. Ronald Reagan, the candidate, had made statements suggesting that the corporation was headed for elimination once he was in the White House, but, to my knowledge, he never flatly indicated that he would abolish it. Although Mr. Stockman had indicated in an astonishingly creative energy-policy article in Public Interest in 1977 that the nation's energy situation "cannot be improved upon by deliberate energy policy actions on the part of the U.S. or any other government," his now famous (leaked) "economic Dunkirk" memorandum did not recommend elimination. Mr. Reagan's energy transition team ducked the issue.

The recent nomination of Edward E. Noble to head the synfuels corporation appears finally to answer the question of its fate. The President intends to keep the corporation and utilize its authorities to assist the synfuels effort in the United States. This curious outcome raises a number of questions. Why, for example, did the President decide to retain a program that is not only inconsistent with his own philosophy but is also one that could be terminated so easily in its embryonic state? What did the conservative Ronald Reagan find attractive about a program that a more moderate Republican President, Mr. Ford, found objectionable on conservative grounds and which took a more liberal Democratic President to get through the Congress?

Answers to these questions are not easy to find. They certainly have nothing to do with need, at least on any rational, analytical basis. Although Washington frequently makes the mistake of believing that markets and market participants only respond to its initiative or dictates. the city and its mandarins generally lag the marketplace, and the synfuels corporation is no exception.

The domestic energy industry was beginning to make major investments in synthetic fuels long before the corporation was established. In addition, experts indicate that the synfuels industry, which has been under development for a decade or so, will eventually require at least $500 billion in capital investment. A commitment of this size obviously would not be affected one way or the other by the existence of the synfuels corporation and its various subsidies and supports.

Mr. Stockman himself must surely concede the lack of any economic justification for the corporation. As he argued in the Public Interest article in 1977, "the global potential to supply such hydrocarbons from unconventional sources (such as gas from coal) is simply mind-boggling. No major breakthroughs in science, engineering or technology would be required, and the price of such supplies would be perhaps not more than double the current price of oil." When that article was written, the price of oil was about $13 a barrel. Today, oil at $38 a barrel is not double but almost triple the then "current price of oil."

If Mr. Stockman was right about price being the constraint in 1977 (and he probably was), then there is no need for the synfuels corporation. If he was wrong—if synfuel projects are not economic at $38 a barrel—then we should forgo the synfuels enterprise altogether in light of the fact that we have an abundant (for all practical purposes, perhaps infinite) supply of lower cost, even domestic, alternatives, principally coal and conservation. To pay significantly more for synfuels than we would for coal or conservation borders, to put it mildly, on economic insanity.

Nor is an explanation of the President's decision to be found in the political arena. There has been no sustained lobbying effort by anyone in support of the synfuels corporation since Mr. Reagan took office.

Although some companies have synfuels projects that are decidedly uneconomic without a government subsidy, such situations are limited or have more to do with the economics of those particular projects or the existence of the subsidy itself than with the economics of legitimate synthetic fuels projects.

There is no evidence to suggest that the President decided to keep the corporation because of the rather lucrative patronage opportunities offered by the corporation. The President could have offered Mr. Noble any number of jobs, and Mr. Noble, with his apparently conservative outlook, would probably have found any one of them more satisfying than the chairmanship of the corporation.

The only answer to this question that I can find is that Mr. Stockman may have decided that he could not fight every battle at once and that the corporation was the least harmful of the budgetary evils since it threatened no near-term outlays. These arguments have obvious flaws.

First, as suggested above, there is virtually no one to fight in the synfuels corporation area. Second, the argument on budget outlays is also dubious. Virtually every Federal program that Mr. Stockman is now trying to reduce or eliminate once was justified on grounds that the potential outlays of the those programs would be relatively small or unimportant.

Whatever the reasons, Mr. Stockman's apparent unwillingness to take on the corporation may be the straw that breaks the camel's back in terms of President Reagan's ability to maintain the critically necessary stance of equitable treatment across all governmental programs in his budget-reduction effort.●

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S ONE WAY APPROACH TO ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

HON. KEN KRAMER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, although the United States and Canada have had a long and traditionally friendly relationship, recent steps by the Canadian Government and by Canadian corporations could lead to a departure from what has been a mutually beneficial policy of cooperation.

These changes are particularly evident in the area of energy development. Under the Canada Oil and Gas Act, recently passed by the Canadian House as part of the Canadian national energy policy, oil and gas licenses for Canadian Government-owned lands could be granted only to corporations with a Canadian ownership of more than 50 percent, effectively blocking much U.S. development of Canadian oil and gas.

Under the Foreign Investment Review Act of 1973, the Canadian Government already has the authority to review any purchase of more than 5 percent in a Canadian company, and, if it feels that such a purchase is against Canada's interest, to block the acquisition. In recent years, the Canadian Government has blocked various takeovers of Canadian firms by Gannet newspapers, Mobil Oil, and by Getty Oil.

As a result of these actions and of other sections of the national energy policy, the actions of U.S. firms have been restricted, and their assets in Canada and the value of their stock based on such assets have been reduced.

On top of these actions, the Canadian Government has also been lobbying the United States to press for stricter air pollution controls on U.S. coal burning utilities in order to reduce acid rain which impacts both Eastern Canada and the Eastern United States. the effect of this action is to increase costs of U.S. electricity and

limit U.S. participation in finding additional fossil fuels with which to replace high-sulfur coal which causes such air pollution.

As a practical matter, then, the actions of the Canadian Government, whether intentional or not, have had the actual impact of hurting U.S. companies who have already invested in Canada and benefiting Canadian companies who may be interested in taking over U.S. companies or investing in U.S. property.

In one case in point, on May 5, Dome Petroleum Co. of Canada made a tender offer for 14 to 22 percent of the outstanding stock in Conoco, a U.S. company more than 15 times the size of Dome. Yet because of the depressed value of Conoco's shares due in part to Canadian Government action, and the diluted nature of the holdings of Conoco's stock, the tender offer could end up with control of a U.S. corporation in Canadian hands.

What is more, because of the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Act (FIRA), Conoco cannot make a counteroffer to take over Dome. Dome has indicated that one of its reasons for the tender offer may be to force Conoco to sell to Dome Conoco's present controlling interest in Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas.

Such policies can only lead to growing resentment and a breakdown in what has heretofore been a remarkable degree of economic cooperation between the United States and Canada.

Because this is an area of increasing concern, Mr. Speaker, I did want to bring these circumstances to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues.

Thank you.●

SPANISH NEWS NETWORK SHOW MAKES ITS DEBUT

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the Noticiero Nacional Spanish International Network (SIN), the first American nightly network news show entirely in Spanish. This is a historic moment for the Nation's 20 million Hispanics as issues of concern to the Hispanic community such as immigration and bilingual education will finally merit the national media attention they so rarely obtain. On behalf of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I would like to congratulate Rene Anselmo, president of the Spanish International Network, and the Noticiero Nacional SIN production chief, Frank Marrero. In addition, I would like to extend my congratulations to the entire news team and staff for making this a reality. Also, I, therefore, would like to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in the May 31, 1981, issue of the Washington Post heralding the June 1 debut of these Spanish newscasts in the Washington area and all over the country.

The article follows:

SPANISH NEWSCASTS DEBUTS

(By Lloyd Grove)

News program or pep rally? Either way, "Noticiero Nacional SIN," America's first Spanish-language nightly network news show, will accentuate the positive when it debuts Monday (6:30 on Channel 56).

"The only time we ever hear about anything Hispanic, it's about a military coup or an earthquake," complains Frank Marrero, head of production for the SIN National Spanish Television Network, which boasts 100 stations serving 2.6 million Hispanic households nationwide.

"We'll have to report everything that's newsworthy, but we'll also try to end up on a positive note. One of this show's objectives is to keep up the self-esteem of our people."

A Latino answer to "World News Tonight," etc., the show is the brainchild of Rene Anselmo, founder and president of the 20-year-old network. As Anselmo and company see it, "Noticiero Nacional SIN"—which translates, prosaically, to "SIN National News"—will focus on such issues as bilingual education, immigration policy and public housing: matters rarely tackled by the Big Three.

SIN, though, must make do with considerably less money than big-time television.

Marrero, who's in charge of developing the program, says SIN has earmarked about $2 million, or 2% of what the majors spend each year, for starting the national news operation. Its annual budget will remain in the neighborhood of $1.5 million.

"Some people may look at that as a very modest figure," he says, "but for us, it represents a very big commitment."

For Marrero, 43, a native of Puerto Rico, the show is a maiden voyage into the wonderful world of news. He studied film at UCLA and spent most of his career producing television commercials before coming to SIN in 1979.

"I feel some trepidation, but if Roone Arledge can do it," Marrero says, "then I guess I can, too. I've made a point of surrounding myself with some very good news people."

Anchoring the broadcast from Washington, where SIN leases the facilities of Howard University's WHMM-TV, will be Guillermo Restrepo, 38, who began his career at age 13, writing sports for his hometown paper in Colombia. At KMEX-TV in Los Angeles, he was part of the news crew that received the prestigious Peabody Award for an investigation into the death of Ruben Salazar, a prominent Mexican-American who was killed during the 1971 riots. Most recently, he has been news director of WXTV, SIN's New York affiliate.

Guillermo Descalzi, a 34-year-old native of Peru who's based in Washington, will be the national correspondent. A naturalized American like Restrepo, he's a relative newcomer to journalism, having taught English as a second language in Buffalo public schools until he snagged a job in 1975 at KDTV, SIN's San Francisco affiliate.

"I've always thought the mass media was the best way for disseminating thought," says Descalzi, who has a master's in education from the State University of New York. "Television has always been my ultimate goal, because it seemed the best way for me to have a positive effect on the world."

Says Restrepo, who sees anchoring as tantamount to managing the broadcast, "We want to put a lot of emphasis on things that are directly connected to the Hispanic community, and we also want to help that community by establishing a contact point between the people and the government."

Ironically, the show will be produced in a city where most people can't receive it. To the chagrin of all concerned, the signal of Channel 56, SIN's year-old Washington affiliate, is of such low power that it shows up as a ghost on most local sets. "That bothers us a lot," Marrero says of the experimental station, "but we're applying to the FCC for a more powerful signal."

Marrero says the show will use reporters and camera crews at 11 affiliate stations nationwide, as well as stringers in Latin America. He also promises staff-produced special reports on doings in El Salvador and other hot spots. The broadcast will not, however, use imported material from Mexico's Televisa network, which dominates the rest of SIN's programming.

"As a news show, we want to be totally independent," Restrepo says.

Monday's broadcast, by the way, will begin with a videotaped statement from President Reagan, captioned in Spanish for the voters at home. The Gipper, no doubt, will find something postive to say.●

MR. CARL VINSON

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as I returned from Georgia, I brought sad tidings. We are all diminished by the death early this morning of Carl Vinson, who lived and worked among Members of this body for more than 50 years.

But it was not only the years Mr. Vinson put in up here, it was what he put in those years that set him apart as an uncommon American.

His stately portrait hangs in the Armed Services Committee room, appropriately named the Carl Vinson Room and his inspiration remains there. His commitment to a strong Navy and to a strong national defense was symbolized last year in the christening of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Carl Vinson*. This will be a tangible reminder to all who love and serve this great Republic of Mr. Vinson's leadership and wise counsel—that strength is essential to freedom.

I make this announcement on behalf of myself and our colleague, Mr. BILLY EVANS of Georgia, in whose district Mr. Vinson resided. Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

Shortly Mr. EVANS will arrange a special order on the life and service of this remarkable man whose length of service, though unequalled, is far outshone by its quality.●

MESSAGE TO THE SUPERPOWERS ON EL SALVADOR

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, last month the Miami Herald carried an editorial on El Salvador that made a lot of sense. The editorial pointed out the importance to the United States of working with our democratic friends in the region, Mexico and Venezuela, to seek a political solution in El Salvador, rather than seeking a military victory for our own geopolitical purposes. The latter course, while perhaps tempting to a new administration trying to flex its muscles, would be self-defeating in the long run.

The administration has yet clearly to indicate which course it favors. Because an isolationist, go-it-alone policy of military victory in El Salvador would be so damaging to our interests and our leadership in Latin America, I am submitting the Miami Herald editorial in the hopes that it will be read and pondered by everyone responsible for our El Salvador policy.

The editorial follows:

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 15, 1981]

MESSAGE TO THE SUPERPOWERS

The message from, Mexico City could not have been more clear; Superpowers, stay out of Central America, Americans and Soviets, this means you!

To anyone who hopes sincerely for an end to the killing in El Salvador, it was a welcome joint communique from the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico. Those two oilrich democracies anchor the southeastern and northwestern corners of the Caribbean. When they speak in unison on matters of regional interest, their voice demands attention.

Presidents Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico have not always agreed on how best to resolve the bloody and bitter Salvadoran conflict. However, they recently concluded a three-day meeting with a forceful joint statement calling for a negotiated political solution in El Salvador, offered their nations' joint efforts to achieve that solution, and warned both the Soviet bloc and the United States to stop "internationalizing" the conflict.

This is a message Washington should heed carefully. Nothing would be more damaging to U.S. prestige than barging ahead paternalistically in Central American in opposition to a united course offered by the region's own prominent democracies.

Until the unsuccessful January guerrilla offensive in El Savador, which preceded the Reagan Administration's saber-rattling. Caracas and Mexico City had different views on the civil war. Mexico, which Administration officials like to characterize as the ultimate domino in the path of spreading Central American revolution, was not acting like a domino. Instead, it was supporting the opposition factions and maintaining its warm relationship with Cuba.

Venezuela, in contrast, was backing the civilian-military junta supported by the United States and describes its relations with Havana as "very cold." When the January offensive failed, however, it became clear that no quick end to the war was likely. Venezuela and Mexico now are agreed that a negotiated settlement among all the factions should be pursued strenuously. They are prepared to do so.

It is critical that the United States join the hemisphere's democracies in seeking a just political—and therefore Salvadorean—solution for El Salvador. If the United States unilaterally prolongs the conflict by holding out for a military victory at the cost of thousands of Savadorean lives, it will sacrifice its potential for leadership in the New World for years to come.●

UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS OPPOSES LEFEVER NOMINATION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, opposition to the nomination of Dr. Ernest Lefever for Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs is growing. Today, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, a grassroots organization with chapters in cities across the country, added its name to the list of groups active in the human rights area who oppose Lefever.

Robert Gordon, president of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, remarked today that it is unacceptable to advocate a forceful human rights policy in Communist countries while turning a blind eye toward human rights abuses in friendly nations. Lefever, who has been nominated by the administration to symbolize U.S. human rights efforts, advocates a policy of selectively injecting human rights concerns into our foreign policy. The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, argues Gordon, believes that the best interests of Soviet Jews can be served by a forthright and consistent advocacy of human rights abuses wherever they may occur.

Robert Gordon's remarks follow:

UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS OPPOSES LEFEVER NOMINATION

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews is the oldest national organization concerned with Soviet Jewry, being comprised of 28 councils in 35 states.

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, after carefully considering the testimony of Dr. Ernest Lefever before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well as his other recent statements, is announcing today its determined opposition to Dr. Lefever's nomination to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

Dr. Lefever has fostered the perception that human rights abuses in "authoritarian", non-communist regimes would be subject to less rigorous examination and criticism than those violations perpetrated by "totalitarian", communist states.

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews is primarily concerned with human rights in a leading totalitarian country, the USSR. To Soviet Jews, the United States' support of human rights is a moral obligation and a practical matter. It is not something which can be employed solely as a stick for attacking the Soviet government without a corresponding effort to promote a dialogue which can lead to the improvement of conditions in the Soviet bloc.

In our view, Dr. Lefever's drawing of an authoritarian-totalitarian distinction impairs his credibility as a spokesman for and symbol of the United States' commitment to human rights as both an underlying principle and fundamental goal of foreign policy.

Dr. Lefever has given no indication that he would use the advocacy of human rights as a tool for combatting abuses throughout the world. On the contrary, his testimony creates the impression that the purpose of human rights is to criticize our adversaries, while having doubts about the legitimacy of human rights as a component of foreign policy.

There can be different approaches to improving human rights conditions. However, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews is uncertain about Dr. Lefever's genuine commitment to even continuing the United States' traditional advocacy of human rights.

It is for this reason that the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews joins with the Ad Hoc Committee of the Human Rights Community and other groups which have previously announced their opposition to Dr. Ernest Lefever's nomination.●

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 150th anniversary of the Bethel A.M.E. Church, located at Michigan Avenue and East Ferry Street in Buffalo, N.Y., which I am privileged to represent.

The oldest black congregation established in Buffalo, Bethel A.M.E. was an outgrowth of the church started by Bishop Richard Allen in 1787 in Philadelphia, Pa.

During the mid-19th century, the Buffalo church's facilities played an important role as a way-station for slaves riding the underground railroad between the South and their final destinations in Canada.

Today, Bethel A.M.E. Church continues to add to its traditional record of community service, including the operation of Head Start and tutorial programs and a broad range of services for senior citizens and the needy. It also maintains a missionary program to assist worthy causes in rural America and overseas.

I would like to thank Mr. General Bass, the chairman of the church's board of trustees, and Mrs. Beulah L. Jones, a member of the congregation,

for bringing this significant anniversary to my attention.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert the following brief historical sketch of Bethel A.M.E. Church.

HISTORY

The African Methodist Episcopal Church recognizes "God as our Father, Christ as our Redeemer and man as our Brother."

Bethel A.M.E. Church was organized on April 28, 1831. This was one year before Buffalo became an incorporated village.

The Honorable Enos J. Troop was Governor of the State of New York, which had a population of 1,918,000. His Excellency Andrew Jackson was President of the United States of America.

The first church was a little frame humble meeting place on Washington and Carroll Street. The Rev. Williams was the pastor in charge.

The original meeting place was replaced in 1845 by a brick edifice at 17 Vine Street, built at a fabulous cost, for that time of $3,000.00. The church was first known as Vine Street Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Later it assumed the name of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, which name it has kept until the present time.

Both buildings were used as underground railroad stations for slaves fleeing from the South to Canada. Blacks coming north were brought in from Rochester and hidden in the Church cellar. Later at night small groups went down to Ferry Street where sympathizers rowed them to the Canadian shores.

The Bethel Congregation worshipped in the Vine Street Church for eighty-two years. On January 1, 1928, they moved into a church building at 551 Eagle Street, purchased from the Atonement Lutheran Church under the pastorate of Rev. M. E. Jackson.

After worshipping on Eagle Street for twenty-five years the congregation decided to purchase the former Covenant Presbyterian Church at 1525 Michigan Avenue in 1953 under the leadership of the Rev. Harry J. White.

This Historic Church is the Oldest Black Congregation in Buffalo, our present pastor is the Rev. Eugene E. McAshan who came to Buffalo in November 1980 from Brooklyn, New York. Under his leadership we are planning many improvements.

"We've come this far by faith trusting in the Lord."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the many other well wishers in congratulating the congregation of Bethel A.M.E. Church on its century and half of service to the community.

Those well wishes include the fond hope that it will continue this tradition of community service for many decades to come.●

SUPPORT OF BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues of this body the benefits of two major programs initiated by the National Institutes of Health as the result of the recognition of the underrepresentation of minorities in the sciences and biomedical fields. These two programs are the minority biomedical support program (MBS) initiated by the Division of Research Resources; and the minority access to research careers programs (MARC) initiated by the National Institutes of General Medical Sciences. The combined efforts of the MBS and MARC programs have strengthened institutional research and research training capabilities in colleges, universities, and health professional schools that enroll a significant number of minority students. The activities of these two programs for the past 8 years have led to an enhanced awareness among minority students for opportunities in science and research, and in addition, resulted in an increased preparedness of these young students for graduate science and biomedical training programs.

I am sure that we all are aware of the severe paucity of blacks and Americans of Hispanic descent in the natural and physical sciences. This underrepresentation has resulted in a severe underutilization of human resources that this country can draw upon for the development of solutions to societal problems. In the words of the United Negro College Fund, I quote for you, "A mind is a terrible thing to waste," and I submit to you Mr. Speaker, that there are thousands of blacks and Chicano minds that are not meeting their full potential because they are not exposed to the great opportunities that our technological society offers. I wish to bring to your attention the accomplishments of the MBS and MARC programs because, if this country is to provide for all its young people the opportunity to achieve to their maximum and accomplish career goals with their greatest potential, then we must continue to seek out those that are underrepresented in our scientific communities and provide to and for them challenging and rewarding experiences. Because of the current low enrollment of all minority students in science graduate programs, I suggest Mr. Speaker, that we must indeed enhance our efforts in these areas. A 1980 report by J. R. Mingle of the Southern Regional Educational Board of Atlanta, Ga., points out that black students constitute only 6 percent of total graduate enrollment in all programs and only 2 percent in life and physical sciences programs. Thus we must put forth a conscience and positive effort to encourage more minority young people to pursue the challenging and rewarding opportunities available in the biomedical sciencies. To demonstrate to you the impact of our allocated moneys for these types of programs, I submit to you the following evidence.

From a modest beginning in 1972 with awards to 38 institutions that affected some 300 to 400 students, the MBS program had increased by 1980 to a level of 80 awards to 80 institutions and contains 660 participating faculty members and over 1,400 students, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. These students and faculty are pursuing research problems that are at the forefront of scientific investigation. For example, investigators at Howard University are studying the effects of hormones on the growth of breast tumors. Investigators at Medgar Evers College in New York are studying the chemistry of drug addiction by examining opium receptors in model living systems. Students who participate in these programs are preparing for leadership roles in tomorrow's world. Of the more than 4,000 minority students, who have graduated from MBS institutions in the 8-year history of the program, approximately 50 percent of these have pursued advance degrees in the health profession. Another 40 percent have pursued Ph. D. degrees in biomedical sciences.

The MARC program at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, also initiated in 1972, was designed to strengthen the faculty at minority institutions. The MARC program has provided financial support for pre- and post-doctoral training of faculty from these institutions. In 1977, the MARC program initiated an undergraduate training component, to provide support for undergraduate students committed to biomedical science careers. Through MARC funding, 151 faculty members have been supported in pre- or post-doctoral training and a total of 423 undergraduate students have received support for their biomedical training. As you can discern, the MARC program has deveolped a continuum of interaction between faculty and students at undergraduate and graduate education, as well as postgraduate education. To accomplish the program goals, it will be necessary for the National Institutes of Health to make a long-term commitment to each component of MARC activities.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the National Institutes of Health has initiated a productive and successful beginning to increase the number of minority biomedical scientists. I hope that my colleagues will continue to support the goals and objectives of the MARC and MBS programs and, as recently voiced by Vice President BUSH at Tuskegee Institute and Howard University, maintain a commitment that will allow black colleges to continue to produce much needed manpower for today's job market.●

SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, administration proposals to alter provisions of the social security system have touched off an intensive national debate.

While I take issue with certain of these proposals—particularly the penalties for early retirement—I commend the President for starting this discussion. It will lead to a stronger, more financially stable, more solid social security system.

It must be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that this exercise is not for the purpose of taking a whack at social security—as a gentleman put it to me during a recent public forum—but to keep social security solvent for all Americans.

Everyone agrees that changes must be made in social security. But, any change must be made prudently, humanely and far enough in advance, Mr. Speaker, so that people can plan adequately for their retirement years. People should not have rugs snatched out from under them.

We must keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, that there are commitments here: To the retiree who paid into social security during his or her working life; to their spouses and survivors; to current workers; and, even to some extent, to those who have not yet entered the labor market.

These commitments require that any changes—even those which will strengthen the whole social security—be made with great care and caution.

One key in all this, Mr. Speaker, is not to change social security any more than is necessary.

For example, there is some indication that the administration's proposals are designed to yield enough in cost savings that a reduction in social security payroll taxes can be made in the years ahead.

I disagree with this approach. Our goal, here, I believe, is to avoid huge and recessionary increases in future payroll taxes—not necessarily to reduce future payroll taxes.

Another key here, Mr. Speaker, is that all changes in social security should be fair, equitable and balanced. All persons affected by our actions must be carefully considered.

It goes without saying, Mr. Speaker, that any changes ordered in the system should affect current retirees and those who are close to retirement as little as absolutely possible.

A final key, Mr. Speaker, is not to let rules of thumb and so-called sacred cows stand in the way of our efforts to strengthen the social security system.

For example, it has been a rule of thumb that Congress should not tax General Treasury revenues to pay for any part of the social security program. This sacred cow and others—such as merger of civil service retirement into social security and extension of the retirement age—have to be examined along with all other possible strengthening remedies for social security.

What we have to do here, Mr. Speaker, is to leave no stone unturned in order to put social security on sound footing for all Americans.

We must do this fairly and equitably and over a sufficiently long period of time to provide a smooth transition and to give persons adequate time to prepare for a change.

I am pleased to report, Mr. Speaker, that the work done by the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on social security, under its able chairman, Representative JAKE PICKLE, is consistent with all I have said here today. The subcommittee is on the right track, and it will point the way for a better future for social security.●

IMPRESSIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GREEK PEOPLE

HON. MARTY RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, on May 16 the "Search for Alexander" exhibit opened at the Chicago Art Institute, and associated with this grand event was the meeting of the United Hellenic American Congress, including a Greek festival, parade, and celebration of Greek independence. It was a glorious weekend and one in which I was pleased to participate.

It was a time to reflect on the impressive contributions of the Greek people, the timeless values and ideals that endured through the centuries and have become a part of our modern world. Columnist Bob Wiedrich of the Chicago Tribune recently wrote an excellent piece, "* * * lifting a toast to Greeks." I agree that a salute is in order, and I want to share Mr. Wiedrich's fine article with my colleagues.

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 10, 1981]

OOH, OUZO! LET'S ALL LIFT A TOAST TO GREEKS

(By Bob Wiedrich)

I have always sought to at least partly judge societies by the quality of the fermented juices they quaff.

During past wanderings through the Mediterranean, I conducted an unscientific study of the cultural heritages of the lands that border that sea.

And I arrived at the conclusion that the Greeks were the most civilized people because they had successfully struck a subtle balance in the ingredients of their favorite after dinner drink.

Now, that determination probably will not rest well with the academic community that for centuries has explored the mysteries of the Mediterranean and its populations for knowledge of more significant substance.

But since the results sit best in my stomach, I always have leaned toward Grecian culture as a guide to my appreciation of historic events in the region. For while great civilizations have risen and fallen, what remains thousands of years later is often a tangible means of weighing their virtues.

And although the contributions of ancient Greece to modern life are many, the national Greek after dinner drink provides a highly personal link to the past.

For what better way to transport one's self back through the ages than with the elixir that once graced the palettes of monarchs and poets? What better way to stimulate conversation and to generate great thoughts worthy of a vanished era?

In southern France and Italy, the local indulgence is anisette, a licorice-based liqueur that tastes good, but is prone to provoking pounding headaches.

As one moves eastward into Greece, the provincial tonic becomes ouzo, again a clear, thick liquid, but less heavily laced with licorice.

Then once one has cleared the shadow of the Acropolis and plunged into the Asian heartland, a traveler is confronted by arrack, a fermented folly that includes just a hint of the anise seed, but is of such fiery consistency as to suggest suicide.

In the space of a thousand miles, one has traversed the manifestations of three Mediterranean cultures. The anisette is too sweet and cloying. The arrack is too bitter. Only the ouzo bears the taste of gentility.

Thus, while many Americans have been exposed to Plutarch and other reflections of Greek culture and refinement, it is the ambience of the national after dinner drink that most attracts them.

Therefore in 1981, which I prefer to label the year of Greek pride, let us all hoist a snifter of ouzo in salute to the enormous contributions these Mediterraneans have made to America.

Let us honor the Greek-Americans among us for the democratic heritage they brought to these shores after having spread that cherished political ideal throughout the western world. Let's pay homage to their traditions of architecture and literature, philosophy and poetry.

Above all, let's thank them for their good humor, their passion for life, their zest for living every minute of it to its fullest, and their work ethic that has transformed many an immigrant into a merchant prince.

The inspiration for this column, of course, is the Search for Alexander exhibit of Greek artifacts opening May 16 at the Chicago Art Institute. Tied in with the display is a series of events sponsored by the United Hellenic American Congress that include a Greek festival, a parade, and a celebration of Greek independence.

The events will represent the efforts of the Greek-American community to put forth its best foot in a display of ethnic pride for its neighbors.

But underlying the colorful costumes and music will be the characteristics that most accurately convey the Greek experience in America and what Greeks have given this country in return.

For if there is an ethnic role model to be emulated, the Greeks are a leading candidate.

Family means everything to them. Such ties are eternal, extending to the most distant of relatives. That's why Greeks often call one another cousin—and mean it.

They are intensely individualistic. Many are extremely successful. Most of all, they value Philotimo, individual self-esteem that forms the basis for their ethical and moral standards.

Philotimo is the Grecian concept of honor and dignity. In their culture, it determines social worth. And it is Philotimo that dictates that a person place his good name and social position above all other considerations.

In too many minds, the sterotyped Greek is equated with belly dancing and greasy-spoon restaurants, forgetting that the first is an art and the latter the foundation of many a fortune.

So this year, let's honor the Greeks for what they represent and one of their most notable ancestors, Alexander the Great. Let's thank our good fortune that some chose America as their adopted land.

Then let's show our appreciation by toasting them with a slug of ouzo, a most noble reflection of an ancient civilization.●

TRIBUTE TO JAIME ROLDOS

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the late Jaime Roldos, President of Ecuador. President Roldos, at the time of his tragic death on May 24 in an airplane crash, had presided over Ecuador for but a year and a half. During that time, he had helped his country make the difficult transition to democracy from 9 years of military rule.

Although Jaime Roldos' Presidency was not without its travails—such as the border war with Peru and persistent economic problems—the President was making a determined effort to develop the Ecuadoran economy. When President Roldos was in Washington last year on an official visit, I had the opportunity to meet with him privately. He impressed me with his concern for the welfare of the Ecuadoran people and for his understanding of the need to expand agricultural production in Ecuador. Jaime Roldos was, in fact, moving ahead quickly with a title XII program to link U.S. land-grant universities with agricultural institutions in Ecuador in order to create an agricultural extension service for the small Ecuadoran farmer. The official signing ceremony between the United States and Ecuadoran Governments is scheduled for early July.

I hope that the Government of Ecuador under the Presidency of Osvaldo Hurtado will go forward with the title XII program which is designed to help the small farmer, the rural poor, and the Ecuadoran economy in general.

As I extend my condolences to the people of Ecuador for their untimely loss and especially to the family and friends of Jaime Roldos, I would like also to express my deep hope that democracy in Ecuador will continue and flourish in the coming years.●

BILL PETERSON, BULLISH ON LIFE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, when Bill Peterson talks everyone ought to listen. His story—more than summoning my respect and my pride—brings to mind the American dream.

Bill Peterson is a fighter, Bill Peterson is a struggler, and Bill Peterson just keeps on winning.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula News calls him bullish on life. Prolife editor Carol Hayward writes on April 4, 1981, that while the path to success didn't always seem to be paved with footprints, Bill Peterson worked hard to put them there.

It is with great honor that I present to my colleagues a triumphant story of one man—a model for all Americans.

[From the Palos Verdes Peninsula News, Apr. 4, 1981]

BULLISH ON LIFE

(By Carol Hazard)

Well over a century ago, there was a free man in Africa.

But he was captured, abducted from his mother land, and forced to labor on a sugar plantation in the West Indies.

He was given the name of his Danish master—Peterson.

Recently, his great-grandson, William Peterson of Rancho Palos Verdes, flew back to New York City to receive the Black Achiever of the Year Award in marketing.

As a top producer for Merrill Lynch, Peterson was one of 170 honorees at the eleventh annual Salute to Black Achievers in Industry awards ceremony sponsored by the Harlem branch of the YMCA.

"The purpose of the awards," Peterson says in his deep and resonant voice, "is to show that it can be done and to give incentive to young blacks."

Peterson never let being black interfere with his career. But neither did his family.

"You can do anything you want to do if you set your mind to do it," Petersen remembers his father saying.

His father was the owner-operator of a small, successful radio/television sales and service shop in the Midwest. He had come from the island of St. Croix where he had once been a paid servant.

He married a woman who was the first black to be accepted in a sorority at the University of Kansas.

Petersen recalls another maxim his father instilled in the family: "You can't go wrong by doing the best you can do."

Petersen's brother became the first black pilot, the first black squadron commander, and the first black general in the U.S. Marine Corps.

For Petersen, success began back in 1949 when he became the first black to play on the Topeka High School basketball team.

"I was the target of barbs," admits Petersen. "And when the team traveled, I was housed with black families while the rest of the team stayed in luxury hotels.

"But being black never got in my way."

Of his youth, Petersen says, "I just wanted to prove that I was as good, if not better, than everyone else."

It's an attitude he seems to have held on to, without beligerence or vindictiveness.

When asked about his early career for IBM, notorious for being Waspish, Petersen quickly shrugged, "You just conform."

In 1965, he became a customer engineer with IBM after 11 years with the Topeka Fire Department. His work initially concerned minority recruiting, then he became involved in a program to train returning Vietnam veterans as customer engineers.

It was an invaluable experience for Petersen because he realized how rewarding people-oriented work was to him, he says. Therefore, in 1972, he transferred into marketing.

After two years, Petersen was one of the top salespersons for IBM. He was one of 300 out of 3,000 representatives honored with the highest award for excellence in marketing.

Because he chose to stay in sales and not go into management, though, Petersen says the squeeze was put on him and he was the victim of office politics.

"It had nothing to do with my being black," he asserts.

Petersen joined Merrill Lynch in 1977, and in less than a year as a broker, he was eligible for the Executive Club, a club signifying a certain amount of production dollars earned for the company.

"It has never been done so quickly in the 12-year history of the regional office," says Petersen.

Of 8,300 brokers for Merrill Lynch, there are 80 black, he says. And Petersen is the only black in the Torrance office.

Only three clients have ever discriminated against him and refused to deal with him, he says.

Petersen's own mother-in-law was quite a different story, however. She immediately disowned both him and her daughter. Bunny, because she happened to be white—or he happened to be black, depending on the point of view.

Petersen recalls that his mother-in-law shocked them with a phone call and a subsequent visit, after a few years of silence.

"Once she saw how we lived and what kind of a stepfather I was to her two preteen white grandchildren," says Petersen, "she was the first to defend us."

Petersen has three black children from a previous marriage. Ironically, they were raised by his ex-spouse and her white husband.

"I've been all over this Peninsula, to all kinds of functions with my two step-daughters," says Petersen in his friendly and outgoing manner.

"And I've never encountered any difficulties." He paused and laughingly added, "Maybe a couple of faux pas, though."

His step-daughters went to Marymount, and he explains that people who didn't know him would assume he was the father to other students of an "obvious" appearance.

"Residents of the Peninsula are people who have already made it," says Petersen, "and they don't have time for bigotry." He

admits that in another community, it might be different.

For the past four years, Petersen's been the master of ceremonies at the annual 4th of July celebration at the Rancho Palos Verdes City Hall.

But if you haven't seen him there, you've probably seen him cruising on a sunny day in his favorite antique car, a 1928 Model-A Ford sports coupe, wearing a cowboy hat and a big smile.

At night, it's likely that you could find him practicing the two-step at Waco's, the newest country western club in the South Bay, and Petersen's latest business venture.●

KNIGHT CHOSEN EDITOR OF THE YEAR

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in the midsixties many of us knew Andrew Knight, then reporting in Washington for the Economist of London. We all were delighted when in 1974 as age 33 he became editor of this distinguished publication.

Now we learn that Andrew Knight has been chosen International Editor of the Year, an award made annually by World Press Review for "courage, enterprise and leadership on an international level in advancing press freedom and responsibility, enhancing world understanding, defending human rights, and fostering journalistic excellence". It will be presented to Mr. Knight at the Overseas Press Club in New York on July 16.

Previous recipients include André Fontaine of Le Monde, Juan Luis Cebrian of El Pais of Madrid, Allister Sparks of the Rand Daily Mail and Rex Gibson of the Sunday Express of Johannesburg, S. Nihal Singh of the Statesman (now of the Indian Express) of Calcutta/New Delhi, and Harold Evans of the Sunday Times (not of the Times) of London.

As the June 1981 issue of World Press Review points out,

Andrew Knight richly merits inclusion in their company. Since becoming Editor of The Economist in 1974 at age 33, he has enhanced the quality of an institution that commanded respect from its birth in 1843. Continuing a trend begun by his predecessors, he had turned the magazine increasingly from pure business-economic subject to general reportage. He has expanded its international content, accentuated timeliness, burnished a longheld reputation for analysis, broadened coverage of science and technology, strengthened the staff, and opened new bureaus in, among other places, New York and San Franciso.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that you and many of our colleagues join me in sending across the sea to our friend Andrew Knight our congratulations and warm best wishes.●

LEGALIZED HOMEWORK: RETURN TO A DARK PAST

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, there have been those who have accused this administration's economic policies of being reminiscent of the Hoover era. I will not quarrel with this statement. Now, with Secretary of Labor Donovan's proposal to legalize industrial homework, the administration plans to return even further into a not so golden past.

The abuses of homework—child labor, unsafe working conditions, minimal wages, no recourse for employer abuses—are well documented. However, we had thought that this blight in American industrial history has been relegated to the history books and photographs of Jacob Riis. Unfortunately, residential sweatshops are on the rise once again. Thus, the proposal by Labor Secretary Donovan to legalize this dangerous form of work, is a direct attack on and affront to all working people.

I submit an article from the AFL-CIO News, May 30 issue, which discusses the illogicalness of this regressive proposal.

[From the AFL-CIO News, Washington, D.C., May 30, 1981]

WASHINGTON WINDOW

(By Press Associates, Inc.)

For all those who might be wondering, the tooth fairy is alive and well and advising the Secretary of Labor.

That's the only explanation for the recent proposal to legalize industrial homework and revive "cottage" industries.

According to the Ladies' Garment Workers, the last decade has seen a resurgence of the sweatshop in cities such as Los Angeles, New York, Chicago and Miami, as well as in New Jersey and along the Mexican border. Hard-won union gains are being eroded and undermined as more and more work moves from the factory into the home.

This how the ILGWU describes the situation:

"Homeworkers receive no benefits or social security. They absorb the costs of electricity and rent. The employer supplies them with work, but not with a sewing machine.

"Homeworkers are alone and isolated, unable to compare their earnings or conditions with those of other workers, powerless to protest against low piece rates of 'bad' (pooly cut) goods, on their own if an accident should occur.

"Employers are in a position to dictate the price to be paid to individual homeworkers, and can hire and fire at will."

What's more, the union points out, homework and child labor go hand in hand. Working long hours, homeworkers often let a child or teenager relieve them while they rest or take care of other chores.

The abuses are the traditional abuses. Homeworkers are cheated on the amount of work done, fake deductions are made from their pay and there is no recourse.

The Jewelry Workers Division of the Service Employees also reports a high incidence of illegal homework, especially in Rhode Island where costume jewelry manufacturing is concentrated.

A full day's work can be transported in a shopping bag and jewelry homeworkers on piece rates make about $1 to $2 an hour while working long hours, the union said.

At the turn of the century, immigrant families were exploited so badly in their sweatshop tenements that several states stepped in to regulate homework.

A Federal role was created with passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the wage-hour law. Because homework threatened to undermine the minimum wage, in the early 1940s homework was prohibited in seven light industries: women's apparel, knitted outerwear, embroideries, buttons and buckles, gloves and mittens, handkerchiefs, and jewelry. Exceptions were provided for the elderly or disabled, however.

The FLSA amendments adopted by Congress in 1949 incorporated the homework regulatory authority into federal law.

On May 1, Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan suddenly announced he planned to lift the restrictions against homework in the seven industries. Donovan saw this as opening up job opportunities in many "cottage" industries and encouraging homeworkers to report minimum wage violations "without fear of losing their jobs."

The problem of sweatshops in the home and their devastating effect on legitimate business operations remain a problem of the cities and the exploitation of immigrants, legal and illegal.

With the Administration cutting back on wage-hour enforcement and with its inability or unwillingness to enforce the law against homework, Donovan is saying that what is now illegal shall be made legal. Problem solved.

To talk about opening up jobs in "cottage" industries is romantic nonsense. To expect exploited and vulnerable homeworkers to turn in their outside employers is naive in the extreme.

The ILGWU believes Donovan is violating federal law in removing the prohibition on homework. Donovan believes he has the authority to do so. And that's where the issue stands.●

PITTSBURGH'S LOSS, VICKSBURG'S GAIN

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, next month the Pittsburgh area will lose the services of a man who in just 3 short years has left an indelible mark on the city and surrounding communities.

Col. Joseph A. Yore, district engineer for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will leave Pittsburgh for a new assignment in Vicksburg, Miss. Pittsburgh's loss is Vickburg's gain.

As district engineer for the Pittsburgh area, Colonel Yore directed the work of more than 600 civilian employees in a district comprising more than 26,000 square miles. It encom-

passed western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia and adjoining areas in New York and Maryland.

His greatest achievement since coming to Pittsburgh in July 1978, according to the colonel, has been the completion of the rehabilitation of locks along the Monongahela River at Elizabeth, Pa. He also initiated the plan for the replacement of deteriorating locks and dams at Point Marion and Gray's Landing on the Mon River.

Colonel Yore believes the repair and replacement of navigational structures along the Mon, the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers is of prime importance to the future of Pittsburgh, the Nation's busiest inland port. The area, he maintains, will play an important role in the future of the Nation because of increased shipments of coal through the area as the country decreases its dependence on imported oil.

Among the colonel's other accomplishments during his tour of duty in Pittsburgh were:

Instituted overtime controls which led to a savings of more than $100,000 per year; directed energy conservation efforts resulting in a 25-percent reduction in a 1-year period with more substantial improvements anticipated in 1985; improved the district's public image through an aggressive, responsive public involvement program, special recreation programs for the handicapped, a water safety project for children, an environmental awareness camp for young people, special workshops on environmental projects for school children and interpretive programs at Federal lakes on public lands.

Colonel Yore's career as a professional soldier began in 1955 at Fort Belvoir, Va., and since then his duty assignments have taken him across the country and to stations in Korea, Vietnam, and South America.

The list of decorations he has earned for combat and outstanding public service is most impressive and includes the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal (four campaigns), the RVN Gallantry Cross with Gold Star, the Army Commendation Medal with an oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star with a "V," the Legion of Merit, the Valorous Unit Award and the General Staff Badge.

During his tour in Pittsburgh, Colonel Yore was extremely active in several professional organizations. He served as past president and director of the Pittsburgh Post, Society of American Military Engineers; chairman of the Federal Executive Board's Environmental Quality Committee, 1979-81, and cochairman of the Board's Energy Conservation Committee, 1978-79.

Mr. Speaker, the people of southwest Pennsylvania will miss Colonel Yore but I know they join me in extending our best wishes to him for continued success as the deputy division engineer for the Lower Mississippi Valley.●

UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT MAKE SAME MISTAKES AS SOVIETS IN AFRICA

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw to the attention of other Members the article "Red Star Dims in Africa" by Tom Gilroy which appeared in last Wednesday's edition of the Christian Science Monitor.

I think this article provides an excellent examination of the changing politican alinements of many African nations and offers important insights into the reasons for these shifts. According to Gilroy, there is a growing exodus of African nations from the Soviet sphere of influence because of their inability to provide economic and development assistance. Gilroy cites Soviet losses in such former bastions of communism as Guinea, Mali, Somalia, and Equatorial Guinea and also notes growing disenchantment in Soviet-influenced Angola and Congo-Brazzaville. As one Equatorial Guinean who Gilroy quotes appropriately puts it, "* * * the Soviets only want to give us arms. You can't eat guns."

There is a lesson here for the new foreign policymakers in the Reagan administration who advocate increased U.S. military aid to meet Soviet expansionism in the Third World. It is, that Soviet expansionism in Africa is not what some would have us believe. In fact, the Soviets policies seem to be backfiring in Africa and causing them to lose face.

I think all Members of Congress who care about the United States long-term relationship with African nations should read this article and consider it carefully as they review the administration's efforts to shift our foreign aid budget away from economic assistance and into military aid. They should also make special note of Mr. Gilroy's comment that the United States is seen increasingly on the African Continent as the defender of the white regime in South Africa. Such a perception casts extreme skepticism on the future of American foreign policy interests in Africa and is detrimental to our long-term strategic and resource interests. The United States has great potential for foreign policy gains throughout the African continent; but these can only come if we adopt a progressive stance that recognizes African problems and interests and seeks to address them.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 27, 1981]

RED STAR DIMS IN AFRICA

SOVIET LOSSES EXCEED GAINS; ONE REASON: "YOU CAN'T EAT GUNS"

(By Tom Gilroy)

DOUALA, CAMEROON.—"Soviet expansion in Africa" has become something of a political battle cry for US conservatives. But on most of the continent, Moscow and its allies probably wish they were doing half as well as Sen. Jesse Helms and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. say they are.

Although the Soviet Union has retained its influence with traditional—and well-published—Marxis governments like those of Ethoiopia, Mozambique, and Angola, "expansions" in recent years have been few and far between. In fact, over the last few years setbacks in black Africa have far outnumbered gains for the Russians and their friends.

Reasons for the Soviet loss of influence are many, including bad judgment in Zimbabwe, where support for the wrong black nationalist faction left Moscow out in the cold after independence, and short-sightedness in Equatorial Guinea, where close alliance with an unbalanced tyrant led to diplomatic reprisals and all but universal popular hatred for the Soviets after the overthrow of Macie Nguema Biyogo.

More than specific complaints against the Soviets, however, the marked political shifts in such former bastions of communism as Guinea, Mali, and even to some extent Congo (Brazzaville) and Angola appear to reflect a more fundamental disenchantment with a Soviet Africa policy that is long on hardware, but short on long-term economic development assistance.

"You see the difficulties we're in," said an Equatorial Guinean recently in Malabo, the badly run-down capital that is only now digging itself out from the 11 years of neglect under Macie. "We wouldn't eat but for the Spanish [food aid], but the Soviets only want to give us arms. You can't eat guns," he concluded.

Western nations, especially the United States, have, of course, welcomed the diminishing Soviet role in former strongholds, and in a few instances have profited by it—as in the agreement to use Soviet-built naval facilities in Somalia. Nevertheless, while Western economic assistance and investment will increase, a wholesale transfer of allegiance is unlikely.

Even solidly pro-Western governments here are unwilling to line up politically with a US administration seen increasingly on the continent as the defender of the white regime in South Africa and the Soviet Union, by sending a senior-level delegation to the just-ended United Nations conference on apartheid, probably scored points with black states by contrasting its commitment to sanctions against Pretoria, with the Reagan veto of such a proposal.

At the same time, a maturing African leadership is growing wary of involvement in an East-West power struggle that, while forming the foundation of the Reagan-Haig foreign policy, holds few visible advantages for the black states.

"They are realizing that nonalignment is their only hope," explained a Yugoslav diplomat, who was not at all unhappy with the Soviet setbacks.

Nevertheless, declining Soviet-bloc influence is likely to mean an increase in Western leverage, if only because of its economic muscle. After a brief flirtation with Libya,

for example, the new government in Liberia swung back to traditional ties with Washington, at least partly because of the serious economic problems facing the country.

Two weeks ago, Liberia ordered Libya to close its "people's bureau" and asked the Soviet Union to reduce its diplomatic staff from 15 to six.

Thus Liberia became the seventh black country this year to close Libyan diplomatic missions. One of them, Nigeria, has also led diplomatic efforts against the Libyan troop presence in Chad.

In fact, Libya's one "victory" in black Africa—its intervention on the winning side in the Chad civil war last December—may also be souring. Despite heavy Libyan lobbying efforts, the black states remain adamantly opposed to Libya's presence in Chad, at the same time Chadian antipathy for its northern neighbor is increasing.

In Guinea, a dispute over the price Moscow was paying for bauxite exports prompted Ahmed Sekou Toure to turn to Western companies interested in that country's enormous mineral reserves. As a result, since 1977, the USSR has lost landing rights for its TU-95 reconnaissance planes, and the use of naval installations in Conakry.

In recent years, Soviet military advisers have been expelled from or asked to leave Guinea, Mali, Somalia, and Equatorial Guinea, and in each case US economic assistance—both private and governmental—has increased as a result. Even in such Marxist states as Congo (Brazzaville) and Angola, where "treaties of friendship" with Moscow are regularly renewed, Western economic ties are surprisingly strong.

In both countries, it is Western companies—not Soviet ones—drilling for the oil that Angola and Congo so badly need for foreign exchange. In Angola, the national airline flies Boeing jets, not Ilushyins, and Luanda's largest correspondent bank is not the Bank of Narodny, which finances Moscow trade outside the Soviet bloc, but that citadel of capitalism, Chase Manhattan Bank.

Congo (Brazzaville) meanwhile, has adopted a liberal investment code to attract Western investment and has pledged not to nationalize foreign firms investing there. Western capital and technical assistance have recently been called in to restructure moribund state-owned companies modeled on the Soviet ideal.

In probably the most publicized loss, the Soviet Union's backing for Joshua Nkomo's nationalist group in Zimbabwe left Moscow without diplomatic representation for months, after Robert Mugabe won the post independence election. Though Mugabe is an avowed Marxist, the Soviets still have little influence in Zimbabwe, and it was to Western donors that Mugabe turned to rebuild the war-torn economy.

Aside from the welcome slight to the Soviet Union, Mugabe's good relations with the West—which almost universally opposed his accession to power—throws into doubt strongly held views in the Reagan administration that Soviet-bloc material assistance to liberation groups like SWAPO (the South-West Africa People's Organization) and the Polisario Front will undoubtedly lead to radical governments in Namibia and Spanish Sahara if those two groups come to power.

While it was Zimbabwe that got publicity, the most serious fall from grace for the Soviet Union in black Africa was probably in Equatorial Guinea, a small West African nation comprising several islands off the coast of Gabon and Cameroon, and a mainland enclave between the two countries

During the 11 years of the Macie reign, when the increasingly paranoid leader stepped up imprisonments, almost unspeakable tortures, and executions of an estimated one-sixth of the population of 250,000, the Soviet Union and Cuba remained Macie's closest—and finally his only—advisers.

When the current government overthrew Macie in August 1979, that friendship was not forgotten.

"They [the people] remember 11 years of prison, and they remember that it was the Soviets who were advising [Macie]; explained a guide from the Ministry of External Affairs during a recent tour of the capital.●

TRAGEDY IN ATLANTA

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial by Raymond Coffey, Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau chief, caught my eye. Mr. Coffey presents a thoughtful and balanced report on the tragedy in Atlanta which I wish to direct to the Members' attention. The editorial, appearing in the May 28, Chicago Tribune, follows:

RACIAL VIEWS ON ATLANTA KILLINGS

(By Raymond Coffey)

WASHINGTON.—A woman named Ella Collins, identified as a sister of the late Malcolm X, told a Memorial Day rally here that the multiple murders of black children and young adults in Atlanta were "the work of white scientists."

Those scientists, she went on, were "performing experiments to discover what made the black man so superior that he was able to withstand the abuses of 400 years."

Now that is, by any sane measure, dangerous, extremist, recklessly irresponsible, and inflammatory nonsense.

It is also abominably racist nonsense.

Yet many in the crowd of about 5,000 gathered at the Lincoln Memorial last Monday for a rally presided over by none other than the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago cheered and applauded.

The murders in Atlanta are evil and heartbreaking.

But to contribute to turning the murders into some sort of national racial-political issue seems to me wantonly and cynically exploitative of tragedy.

Yet that, it also seems to me, is what some people, including some leaders or would-be leaders of the black community, are coming dangerously close to.

The police in Atlanta seem convinced that they are dealing with more than one killer. No one knows whether the killers are black or white.

Yet, in recent weeks Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, D.C., a black, suggested publicly on two different occasions that the killings would have been solved by now if the victims had been white, or more specifically, Jewish.

By implication at least Barry seemed to be ignoring the fact that both the mayor of Atlanta and the head of its police department are black.

Chicago's ubiquitous Rev. Mr. Jackson said back in April that the Atlanta killings could not be "dumped in the lap" of the Atlanta mayor and police chief.

Rather, the Rev. Mr. Jackson said, with the sort of rhetorical flamboyance that is becoming all too common in connection with the Atlanta killings, "there is a cultural conspiracy to kill black people . . . the personality of the culture is anti-black."

At the Monday rally here the Rev. Mr. Jackson was at it again.

The killings in Atlanta, he said, were the foundation for a "new unity, a new power, and a new determination" in the battle for civil rights.

That is, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson's standards, at least somewhat more subtle than what he said in April.

But it still suggests—despite the absence of any evidence—that the Atlanta killings are racially motivated.

The holiday rally here was sponsored by something called the "Committee to Stop Children's Murders," in which a leading organizer is Camille Bell, mother of one of the slain children in Atlanta.

Such a rally, she conceded, "cannot do much to help" if it is seen only as related to the killings in Atlanta. But, she said, "if you see it as a basic war on children in America, then a rally that raises people's awareness can be very good."

Okay. But who could—or how could anyone—see what has happened in Atlanta as a "basic war on children in America?" That is as preposterous as the "End Genocide" placards some of the people at Monday's rally were carrying.

The rally itself, in fact, appeared to be as much a political-racial-commercial jamboree as it was a gesture of concern for the victims in Atlanta.

Socialists, communists, and assorted other political fringe groups were busy hawking their newspapers and other wares, young hustlers were selling "Save the Children" buttons for 50 cents and "Impeach Reagan" bumper stickers, and the committee itself was peddling Atlanta T-shirts.

Advertisements for a record soon to be released by an outfit called the Infra Red Funk Band of St. Louis read: "If you feel something for our children, you'll want Atlanta."

If everyone there had taken their kids to the beach or a picnic or a ball game for the holiday, we'd all probably have been better off.●

STEFAN CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the death of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski reminds us once again what an important role the people of Poland have played in the battle against totalitarian tyranny in the modern world. Poland has felt the full force of two of the most brutal systems ever devised: nazism and communism. Yet, despite the mass terror, the deportations, the death camps, the shootings, the loss of civil and human rights, the Polish people have always managed to keep

alive the small, flickering spark of freedom.

Throughout this generation-long struggle, Stefan Wyszynski played a major role. He worked for freedom under the Nazi occupation of Poland and he became a symbol of Poland's will to fight against tyranny throughout all the years of Communist occupation. He was truly a magnificent human being. The rebirth of freedom in Poland today could not have happened without his courage, his prudence, his leadership, and his devotion to God.

If future generations wish to learn about the struggle for human rights in the 20th century, they will have to know all about Poland and the man who was the spiritual leader of that struggle, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski.

At this point I insert in the RECORD, "Wyszynski Fortified Church Under Communist Rule" from the New York Times, Friday, May 29, 1981:

WYSZYNSKI FORTIFIED CHURCH UNDER COMMUNIST RULE

(By Wolfgang Saxon)

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, spent three decades in a struggle with secular authority and left the Polish church far more powerful than before.

Treading a thin line between resistance and compromise, he prevailed—through Stalinist incarceration and the persecution of the faithful, through the harassment that followed, through Communist efforts to legislate the church into submission, through the downfall of a succession of discredited party and Government chiefs. In the end, an officially atheist regime had to turn to him and his bishops for rescue from a citizenry enraged by economic hardships as well as by official corruption and ineptitude.

In the labor unrest starting last year, Cardinal Wyszynski became the arbitrator between the leaders of the independent labor movement and the Communist Party leadership.

RIGHT TO BE A CATHOLIC NATION

"After 10 centuries of Catholicism," he had reminded Poland's political leaders long before, in 1966, "we have the right to be a Catholic nation, and we do not resign that right." Responding to cheers from hundreds of thousands of pilgrims in Upper Silesia, he used that show of support to plead for coexistence between the Church and "the authority of Caesar."

He confronted a Government campaign to keep the young out of church in mid-1963, declaring: "If a citizen does not demand his rights, he is no longer a citizen. He becomes a slave." Parents, he said, should insist on the constitutional guarantee of free worship.

His role was bolstered by the faith of most Poles, who saw the church as the historic symbol of Polish nationalism, and by the fears all around of intervention by the Soviet Union. A large majority of Poles continued to identify with Roman Catholicism as a bulwark against Soviet power and the doctrinaire Marxism-Leninism that Moscow's leaders practiced to their own national advantage.

STRENGTHENED BY POPE'S ELECTION

The hand of the Polish church was further strengthened by the election of Karol Cardinal Wojtyla, Archbishop of Cracow, to become Pope John Paul II in 1978 and by his subsequent visit to Poland.

Cardinal Wyszynski's influence and the credibility of his church among the people were strong enough to restrain militants pushing the union leader, Lech Walesa, in one direction and ideological hard-liners pulling the Community Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, in the other, while Moscow grappled with the problem of what to do about the tumult.

When the economic woes and the workers' dissatisfaction erupted in unrest in 1980, the state found itself unable to cope with them. Thus the astonishing spectacle in the spring of 1981, when Mr. Kania and Mr. Walesa and their aides went to the Cardinal's palace in Warsaw for discussions. And the Cardinal's representatives, the bishops of Poland, openly mediated local disputes over labor grievances or police excesses.

WARNED OF NATIONAL DISASTER

Cautious in his dealings with the state, Cardinal Wyszynski did not leap into the fray when strikes swept Poland to paralyze an ailing economy. Instead, he first told the workers to recognize the dangers of national disaster and outside intervention by going back to work and negotiating. That advice and the Government's unprecedented broadcast of his speech on television in that strike-ridden August of 1980 rankled many workers and Catholic intellectuals.

But Cardinal Wyszynski then followed his longstanding admonition to the church never to go against the will of the people. He met with Mr. Walesa the following month and eventually gave full support to the independent union and its struggling sister group, the farm union. But he also reminded them of the danger to the nation if they pushed the Government too far instead of holding it to hard-won promises.

WAS ORDAINED IN 1924

Stephan Wyszynski, the son of a village teacher and church organist, was born Aug. 3, 1901, near Lomza in the northeastern Poland, then part of the Russian Empire. He was ordained in 1924 and posted as vica to Wloclawek, where he edited a Catholic daily newspaper and a scientific monthly.

He earned a doctorate in sociology and canon law at the Catholic University in Lublin in 1929 and also studied in Italy, France and Belgium. During nine years as professor at the Higher Seminary of Wloclawek, he became known as a "labor priest" close to the working people, for whom, in 1935, he founded and directed the Catholic Workers University.

The author of several books on labor topics, the priest upset conservative members of the church hierarchy. He was playing a role as counsel in labor disputes when the Germans invaded Poland in 1939.

The Nazis imprisoned much of the Polish clergy, but Father Wyszynski was spared and became a resistance leader and organizer of clandestine church meetings. He was consecrated Bishop of Lublin in 1946.

NAMED ARCHBISHOP BY POPE PIUS

Two years later, on the death of Augustus Cardinal Hlond, Pope Pius XII named him Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Primate of Poland. By then, the Communists had taken full control of the country under Soviet tutelage and set out to reduce the church to impotence.

Achibishop Wyszynski signed an agreement in 1950 by which the church promised not to meddle in politics and the state promised to respect freedom of worship and to let the church print its publications and give religious instruction to schoolchildren.

That first compromise for the sake of survival did not sit well with many Poles, who saw the regime chipping away at the historical role of their church. In any case, the pact did not withstand the repressions that followed. Priests were jailed, the Catholic press was stilled, and Archbishop Wyszynski had to use all his skill at diplomacy, his courage and sheer stubborness in the ensuing decades to win back the relative freedom the 1950 agreement had granted.

RAISED TO RANK OF CARDINAL IN 1952

Pope Pius announced the Archbishop's elevation to the rank of cardinal in 1952. But fearful of not being allowed back into Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski kept away from the consistory in Rome the following January. When he refused to denounce a bishop jailed on espionage charges in 1953, he was himself arrested and confined at a monastery for three years.

In one of the ironies that marked Cardinal Wyszynski's life, Wladislaw Gomulka, the Communist leader in the early postwar period, has also been purged and jailed by the Stalinist under Boleslaw Bierut. When Mr. Gomulka returned to power in 1956, he had Cardinal Wyszynski returned to his palace.

Mr. Gomulka's return marked a lessening of Soviet domination. By freeing the Cardinal, he was seeking to gain popular support for his rule. And over the years that followed, both sides continued to grope for a modus vivendi of mostly uneasy coexistence.

The Cardinal often denounced what amounts to repression by the Government and to castigate Mr. Gomulka's assertion that no such thing existed. Railing against Poland's "caesars," he cited 20 organizations trying to turn Poles into a nation of atheists and obstructing their right to worship freely.

SHEEP DRAWN CLOSER TOGETHER

Temporal power could not overcome the Church in Poland, he frequently said.

"Strike the shepherd and the sheep will disperse," he exclaimed in a fiery sermon at Poland's holiest shrine, in Czestochowa, in January 1966 after the regime had denied him a passport for a visit to Rome. "Often this has been tried and proved true. But whenever it was done in Poland, it served only to draw the sheep closer together."

Even in recent years, he spoke out against bureaucrats and policemen interfering with religious observations and processions, and he was constantly attacking measures that curbed the construction of churches, demanded their financial records or hamstrung their publications and ability to teach.

Still, with the comparative peace attained under the Gomulka regime, Cardinal Wyszynski began to travel outside Poland. He met Pope Pius XII in 1957 and returned in 1958 for the election of Pope John XXIII and for Pope John's funeral and the election of Pope Paul VI in 1963.

Leading the church in an intensely nationalistic country, Cardinal Wyszynski had his own quarrels with the Holy See, particularly with Pope Paul, whom he visited repeatedly for discussions.

The chief irritant then was the Vatican's slowness in honoring Poland's sovereignty over the western provinces seized from Ger-

many at the end of World War II. By 1970 Mr. Gomulka and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany had signed an agreement by which Bonn formally accepted the postwar borders.

Cardinal Wyszynski, not wanting to lose the people's trust to the Communists, pressed the Vatican to follow suit. He was annoyed when the Vatican chose to take a legalistic attitude by waiting for formal ratification of the treaty, which was held up for a time by the issue of Germans still in the region who wanted to go west.

In 1970 riots broke out on the Baltic coast of Poland over higher food prices, and Cardinal Wyszynski voiced the country's shock over the severity with which the disturbances were quelled.

A new leadership was installed with Edward Gierek as party chief. He and the new Prime Minister, Piotr Jaroszewicz, promptly made overtures to the Cardinal, who coaxed concessions from them. In return he provided them with a voice of moderation when the gathering storm overtook the nation in 1980 and a discredited leadership again fell.●

UPPER WHITE OAK BAYOU FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to provide for the authorization of the Upper White Oak Bayou flood control project.

This project is critically important to the residents in the central and northwestern sections of Houston who have suffered from flood problems for a number of years.

The people who live along the Upper White Oak Bayou have made every effort at the local level to protect their homes and businesses from the ravages of flooding. I believe that we should now do our part by helping them to accomplish what they are unable to do themselves. My bill recognizes this problem and enables the Corps of Engineers to provide the assistance that is so desperately needed.

With the enactment of this legislation, the Corps of Engineers could begin the process of eliminating the economic and personal losses associated with periodic flooding.

I, and all other Houstonians recognize the need to reduce Federal spending. However, it is my firm belief that the Federal Government has an inherent responsibility to protect its citizens who must live in constant fear of floods. I believe there are very few things in this world more terrifying than the prospect of waking up in the middle of the night to find that your home is floating down a river—with you still in it.

Let me also say that I have met with representatives of the Army Corps of Engineers, both here and in Houston, and have been assured that this project, which they endorse, is enthusiastically supported by all interested parties. I also have been informed that local sponsors are ready and willing to assume their share of the financial costs of this project.

In their report to the Congress, the Corps of Engineers noted that:

> The selected plan will eliminate the hazards and social anxiety related to stream flooding, and, if local drainage improvements commensurate with the project are installed, the health hazards and the repeated cleanup associated with residential inundation will be removed. The expansion of the Houston metropolitan complex will be allowed to continue in the study area in an orderly manner.

Conversely, failure to enact this legislation would have serious adverse effects on existing housing developments. Danger to houses already in the flood plains would increase as rainfall runoff increased, caused by more and more houses in the area. According to the corps estimates, the flood damage potential for existing developed properties is $4,356,000 per year.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear to even the casual observer that this flood control project would enhance regional economic development and improve the quality of the environment for those living in the communities along the Upper White Oak Bayou. The investment called for in this legislation is certainly justified when we weigh the benefits to the Nation which are derived from a vital community with thriving industry, versus regional decay which generates unemployment, saps our tax base, and generally impedes economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, I would like to pledge to my fellow colleagues that I am committed to the passage of an omnibus water resources development bill this year and I am equally committed to the inclusion of this vital project.

The decade of the 1980's can surely be one of our brightest if—together—we work to insure that this Nation and its citizens will not suffer from either the ravages of too much water or thirst from not enough.●

REHABILITATION COUNSELORS

HON. FREDERICK W. RICHMOND

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, on May 28, 1981, my good friend and colleague, Congressman DOUG WALGREN and I introduced H.R. 3729, a bill to establish Federal standards for the certification of professional rehabilitation counselors.

Rehabilitation counselors are essential to the successful rehabilitation of millions of handicapped people. The counselor evaluates an applicant's rehabilitation potential and is responsible for the development of the rehabilitation plan, specifying the services to be provided along with objectives and employment goals to be achieved. The responsibility and expertise required during this process is substantial. The counselor assists the handicapped person throughout the entire course of rehabilitation, including developing the client's employment skills and providing any necessary postemployment services to assist the person in maintaining employment.

Of the 1.1 million Americans who recently applied for rehabilitation counseling, only 460,000 or 42 percent were accepted. The lack of qualified rehabilitation counselors accounts for much of this discrepancy. According to the U.S. Bureau of Census statistics, in 1975, 32.4 million Americans were moderately or severely disabled. By 1984 this number is expected to rise to almost 39 million. The demands on the time and talents of rehabilitation counselors continues to increase. To meet the need for qualified rehabilitation counselors, the Government spends several million dollars each year for their training at over 60 institutions of higher education in 37 States and in the District of Columbia.

Since its founding in 1974, the Commission on Rehabilitation Counselors Certification has certified over 12,000 people. The National Rehabilitation Counseling Association (NRCA) with it's 6,000 members and the American Rehabilitation Counseling Association (ARCA), with its 3,100 members, represent this field throughout the country.

There are approximately 20,000 people in the United States who call themselves rehabilitation counselors—yet only 12,000 are certified. This means that only 12,000 of 20,000 have met the minimum education and experience standards set by the field itself. The remaining 8,000 people may or may not have the necessary training and/or background to adequately service the population that they are being asked to work with on a daily basis.

Inadequately trained rehabilitation counselors can occasionally result in mistreatment of clients. This training problem certainly contributes to a view held by some handicapped advocacy groups that rehabilitation counselors are not professional health care providers.

Since my bill was first introduced in the 95th Congress, I have received hundreds of letters of support from handicapped individuals and rehabilitation counselors. Often these letters have pointed out cases where noncertified rehabilitation counselors have sometimes caused physical or mental damage to their clients. The following

are a few examples of mistreatment caused by noncertified rehabilitation counselors:

A profoundly deaf man applied for services at a local department of vocational rehabilitation office. The counselor who was assigned to serve the client said the man was not deaf but was only faking his disability.

A rehabilitation counselor working in a State psychiatric hospital had essentially no training in psychology, psychiatry, or the psychological dimensions of handicapping conditions. As a consequence, this counselor falsely assumed that the patients residing at the institution were essentially hopeless in terms of their potential for competitive employment. The counselor, therefore, would not give assistance to clients in terms of vocational training if it involved more than very rudimentary work such as washing dishes. Residing at this institution were a number of very gifted individuals, albeit with significant psychological problems. As a consequence, many of these clients actually regressed due to the fact that they received little help from the institution in reorganizing their lives to reenter the mainstream of American life. This counselor did irreparable harm to a great many individuals before being replaced by a counselor who was qualified.

A client with cerebral palsy was referred for vocational rehabilitation services. The counselor, as a result of not having had courses or experience in physical disabilities, wrongly assumed that the client was not capable of competitive employment. The client was denied services and remained at home, unemployed and not in school. Eventually, the client reapplied for vocational rehabilitation services, saw a qualified counselor, and enrolled in a college curriculum.

An epileptic client was killed while working with industrial machinery. The unqualified counselor, who did not understand the potential that the client may have a seizure on the job placed this individual in a fatal situation. A qualified counselor would have had a more realistic view of jobs which would be compatible with this client's medical condition.

H.R. 3729 would eliminate the possibility of such cases by establishing Federal standards for rehabilitation counselors. As the prime funding agency for rehabilitation counseling services, the Federal Government has a special responsibility in this area. Basically this bill states that rehabilitation centers receiving Federal funds will hire only counselors who meet professional standards for certification. This will insure the protection of handicapped consumers, many of whom are extremely vulnerable because of their disability. H.R. 3729 will also assure a more effective use of Federal rehabilitation funding.

To date a wide variety of organizations, representing hundreds of thousands of individuals, have formally endorsed this bill. Some of these groups include: American Occupational Therapy Association, the American Personnel and Guidance Association, the National Rehabilitation Counseling Association, the American Rehabilitation Counseling Association, the National Association of Rehabilitation Professionals of the Private Sector, the National Council on Rehabilitation Education and the National Rehabilitation Association.

Dr. David Brubacker, chairman of the Coalition of Independent Health Professionals, a coalition of 10 professional organizations, which represents nearly 500,000 health care providers said, "It is essential to the well-being of millions of disabled Americans that this bill be passed in the 97th Congress; it has the full support of health professionals, consumers, and the public. H.R. 3729 would be a major step forward in providing high quality rehabilitation services."

Endorsements such as this one prove to me that the need for such legislation is understood and that H.R. 3729 is welcomed and supported by those who would be most affected by it.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join in supporting this bill by moving it promptly and successfully through the legislative process.●

THE ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to focus my colleagues attention on the Select Committee on Aging's report "Elder Abuse—An Examination of a Hidden Problem." This report on elder abuse contains case histories too numerous to mention.

The conclusion of the report is that "the abuse of the elderly by their loved ones and caretakers exists on a scale far greater than has been realized to date." The incidence of elder abuse is only slightly less than child abuse and yet States are spending 87 percent of their protective service budgets on children and only 7 percent on the elderly with the remainder going to individuals age 18 to 64.

The report is a significant document; the first national investigation ever undertaken on this subject. I call upon my colleagues to become familiar with it. It strongly urges Congress to assist the States in addressing this grave pandemic and encourages the States to upgrade their protective service laws to better protect the long neglected abuses of our elderly.●

WHOLESALE BUYING ADVANTAGE IN GASOLINE MARKETING

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, the following article, which appeared in a number of Iowa newspapers on May 16, 1981, and is credited to the Associated Press in Des Moines, makes an important contribution to the ongoing discussion of questions related to gasoline marketing. In particular, the article raises the issue of the current advantage in buying that independent dealers and convenience store operators have over lessee dealers who purchase gasoline from the same source, the major oil refiners.

Because the independent operators are able to buy gasoline on the open market at prices substantially below those offered to lessee dealers, who are bound by contracts, they are able to turn around and sell the gasoline at retail prices that are only slightly above the wholesale prices paid by the lessee dealers. The result: a decided marketing advantage for the independent marketers.

WOLF AT DOOR OF MANY GAS STATIONS—PRICE WAR BEHIND THE SCENE

DES MOINES (AP)—See that gas station down the street?

Look quick, says the president of the Iowa Gasoline Dealers Association. Chances are, it won't be around next year.

Don Cavitka, who operates his own service station in Des Moines, said these are hard times for gasoline stations, especially those affiliated with major oil companies.

"This next 12 months is going to be an extremely rough period of time," Cavitka said.

He is predicting that as many as half of the affiliated stations in business today will be closed within six months to a year.

"All you've got to do is see the number of people who are going out of business," he said. "All you need to do is keep track of the sales and you will see there's going to be considerable drop out."

What is greasing the floor for the skid of many stations, Cavitka said, is the difference in what the oil conglomerates charge their stations for fuel and the excess fuel the companies sell at a lower price on the open market—largely to independent dealers and convenience stores.

The combination of the cut-rate prices to the opposition and a lower demand for gasoline—due mainly to fuel-efficient cars and a sluggish economy—makes it hard for stations to stay on their feet, Cavitka said.

State figures reflect lower sales of gasoline. According to the Iowa Department of Transportation, taxable fuel sales have dropped from 1.926 billion gallons in 1978 to 1.655 billion gallons last year. Sales are projected to decrease further to 1.595 billion by 1987.

Cavitka said the price to independents generally is six to 10 cents a gallon cheaper than it is to the affiliated gas stations.

Larry Blixt, executive director of the Iowa Gasoline Dealers Association, said dealers—who the association says are barely making money or are losing it on current sales—are taking a big chance in lowering prices further under oil company rebate programs.

What Blixt and Cavitka would like to see is for oil companies to simply lower the gasoline prices which are charged to dealers.

Cavitka claims that the oil conglomerates are not sympathetic to the problems faced by their individual stations.

"They won't even talk to us," he said of the oil firms. "They don't have anything to talk to us about. They say, 'We've got our dealers advisory board we talked to.' The only problem with that is they select the people on the dealers advisory board. When that happens, you get a lot of 'yes' people on the board."

Thus, Cavitka said, dealers largely are on their own in trying to stay in business while motorists buy increasingly gas-efficient cars and while gas sales at quick-trip stores flourish.

"Right now, we have dealers who are posting prices that in many cases are below what they are paying for it," he said.

He said his Standard Oil supplier is charging $1.248 a gallon for regular and $1.288 for unleaded, including taxes. With retail prices at $1.26 and $1.32 a gallon around the state, Cavitka said it is hard for stations to meet their costs, let alone make a profit.

The quick-trip stores can make money, he said, because the gas is being sold on volume as one of several products offered, and because their manpower amounts to a clerk who collects the money and resets the gas pump.

To try to stay in business, Cavitka said dealers are cutting costs and yet trying to keep the same hours and offer the same services.

"I have three fewer people than I did last year," he said of his I-80 Douglas Standard station. "We're trying to cut expenses as much as possible and just trying to offer as many services as we can to people who want them."

He said station managers who drop services now such as washing windshields or checking the oil "are cutting their own throat and are on their way out of business."

While the hand-made signs haven't been hung out and the battle hasn't been waged in newspaper and radio ads, Cavitka said it is still a plain old price war. This time it's between the oil company stations and the independents.

"Shoot, we've had a price war for the past 12 months," he said.●

H.R. 1990: REAPPORTIONMENT UNDER THE HAMILTON-VINTON METHOD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak to H.R. 1990, a bill to revise the present formula of equal proportions and implement the Hamilton-Vinton method. Although there are several methods of apportionment, we strongly favor the Hamilton-Vinton method.

I would like to bring to the attention of our House colleagues a recent study, entitled "The Apportionment Formula Question," written by David Huckabee of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

This fine Huckabee study discusses and analyzes the various reapportionment methods. It points out the many advantages of the Hamilton-Vinton method and describes the fair and equitable approach taken by this method. Most importantly, Hamilton-Vinton has no inherent built-in bias toward small States while honoring the "quota" system and the concept of "one man, one vote." In addition, it fully analyzes the difficulties and deficiencies of the existing formula—the method of equal proportions.

I commend this excellent study to the attention of our colleagues and request that the study be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE APPORTIONMENT FORMULA QUESTION

In 1941, after 150 years of study and debate, the Congress adopted the "method of equal proportions" as the formula for apportioning House seats. This method was endorsed by a special study committee of the National Academy of Sciences in 1929 as "preferred by the committee" and is still in use today.[1] Now in 1981, the equal proportions apportionment formula has been challenged because it allegedly has "cheated the larger States, given undue representation to the smaller ones, and violated both the Supreme Court's one-man, one vote rule and the intent of the Founding Fathers." [2]

If congressional district boundaries could cross State lines, there would be no apportionment problems. All districts would be approximately equal in population (519, 234 persons in 1980 based on a House of Representatives size of 435). Since this solution is not possible, any apportionment method will result in unequal district populations among States. The 1981 apportionment produced by the method of equal proportions results in a range of congressional district sizes from Montana's two districts averaging 393,345 persons to South Dakota's single district of 690,178 persons.

The apportionment formula debate in modern times has centered around six methods: equal proportions, major fractions, harmonic mean, greatest divisors, smallest divisors, and the "Hamilton-Vinton" method, sometimes referred to as largest fractions. This report will briefly describe each method, emphasizing the "goal" of each formula rather than the mathematical mechanics which produce the apportionment. The Hamilton-Vinton method will be described first because it is the method that is intuitively understandable, and it is based on the concept of a State's "quota" of representatives.

THE HAMILTON-VINTON METHOD

To reapportion the House using Hamilton-Vinton, each State's population is divided by the "ideal" size congressional district (in 1981, 225,867,174/435=519,234). States with fewer than 519,234 persons receive a seat because the Constitution requires each State to have at least one House seat. The remaining States in most cases have a claim to a whole number and a fraction of a Representative. Each State receives the whole number of seats it is entitled to, and those States with the largest fractions get seats until the fixed House size (435) is reached. If every State in 1981 was given a seat for a fraction larger than one half, the House would have 438 Members. In order to adjust the House size downward, those States with smallest fractions over one half would lose seats until 435 seats were reached.

If this method had been used in 1981, California would have received 46 instead of 45 seats, Indiana 11 instead of 10, Montana 1 instead of 2, and New Mexico 2 instead of 3. In fact, five States with smaller fractions than California and Indiana received seats in the 1981 reapportionment.

California with a "quota" of 45.584 seats and Indiana, with 10.754 were "rounded down" rather than up by the current apportionment formula. The States with smaller fractions, Colorado with 5.564, Kansas with 4.552, Nevada with 1.540, Montana with 1.516, and New Mexico with 2.504, were rounded up.

According to recent research, the Hamilton-Vinton method has the property of being neutral regarding favoring or disfavoring large or small States.[3] This method which was used in various forms during the period from 1850 to 1900 was discovered to be subject to two "paradoxes," the Alabama paradox, and the population paradox.

The Alabama paradox was discovered in 1880 when Alabama lost a seat when the House was increased in size from 299 to 300.[4] This paradox, in which a State may lose representation for no other reason than the House size is increased, may no longer be an important factor if the House size remains fixed at 435.

The second paradox, known as the population paradox, has been variously described, but in its modern form (with a fixed size house) it works in this way: Two States may gain population from one census to the next. State "A" which is gaining population at a rate faster than State "B" may lose a seat to State "B." This paradox occurs very rarely in apportionments.[5]

If the Congress wishes to adopt an apportionment system which comes as close as possible to satisfying "quota," and is mathematically neutral between large and small States, current research suggests that Hamilton-Vinton is the most appropriate method. Previous Congresses rejected this method because of the "paradoxes."

The methods which are described below are often referred to as the "modern methods" of apportionment which were developed to avoid the "paradoxes" described above.

[1] U.S. Congress. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Subcommittee on Census and Statistics. The Decennial Population Census and Congressional Apportionment. Appendix C. Report of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Apportionment. Report No. 91-1314., 91st Congress, 1st session, July 20, 1970. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1970, p. 21.

[2] Balinski, M. L. and H. P. Young. "When House Seats Shift, Fractions Count." Washington Post, Nov. 30, 1980, p. D5.

[3] M. L. Balinski and H. P. Young. "Apportionment Schemes and the Quota Method." American Mathematical Monthly, vol. 84, No. 6, June-July 1977, p. 450.

[4] Schmeckebier, Laurence F. "Congressional Apportionment." Washington, the Brookings Institution, 1941, p. 5.

[5] Described by H. P. Young at a meeting held at the Library of Congress, Jan. 9, 1981.

THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS

The method of equal proportions, the method which is currently used, was adopted by the Congress in 1941. The actual apportionment is carried out by computing a "priority" list of State claims to each seat in the House. The mathematical basis, however, was described in 1941 in the following manner. "State A deserves an additional representative when its population, divided by the geometric mean of its present assignment of representatives and of its next higher assignment, is greater than the population of any other State divided by the geometric mean of the assignment to such other State and its next higher assignment."[6]

Setting aside the mathematics, an apportionment computed based on equal proportions results in a House where the average sizes of all the States' congressional districts are as equal as possible if their difference in size is expressed as a proportion. For example, in 1980, New Mexico's average size congressional district with three seats will be 433,323. Indiana's average with 10 seats will be 549,018. Expressed as a proportion, Indiana's average size district is 27 percent larger than New Mexico's. If New Mexico's third seat is given to Indiana, then New Mexico's average size district becomes 649,984 and Indiana's 499,107. New Mexico's average size district then would be 30 percent larger than Indiana's.

Based on this comparison, the method of equal proportions gives New Mexico 3 seats and Indiana 10 because the proportional difference is smaller (27 percent versus 30 percent) than if New Mexico gets 2 and Indiana 11. This test works if another concept, an individual share of a Representative in a State is compared on a proportional basis as well.

H. P. Young and M. L. Balinski contend that contrary to earlier beliefs,[7] that equal proportions is biased in favor of small States at the expense of large States.[8] On an average, they say, small States are favored at a rate of 3.4 percent over time. Their measure of bias for 1980 shows that small States were favored at a rate of 7 percent. They also contend that equal proportions violates the concept of quota (see the 1980 examples of Indiana and California above) more often than other methods.[9]

If the Congress wishes to have an apportionment method which most nearly equalizes the average population per district and the individual share in a Representative if the inequality is measured as a relative, or proportional, difference, then equal proportions should be retained as the apportionment formula.

THE METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS

The method of major fractions (referred to as the Webster method by Balinski and Young) was the method used to reapportion Congress from 1911 to 1941. Major fractions can be best understood as an apportionment method based on the concept of a "sliding divisor." If, as in 1981, the divisor or "ideal size" congressional district results in a House size bigger than needed (438 rather than 435 with a divisor of 519,234) then the divisor should be raised until 435 is obtained. Conversely, if the House size were to be too small in 1981, the divisor would be lowered.

A divisor ranging from 520,406 to 522,874 would produce a House of 435 in 1981. If this method had been used 1981, the State of Indiana would have received 11 seats and New Mexico would have been assigned 2. No other changes in the apportionment would have occurred. Picking 521,000 as a divisor from the range above, the revised quota for Indiana would be 10.538 (the "unadjusted quota" is 10.574), New Mexico's revised quota is 2.495 (the "unadjusted quota" is 2.504). The quotas of California and Montana, whose assignments would have been affected by using Hamilton-Vinton as an apportionment method, would be revised as follows: California, 45.429 ("unadjusted quota," 45.584), and Montana, 1.510 ("unadjusted quota," 1.516). Thus, with major fractions, Indiana and Montana do not lose seats as compared to 1970. California does not gain as much, and New Mexico does not gain at all.

The "test" of major fractions is based on comparing "shares of representatives" for any pair of States. For example in 1981, if Indiana has 10 seats the State has 1.821 Representatives for each million persons. New Mexico with three seats has 2.308 Representatives for each million persons. The absolute value of subtracting either number from the other is 0.487. If Indiana has 11 seats, the state will have 2.004 Representatives per million, and New Mexico with 2 seats will have 1.538 Representatives per million. The absolute value of difference between these numbers is 0.466.

Major fractions minimizes the absolute differences (equal proportions the proportional differences) between any pair of States, 0.466 is less than 0.487, thus under major fractions Indiana gets 11 seats and New Mexico 2.

If the Congress chooses to base apportionment on equalizing the individual shares in a representative when the inequality is measured by the absolute difference in shares, major fractions is the choice. Balinski and Young say that of the methods which avoid the Alabama and population paradoxes, the method of major fractions comes closest to honoring "ideal" quota. They also say that major fractions comes closest after Hamilton-Vinton to being evenhanded between large and small States in assigning seats.

THE METHOD OF HARMONIC MEAN

The method of harmonic mean has never been used in a reapportionment. This method is based on the concept of minimizing the difference in the average population per district of all the States. This method would not change the 1981 apportionment results.

A harmonic mean of two numbers is twice their product divided by their sum. Under the method a State deserves an additional representative if its population, divided by the harmonic mean of its present assignment of representatives, and of its next higher assignment, is greater than the population of any other State divided by the harmonic mean of the present assignment to such other State and its next higher assignment.[10]

Again setting aside the mathematics, the goal of harmonic mean is to make the average congressional district sizes in the States as close as possible to one another. It could be argued that this method comes closest to what the courts have chosen to interpret "one-person, one vote" within the States. Most within-State districting plans have been evaluated on the basis of the range away from the ideal size of the smallest and largest district in the State.

If the Congress seeks to minimize the range between the largest and smallest congressional district size among the States, then Harmonic mean is the choice of apportionment methods.

METHOD OF SMALLEST DIVISORS AND GREATEST DIVISORS

These methods will be described together because they work in a similar fashion even though they produce apportionments skewed in opposite directions. Smallest divisors is biased in favor of small States and Greatest Divisors is biased in favor of large States. Both methods often violate the concept of "quota."

Smallest divisors and Greatest divisors are based on the concept of "over" and "under" representation. "A state is over-represented with respect to another State if it has a smaller average population per district; it is under-represented if it has a larger average population per district."[11]

To compute an apportionment using smallest divisors, the following steps are taken. "Consider any pair of States; let A equal the population of the State which is over-represented in comparison with the other, and B equal the population of the other State; and let x and y be the numbers of Representatives assigned to States A and B respectively. The the quantity [x-y(A/B)] may be called the (absolute) 'surplus' belonging to the pair of States A and B."[12]

To test the apportionment computed by smallest divisors, a proposed transfer of a seat from one State to another State should be made if, and only if, the absolute "surplus" belonging to the two States would be reduced by the transfer.

The method of greatest divisors works similarly, except the formula is [x(B/A)-y] assuming the same State relationships described above. This formula produces a measure of representational "deficiency" belonging to each pair of States.

The test of the method is similar to smallest divisors also. A transfer of seats from one State to another should only be done if the absolute "deficiency" would be reduced by the transfer.

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[6] Schmeckebier, p. 22.

[7] Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, p. 21. The report of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Apportionment concluded that "the method of equal proportions is preferred by the committee because it satisfies the test proposed above [on a proportional basis comparing] either [the] sizes of congressional districts or [the] numbers of Representatives per person, and because it occupies mathematically a neutral position with respect to emphasis on larger and smaller States."

[8] M. L. Balinski and H. P. Young. "When House Seats Shift, Fractions Count." Washington Post, Nov. 30, 1980, p. D5.

[9] H. P. Young describes his measure of bias in the following manner. Divide the States into three groups, the 16 largest States, the 18 "middle" States, and the 16 smallest States. The total number of seats assigned to the 16 largest States is divided by the total population of those States. The same is done for the 16 smallest States. This results in an expression of each person's "representation" or "share of a Representative" in these groups of States. If an individual has a larger share in a representative in one group as compared to another that group of States the group is said to be "over-represented," or the apportionment method is biased toward that group of States.

[10] Schmeckebier, p. 33.

[11] Schmeckebier, p. 40.

[12] U.S. Congress. Senate. Methods of Apportionment in Congress. Document No. 304, 76th Congress, 3d session, Sept. 18, 1940. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1940, p. 14.

Many changes would result in the 1981 reapportionment if either of these methods were adopted. The table below summarizes the assignments made by equal proportions, smallest divisors, and greatest divisors for 1981, giving each State "true quota" of representatives.

COMPARISON OF APPORTIONMENT METHODS 1981[1]

	Equal proportions	Smallest divisors	Greatest divisors	Quota
Alabama	7	[2] 8	7	7.492
Alaska	1	1	1	.772
Arizona	5	5	5	5.235
Arkansas	4	[2] 5	4	4.402
California	45	[2] 44	[2] 48	45.584
Colorado	6	6	[2] 5	5.564
Connecticut	6	6	6	5.985
Delaware	1	[2] 2	1	1.147
Florida	19	[2] 18	19	18.759
Georgia	10	10	[2] 11	10.524
Hawaii	2	2	[2] 1	1.859
Idaho	2	2	[2] 1	1.818
Illinois	22	[2] 21	[2] 23	21.991
Indiana	10	[2] 11	[2] 11	10.574
Iowa	6	6	[2] 5	5.611
Kansas	5	5	[2] 4	4.552
Kentucky	7	7	7	7.052
Louisiana	8	8	8	8.097
Maine	2	[2] 3	2	2.166
Maryland	8	8	8	8.121
Massachusetts	11	11	11	11.050
Michigan	18	[2] 17	18	17.831
Minnesota	8	8	8	7.853
Mississippi	5	5	5	4.855
Missouri	9	9	[2] 10	9.471
Montana	2	2	[2] 1	1.516
Nebraska	3	3	3	3.024
Nevada	2	2	[2] 1	1.540
New Hampshire	2	2	[2] 1	1.774
New Jersey	14	14	[2] 15	14.183
New Mexico	3	3	[2] 2	2.504
New York	34	[2] 33	[2] 35	33.814
North Carolina	11	11	11	11.314
North Dakota	1	[2] 2	1	1.258
Ohio	21	[2] 20	[2] 22	20.795
Oklahoma	6	6	6	5.827
Oregon	5	5	5	5.071
Pennsylvania	23	[2] 22	24	22.855
Rhode Island	2	2	[2] 1	1.825
South Carolina	6	6	6	6.008
South Dakota	1	2	1	1.330
Tennessee	9	9	9	8.842
Texas	27	27	[2] 28	27.403
Utah	3	3	[2] 2	2.814
Vermont	1	1	1	.986
Virginia	10	10	10	10.297
Washington	8	8	8	7.955
West Virginia	4	4	[2] 3	3.755
Wisconsin	9	9	9	9.063
Wyoming	1	1	1	.907

[1] Equal proportions is the apportionment method currently in use. As discussed in the text, the method of Hamilton-Vinton in 1981, differs from equal proportions by giving 1 additional seat to Indiana (for a total of 11) and 1 to California (to make 46). One less seat is assigned to Montana (to total 1), 1 fewer to New Mexico (to total 2).

The method of major fractions in 1981, gives an additional seat to Indiana (for 11), and 1 less seat to New Mexico (to make 2).

The method of harmonic mean in 1981 produces an identical apportionment to equal proportions.

[2] Different assignments than equal proportions.

Neither greatest divisors nor smallest divisors has been strongly advocated in recent years because they violate the "quota" concept so often.

These methods are internally consistent and avoid the Alabama and population paradoxes. The chief merit in adopting either one would be whether the Congress wishes to use a method that favors large States or small States.

All the methods described in this analysis could be used for reapportionment. There are other methods that have been advanced in recent years that could have merit also, but the methods described above are the "traditional" apportionment methods. Any proposed change in the apportionment of Representatives would probably focus the attention of the mathematical and statistical professions on the matter perhaps producing other measures of "fairness" than absolute differences, proportional differences, and "quota," and also producing new methods.●

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial appearing in the Suburbanite Economist Newspapers, serving the southwest suburban area of Chicago, gives an objective and balanced look at the President's proposals regarding the social security program. As I believe this editorial of May 20 gives a responsible and positive argument on the merits of social security reform, I wish to insert it at this point for the Members' attention:

POSITIVE OUTWEIGHS NEGATIVE IN SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN

President Reagan's proposals for saving social security are getting the mixed reception he could have anticipated. For one thing, there are alternative ideas for a rescue mission circulating on Capitol Hill. All we can predict about the final shape of the Social Security legislation emerging from this session of Congress is that it will contain bad news for somebody.

President Reagan's bad news is for persons planning to retire at age 62 instead of 65. Under his plan they would get only 55 percent of the normal retirement benefit instead of the 80 percent the law now provides.

A proposal backed by Rep. J. J. Pickle, of Texas, chairman of the House subcommittee on Social Security, would extend the bad news even to those who want to retire at 65. His bill would withhold full retirement benefits until age 68.

A measure passed by the Senate recently imparts its bad news to people now drawing benefits and counting on an increase equivalent to the rise in the Consumer Price Index. The bill would base 1982 increases on the rate of increases in the average wages of American workers, an index running several percentage points lower than the CPI.

The worst news of all will come if the 97th Congress fails to enact some combination of the reform proposals now before it. The Old Age and Survivors trust fund may run out of cash as early as next year if nothing is done to close the gap between what is going out and what is coming in. All of the tax increases enacted in the 1970s to deal with the Social Security "crisis" have not helped as expected because Congress has recoiled from making significant cutbacks on the benefit side.

The current Congress faces the reality that Social Security cannot survive unless it retreats from some of the overgenerous promises it has been holding out to American workers. There is no painless treatment for the problem. The task is to find a remedy that is fair both to those drawing benefits now and those still paying into the system with the expectation of drawing a benefit in the future.

Mr. Reagan's plan is unusually comprehensive, treating not only the immediate cash flow problem but also broader issues of Social Security policy. While clearly aimed at discouraging early retirement, it also would phase out the limitation on what retirees over 65 can earn without a penalty in their Social Security benefits. It would attack the problem of "double-dipping" by retired federal employees who work for a minimum period to qualify for Social Security in addition to their federal pensions. It would tighten eligibility rules for drawing disability benefits prior to retirement age.

Mr. Reagan parts company with those who would change the indexing basis for future cost of living increases in benefits, but does call for a three-month delay until Oct. 1 of payment of the 11.2 percent increase otherwise scheduled to take effect on July 1. The president is thus keeping faith with his campaign promise not to cut the level of present benefits or to take any present beneficiary off the rolls.

On the positive side, the Reagan plan would not only forestall a shortage of funds next year but would permit a reduction in the payroll tax in 1985 if certain economic assumptions hold true. Thus the administration would treat a worrisome side-effect of the rising Social Security tax—its inhibiting effect on the creation of new jobs and its drag on productive economic growth.

The aim of the administration program is to put Social Security in the black and keep it there well into the next century. If President Reagan and Congress can achieve that, it will be good news, even if some present and future beneficiaries have to swallow some disappointment in the process.●

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT WEST POINT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on May 27, 1981, President Reagan delivered a stirring address to the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

At this time I insert into the RECORD, the President's speech:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The PRESIDENT. Thank you. General Goodpaster, Reverend Clergy, General Means, the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who are here, the officers on the platform, you, the family, the friends, the Corps and, above all, this graduating class: Nancy and I consider it a great pleasure to be here today to congratulate you who have successfully completed your education and training at the United States Military Academy. I am a little self conscious being introduced as your Commander when I began my military career as a Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry, the horse Cavalry, that is. (Laughter. Applause.) I have threatened on occasion that that was the reason I got this job was so that I could reinstitute that horse Cavalry. (Laughter.)

But we honor you for the responsibility that you're willing to accept. Today you become officers in the Armed Forces of the United States, guardians of freedom, protectors of our heritage, but more than that you become the keepers of the peace.

Those shrill voices that would have us believe the defenders of our nation are somehow the enemies of peace are as false as they are shrill. (Applause.) A Chinese philosopher, Sun Tzu, 2,500 years ago, said,

"Winning a hundred victories in a hundred battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting is the acme of skill." (Applause.)

A truly successful army is one that because of its strength and ability and dedication will not be called upon to fight for no one will dare to provoke it. (Applause.)

There have been four wars in my lifetime. None of them came about because the United States was too strong.

At the end of World War II we alone were at the peak of our military strength, our great industrial capacity was untouched by war's destruction, and it was then that in those dark days that Pope Pius XII said, "America has a great genius for great and unselfish deeds. Into the hands of America God has placed an afflicted mankind."

We set out to repair the war-ravaged lands of our erstwhile enemies as well as our friends. We prevented what could have been a retreat into the Dark Ages. Unfortunately another great power in the world was marching to a different drum beat, creating a society in which everything that isn't compulsory is prohibited. The citizens in that society have little more to say about their government than a prison inmate has to say about the prison administration.

About 10 days ago I addressed the graduating class at the University of Notre Dame. Young men and women of your generation were facing a future in which they wonder what jobs will be available and who their employers will be.

You don't have that problem. (Laughter.) You know what your job will be and your employers will be those Notre Dame graduates as well as the rest of your fellow citizens. Now, of course, they won't be directly and personally in charge; that's left to those of us they have chosen to represent them—Secretary Marsh who is here, Secretary of the Army.

But speaking in behalf of all of the people, those employers of yours, may I say that we intend that you shall find better working conditions, tools adequate to the tasks you're expected to perform and pay somewhat more commensurate with the responsibilities you assume than has been the case in recent years. (Applause.)

Now you may have heard rumors to the effect that increasing government spending is not something I'm prone to do. And to tell the truth there's a certain substance to those rumors. At the same time, I accept without question the words of George Washington, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving the peace." (Applause.) Now, in spite of some things you may have heard, he didn't tell me that personally—(laughter)—still, I'm in full agreement and believe that he did say it.

But let me seriously speak about your employers. We've been through a period in which it seemed that we the people had forgotten that government is a convenience of, for and by the people. And while we were busy with our own affairs, government began to grow beyond the consent of the governed. Its growth was nourished by an ever-larger share of the people's earnings that it took by taxation which became more and more confiscatory. At the same time government neglected one of its prime responsibilities, national security, as it engaged more and more in social experimentation.

Our margin of safety in an increasingly hostile world was allowed to diminish and for a time it seemed that there was an erosion of respect for the honorable profession that you have chosen.

All of this has led to an economic crisis. Deficit spending and an almost trillion dollar debt resulted in runaway inflation, lowered productivity and great unemployment. And the tools of your trade were given a very low priority.

I'm happy to tell you that the people of America have recovered from what can only be called a temporary aberration. There is a spiritual revival going on in this country, a hunger on the part of the people to once again be proud of America—all that it is and all that it can be. (Applause.)

The first step in restoring our margin of safety must be the rejuvenation of our economy. A vibrant and expanding economy is necessary if we are to have the research, the technology, and the industry and the capacity to provide you with what you need to practice your profession.

Reflecting the will of the people, the government has returned to our long-time tradition of bipartisanship—not only where national security is concerned, but with regard to the economic needs of our people. In recent weeks one could say there were no Democrats or Republicans in Congress—just Americans. (Applause.)

Yes, there are and will be disagreements but they are legitimate differences of opinion on how best to reduce government costs, what tax changes will provide incentive to increase productivity and how best to restore our defense capablity. Already the Congress has voted the greatest reduction in the budget ever attempted and at the same time, has mightily increased the spending for the military.

The argument, if there is any, will be over which weapons, not whether we foresake weaponry for treaties and agreements. My good friend Laurence Beilenson authored a book a few years ago called, "The Treaty Trap". It was the result of years of research and it makes plain that no nation that placed its faith in parchment or paper, while at the same time it gave up its protective hardware, ever lasted long enough to write many pages in history. (Applause.)

Now this is not to say that we shouldn't seek treaties and understandings and even mutual reduction of strategic weapons. The search for peace must go on but we have a better chance of finding it if we maintain our strength while we're searching. Mr. Beilenson has recently authored a new thought-provoking book called "Survival and Peace in the Nuclear Age."

But weaponry alone does not mean security. General George Patton said, "Wars may be fought with weapons, but they are won by men. It is the spirit of the men who follow and of the man who leads that gains the victory." Today we seek only to make one change in that statement. It is: The men and women who follow and the men and women who lead. (Applause.)

I meant to ask the General before I got up here and I forgot to do it, because I've been given two figures. I know that there are either 58 or 68 women in this graduating class, and I do know that women do constitute more than nine percent of the Army today.

The indispensable factor for the protection of all that we hold dear is leadership, a leadership of you and young men and women like you, that you offer to this nation. You will be the individuals who must inspire and lead those who are called upon to do the hard and sometimes thankless jobs.

There is a writer, James Warner Bellah, sometimes called our Rudyard Kipling because of his stories of our army on the frontier as we pushed westward, and in one of his stories he described a poignant scene. A commanding officer lay dying on the field of battle. As he passed the command to a younger officer he said, "There may be only one time in your life when your country will call upon you and you will be the only one who can do the nasty job that has to be done. Do it or forever after there will be the taste of ashes in your month."

A torch of leadership is being handed to you in this commencement ceremony today, a ceremony that in all this land is duplicated only in the several other service academies. I know that you've learned the principles of leadership here in this historic place. You know that it requires one to command respect of those who follow by deserving that respect, by dedication and total commitment to the defense of our country and all that it represents.

You have had an excellent example to follow. General Goodpaster, who is, I know, an honorary member of your graduating class now, arrived as Superintendant almost at the same time as you enrolled as plebes, and he retires now as you graduate. He served his country well, retired as a 4-Star General, but was willing to leave retirement and give up a star to return to West Point.

You are part of a great tradition. It's overused, I know, but the term, "the long gray line" is descriptive of the tradition of which you are now a part. In that line have been men—(applause)—in that line have been men who turned defeat into victory, who stood in the breach until citizen armies could be raised. For a time West Point was the nation's principal source of professionally trained engineers. The West was explored and mapped by members of the long gray line. A West Point graduate helped design the Panama Canal and the Holland Tunnel. Two were presidents. Two are presently Cabinet members in this administration. Others have been giants of commerce and industry: Henry DuPont, class of 1833; Robert E. Wood, class of 1900.

Dwight Eisenhower said, "Even in the event of a complete disarmament there is a role for West Point. Even if we just turned our graduates back into the body politic it would be good. The graduates are trained people who understand their duty and who do it."

Six of the astronauts are West Point graduates. Among them is the first man to walk in space, Colonel Edward White, who then lost his life in 1967 when a tragic fire swept the Apollo spacecraft.

But let us look ahead to the force of which you will be an important and significant part. I doubt there will be many surprises because in a way you've been "Army" for the last four years.

There's little chance that you will be like that recruit in World War II who asked in some bewilderment why the Army did certain things the way it did. And a long-time Regular Army Sergeant said, "Let me explain it to you, son. If you were in charge of a brand new country and creating an Army for that country you finally got a division organized what would you call it?" The recruit said, "Well, I guess I'd call it the 1st Division." "Well," he said, "In the United States Army when they did that, they called it the 2d Division." And he said, "When you understand that, you'll know everything about the Army and why it does things the way——" (Applause.)

But our country has a unique tradition among the nations. Unlike the other powers with armies of conscripts, our military was always composed of citizen volunteers. In times past the standing Army was a skeleton force that expanded in wartime to absorb the draftees, the conscripts. We also counted on a National Guard—a trained reserve to bridge the period when the draftees were undergoing basic training. We must still have that reserve and we're taking steps to upgrade it to a state of immediate readiness.

We once had the luxury of time provided by the two great oceans: a luxury we no longer have.

At the end of World War II we continued the draft into peacetime even though a peacetime draft was counter to American tradition. We had always believed that only in the most severe national emergency did a government have a claim to mandatory service of its younger citizens.

But we returned to that tradition in 1973—a volunteer military. Some proclaimed that it was a failure from the start. I'm not going to take your time by reciting the pros and cons of the debate which still goes on except to say that some expressed the belief that patriotism alone should be cause enough to serve. Well, George Washington, to quote him again, once said of patriotism: "It must be aided by a prospect of interest or some reward. For a time it may, of itself push men to action; to bear much, to encounter difficulties; but it will not endure unassisted by interest."

Now, it's true that patriotism cannot be bought—neither can it be coerced. You here today are living proof of that. Obviously you did not choose this profession with the thought of making a fortune. Samuel Johnson, 200 years ago, said, "An officer is much more respected than any other man who has so little money." (Applause.)

Young men and women volunteered for duty in our Armed Forces and then found that too much of their reward was expected to be patriotism. And in recent years even here they were short-changed. In much of the seventies there was a widespread lack of respect for the uniform, born perhaps of what has been called the Vietnam syndrome. The result was inevitable, a fall-off of enlistments but even worse, a drop in reenlistment, resulting in a great loss of experienced noncommissioned officers.

The cry for a draft rose to a crescendo. I still believe there is another way, one more in keeping with our system of rewarding those who work and serve, on a scale commensurate with what we ask of them. I don't suppose we could put an exact price on the sacrifice that we ask of those who guarantee our safety, but one thing is certain. They deserve better than a bare subsistence level. (Applause.)

I have asked Secretary of Defense Weinberger to form a Defense Manpower Task Force to review the entire military manpower question and to make proposals which will increase the effectiveness of the active and reserve All-Volunteer Forces.

Last year's pay increase was a step in the right direction, but we are asking for another one in the fiscal year that begins October 1st. We seek to channel pay increases and bonuses to those in the most needed skill areas. We are studying proposals for a merit pay system and increased flexibility in personnel practices.

A few years ago the G.I. Bill was eliminated and replaced with a program having fewer benefits. At the same time, we were expanding federal aid to college students. The federal government, in effect, provided more benefits to those who were not serving their country and reduced them for those who were. The Defense Manpower Task Force will be studying ways in which we can make enlistment more attractive to the kind of young people we need in our military forces. (Applause.)

Already enlistments are up and so are reenlistments, and surprisingly, or maybe we shouldn't be surprised, many who have already left the service are now returning. There's also been a decided rise in quality as measured by educational and testing attainment. Something other than pay and benefits contributed to this. I mentioned earlier the new spirit that is abroad in our land. The era of self-doubt is over. We've stopped looking at our warts and rediscovered how much there is to love in this blessed land. All of us together and you very definitely in the posts you go to can help restore the sense of pride our men and women are entitled to have in wearing the uniform.

Let friend and foe alike be made aware of the spirit that is sweeping across our land because it means we will meet our responsibility to the free world. Very much a part of this new spirit is patriotism, and with that goes a heartfelt appreciation for the sacrifices of those in uniform.

You are a prime ingredient that keeps us free, that protects all we cherish and hold dear. You can transmit the historic heritage which is in the very air of West Point. The first Purple Heart medal was awarded here. It was the first decoration ever given to an enlisted man.

At Trophy Point I am told there are links of a great chain that was forged and stretched across the Hudson to prevent the British fleet from penetrating further into the valley. Today you are that chain holding back an evil force that would extinguish the light we've been tending for 6,000 years.

Now before I finish, there's one thing that I should say on behalf of you directly. And that is that in keeping with what I understand is a tradition, I have asked the Superintendent to grant an amnesty. (Cheers. Applause.) I knew I should have saved that for the last—(laughter)—but seriously, I wanted to close with some other remarks.

Almost two decades ago in the sunset of his life, a West Point graduate, Douglas MacArthur, returned to this place to address the Cadet Corps. No one who ever heard him that day can ever forget his call to duty, honor, country. Nor his declaration that so long as there was breath in his body, he would hear the words: The Corps, the Corps, the Corps.

Do your duty. Keep untarnished your honor and you of the Corps will preserve this country for yourselves, for all of us, for your children and for you children's children.

God bless you and keep you. (Applause.)●

SANTA MONICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SALUTES HUDSON DE CRAY AND BOB GABRIEL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 6, the Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce will hold their 58th annual installation dinner dance at the Miramar Hotel to honor two outstanding leaders of the chamber, Hudson De Cray and Bob Gabriel.

During the last year, Hudson De Cray has ably served as chamber president. A lifelong resident of Santa Monica, he attended Santa Monica High School and Santa Monica College before completing his studies at UCLA.

Since 1962, Hud has owned his own business, De Cray & Co. Insurance Brokers, located in west Los Angeles. Active in community affairs throughout his career, he has been president of the Santa Monica Rod and Gun Club, the Santa Monica Lions Club, Santa Monica Family Service, and the Santa Monica Association of Insurance Agents. Currently, he is vice president of the Santa Monica Family YMCA, after serving as general chairman of the Santa Monica Sports and Arts Festival in 1979.

In addition to his term as president of the chamber of commerce, he has been member of the board, a vice chairman, or a committee chairman for over 15 years. In 1970, he was the recipient of the Santa Monica Jaycee's Distinguished Service Award.

Hud has also been active in local government. In 1971, he was a candidate for city council. He has been a finance chairman for several State legislative campaigns, and he was a member of the Santa Monica Recreation and Parks Commission for 6 years.

Hud is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 307, and the Los Angeles Chapter of Safari Club International. His family includes wife Ruth and 15-year-old daughter Yvette.

Taking over the reins as president of the chamber for 1981-82 is a valued friend of mine for many years, Bob Gabriel. A longtime leader in the Santa Monica community, Bob has been active in the chamber since 1955. He has owned and operated Bob Gabriel Co., Insurance, for 27 years.

Currently, Bob is second vice president and a director of the Boys' Club of Santa Monica. He is a member of the board of trustees of Santa Monica Hospital and has been the director of both the Santa Monica Chapter of the Red Cross and the Santa Monica Bay Council of the Navy League. A UCLA graduate, he is a member of the advisory committee for Santa Monica College.

Bob is a past chairman of the Santa Monica Recreation and Parks Commission and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He has been a campaign chairman for the Santa Monica Community Chest and St. Jude Hospital. He has also been a director of the Santa Monica Bay District Board of Realtors.

A former member of the Santa Monica City Council, Bob has received numerous awards for his tireless community service, including the Humanitarian Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the community service award from the Sunrise Optimist Club, and the Boss of the Year Award from the Santa Monica Jaycees.

Bob's family includes his wife of 35 years, Louise, their son Robert, and daughters Sharly and Susan. Bob has two grandchildren.

To Bob and Hud, and all of my other friends at the chamber, I send my greetings and best wishes for continued success. While many members of the chamber have been disheartened by the turn of events at city hall, their motto has always been, "When the going gets tough, the tough get going." I know they will keep up their good efforts to preserve Santa Monica as an outstanding place to live and work.●

TRIBUTE TO MAX KAMPELMAN

HON. MILLICENT FENWICK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, at the conference in Spain of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, we have been most honorably represented by Ambassador Max M. Kampelman. At great personal sacrifice, he has spent months in Madrid, pleading and fighting for the principles that were agreed to in what became known as the Helsinki Final Act.

I enclose excerpts from a speech he made on April 10, 1981, as a statement of the continuing concern for human rights and the importance of the individual which are the very heart of our constitutional documents.

STATEMENT BY MAX M. KAMPELMAN

Mr. Chairman, we are now completing the 17th week of our main meetings. These follow the eleven weeks of our preparatory meetings. We began our proceedings in these halls on September 9. Our work is still not done. We will return on May 5 to continue our negotiations.

During our preparatory meetings we began diligently to explore one another's attitudes and objectives. We agreed on an agenda that has proven useful to us. We strengthened the Helsinki Process by firmly incorporating the principle of implementation review into our deliberations.

Our purpose is to achieve security and develop cooperation. For some time now, longer than many of us had anticipated, we have been emphasizing the military aspects of that security in our discussions, after having first concentrated on the equally important human aspect of our security.

In that connection, it is now nearly seven weeks since President Brezhnev addressed this issue at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We had hoped that his words would prove to represent a significant act of statesmanship. But we have seen no proof of that here, as the Soviet Delegation has continued to insist on formulations, some specific and others obscure, which we cannot accept because they would weaken the very criteria which are essential for real security.

There is another element of real security—the element of human rights. As we take inventory of where we are, we must again remind ourselves that the issue of human rights and humanitarian concerns is an indispensable part of our security and of our search for peace.

In a conference of thirty-five nations, it is natural that political systems should be different one from another; and our perceptions may be different as well. But we all did agree in 1975 to commit ourselves to the clear and unequivocal language of Principle Seven on human rights and funds mental freedoms. The Delegate of the Holy See, at our last meeting, brought us face to face with the fundamentals of the issue as he referred to the universality of human rights, encompassing the complete harmony of the human person in a framework of freedom and social justice. He reminded us that this is basic to the nature of man and to his dignity, no matter where he or she may live. He emphasized that this understanding is indispensable if the term "human rights" is to have any meaning at all.

There can be no doubt that any progress achieved in military security, or any other area, must be balanced by progress in human rights, a balance which may be composed of ingredients from outside this hall as well as concepts agreed upon inside it. Our Delegation will not settle for language in this vital area that is token or trivial; and, unfortunately, the language that has been provisionally negotiated so far is of that sort. It must be supplemented by language that is significant in pointing the way to effective improvements. The proposals calling for experts' meetings on subjects of human rights and family reunification; a proposal for the removal of obstacles to the right of citizens to monitor the implementation of the Final Act and to practice their religion—these are the kinds of proposals that would carry out our objective.

Mr. Chairman, no Delegation in this room is more devoted to a positive outcome of this meeting than the Delegation of the United States of America. But we must not deceive ourselves with the repetition of pious platitudes. Events in the world outside have made and continue to make out task more difficult. Soviet troops continue to be reinforced in Afghanistan, thus compounding the violation of that country's sovereignty. And we have witnessed the threat of military force as a form of political intimidation against the sovereignty of a participating state by a more powerful neighbor. Furthermore, solemn commitments undertaken in the human rights area are—even as we meet—being flouted.

These events bring to mind our agreement of last November that our Madrid meeting would be a balance between a review of implementation phase and a negotiating and drafting phase. Our Delegation is willing to continue negotiating and drafting as long as there is a reasonable prospect of agreement, because agreement is our objective here. But tragic developments since we returned to Madrid in January, as well as the need to restore a semblance of substantive balance to our proceedings, compel us to speak candidly.

Two weeks ago today, the learned Chief of the Soviet Delegation acknowledged the importance of human rights and humanitarian concerns to our process. He also thereby provided a good basis for understanding the extent of our differing perceptions of the issue. During that intervention, he vigorously asserted that his country looked upon human rights and freedom as one of "the main operative aspects" of the "right to life." He stated that the Soviet Union, contrary to its critics, has a keen interest in "humanitarian issues."

On many occasions, including today, this Delegation has stressed that words are by no means as significant as action in helping us come to grips with the problems that divide us and thus achieve the cooperation we seek. In this area of humanitarian concerns particularly, and with all respect and deference to a most able spokesman for his Government, we believe it is only fitting to put the words of the Soviet Delegation to the test of whether they are accompanied by consistent action.

Several weeks ago Oksana Yakovlevna Meshko, a 75-year-old woman, one of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was sentenced to six months in a strict regimen camp and five years of internal exile.

This old woman, sick with heart disease and with severe inflammation of the lungs, and now sentenced to a lonely existence in the harsh conditions of distant exile, has been subjected to systematic persecution for her human rights activities. She has been held illegally in psychiatric hospitals. Why? Because she has worked to collect and distribute accurate information about human rights violations in her country, thus exercising rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Soviet Constitution and encouraged by the Helsinki Final Act.

Where, in this tragic event, is there a sensitivity to "humanitarian issues"?

A few weeks ago, on March 17, Anatoly Marchenko, whose 1966 book *My Testimony* was the first expose of labor prison camps in the post-Stalin era, was arrested in Aleksandrov and is apparently now in prison in the city of Vladimir. This man has already spent fifteen years in labor camps and in exile. He suffers from the effects of meningitis, is partially deaf and has undergone surgery on several occasions.

We ask how long this man will be punished for his convictions, as we again fail to see in this action a concern for "humanitarian issues."

Two weeks ago, we learned of the death in a Soviet labor camp of Yuri Kukk, forty-one years old, whose only crime was to focus attention on human rights violations in his native Estonia.

Where in this unfortunate death was there a sensitivity to humanitarian concerns?

Several days ago, a number of delegations received an appeal to save the life of Dr. Yuri Orlov, who founded the Helsinki Watch Group in 1975, and who is today imprisoned in the Soviet Union. In that appeal, which is signed by Nobel Laureate Dr. Andrei Sakharov and by Moscow Helsinki Watch Group member Dr. Naum Meiman, Dr. Orlov's prison is described as "a form of extended torture."

A letter from Dr. Orlov's wife, Irina, dated January 17 and addressed to our Conference, reads:

"I appeal once again to the Conference to save my husband from the undeserved and barbaric treatment which threatens his health and even his life . . . . The senseless,

cruel and petty harassment by the camp administrators has deteriorated to the point where my husband is prohibited from resting by lying down, even though the medical commission previously granted him permission to rest two hours daily. He can now only rest sitting down, but he is not even allowed to place his head in this hands. . . ."

Where in the treatment of this noble and humane man is there sensitivity to "humanitarian issues"?

Andrei Sakharov himself remains in exile, isolated from friends and associates. For the first time since his exile, telegraphic communications with relatives have been cut off. His three diaries containing his current scientific work on theoretical physics have been taken away from him. His autobiographical writings have been confiscated. Telegrams have not been delivered to him or to his wife, including a telegram informing his wife of her aunt's death in Moscow.

Not only is Dr. Sakharov treated thus, but his son's fiancee (and in effect his wife), Yelizaveta Alekseyeva, is persecuted and threatened, in an obvious effort to put pressure on Dr. Sakharov.

Mr. Chairman, I ask, is this the way a society which supports "humanitarian issues" treats one of it most distinguished citizens and his family?

The name of Raoul Wallenberg has been mentioned here by the Foreign Minister of Sweden and others. In recent weeks, an international conference was convened in Stockholm to study in detail the most recent evidence dealing with the disappearance of this moral giant of a man. There are strong indications that he was alive in the Gulag long after Soviet authorities asserted his death, and there is some reason to hope that he may still be alive.

There has not been to this day any information as to why this courageous Swede, who saved tens of thousands of Jews in Budapest in 1945, was ever put in a Soviet prison, what the charges were aginst him, or how long his sentence was. The Wallenberg family has pleaded for information and none has been forthcoming from the Soviet authorities.

This case will not go away. The refusal to appreciate the human factor which is symbolized by the Wallenberg case is stimulating even further interest. The Congress of the United States has asked our Delegation here in Madrid to raise this case in our meetings. There are active Wallenberg Committees today in six countries. The tragic mystery of Raoul Wallenberg is unnecessarily becoming a divisive international issue.

We again ask: Where is a concern for "humanitarian issues" evident in this case?

Finally, I read an excerpt from a letter addressed to our Delegations by a citizen of the Soviet Union, Ida Milgrom, the mother of Anatoly Shcharansky, now in a Soviet prison:

"My son, like many other freedom-loving and courageous people . . . believed in the reality of the agreement concluded in Helsinki. He believed in you, conference participants, who ratified the Final Act with your signatures, and proclaimed the unbreakable link between detente and observance of fundamental human rights. My son believed in, and took upon himself the obligation of monitoring and bringing to the notice of governments all violations in implementation of the agreement.

"You, the Conference participants, implanted in them (my son and other honest people) hope, and they have ended up . . . in bondage . . .

"In the years since the Helsinki Agreement was adopted, the most courageous people have found them themselves behind bars, are now languishing in prisons, forced labor camps, and exile . . . You gathered together in Belgrade, argued, delivered speeches, and then went your separate ways. And since that time, new honest people have stood in the dock and received 'terms.' Now you are in Madril, and again there are speeches, academic arguments. . . ."

Since the letter by his mother was written, Anatoly Shcharansky has been moved to a "strict regime barrack" in his prison camp, where he receives reduced rations and can write home only once every two months. His mother, who had looked forward to a visit with her son this month, has been told that her visit has been canceled and that her son is in solitary confinement for six months.

What kind of concern for "humanitarian issues" is it that can treat this young man, who believes in the Final Act, this way?

Mr. Chairman, I have by no means today raised all the issues involving human rights which have arisen in the weeks since our December recess. The British Delegate, for example, has already brought to our attention the decline in the rate of emigration of Jewish persons from the Soviet Union, particularly following the 26th Party Congress. All of these issues are highly disturbing in their severity and in their implications. I respectfully suggest, furthermore, that they are hardly consistent with the aspirations of a "worker's state." They impose a heavy burden on our meeting. We raise the issue in the hope that it can be squarely faced and then constructively dealt with. Doing so would make an immense contribution to a productive outcome for this Madrid meeting. Meanwhile, we will not ignore our obligation, in the words of the Delegate from the Holy See, to acknowledge the silence of those who cannot speak.

There is still time for our Madrid meeting to produce constructive results if we choose to use that time efficiently, more expeditiously, and more productively than we have up until now. We will have one more opportunity to do so when we reconvene in May. Let us work together to accomplish that objective.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.●

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN A. YOUNG

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to join my colleague from California, DON EDWARDS, in honoring an outstanding industrialist and community leader from Santa Clara County. On Thursday, June 4, 1981, the National Conference of Christians & Jews will be presenting their Community Service Award to John A. Young at a testimonial dinner.

Since his college years at Oregon State University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering in 1953, John has been the embodiment of an achiever. While attending Oregon State, he was a member of two honorary fraternities; Eta Kappa Mu for electrical engineering and Sigma Tau for engineering. He was president of Alpha Tau Omega, a social fraternity and received the U.S. Air Force ROTC communication award.

As an officer in the Air Force, John was stationed at Holloman Air Development Center in New Mexico in the Research and Development Command. After finishing his tour of duty, John attended Stanford University where he obtained a master's degree in business administration in 1958.

That same year he joined the marketing-planning staff at Hewlett-Packard Co. Twenty-two years later his is still with the company serving as its president and chief executive officer after being elected to these positions by the company's board of directors in 1977 and 1978.

John has balanced his professional life with his work in community service. Currently, he serves as a member of the board of trustees for Stanford University and has been active in fundraising, including serving as national corporation chairman for the $300 million campaign.

Under John's leadership of nearly 10 years, the Stanford Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition has gone far beyond what many community service groups even try to do. As cochairman of the group, he has helped coordinate activities that have resulted in additional low-income housing in Sunnyvale. The coalition, with John's help, has set up a home for teenage girls who were having family problems and needed support and counseling and established a crisis center for rape and assault victims.

John has always been a willing speaker for the business community and is recognized for his expertise on increasing industrial productivity. He has served on the Stanford Business Council for the Graduate School and participated in their "fireside chat" program.

The professional boards and memberships John holds are wide and varied. John is a director of the Wells Fargo Bank, Wells Fargo & Co., Dillingham Corp., and SRI International. He is a member of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, a member of the National Industrial Advisory Council of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, and he belongs to the American Electronics Association. A longtime music enthusiast, John serves on the board of governors for the San Francisco Symphony Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all our colleagues in the House of Representatives to join DON EDWARDS and me in commending John A. Young for the outstanding contributions he has made to the community and to con-

gratulate him on being the recipient of the 1981 Community Service Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.●

ACID RAIN THREAT REMAINS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring the following article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press to the attention of my colleagues.

The article reveals several of the findings of a joint study, not yet completed, on acid rain which is being conducted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Duluth Lab, and the U.S. Forest Service. It expounds on the ever-present and serious problem of acid rain and the affects it may have on potentially acid sensitive lakes in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota. This threatens fishing and other recreational activities in the area. As you know, many other States as well as our neighbor, Canada, are already experiencing the damaging affects resulting from acid precipitation. Thousands of lakes in Canada have been declared dead. This means that no fish or plant life exist in the lakes which threatens tourism, of which fishing is a main attraction, farming, and forests.

Acid rain is not limited in its travels. It may eventually work its way into ground water supplies, this affecting drinking water, crops, and the environment in general in the United States and Canada.

My purpose in presenting this article is to reiterate my strong concern about the acid rain problem and to elaborate on the fact that it does exist and is not getting better. Acid rain is not a problem that can be pushed aside to be considered at a later date. Severe damage is evident now. We must give it our immediate attention before it is too late.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, May 28, 1981]

ACID RAIN STUDY BACKS "WORST FEARS"

(By Jeffrey Kummer)

Acid Rains are posing a serious threat to 80 percent of northern Minnesota's largest lakes, according to a new state Pollution Control Agency study that suggests the problem may be far more severe than earlier believed.

While none of the lakes showed signs of immediate danger to fish or plant life, the study found that some may be only a few years away from that fate.

"I would say that the study confirmed our worst fears," PCA acid rain coordinator J. David Thornton said Wednesday. We have serious problems.

The joint study, begun earlier this month by the PCA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Duluth Lab and the U.S. Forest Service, included water samples from some 163 lakes in and around the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Included among the preliminary findings:

While the vast majority of northern Minnesota lakes were found to be "sensitive" to acid rain, another 16 percent were listed as "potentially sensitive." Only 4 percent of the lakes tested were considered to have enough natural resistance to acid rain to be safe from its damaging affects.

The potential for serious damage from acid rain is not just limited to smaller lakes, but includes a number of the state's larger lakes, some used extensively for fishing and other recreational purposes.

So-called "sensitive" lakes are scattered across northern Minnesota—not only in the BWCA as some scientists had previously thought.

The possibility that some northern lakes already have reached the point where they are becoming temporarily acidified each spring as snow melts and runs off into waters unable to neutralize the acids.

Acid rain is caused by sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions that react chemically with atmospheric moisture to form acids. The acids fall to earth in rain, snow or in a dry form. Eventually, some lakes become so acidic that fish and other forms of wildlife cannot reproduce in them.

PCA officials said they were surprised by the large number of lakes found to be "sensitive" meaning the lakes had a low capacity to neutralize acids. Previous estimates had placed the number of sensitive lakes at 60 percent.

Thornton said the agency also was concerned about the high number of large lakes that the study, believed to be the most extensive of its kind in Minnesota, listed as among those that appear most threatened by acid rain.

"We had expected that those big lakes, especially the ones outside the BWCA, were much less vulnerable than the smaller lakes," Thornton said. "But the study seems to tell us that is not necessarily the case any more."

Thornton said that some northern Minnesota lakes sampled in the study showed signs of having exhausted nearly all of their capacities to neutralize acids.

"A few of those lakes we saw are just sitting ducks," he said. "Some could be facing some real problems fairly soon if you believe everything you hear about acid rain and the situation the Scandinavian countries are having."

In those countries, acid damage which began some 30 years ago has been blamed for killing more than 40 percent of lakes and leaving another 40 percent capable of supporting only marginal fish and plant life.

"The disturbing thing about this is that the average acidity in rain and show falling in northern Minnesota has reached the same level that began causing problems in Sweden and Norway," he said. "We're right at the border line, and the potential, at least, is here for the same thing to happen."

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. HAROLD C. HOLLENBECK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. HOLLENBECK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to rise in commemoration of Cuban Independence Day which is celebrated on May 20 of each year.

As we all realize, millions of Cubans, once our close, democratic neighbors, have been driven away from their historic homeland to escape the tyranny and violence of Fidel Castro and his Communist cohorts. It is truly sad that only those Cubans living outside of their native land can celebrate this 79th anniversary of independence from Spain while over 8 million of their countrymen remain shackled by a totalitarian dictator whose regime is economically and politically dependent on the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the spirit of independence remains very much alive in the hearts of millions of Cubans throughout the world. On this 79th anniversary of an independence since lost, I think that it is important that we pause and attempt to comprehend the pain associated with a freedom that is frustrated by tyrannical rule. I know that the Cubans' desire for freedom will never waver or die out, but will continue to grow until their efforts result in the successful restoration of full democratic liberties in a Cuban Republic.●

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMAND REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation (H.R. 459) to impose mandatory sentences of 2 years without possibility of parole on persons convicted of using a handgun or other dangerous weapon in the commission of a crime.

Several prominent law enforcement organizations have endorsed this legislation. The National Sheriff's Association, the American Federation of Police, Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc., and the International Association of Women Police have all expressed their enthusiasm for prompt passage of H.R. 459, the Domestic Crime Control and Prevention Act. The rising tide of violent crime makes swift action to provide appropriate punishment for persons who terrorize law-abiding citizens of paramount importance if we are to continue to rightly call ours a civilized society.

Reprinted here for the benefit of my colleagues is an article which appeared in the April 15, 1981, edition of the Northwestern, newspaper of Oshkosh, Wis. In it are presented the results on this subject conducted by the Neenah, Wis., based Jewelers Mutual Insurance Co. I believe you will find this article

thorough in its examination of the problems confronting jewelers in coping with the frequent incidence of armed robbery.

I hope my colleagues will heed the public's call for reform of the criminal justice system, and begin by enacting stiff mandatory sentencing legislation.

NEWSLETTER FINDS JEWELERS FAVOR WEAPONS CRIME LAW

(Dave Grey)

NEENAH.—A 7.3 percent reader response does not sound like a great deal to the average person.

But to the people at Jeweler's Mutual Insurance Co. of Neenah, a 7.3 percent response on a "Jewelers Newsletter" reply card was outstanding . . . and very revealing.

Typically, Jewelers Mutual asks readers to return cards if they want more information about the company's insurance products. The response rate for the four issues of 1980 was 0.8 percent.

The January newsletter reply card asked a question to see if they agreed with the statement: "Yes, I'm for a law requiring a mandatory prison sentence for a crime committed with a weapon."

Instead of the usual 0.8 response, 7.3 percent responded. Of those 1,790 responses, 1,581 (88.3 percent) favored mandatory prison sentences. In Wisconsin, 56 jewelers returned their cards, and of those, 51 (91.1 percent) favored mandatory prison sentences.

"I think the reason our response rate jumped 600 percent is that jewelers had the opportunity to express their opinions about mandatory prison sentences," said Earl DeLong, President of Jewelers Mutual.

As soon as it was evident that the response for mandatory jail sentences was going to be high, DeLong arranged a meeting with state Rep. Michael Ellis, R-Neenah, who was receptive to Jewelers Mutual's cause.

Ellis agreed to draft a bill which calls for a mandatory three-year prison sentence for anyone convicted of using "a dangerous weapon as an essential element of the offense." The bill would call for a three-year sentence for first-time offenders and additional convictions would result in five-year sentences. Those found guilty would not be eligible for probation or parole.

DeLong stresses that he does not want the bill to deal only with firearms. "Knives, baseball bats and virtually everything else criminals can get their hands on are being used to perpetrate crimes," he said.

"From our records, we have been able to show that robberies in the jewelry industry are done mostly by professionals," said Jed Block, advertising and public relations director at Jeweler's Mutual.

"The new bill would help get these professionals off the street.

"We have also discovered that a lot of the robberies are drug-related and we have had conversations with prisoners of the California prison about these drug-related robberies. We have sent out information on how to respond to these types of robberies.

"We have tried just about everything to inform jewelers. We had underwriting guidelines, information brochures, pamphlets on security. We have a film out on what to do in case of an armed robbery.

"We even offer free signs to jewelry stores which say, 'Our insurance company allows us to show only one item at a time' or 'Our insurance company doesn't allow us to open our doors before or after store hours.' This takes some of the heat off the jewelry stores."

Block went on to explain that there is a very great concern in the Jewelry business about armed robberies.

He stated that in 1977 Jewelers Mutual paid out $4.2 million on 467 claims. In 1978 the company paid $6.6 million on 606 claims, $12.1 million on 881 claims in 1979, and $16.6 million on 923 claims in 1980. During that period, deaths in jewel robberies went from nine in 1977, to 24 in 1978, to 29 in 1979, and to 46 in 1980.

"To the jeweler, this crime wave is reaching alarming proportions," said Block. "The response on the survey is a reply to this alarm.

"When the responses started coming in, we went to other groups and asked them how they felt, and we received endorsements for the mandatory imprisonment idea from local law enforcement agencies, the Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce, senior citizens groups, and women's organizations.

"This is a problem that needs an answer. And the answer that seems to come up as the best deterrent for the crime is fast, strict penalties."●

COLT INDUSTRIES AIDS IN ARREST OF GUNRUNNERS

HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Customs Service working with Colt Industries of Connecticut recently arrested six persons who were attempting to smuggle $1.2 million worth of military weapons out of this country, reportedly to South Africa. The cargo of weapons included M-16 rifles, pistols, and grenade launchers.

The cooperation of Colt Industries was instrumental in this event, and I am including an article from the May 14 New York Times for the benefit of my colleagues.

AGENTS ARREST 6 IN $1.2 MILLION HOUSTON ARMS SALE

HOUSTON.—Federal agents who transported 2,200 military weapons from Connecticut to Texas in trucks arrested six persons and seized the million-dollar cargo as it was being loaded on a jet reportedly bound for South Africa, the officials said.

The six persons arrested, two Britons and four Austrian airline crewmen, were taken into custody to be arraigned today on charges of violating the Federal neutrality law by conspiring to export guns without a State Department license.

Agents also seized a Boeing 707 owned by Montana Austria, a private charter airline based in Austria, in the raid last night at a privately owned terminal at Houston Intercontinental Airport.

Customs officials estimated the value of the weapons, which included 636 automatic M-16 rifles, pistols and grenade launchers, at $1.2 million.

"These are military weapons, not sporting weapons," said Charles Conroy, a spokesman at the regional office of the Customs Service.

FALSE LICENSE FOUND

He said the suspects carried a false State Department license permitting the export of munitions of war, but said the intended use of the weapons was not immediately clear.

Customs officers made the raid after agents had transported the cargo by truck from Connecticut to Texas, the officials said. Mr. Conroy said about two dozen agents, including a truck driver and others posing as air terminal ground crewmen, had moved in as preparations were being made to transfer the cargo to the plane.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said Customs agents had asked Colt Industries of Connecticut, manufacturer of the arms, for cooperation. He said the agents were given the weapons in shipping crates, which they then transported to Texas to meet the plane.

One source indicated that the investigation began several weeks ago when a former Border Patrol agent, now an arms dealer, notified Customs officials that he had seen a false "end-use certificate" showing the weapons were bound for Sudan in East Africa.

The actual destination of the weapons was not clear but Montana Austria's manager, Hans Joerg Stoeckl, said in Vienna that authorization from United States officials had been received Monday for a Houston-Johannesburg flight.

SECURITY COUNCIL EMBARGO

Mr. Stoeckl said discussions of the cargo for the flight had included references to "rifles," steel products and "steel fabricates," and that he had sought documents to prove the cargo would not violate the 1977 United Nations Security Council arms embargo against South Africa.

The United States is observing that embargo.

He said his company first had misgivings about the flight when he was requested by Servotech, a company registered in Liechtenstein and Khartoum, Sudan, to fly rifles to South Africa. A message on Monday from Servotech's Hamburg agent, however, said the cargo involved steel fabricates instead of rifles, Mr. Stoeckl said.

A message on April 27, he said, had proposed a shipment of "harmless" fabricates from Houston to Durban, South Africa.●

HAZARDS OF SYNTHETIC FUELS

HON. JAMES WEAVER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, the following excellent article from last Saturday's Washington Post tells of the extreme hazards with which synthetic fuels development is fraught.

The synthetic fuels industry has held out the promise of developing new domestic supplies of oil which are plentiful, if not cheap. This article demonstrates that we are just beginning to look at the bizarre and devastating effects some of the chemical byproducts may have upon the genetic makeup of living creatures. This inevitably points to the conclusion that we will soon see another forum of conflict

between those who think the cost of toxic and hazardous waste control is too high, and those who believe that unless industries bear the full costs of their environmental damage, there can be no free market solution to our energy problems.

Before we launch on a campaign to dig up the entire intermountain West, sucking it dry of water in the process, we had better figure out how much the energy is going to cost us after we impose the control technologies needed to keep carcenogenic and mutagenic chemicals from poisoning us all.

Before we cut any more weatherization, conservation, and solar programs, we had better start comparing their low cost to the potentially enormous cost of developing synfuels safely.

[From the Washington Post, May 31, 1981]

TOXIC AND NOVEL PROBLEMS CHALLENGE THE MAKERS OF SYNTHETIC FUELS

(By Joanne Omang)

Over the synthetic fuels industry hovers the specter of a deformed baby cricket with two sets of eyes. Doused when it was an egg with liquids made from coal, the cricket developed like some monster-movie creature to remind the engineers that what they are doing to coal and oil shale is something relatively new on the face of the earth.

The engineers were not surprised. Synfuels—primarily oil from shale and liquefied coal and gas from gasified coal—will have as much impact on the environment as the oil, coal and utility industries combined, and then some.

Devising controls for everything is an enormous task, because most of the environmental problems are unprecedented and some are nightmarish.

Then include toxic chemicals that cause cancer and genetic mutations, which could be a major health hazard to people living near coal gasification and liquefaction plants and might be subjected to fallout because of possible leakage from pipes and valves.

Another problem, particularly in the West, is that each synfuel project will use millions of gallons of scarce water and threatens to pollute much more of it underground.

The smoke and dust from synfuel plants could endanger air quality. The thousands of people who are moving west to dig and process and sell synfuels will transform the region, not necessarily for the better.

Environmental groups, wielding a decade of legislation and wary of the Reagan administration's antiregulatory stance, are not about to yield on anything they don't have to.

The result is that for the first time in the industrial age, a new industry is going to have to consider environmental problems and costs from the day it gets going, rather than later. And, while environmental protection laws are already on the books, many problems lie ahead.

"There are dozens of substances coming out of coal conversion and there are regulatory standards for only two or three of them," says Jonathan Lash of the Natural Resources Defense Council. "There's enormous political pressure now to move quickly, and a political trend toward looser enforcement of the laws."

The deformed crickets, hatched at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, could have been caused by a chemical known as acridine, which is found in coal liquids, or from the liquids themselves. The products of coal transformation are what scientists call "biologically active," which means they include powerful cancer-causing agents and substances that injure eggs and sperm. Although these are new products, the same problems surround many ordinary crude oil products, which have been the subject of continuing tests.

Synfuels supporters try to be reassuring.

"We know some of these things are nasty," said Robert Hall of the American Petroleum Institute, but the industry needs "nothing new in terms of control technologies that isn't used in [oil] refineries."

The current proliferation of design and treatment is evidence that the companies want "complete control over everything that goes in and everything that comes out," says Joseph Yancik, head of research and technical services at the National Coal Association.

Industry critics are not so sure, but some are willing to wait and see.

Oil refineries still have unsolved problems, Lash points out, and he wants the Synthetic Fuels Corporation to require a more imaginative approach to synfuels' environmental problems as a condition of subsidizing new plants.

The Environmental Protection Agency has ruled that synthetic fuels are new chemicals that must go through testing and documentation required under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

More familiar problems include the industry's need for vast amounts of water in the arid West, its need for mountains of coal and shale that must be dug out of the ground, and its call for thousands of workers to come to the nation's last wide open spaces. The debate over water is especially intense.

A report to the U.S. Water Resources Council estimated that the existing supply in the Wyoming, Utah and Colorado basins where the coal and oil shale lie could support an industry that produces 1.5 million barrels of oil a day, three times the goal Congress set for 1987. That translates into 26 oil shale plants and eight coal conversion plants, each drinking 50,000 to 2 million barrels of water a day, depending on the process. It also assumes that all water not now under contract is captured and that new reservoirs, pipes and pumps are built.

"That doesn't deal with practicalities," says Lash. Instead of building new systems, "industrial users will just buy up existing water rights and displace agricultural users as they have in the past," he says.

He is also skeptical of EPA's tentative opinion that an industry producing 400,000 barrels a day can be built without damage to the region's air quality.

Coming from the other direction, Blaine Miller, chairman of the Oil Shale Advisory Council of the American Mining Congress, thinks an industry that size will bump up against the Clean Air Act. He wants the standards changed.

"We found Mother Nature violating three air regulations [for dust, ozone and some hydrocarbons] before we ever stuck a shovel in the ground," Miller says. He is also director of the Occidental Oil-Tenneco project, named Rio Blanco, at Rangeley, Colo.

Nobody is waiting for the Clean Air Act debate to end before going ahead, however.

At the EPA is special synthetic fuels task force is monitoring both the cricket tests and EPA's own operations.

EPA is trying to make an unprecedented attack on inconsistent, stop-and-go regulating practices that infuriate industry and environmentalists alike. Set up 18 months ago to represent every EPA agency and regional office, the task force is preparing "pollution control guidance documents" that will spell out EPA's requirements all at once, rather than one at a time.

"Everyone's sure they'll really become pseudo-regulations," says Yancik. "The regulatory people will have nothing else to use to judge these new processes."

Task force chief David Tunderman agrees. "We're trying to break with history," he says. "It's a substantially new way of doing business".

It's appropriate for a multibillion-dollar leap into products, wastes and machinery with major new twists, he said. He estimated that controls on each plant could cost 15 to 20 percent of the total investment, or nearly $1 billion on the largest plants.

"I don't see how the industry could not do it," says Yancik. "It's just plain business sense. Who would enter a $3 billion project and take chances on environmental surprises? They might be subject to controls later that would reduce production or even make the investment inoperable. It would kill'em."

The physical enormity of the process is one reason for the large costs.

To produce shale oil, industry must find a way to heat large amounts of the gray rock to 900 degrees Fahrenheit, collect the gases that evaporate from the kerogen within and condense them into oil. To convert coal to gas and oil, pulverized coal must react with steam and other chemicals, often under tremendous pressures. Afterward there are mountains of wastes to get rid of.

Here are some of the processes and their problems:

Surface retorting. Shale fragments up to three inches across are heated in a chimney-like building, releasing gas to collecting pipes where it is condensed into oil. Two tons of western shale, the volume of an office desk, yield a barrel of oil. Shale from deposits in the Indiana-Illinois-Ohio region yields 25 percent less.

But distributing the heat evenly is difficult. The oils are too thick to flow far and must be upgraded at the site. Also, the hot shale waste must be cooled with water, up to three barrels for each barrel of oil, and the waste water is then full of toxic salts and chemicals, including arsenic.

Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt told editors and reporters at The Washington Post that snyfuel production in the West might not be feasible until the industry develops technology that requires less water.

The spent shale is fine as talcum powder, dangerous to breath and abrasive to moving machinery. It is sterile. "There's no precedent for handling it, but obviously you can't pile it on the surface and let it sit there," said Miller, the Rio Blanco project manager.

There is also more of it than before it was processed, due to the "popcorn effect" in which treated shale expands to 25 percent more than its original volume. The bulk of it can be packed back into the mine it came from, wetted, surfaced with the original topsoil and reseeded under the Surface Mining Act of 1977. But there is debate over the feasibility of disposing of what's left by filling canyons or making new hillsides.

"In situ" (below surface) retorting. To avoid the problems of surface work, dynamite blasts can be set off in mines underground, turning the shale to rubble where it lies. Air is injected and a fire lit that burns slowly downward, driving gases ahead of the fire to condense further down and be collected by pumps already installed at the bottom of the blasted area.

But "it is very difficult to get the proper heat into the formation or the products out," the Electric Power Research Institute reported recently. "If not sufficiently fractured, [the shale] will refuse to give up its oil and gas." Test burns have stopped on reaching groundwater and the chemicals leached out of the shattered shale have been hard to track.

Modified in situ (both surface and below surface) retorting. To make the burn easier, Occidental is planning to dig huge surface pits into the shale, remove 20 percent of it and then blast surrounding shale to fill up the pit. Large sites could be as much as 30 stories deep and a football field across. The burn would proceed as for underground retorting.

Coal gasification. Coal is crushed, pretreated to remove sulfur products, pulverized and fed into a pressurized vessel to react with steam and air or pure oxygen. The resulting gases have a low heat value, so they must either be used locally or upgraded into something more like natural gas.

"You get very clean fuel from this, with most of the environmental problems in the wastes," said Lash. "It may be that gasifying is a good argument environmentally."

Coal liquefaction. Since coal differs from oil primarily because it has fewer hydrogen atoms, one ton of coal can produce up to three barrels of oil if the atoms are added. But all such processes involve high-pressure vessels, exotic and dangerous chemicals and miles of pipes.

Sheer plumbing control will be a monumental task: the Solvent Refined Coal (SRC) plant in Newman, Ky., will have about 60,000 valves in its first-stage capacity of 6,000 tons of coal a day, and perhaps 250,000 when at full capacity.

"Just inspecting each one every six months is a huge job. Some will leak for months and this is nasty stuff," said Lash.

Perhaps the biggest problem, one common to all the technologies, is the influx of people the industry will bring to the West. Rio Blanco paid for a master plan for the area around Rangeley, Colo., which now has 6,000 people and expects 6,000 more in the next five years. The Colony project has budgeted $100 million to build an entire community near its project outside Rifle, Colo., while dozens of towns are worrying about the new schools, roads, hospitals and jails the population surge will require.

But at least everyone seems to see the problems coming. "We have as much interest in a good quality of life as the people who live here now," said Miller. "If we didn't, our turnover would be so great we couldn't function."

Environmentalists grant that point. "The main problem is that so much is uncertain," said Lash, "and under the present administration the burden of uncertainty seems to rest on the public rather than on the industry."

EARLY PLANT'S WASTE FLOATS IN TROUT STREAM

State environmental workers checking the dikes below Stroudsburg, Pa., last October first spotted the small black blobs in the rushing waters of Brodhead Creek. The cold, crystalline stream, famous in northeast Pennsylvania for its swarms of two-foot brown trout, was eating into a previous incarnation of the synthetic fuels industry.

The black blobs were coal tar, a syrupy goo that the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources traced to a coal gasification plant that operated in Stroudsburg from the 1880s to about 1945. The Stroudsburg Gas Co. plant was one of hundreds nationwide that turned coal into gas for town street lights until the advent of cheap and hotter-burning natural gas.

This plant used an airless heating process called pyrolysis, which can leave up to 20 gallons of tarry wastes for each ton of coal it processes.

Dr. Joseph P. Lafornara, a chemist on the Environmental Protection Agency emergency response team, said the tar contains several known cancer-causing agents like benzene and naphthalene plus chemicals like toulene and xylene that are toxic to fish.

The EPA estimates that 8 million gallons of the stuff were dumped into unlined pits or lagoons on the banks of the Brodhead, right at the foot of Stroudsburg's main shopping area. A gravel vein runs through there, and the tar has seeped out to contaminate an underground area of six to eight acres, Donovan said.

The pits were covered over and forgotten until 1959, when the Army Corps of Engineers straightened and controlled the Brodhead, which had flooded in 1955 and killed 500 people. "We now think they redirected the creek over the top of the coal tar lagoons," says Joseph Donovan of the EPA.

The fast-flowing stream, 70 feet wide at this point, has eroded downward at about a foot a year. The tarry blobs, some as large as golf balls, percolated to the surface in natural springs that feed the Brodhead. "We know the pollutant is now only six inches below the bed in some places," Donovan said.

EPA has closed off the creek and has built earthworks and set booms and filters around the springs to catch the tar.

Stroudsburg gets its water upstream and while tests have found no sign of contamination so far, the Brodhead flows into the Delaware River three miles down and towns from Easton to Philadelphia that drink from the Delaware are worried.

Possible solutions may be to drill a well and pump the stuff out, use bacteria to decompose it, or build walls around it to contain it. It could a $150 million disposal problem.●

THE PEOPLE RESPOND

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement which exemplifies the concern people are feeling over the proposed budget cuts. President Reagan's economic plan would not affect every segment of this society equally; minorities and the poor would have to shoulder the greatest suffering while businesses and the rich would be favored disproportionately. As part of my continuing crusade against the inequities in the proposed economic plan, I am inserting today's statement to show that there are still citizens who are concerned over the impact of this plan.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNCILS ON ALCOHOLISM, INC.,
Albany, N.Y., March 30, 1981.

Re: Rescission of alcoholism formula grant funds for fiscal year 1981.

To: Members New York State congressional delegation.

From: Art Berman, president.

The purpose of this correspondence is to urge your support to reject the President's rescission of Alcoholism Federal Formula Funds for Fiscal Year 1981.

The proposed rescission would result in New York State suffering a retroactive cut of $3.4 million back to October 1, 1980. These funds currently go to 57 programs in 37 counties and their elimination would halt prevention, intervention and treatment services to some 38,000 individuals.

Although recognizing and concurring the need for stringency in budgeting on the part of the Federal Government, the fiscal constraints under which State and Local governments presently operate will make it impossible for them to maintain the existing network of community-based alcoholism services currently funded through formula grant funds.

Federal moneys constitute an important part of the total funding system within the State and the loss of Federal Formula Funds would have a devastating impact on services.

This proposed rescission of the Formula Grant Dollars is in direct conflict with the current Administration's publicly expressed desire to promote increased responsibility and flexibility in the States in providing health and social services. The 1981-82 State budgetary decisions will be made by April 1, 1981 and the development of alternatives to adjust to this retroactive cut will not be possible in this time frame. In fact, the rescission is a step away from grant consolidation, rather than a step toward increased flexibility. The alcohol and drug abuse formula grant funds represent the only tax dollars sent to Washington, D.C. which are returned to the States for the alcohol and drug abuse field, with any flexibility attached. These funds are allocated to those areas of particular need in the State; such as increasing the provision of treatment services to special populations, including minorities, women, elderly and youth.

The reduction of funds will force the elimination of services which can only result in shifting victims of alcoholism to more expensive, less appropriate health services.

You should be aware of the cost to society of inadequate, ineffective and inappropriate response to the treatment of alcoholics and their families.

Effective treatment of alcoholism, however, results in savings to the health care system, criminal justice system, social services system and in productivity in the workplace.

We ask that you take all possible actions to prevent the reduction and elimination of alcoholism services funds through the Formula Grant Program so that we can maintain an adequate system of services for all New Yorkers.

We appreciate your past support of alcoholism programs and we look forward to your voting not to approve rescission.

NEW YORK STATE FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATORS ASSOCIATION,
March 30, 1981.

Hon. ROBERT GARCIA,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GARCIA: It has been several weeks since I last corresponded with you regarding the Administration's proposed cutbacks in student financial assistance. Since that time, I have received responses from a great many, although not all, of our New York State Delegation. While visiting Washington, D.C. last Monday, I became somewhat concerned in that several of our Delegates did not fully comprehend the impact of these student financial aid cutbacks and the devastating blow it might have on higher education within our Empire State and Nation.

Perhaps it would be well to begin by stating that NYSFAAA, while in full recognition of some budgetary restraints, points in a positive way to the long history of higher education success within our State. Educational opportunity has been of paramount concern because it is the very means by which our society has emerged. Educational opportunities are the very means for those in our society to rise above what might have been a destiny of frustration and lack of bettering one's self. And so there is no one who could deny that the availability of financial assistance helps to pave the path towards this goal and objective of educating one's self.

A second point is that education is being hit harder by the proposed cutbacks than many, or perhaps any other field of endeavor. If education were to be seen as an "industry" one would have to question why other industries are being supported by the Federal Government when they are certainly successful and require no Federal support.

As to the issues, the financial aid community within New York State is at a serious threshold today. Thousands of students have applied from respective high schools, each seeking placement in an institution of higher education, either within our state or in another state. Their awards are being held up which will undoubtedly cause a change in their course of educational direction as well as in the mere interest in pursuing an education. The delays are unnecessary.

The first delay is being caused by the "freeze" in the processing of Pell (BEOG) Grants. This untimely delay will be the cause for frustration by students and parents alike not to mention the chaos caused to the Aid Administrators which will carry on into the Fall and Spring semesters of the academic year 1981-82. The Family Contribution Schedules must be released immediately if they are not to delay the processing of awards any further. Your assistance is needed here as soon as possible. We have written and telegramed members of the Budget Committee, etc., but to date no action has been taken. We urge your support!

The second, and perhaps most serious, delay is with the continued unknowns in the area of student loans. The NYSFAAA fully supports those pieces of recommendations made by the NSFAA and presented by Dallas Martin, Executive Director of that national association, which represents all post-secondary institutions in the country. We concur with an income cap of $30,000-$35,000. We concur with needs test above that adjusted gross income. We concur that Social Security benefits and Veterans' benefits be included as a form of assistance in determining the need of students.

In essence, what I am indicating is that the State Association of Aid Administrators in New York needs your support and action at this point in time. I understand from some that the mail concerning this issue is on the incline and this will help in your support of our recommendations. I refer you to the recent statistics forwarded to you by Eileen Dickinson, President of the NYSHESC, in which you can't help but see the impact for New York students. As before, I look forward to hearing from you regarding this issue. Please feel free to contact me at your convenience. Any further delay could be catastrophic to educational opportunities for all students.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH SCIAME,
President, NYSFAAA.

ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN OF NEW YORK, INC.,
Long Island City, N.Y., March 20, 1981.

Hon. ROBERT GARCIA,
Grand Concourse,
Bronx, N.Y.

DEAR MR. GARCIA: We are writing to express serious concern over the President's proposed federal budget cuts in education, child and family related areas. Attached you will find a copy of the resolution passed by the Advocates for Children of New York Board of Directors which calls on Congress to halt the cutbacks in social service areas, and to defeat the proposals for tuition tax credit programs.

The Board expressed a widely held concern that the President's program places a terribly unfair burden on the poor, working and middle classes of our country. The administration's taxing and spending proposals continue and expand inequitable tax policies which favor wealthy individuals and large corporations. Moreover, Congress has not been asked to cutback on expensive pork barrel programs, such as subsidies for tobacco farmers or the Clinch River Breeder Reactor. Finally, the President has proposed inordinate increases in defense spending, an action guaranteed to cause more inflation than the cutbacks in social programs could ever offset.

We are particularly disturbed by proposals to consolidate federal education programs into two large block grants. This action will offset years of work to provide protections for disadvantaged children and children who face discrimination such as the handicapped, the bilingual, women and the poor. The creation of block grants will force these groups to compete against one another, and against more politically popular programs, for a pool of ever decreasing education dollars.

Our final concern is related to the speed with which the Administration's Economic program is being discussed. What kind of mandate exists for a program supported by only 27% of eligible voters? When such a large proportion of the populace has real questions, why must we roll back two generations of social progress in a month? We urge Congress to hold local hearings across the nation to get a true sounding of sentiment on this program. We believe millions of Americans disagree with the priorities reflected in the Reagan program.

We hope you share our concern.

Sincerely,

MIRIAM THOMPSON,
Executive Director.

RESOLUTION ON TUITION TAX CREDITS AND FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS

President Reagan is proposing a major restructuring of the current federal role in education. He is recommending a consolidation, and 20 percent cut in appropriations under the major elementary and secondary education titles. The consolidation and cuts affect programs such as Title I (Compensatory Education), Public Law 94-142 (Education for All Handicapped Children), and Title VII (Bilingual Education). The administration's proposal will fold most categorical programs into two large block programs, will eliminate the targeted nature of the programs and will leave the allocation of federal monies entirely to the discretion of states and localities. In addition the proposal will cut approximately $1.5 billion from federal education budget authority.

The second major proposal for reordering the federal role in education is the tuition tax credit program. This proposal will allow parents of children in tuition charging schools to take advantage of a tax credit for the cost of tuition up to a maximum of $500 per year. The estimated cost of this proposal, in its first year, varies between $3.5 and $4.5 billion.

Of equally deep concern are proposed cuts in other child related areas such as Child Welfare, CETA, and AFDC.

We are disturbed by various aspects of these proposals:

The elimination of the protections and the targeted nature of categorical programs forces handicapped children, children in need of bi-lingual services, disadvantaged children, and children enrolled in schools undergoing desegregation to compete among themselves and with more politically popular programs for scarce education resources.

The deep 20-25 percent cuts in the appropriations for education programs, and other social programs affecting children and families while large increases are proposed for national defense, and unfair tax breaks are pushed for wealthy individuals and large corporations and special status is granted to pork barrel programs like the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, and subsidies to tobacco farmers.

The potential unconstitutionality of a tuition tax credit program, where 75 percent of the benefits would accrue to church related schools.

The inequity of tuition tax credits which are of greatest value to families with large incomes.

These proposals represent a restructuring of the federal role in elementary and secondary education. Yet there is a rush to complete action on these proposals before a full public debate can occur. It took two full decades before Congress passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, yet we are asked to repeal this measure after only one month of discussion.

The proposals represent a massive shift of federal resources toward private education. Conservative estimates predict the cost of a tuition tax credit program, if constitutional, could pass the level of aid to public education in three to five years.

For these and other reasons, we are concerned about the future of public education and youth and family services should these

proposals become law. We recognize that our education system has failed many children; the Reagan Administration's programs however, will encourage continued discrimination against populations who have only just begun to capture the benefits of public education programs.

Therefore, we call on Congress to:

1. Reject the consolidation and cuts in education programs.

2. Reject the proposed Moynihan-Packwood Tuition Tax Credit program.

3. Reject the proposed cuts for the current and future fiscal years in other child and family related service areas such as child care, CETA, AFDC, Medicaid and food stamps.

4. Reorder spending priorities to allow these social services to be fully funded by cancelling proposed tax cuts for large businesses and wealthy individuals, and cutting the billions of dollars of fat in the government's defense budget.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Patricia Bogaisky, Parent, Member of AFC Parent Advisory Council.

Rudy Bryant, Chairman, Associate Director, Pratt Institute for Community and Environmental Development.

James Drinane, Executive Assistant to the Director, Dept. of Social and Community Services, NYC Housing Authority.

Sylvia Evans, Parent, Member of Coalition of Labor Union Women of American Postal Workers Union.

Melba Falu, Media and Public Information Specialist.

Robert Gangi, Community Development Specialist.

William B. Haley, Esq., General Counsel, Community Service Society.

Charlotte Henderson, Parent, Member of AFC Parent Advisory Council.

Dr. Marjorie Hendler, Teacher/Trainer.

Annette Jennings, Regional Staff Development Specialist, New York University School of Continuing Education, Specialist Services Program.

William Jesinkey, Supervisor of Special Education High School Programs.

Alan Levine, Esq., Partner in the law firm of Clark, Wulf, Levine & Peratis.

Marcia Lowry, Esq., Director of the Children's Rights Project at the American Civil Liberties Union.

Stanley Majewski, Assistant Vice President and Director, Technical Services, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Samuel Meyers, Treasurer, President, United Automobile Workers Union Local 259.

Velmanette Montgomery, Vice Chairperson, Director of Billy Martin Child Development Center.

Edward Morgan, Teacher and Guidance Counselor in Special Education Programs.

Dr. Robert J. Schwartz, Vice President, Shearson, Loeb, Rhoades Inc.

Dr. Zina Steinberg, Child Psychologist, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center.

Prof. Louis McG. Walker, Director, Opportunities Industrialization Center.

Josephine Williams, Secretary, Assistant to Communication Director—NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation.

JAMAICA, N.Y., *March 15, 1981.*

Hon. ROBERT GARCIA,
Bronx, N.Y.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GARCIA: Today I watched you on CBS's "Newsmakers" with Rolland Smith. I found myself agreeing with much of what you had to say. I am certainly glad that you are now in Congress during these difficult and dangerous times of the Reagan administration. Your voice is one that I hope to count on to counter Reagan's domestic and foreign policies.

Among the many Reagan policies that have disturbed me is the one concerning Latin America, particularly Central America. I believe that the U.S. approach toward that region of our hemisphere will eventually not work in our best interest. The Reagan-Haig team seems to believe that the only solution to decades of inequity is to bolster with military aid the right-wing forces in those countries and to have the State department make statements that seem to condone a right-wing takeover in El Salvador. I greatly resent the use of my hard-earned tax money to send millions to the National Guard of El Salvador while our own citizens will have their food stamps, Medicaid, unemployment benefits, and housing assistance curtailed. The philosophy of the Reagan administration seems to negate compassion and humanity. The poor in our own country and other countries, such as El Salvador, will be seeing the worst of times in the next four years.

I agree with you that Reagan's arming and providing of military advisers to El Salvador will lead to a strengthening of the Left in that country. The U.S.A. will be viewed as the enemy. The populace there has been confused as to whom to support. The Left in El Salvador has not had the wholehearted support of every segment of the populace as the Sandinistas had in Nicaragua against Somoza. The Salvadoreans should be allowed to decide with no U.S. interference how they want to find their own road to democracy. Nevertheless, the National Guard and its killing machinery has to be dismantled if the people are to live without fear. The people of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and even Nicaragua (which rid itself of a tyrant and then started a romance with the opportunist Castro) ought to look towards the country of my birth, Costa Rica, as a model of a free and sovereign State. Costa Rica has no army while the other Central American countries have National Guards which are employed mainly to torture dissidents and to destroy the poor campesinos. It is ridiculous to have such costly armies in these small banana republics.

Therefore, with much urgency, I beg you to introduce or support any legislation that will stop any further military sales, training and assistance to El Salvador. I am interested in knowing more about your position concerning Central America.

Sincerely,

RICHARD J. LARIOS.

ASSEMBLY, STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, N.Y., March 23, 1981.

Hon. ROBERT GARCIA,
840 Grand Concourse
Bronx, N.Y. 10451

DEAR MR. GARCIA: As you are probably aware, the Office of Management and Budget, under the direction of David Stockman, has proposed to gut the Federal Trade Commission, and effectively lay waste to 65 years of Congressional activity aimed at strengthening the American market economy. In the name of fiscal austerity, OMB is proposing to eliminate the Commission's Bureau of Competition and all ten regional offices. These proposals will emasculate the Commission's ability to enforce the antitrust laws, and will fragment investigations and programs initiated by the regional offices at the state level. For these and the following reasons, I urge you to fight to modify the OMB proposals.

The New York Regional Office (NYRO) is the perfect example of the Commission's efficacy at the regional level. The NYRO has assisted my Committee (Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection) in developing a multitude of pro-consumer and anti-inflationary programs, including generic drug legislation, mandatory arbitration, and product warranties. The NYRO and its sister offices across the nation have a broader impact as well:

1. Complaints received by the NYRO are usually indicative of economic abuses and illegal activity having a regional and national scope.

2. Small and medium-sized businesses are able to assess the desirability of commercial practices by consulting with the regional offices.

3. The visibility of the NYRO (and all regional offices) functions as the marketplace equivalent of the urban precinct house. The regional office, simply put, is available to all citizens of the economic "neighborhood."

The aforementioned functions of the regional offices, which accrue to the benefit of consumers and businesses alike, will disappear if the OMB proposals become reality. The OMB would have the Commission revert to being the "little old lady of Pennsylvania Avenue." This would be detrimental to the health of the business community and the people it serves, and I urge you to oppose the radical and unnecessary cuts now being proposed.

Sincerely,

JOSE E. SERRANO,
Chairman, Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee.●

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HYPERTENSION PROGRAM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, last week the American Red Cross celebrated its 100th anniversary, commemorating a century of providing compassionate services through wars, natural and personal disasters. In 1974, the American Red Cross became actively involved in another national crises, the battle against uncontrolled high blood pressure.

Initially, the American Red Cross saw an ongoing need for intensive outreach and public educational programs to sensitize targeted populations (minorities, industry, and the business community) to the need for controlling high blood pressure. Through its local chapters, the American Red Cross has been actively involved in the screening, detection, referral, and followup of over 1 million individuals. In addition, over 23,000 individuals participated in health education courses designed to teach family members the skills for blood pressure measurement.

The local American Red Cross chapter in Cleveland has developed an excellent hypertension outreach pro-

gram. Upon its initial inception in 1978, 11,000 individuals were screened. The outreach program has been so successful that within 2 years over 26,000 individuals were screened. There are currently 18 permanent screening sites, with six sites located in the black community. Those sites are Antioch Baptist Church, the American Red Cross Heights Branch Office and the downtown chapter the King-Kennedy housing development for the elderly, the Friendly Inn community neighborhood center and the Kenneth Clement community health center. Schedules for screening for each community are on a regular basis. Those individuals found to be hypertensive are referred for treatment to a community health clinic or their personal physician. Those who have slightly elevated blood pressures are requested to return to the site at a later date for additional followup. An individual having an extremely high blood pressure at first check is directed immediately to the nearest health facility and followed up the following day to determine if medical care has been provided. Through these scheduled sessions, all registered persons can be checked periodically and receive counseling regarding the status of their pressure. A permanent record is maintained for each individual and a personal blood pressure record is given for his records.

Sensitive to the need for high blood pressure control in targeted populations, the American Red Cross has implemented a hypertension detection, referral, control and compliance counseling program in the Brownsville and East New York communities in New York State. Support for the program was obtained from the New York State Health Department Hypertension Unit. The goal for the one-year demonstration project, was to screen approximately 25 percent of the area adult census or 40,000, 18 to 65 year old residents for high blood pressure, and its related illnesses. Statistically speaking, it was assumed that of those initially screened, over 20 percent (8,000+) will require follow-up services which will be provided by American Red Cross program staff and volunteers. The screening is to be done in five primary counseling sites, four within high density housing projects and the fifth will function within the East, New York Family Health Center. All of the counseling services relating to the project are supervised by registered nursing staff and volunteers. With the cooperation of area medical facilities and personal physicians of clinics, careful maintenance of records is provided for each activity, leading to the development of both process and impact relative to evaluating the demonstration projects.

Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross has obviously made significant steps in reaching millions of individuals who otherwise were not aware that they are hypertensives or of the consequences of uncontrolled blood pressure. The American Red Cross and its hundreds of volunteers are to be commended in this tremendous effort.●

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SPEECH ON BUSING AND QUOTAS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Attorney General William French Smith recently addressed members of the American Law Institute on the subject of busing, quota systems, and discrimination. I found his remarks to be refreshing and challenging and I commend them to your attention.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD the speech of the Attorney General, May 22, 1981, before the American Law Institute:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

As a longtime member of the ALI, I am especially pleased to be addressing you today. Recognizing this organization's long-standing commitment to the improvement of American law, I have chosen to speak today on a subject of great, continuing significance to all Americans: racial discrimination.

On this subject, the goals of government must be clear. It is basic to the very idea of America that discrimination on the basis of race must be eliminated and the effects of prior discrimination must be effectively remedied. In both respects, the history of government action has been less than satisfactory.

For most of our life as a Nation, government has differentiated between individuals on the basis of race. First, to further segregation. Later, to remedy segregation and its effects. In both instances, discrimination by government on the basis of race has divided our people and retarded the development of a just society. The ideals of America require that, one day, all government action must be color-blind. When that day comes, the injuries to individuals would be redressed by government on the basis of the actual deprivations suffered by the affected individuals. Ultimately, in a just society, government must not require either racial balance or racial separation—and government must not guarantee any individual a result based upon his or her race. Having recognized those goals, however, we must also recognize that they have not always been well-served by government throughout the past.

Less then fifty years ago the Department of Justice moved into its present building on Constitution Avenue. Over the entrance to that building is engraved the inscription:

"Justice in the Life and Conduct of the State Is Possible Only As It First Resides in the Hearts and Souls of the Citizens."

When those words were first etched in stone in 1934, racial justice clearly did not fill the hearts and souls of all our citizens nor fully characterize the life and conduct of the State.

In the Nation's capital itself there were separate facilities for blacks. As William Manchester recounts in "The Glory and the Dream":

"Department stores, movies and government cafeterias were closed to them. Black workmen digging the foundations of the new Justice Department building . . . either brought their lunches or went hungry; even if they wanted a glass of water they had to walk two miles . . . to find a restaurant that would serve them."

Throughout much of the country, most public schools were legally segregated—as were public accommodations, buses, and restaurants. Blacks were stigmatized by discrimination that most Americans today have not experienced and many can hardly imagine.

The injustice was not of recent duration. It had existed in our life and laws since the country's beginnings. In 1776, agreement on our Declaration of Independence was made possible only by a compromise that omitted black slaves from the principle that all men are created equal. Eleven years later the Constitution ratified the inferior status accorded black slaves. In 1820, Thomas Jefferson was moved to write that the compromise over slavery: ". . . like a firebell in the night awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it the knell of the Union."

Indeed, it nearly was. Only a civil war and nearly another half century produced the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet even that document failed to guarantee equality before the law and could not erase the prejudice in the hearts and souls of many citizens.

An old story recounts Abraham Lincoln's signing that historic document. He took his pen, slowly dipped it in the ink, moved his hand to sign, held it for a moment, but then put down the pen. After a moment, the President again repeated the same sequence and did not sign. He turned to Secretary Seward and said:

"I have been shaking hands since early this morning, and my right arm is nearly paralyzed. If my name ever goes into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the Proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say: 'He hesitated!'"

For nearly a century after the signing of the Proclamation, the country still hesitated in its efforts to guarantee all citizens the equality they deserved by right.

Only in 1954 did the country truly begin to act. In *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, the Supreme Court at last ruled that in the sphere of public education racial discrimination by the state was unconstitutional. Although some still hesitated, by late in the 1950s government earnestly began the long overdue process of ensuring that American law would henceforth and in every way be truly color-blind. Congress passed the 1957, 1960, and 1964 Civil Rights Acts; the Voting Rights Act; and the Fair Housing Act. The Supreme Court continued to expand the pursuit of equal justice. Successive Presidents and Attorneys General—irrespective of party—acted to enforce those rights. Nearly two centuries of hesitation were punctuated by three decades of remedial action.

After so many decades of inaction, the national government—and especially the Supreme Court—pursued both prospective and retrospective remedies. Efforts were made

both to ensure that racial discrimination would not afflict our future and to assist citizens whose recent and distant ancestors had been held back by state-imposed discrimination. After so much injustice to blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities, justice demanded swiftness and results.

That demand has produced many discernible legal achievements. The principles of liability for intentional racial discrimination are firmly established. No level of government may directly or indirectly, on the basis of race, deny any black, Hispanic, or other citizen any right or benefit enjoyed by others. All laws or government actions with that purpose are clearly condemned by federal law—as are any racially motivated acts of violence. After so many years of hesitancy, the overwhelming majority of Americans now view these principles as an intrinsic feature of our democracy. That much we have accomplished, and this Administration will protect those accomplishments fully and vigorously.

Unfortunately, when liability for discrimination has been found, some of the measures employed to remedy its effects have been less than successful. In fact, some remedies have not been remedial. Increasingly, many Americans—both black and white—view some types of remedial efforts as beneficial only because of the substantial and well-intended commitment by government that they reflect.

After some twenty-five years of experience with various remedial devices, the time has come to test their effectiveness. We must not delay the reevaluation necessary to the achievement of actual and not merely symbolic progress. We cannot afford to pursue an ineffective course solely because its intentions are good. Instead, we need to engage in practical problem-solving and adopt measures that will realistically remedy the direct results of discrimination. That means the Nation must end its over reliance on remedial devices aimed solely at achieving inflexible and predetermined mathematical balance.

Twenty-seven years ago in *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, the Supreme Court noted: "Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. . . . " A quarter century later, that remains the case. Although the courts have made it abundantly clear in the intervening years that no child shall be denied a high quality of education on the basis of race, it is not clear that the school desegregation remedies thus far fashioned primarily in the courts have succeeded in promoting that goal.

Brown remains the centerpiece of civil rights cases. Both our accomplishments and our failures in this area over the past quarter century have arisen from the reasoning of that case. First, it held that legally enforced segregation in the schools unconstitutionally stigmatizes black children as inferior. Second, it implied that a more heterogeneous racial environment in the schools would improve the educational achievements of formerly segregated students.

The first premise has ensured that no minority student is legally denied the opportunity to attend a school solely because a majority of the students there are white. And no minority student may be consigned to a one-race school solely because of his race. So firmly established is this principle that an overwhelming majority of the American people support it and condemn the concept of segregation. The second point has encouraged a jurisprudential emphasis on compulsory busing, which has neither produced significant educational benefits nor won the support of most Americans.

In the long line of school desegregation cases following *Brown*, the Supreme Court has pursued pupil reassignments as *the* remedy impliedly most likely to guarantee black children better educations. Upon the finding of a constitutional violation, courts have regularly and often automatically ordered busing. The sociological premise of *Brown*—that a segregated education inevitably deprived black children of an equal education—led the courts to order some form of racially determined reassignments in an attempt to improve minority students' education. In many instances that has come to mean busing to achieve racial balance in the schools.

Nevertheless, as Justice Holmes counseled, the life of the law has been experience and not logic. After substantial experience with busing as a remedy, a majority of blacks and whites disapprove the court-ordered transportation of children to remote schools for the sole purpose of achieving racial balance. The reasons are not hard to find, and they are not racially motivated.

The results of studies aimed at determining the benefits of busing to educational achievement are at best mixed. Some studies have found negative effects on achievement. Other studies indicate that busing does not have positive effects on achievement and that other considerations are more likely to produce significant positive influences. In addition, in many communities where courts have implemented busing plans, resegregation has occurred. In some instances upwardly mobile whites and blacks have merely chosen to leave the urban environment. In other instances, a concern for the quality of the schools their children attend has caused parents to move beyond the reach of busing orders. Other parents have chosen to enroll their children in private schools that they consider better able to provide a quality education. The desertion of our cities' school systems has sometimes eliminated any chance of achieving racial balance even if intracity busing were ordered.

All of these considerations point to the need for more innovative and practical approaches to achieve equal educational opportunity. Mandatory busing is not an effective educational remedy, and in many cases it has also proven counterproductive. But this does not mean that desegregation should not continue or that improving the quality of public education for all our children cannot be achieved. To do so, however, we must tailor the remedy to the facts of each case in which a constitutional violation has occurred.

Rather than focusing solely on the means by which discrimination has been practiced in the past, it is time we devoted more attention to remedying the resulting harms actually being suffered today. We should emphasize those remedies that actually improve the quality of public education. Rather than continuing to insist in court that the only and best remedy for unconstitutional segregation is pupil reassignment through busing, the Department of Justice will henceforward propose remedies that have the best chance of both improving the quality of education in the schools and promoting desegregation.

Let me emphasize, however, that it would be a serious mistake to interpret this change of focus at the remedial level as a signal that the Justice Department will not vigorously prosecute any governmental attempts to foster segregation. We will not countenance any retrenchment here. We will not permit any of our citizens to be stigmatized by government as the result of their race.

Although the approach we intend to follow is different, it clearly is within the framework of Supreme Court jurisprudence. Reading the Court's opinions on school desegregation during the last decade, I am struck by the extent to which they sometimes seem to implore the other branches of government to pursue remedies that would prove more effective than court-ordered busing. Beginning in *Swann* v. *Charlotte-Mecklenburg*, the unanimous Court emphasized that desegregation does not mandate the imposition of any mathematical racial balance throughout a previously segregated district. Not every school within a district must "reflect the racial composition of the school system as a whole." As the Court has observed, student busing is constitutionally excessive as a remedy "when the time or distance of travel is so great as to risk either the health of the children or significantly impinge on the educational process." It is this latter point, first made a decade ago in *Swann*, that is undoubtedly the most important. When the transportation of pupils significantly impinges upon the educational process itself, we must find better remedies to promote both desegregation and improved quality of education.

Perhaps the clearest expression of the growing uncertainty about the educational effectiveness of the busing remedy came just last year from Justice Powell, joined by Justices Stewart and Rehnquist in *Estes* v. *Metropolitan Branches of the Dallas NAACP:*

"This pursuit of racial balance at any cost . . . is without constitutional or social justification. Out of zeal to remedy one evil, courts may encourage or set the stage for other evils. By acting against one-race schools, courts may produce one-race systems. Parents with school-age children are highly motivated to seek access to schools perceived to afford quality education. A desegregation plan without community support, typically one with objectionable transportation requirements and judicial oversight, accelerates the exodus to the suburbs of families able to move . . ."

By one estimate, there have already been some 300 desegregation plans ordered by the courts. The law is established that no child may be discriminated against by the public schools on the basis of his or her race. Now, it is time that we set to work with communities across the country to ensure that, where intentional discrimination has taken place, the full promise of *Brown* is realized—not only for the elimination of legally enforced segregation but for the promotion of better educational opportunity as well.

Although the major portion of my remarks today has focused on school desegregation, added flexibility and creativity needed there are similarly overdue in other areas. Just as we have compromised the principle of color-blindness through over reliance on mandatory busing to desegregate our schools, we have come perilously close in recent years to fostering discrimination by establishing racial quotas in other areas.

Since 1968, the thrust of the civil rights movement has not been the outlawing or banning of legal disabilities based on race or national origin. Its focus has been upon remedial action in education and employment.

During this period, the consensus of *Brown*—with its nine-to-zero vote—was replaced by a cacophony of judicial voices in the great cases of the 1970s. Ideological lines broke. The unanimity of *Brown* was lost.

The reason is no mystery. A bedrock principle of our government, embodied in the fifth amendment due process clause and the fourteenth amendment equal protection clause, is that the government should treat all citizens fairly and equitably. Thus, if the government had violated the free-speech rights of a specific, identifiable group by favoring another group, the effective remedy would be to secure those rights for both groups. But it would not be consistent with our traditions or our law to impose free-speech restraints on the previously advantaged group.

Similarly, there is good reason to question remedial action of a wholly numerical character—such as mandatory quotas. While well-intended, quotas invariably have the practical effect of placing inflexible restraints on the opportunities afforded to one race in an effort to remedy past discrimination against another. They stigmatize the beneficiaries. Worst of all, under a quota system, today's minimum may become tomorrow's maximum. While seeming to guarantee a minimum number of openings to some group, throughout history quotas have become the means by which the upward mobility of some groups has been hampered. Rather than operating as minimal guarantees, they have often become ceilings on competition by which a group's economic progress is held in check. In a similar fashion today, the use of quotas could tend to thwart the aspirations of increasingly accomplished minority individuals.

Our goal must always be genuinely colorblind state action. This means that race or color or national origin must, for purposes of government decision-making, ultimately become irrelevant.

In the light of history, this Nation has come a long way in its attitude towards racial discrimination. We have firmly established the principle of liability for racial discrimination by any level of government. Firmly establishing that principle consumed a century and three-quarters. For a quarter of a century we have devoted considerable governmental resources to the task of fashioning remedies to assist members of minority groups that have historically been the victims of discrimination. Too often, some of those remedies have proved ineffective. We cannot in good conscience hesitate for another century and one-half, however, before developing more effective remedies. Because government-ordered busing and quotas have proven ineffective as universal remedies, we must begin to take a more practical and effective approach to the problem of equal educational and occupational opportunity.

As Abraham Lincoln said in 1862: "As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew." In this Administration, the Department of Justice intends to do just that.

We will vigorously enforce the Nation's civil rights laws—including those designed to protect every American from racially motivated violence. I believe that the time has come in America when more can be accomplished by emphasizing the aspirations most Americans have in common irrespective of race: a high quality of education for their children and the opportunity to make the most of their individual abilities.

There are, however, some who prefer to play upon the differences among us—whether race, or religion, or national origin. Just as such divisive elements of this society fail to understand the importance of diversity to America, this Nation will not tolerate their activities that pass beyond the mere expression of contemptible ideas and become criminal. We will not countenance their attempts at intimidation or violence and will use all our legal capabilities to ensure the failure of their methods.

Throughout all our efforts in the area of civil rights, we are—and will remain—mindful of history's judgment. It will not later be said that, when the need to fashion more effective remedies for past discrimination became apparent to most Americans, this Administration hesitated.●

THE THREAT TO OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the protection of our Nation's natural resources is a major responsibility of the Federal Government. Future generations deserve a national program to prevent economic and physical threats against Federal forest lands. As Francis W. Hatch, Jr., notes in a recent article which appeared in the Boston Globe, the administration's newly formulated policies to dismantle environmental programs and increase timber production run counter to our national interests for both the short and long term. This matter is of particular importance in light of the recent Senate confirmation of John B. Crowell, Jr., to the sensitive environmental post of chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

I had the privilege to serve with Francis Hatch, Jr., for 6 years in the Massachusetts State House when Mr. Hatch championed environmental issues as Republican floor leader. Today, he is director of the Conservation Law Foundation in Massachusetts.

The article follows:

[From the Boston Globe, May 15, 1981]

AN UNNATURAL DANGER IS THREATENING OUR GREAT NATIONAL FORESTS

(By Francis W. Hatch)

The controversial nomination of John B. Cromwell, Jr. to head the U.S. Forest Service has raised the prospect of yet another Reagan-appointed fox guarding the chicken coop that houses our fragile and rapidly disappearing national resources.

Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) are attempting to block Senate confirmation of Cromwell as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture by focusing national attention on two issues.

The first is the potential conflict of interest that Cromwell, general counsel for the timber company Louisiana Pacific Corp., might have in setting policy for America's 154 national forests. The second is whether Federal law should allow Lousiana Pacific and a few other companies to line their pockets at the taxpayers' expense.

Louisiana Pacific ranks only 20th among U.S. timber companies in timber ownership, but it is the second-largest lumber producer. It is the largest purchaser of national forest timber and is heavily dependent on lucrative cuts in southeast Alaska's Tongass National Forest.

A Federal court in March found that a Louisiana Pacific subsidiary had conspired to fix prices and control the Tongass timber market. Sens. Kennedy and Leahy have been trying to get Cromwell to respond to questions about his involvement in the events that led to the court claims against the subsidiary.

Crowell is on record as favoring substantial increases in the size of the annual cuts in our national forests. To make sure this is done with dispatch, he has already designated another well-known fox as his deputy. Douglas McCleary, Washington lobbyist for the federal timber purchasers' association, a group dedicated to increasing cuts on federal lands. Perhaps nowhere will this twosome have a greater impact than on the Tongass, a tract already gravely endangered by the Alaska Lands Act.

When President Jimmy Carter signed the act in December, he called it "the most important piece of environmental legislation in our history." Even before he uttered those extravagant words, there was a strong feeling that the byzantine bargain struck in the Senate would prove almost as shortsighted to our long-range national interests as the original sale of the Alaska territory has to the Russians. For majestic southeast Alaska, it is no longer a lands bill; it is a timber and mining exploitation act that subsidizes a few timber companies with a blank Treasury check forever.

The law includes several debatable mandates. It requires the Agriculture Department to sell 4.5 billion board feet of timber in the Tongass every 10 years in perpetuity, regardless of the damage to irreplaceable fisheries and wildlife. The 4.5 billion board feet is a minimum, which Crowell may exceed at will.

The act creates a $5 million revolving fund to enable loggers to purchase equipment at low interest rates. And to ensure that logging will be unfettered by federal regulations, the law specifically exempts the entire operation from key provisions of the National Forest Management Act.

The act also specifies that the Treasury allocate at least $400 million each decade or "as much as the Secretary of Agriculture finds necessary" to maintain clear-cutting at the 4.5 billion foot rate.

If past history of Tongass timber sales is any guide, very little of the federal outlay will be recovered. In 1978, for example, the federal government spent $11 million for timber management and development in the Tongass. The net return to the U.S. Treasury was only $1 million.

Two southeast Alaska companies are prime beneficiaries of the act, Crowell's giant Louisiana Pacific and Alaska Lumber and Pulp Co., a company wholly owned and controlled by Japanese.

If past marketing policies continue, 95 percent of the logs from the Tongass' awesome 150- to 200-foot western hemlock and sitka spruce will be shipped to Japan to make rayon and plywood with the lumber companies pocketing enormous profits at the expense of U.S. taxpayers. Fifty-year contracts negotiated in the late Fifties and early Sixties and artifically low U.S. pricing

policies guarantee those high profits to the two companies operating in the Tongass.

Both the pricing policies and the Lands Act raise basic questions: Why should the size of the cut in the nation's largest remaining stand of virgin timber be established forever by an arcane political process behind closed Senate doors rather than by the U.S. Forestry Service and a professional forest management plan?

Why should Washington sell federally owned Alaskan timber at ridiculously low rates, undercutting private timberland owners in Oregon, Washington state and northern California?

Finally, do we want to mandate an enormous and perpetual logging program involving extensive clearcutting when most experts agree we are on the edge of a serious national timber shortage?

I have so far deliberately omitted the usual environmental considerations. The effect of raw, gaping clearcuts on America's last and most spectacular stretch of unspoiled, mountainous coast on lost scenic dollars or on the tourist trade of the future cannot be measured.

But the act guarantees that a staggering visual loss will be there, in ever more dramatic dimensions, just as it guarantees enormous economic loss to the taxpayer and lush profits for timber companies.

How did all this happen? Because the remarkable strength of southeast Alaska's remote, majestic coast is also its greatest weakness. If these trees were on Cape Cod and were threatened, the ensuing blast of public indignation in and outside of Massachusetts would make Hurricane Carol look like a summer breeze.

Southeast Alaskans and environmentalists throughout the country thus welcome the challenge to Crowell's nomination. They are shellshocked by the speed and apparent relish with which Interior Secretary James Watt has been dismantling national environmental policies and machinery. Unneeded increased timber production in national forests will only produce substantially larger Forest Service budgets, enormous profits for a few companies and taxpayer ripoffs to match. The sacrifice the President's budgetcutters are demanding of us all is surely not intended to include one of our country's greatest legacies.●

SOUTH BAY GIRL SCOUTS ATTAIN CADETTE FIRST CLASS RECOGNITION

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, in an age when television seems to be the dominating influence in the lives of many young people, leaving them speechless and motionless before electronic images which seldom challenge their intellect or motivate them to action, it is refreshing to see examples of active and involved girls and boys.

Those who take part in Girl and Boy Scout programs take on a challenge to master skills and achieve goals which build character. They broaden the scope of their activities to include outdoor exercise and survival training, a basic knowledge of first aid for emergencies, and individual experiences which teach them self-reliance.

Today's Scouts are tomorrow's leaders. Through self-discipline, they learn from instructors. Through following, they learn how to lead.

On June 6, a ceremony will be held on board the U.S.S. *Princess Louise* in San Pedro, Calif., marking the promotion of 54 girls from throughout the South Bay area to the rank of cadette first class recognition. This is the highest level of achievement in the Girl Scouts. These young women have worked hard to attain this goal, and their success deserves praise from all of us who recognize that young people fill a responsible role in our society.

I commend to my colleagues' attention this list of those outstanding girls.

From Troop 235, Hawthorne, Calif.: Yvette Castillo Del Muro, Cynthia Kincaid, Barbara Olson, Julie Sappington. From Troop 510, Hawthorne: Christine Baggelaar, Frances Dijkhuis, Jeanette Le Bouf, Cheryl Ortega, Karen Woodland.

From Troop 1659, Westchester: Christine Carnes, Tiffany Dever, Lynn Esau, Mary Garstka, Peggy Hallock, Kristen Kearney, Sandi Lage, Kelley Lyon, Jennifer Mulvihill, Carla Petillo, Karen Slee, Colleen Smith, Allison Weber, Marby Zacuto. From Troop 479, Westchester: Amy Arlander, Robyn Arms, Kathy Ballard, Stacey Falconer. From Troop 1779, Westchester: Debbie Goldwasser, Lori Hamilton, Angela Hanley, Michelle Theis, Cindy Stein.

From Troop 1355, Lawdale: Lori Comstock, Cheryl De Bord, Stacie Dye, Judy Lyons, Patrice McNeal, Jody Ortiz. From Troop 1220, Lawdale: Tracy Boggs, Adriane Flores, April Kenisy, Valerie Kong, Patti Marcelino, Margaret Pattie, Caren Root, Jennifer Scott, Penny Viall. From Troop 999, Lawndale: Colleen Cole, Susie Curry, Kim Duffy, Lisa Fee, Teresa Givens, Rebecca Roth. From Troop 350, Lawndale: Jennifer Roth.●

MEMPHIS CHURCH HYPERTENSION PROGRAM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as we begin a national campaign toward battling a most devastating disease, high blood pressure, we all should give serious consideration as to what our constituencies can do in the fight to reduce uncontrolled high blood pressure in our communities.

According to Eldra J. Perry, R.N., coordinator of community hypertension projects at the University of Tennessee, heart disease is responsible for one out of every two deaths in Americans. Current estimates indicate that 60 million Americans have hypertension or 25 percent of the population. Hypertension is the single most modifiable risk factor for heart disease.

In meeting the challenge to improve high blood pressure control in Memphis, Tenn., a three-prong approach has been launched. The first program, beginning in 1963, to make beneficial impact in the Memphis area was a system of decentralized clinics for hypertensive patients in the community. Achievements of this program include continuing care for 7,000 hypertensive patients; lower blood pressures than attained by similar patients attending a hospital clinic; less days in hospital, especially for stroke, than the group followed in the hospital clinic; and striking reduction in deaths from stroke for the Memphis region beginning in 1970.

A second innovate step was taken in 1978 by securing the cooperation of 70 black Memphis churches which developed and maintained a program for detection of hypertension among their members with equipment loans, monitoring blood pressures, and assistance in referral for treatment. Achievements of this program include extension of health care to nontraditional medical location, increased referral of unknown hypertensives, increased physician visits for all health problems, and offered ease of accessibility for one-third of the black population.

The third program beginning in 1979 was developed to coordinate the ongoing educational, research, and liaison activities of Memphis organizations involved in high blood pressure control. This group is known as the Memphis High Blood Pressure Coalition and includes 20 agencies. Accomplishments of this group include training and certification of volunteers to take blood pressure measurements, establishment of more locations for blood pressure screening, development of centralized data collection center, and improved statistical analysis and feedback on Memphis groups screened for hypertension.

As a result of these and other efforts, Memphis was awarded the Second Annual Award from the National High Blood Pressure Education Conference, May 5, 1981, in New York City. These high blood pressure control programs have served as models for many programs throughout the country, in Africa, and Puerto Rico. Mt. Sinai Hospital in Cleveland and Provident Hospital in Baltimore have implemented church hypertension programs in an attempt to reduce the continuing threat of disability and death from uncontrolled high blood pressure.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that if more programs like the church hyperten-

sion programs were implemented, more people who are not aware that they are hypertensives would be reached. This would result in significant reductions in morbidity and mortality and increased productivity in this Nation. The coordinators of the programs, the churches, and all individuals involved are to be commended for their work in fighting the silent killer.●

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN A REBEIRO

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 1, 1981

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today in honor of one of Santa Clara County's outstanding union leaders, Mr. John A. Rebeiro. On June 12, 1981, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America will host a testimonial dinner in honor of John's retirement.

Beginning as a shipyard apprentice, John has steadily risen in the union and his trade. On April 26, 1948, he was initiated into the Millmen's Industrial Carpenter Local. Since then he has worked hard to secure greater benefits for many blue-collar workers in the Bay Area.

A tough negotiator, John has fought for greater worker benefits. As an articulate spokesman for union activities, he has brought attention to union grievances. Serving as a trusted union leader, John has helped build up the union's financial soundness. By the end of John's career he had to his credit the stewardship of more than 10 boards and councils and the reputation as a vigorous organizer who had increased union membership dramatically.

In 1959, the membership of local 262 elected him as their business representative a position he held until 1969. During this time he was active on the union's apprenticeship committee and was also instrumental in establishing the Six County Mill Cabinet Conference. He headed negotiations that brought about a collective-bargaining agreement for the locals in the conference. During his tenure as business representative, the local union drew its largest membership ever. This unprecedented growth came at a time in the local's history when out-of-State competition and the closing of several area mills threatened the union. This success is attributed to John's organizing in related industries.

In 1969, John Rebeiro was elected executive secretary of the Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters, an office he retained until his retirement on December 31, 1980. He established himself as an able manager by bringing together various labor factions in the county.

As one of the union leaders in the Bay Area, John in 1971 helped unify the locals in 46 northern California counties into one conference. Until his retirement, he was the chairman of the conference board and spokesman for the negotiating committee.

Other leadership positions John held throughout the 1970's included, the Mill-Cabinet trust fund, and the Carpenter health and welfare, pension and apprenticeship trust funds. He was also chosen as a trustee for the International Officers & Employees Pension Plan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all our colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in commending John A. Rebeiro for his outstanding dedication and accomplishments in the labor movement.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 2, 1981, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 3

9:00 a.m.

*Governmental Affairs

*Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of community development block grants.

357 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.

*Appropriations

*Defense Subcommittee

To resume closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the defense establishment, receiving testimony on programs of the Central Intelligence Agency.

S-406, Capitol

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies, receiving testimony from public witnesses.

1224 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of standby oil controls.

3110 Dirksen Building

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 550, providing a Federal income tax credit for tuition.

2221 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to explore the state of the law with respect to school busing, and the constitutional and legal aspects of alternative remedies.

2228 Dirksen Building

*Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up numerous legislative proposals limiting funds of certain services and benefits for veterans, including S. 916, S. 918, S. 919, S. 920, S. 936, S. 1058, S. 1059, S. 1060, S. 1061, S. 1062, S. 1063, S. 1064, S. 1065, and S. 1066.

412 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to consider legislative proposals in relation to spending levels as required by the Budget Act and Senate Concurrent Resolution 9.

324 Russell Building

Budget

To hold hearings on American and foreign attitudes on productivity.

6202 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Frederick M. Bush, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Tourism.

235 Russell Building

Environment and Public Works

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs, and certain independent agencies.

1224 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act

4200 Dirksen Building

JUNE 4

9:00 a.m.

*Appropriations

*Defense Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the defense establishment, receiv-

ing testimony on programs of the National Security Agency.
S-406, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
5302 Dirksen Building

Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 550, providing a Federal income tax credit for tuition.
2221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 970, establishing within the Federal Government a Department of International Trade and Investment.
3302 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Arms Control, Oceans and International Operations, and Environment Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the proposed Law of the Sea Treaty (Exec. N, 86th Congress, 1st session).
4221 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider legislative proposals in relation to spending levels as required by Senate Concurrent Resolution 9 and the Budget Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Foreign Relations
To resume hearings, in closed session, on the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.
Room S-116, Capitol

JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.
Finance
Estate and Gift Taxation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 404, S. 395, S. 858, S. 574, S. 23, S. 557, and S. 995, proposals to revise the estate and gift tax laws and minimize the burden on small and moderate-size estates.
2221 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending calender business.
4221 Dirksen Building

JUNE 8

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
*Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the defense establishment, receiving testimony on defense intelligence programs.
1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on miscellaneous energy-related tax proposals, including S. 448, S. 307, S. 498, and S. 725.
2221 Dirksen Building

Judiciary
Criminal Law Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 186, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Justice to provide assistance to State and local governments for the improvement of the States criminal justice system.
6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environmental and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the municipal waste water treatment construction grants program of the Clean Water Act, and to hold hearings on S. 975, revising and extending for one year certain provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and on other related proposals.
4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Environmental and Public Works
Water Resources Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposals for the development of water resources.
4200 Dirksen Building

JUNE 9

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to hold a business meeting on pending business matters.
EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider proposed reconciliations in relation to proposals which fall within the committee's jurisdiction.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Reese H. Taylor, Jr., of Nevada, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
235 Russell Building

Environment and Public Works
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1120, proposed Waste, Fraud, and Abuse Reduction Act.
3302 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to resume consideration of legislative proposals in relation to spending levels as required by Senate Concurrent Resolution 9 and the Budget Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

JUNE 10

9:15 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the defense establishment receiving testimony on special programs of the Air Force.
1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed reconciliations in relation to proposals which fall within the committee's jurisdiction.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the municipal wastewater treatment construction grants program of the Clean Water Act, and to hold hearings on S. 975, revising and extending for one year certain provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and on other related proposals.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald E. Sowle, of Virginia, to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget.
3302 Dirksen Building

Judiciary
Separation of Powers Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 158, establishing a congressional finding and declaration that human life begins at conception.
6226 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the substance of S. 1088, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 to promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for American Indians, and Hawaiian and Alaskan Natives (pending on Senate calendar).
1318 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 841 and S. 1024, bills authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for the construction and safety of Federal highways.
4200 Dirksen Building

JUNE 11

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
*Defense Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the defense establishment, receiving testimony on command, control and communication programs and intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.
1223 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold hearings on employment and training programs in the United States, focusing on objectives of employment and training policy and the relationship between Federal, State and local governments in the funding, design and administration of employment and training programs.
4232 Dirksen Building

*Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 917, increasing the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for their survivors, S. 911, authorizing the payment of a special pension

to the survivor of persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and S. 915, S. 779 and S. 112, bills providing for memorials to honor the memory of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces.

412 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.

*Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on S. 898, proposed Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act.

235 Russell Building

10:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

*Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Vincent E. Reed, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, William C. Clohan, Jr., of West Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Education, Robert M. Worthington, of Utah, to be Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education, Winifred A. Pizzano, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director of the ACTION Agency, and Lawrence F. Davenport, of California, to be an Associate Director of the ACTION Agency.

4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 12

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposals to provide for the development of ports and harbors and inland waterways in the United States, including S. 809, S. 810, S. 68, S. 202, S. 576, S. 828, and S. 1094.

4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Separation of Powers Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 158, establishing a congressional finding and declaration that human life begins at conception.

6226 Dirksen Building

JUNE 15

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

*Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To continue hearings on employment and training programs in the United States, focusing on objectives of employment and training policy and the relationship between Federal, State and local governments in the funding, design and administration of employment and training programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on S. 898, proposed Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act.

235 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the municipal wastewater treatment construction grants program of the Clean Water Act, and to hold hearings on S. 975, revising and extending for one year certain provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and on other related proposals.

4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Separation of Powers Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 158, establishing a congressional finding and declaration that human life begins at conception.

5110 Dirksen Building

JUNE 16

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1224, strengthening the congressional franking law and clarifying its privilege.

Room to be announced

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To continue hearings on S. 898, proposed Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act.

235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1182, improving the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act by removing certain inequities, reducing incentives for fraud and abuse, and assuring immediate compensation benefits and competent medical treatment for injured employees.

3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 810, proposed Inland Waterway User Fee Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Education Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1103, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for elementary and secondary education programs and providing educational support at the State and local level.

4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1182, improving the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act by removing certain inequities, reducing incentives for fraud and abuse, and assuring immediate compensation benefits and competent medical treatment for injured employees.

1318 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

*Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1103, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for elementary and secondary education programs, and providing educational support at the State and local level.

4232 Dirksen Building

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the substance of S. 266, implementing procedures and guidelines for the interagency sharing of health resources between the Department of Defense and the Veterans' Administration.

412 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the municipal wastewater treatment construction grants program of the Clean Water Act, and to hold hearings on S. 975, revising and extending for one year certain provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and on other related proposals.

4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1249, providing tools and incentives to the Federal Government in its efforts to collect debts owed the United States.

3302 Dirksen Building

JUNE 18

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To resume hearings on employment and training programs in the United States, focusing on objectives of employment and training policy and the relationship between Federal, State and local governments in the funding, design and administration of employment and training programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Uranium Mill Tailings Act.

410 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 1103, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for elementary and secondary education programs, and providing educational support at the State and local level.

5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 621, authorizing funds for the development of certain water resources projects.

4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation expanding the Inspectors General Act of 1978 to include certain departments and agencies within the Federal Government.

3302 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Separation of Powers Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 158, establishing a congressional finding and declaration that human life begins at conception.

6226 Dirksen Building

JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To continue hearings on employment and training programs in the United States, focusing on objectives of employment and training policy and the relationship between Federal, State and local governments in the funding, design and administration of employment and training programs.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 841 and S. 1024, bills authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for the construction and safety of Federal highways.
4200 Dirksen Building

JUNE 22

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the municipal wastewater treatment construction grants program of the clean Water Act, and to hold hearings on S. 975, revising and extending for one year certain provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and on other related proposals.
4200 Dirksen Building

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
*Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to provide for an early phase out of the Civil Aeronautics Board.
235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the role of the Federal Government in family planning programs of title X of the Public Health Services Act.
6226 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1182, improving the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act by removing certain inequities, reducing incentives for fraud and abuse, and assuring immediate compensation benefits and competent medical treatment for injured employees.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 1080, improving and modifying the Federal regulatory process, and other related measures.
3302 Dirksen Building

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
*Aviation Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation to provide for an early phase out of the Civil Aeronautics Board.
357 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the municipal wastewater treatment construction grants program of the Clean Water Act, and to hold hearings on S. 975, revising and extending for one year certain provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and on other related measures.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Federal Government's film making procedures.
3302 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act.
Room to be announced.

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts and the Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1103, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for elementary and secondary education programs, and providing educational support at the State and local level.
4232 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1042, abolishing the Intergovernmental Personnel Act grant program.
3302 Dirksen Building

JUNE 25

9:00 a.m.
*Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 917, increasing the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for their survivors, S. 911, authorizing the payment of a special pension to the survivors of persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and S. 915, S. 779, and S. 112, bills providing for memorials to honor the memory of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces, and the substance of S. 266, implementing procedures and guidelines for the interagency sharing of health resources between the Department of Defense and the Veterans' Administration.
412 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
*Labor Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 398, permitting certain employees to work a 10-hour day in the case of a 4-day workweek.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act.
Room to be announced.

11:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 10, providing for creation of a Commission to design a blueprint for improving governmental performance at the Federal level and throughout the intergovernmental system.
3302 Dirksen Building

JULY 7

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the primary intervention in addressing societal problems.
4232 Dirksen Building

JULY 9

9:00 a.m.
*Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on the prospective nomination of Robert P. Nimmo, of California, to be Administrator of the Veterans' Administration.
412 Russell Building

JULY 15

9:30 a.m.
*Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on procedures for the adjudication of certain claims, and to hold hearings on S. 349, providing for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and for reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans.
412 Russell Building

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
*Veterans' Affairs
To continue oversight hearings on procedures for the adjudication of certain claims, and to hold hearings on S. 349, providing for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and for reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans.
412 Russell Building

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 5, S. 7, S. 25, S. 26, S. 48, S. 105, S. 248, S. 417, and S. 742, bills providing educational assistance to members of the Armed Forces.
412 Russell Building

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.
*Veterans' Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 5, S. 7, S. 25, S. 26, S. 48, S. 105, S.248, S. 417, and S.

742, bills providing educational assistance to members of the Armed Forces.
412 Russell Building

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on adoption services in the United States.
4232 Dirksen Building

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.
*Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 349, providing for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and for reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans.
412 Russell Building

SEPTEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting to mark up S. 5, S. 7, S. 25, S. 26, S. 48, S. 105, S. 248, S. 417, and S. 742, bills providing educational assistance to members of the Armed Forces.
412 Russell Building

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 3

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
*Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and to hold hearings on S. 922, clarifying the meaning of "migrant worker", and insuring the proper administration and enforcement of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.
4232 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.
2228 Dirksen Building

JUNE 4

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
*Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and to hold hearings on S. 922, clarifying the meaning of "migrant worker", and insuring the proper administration and enforcement of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.
4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of family planning programs.
5110 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources
*Labor Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.
4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
*Labor Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.
4232 Dirksen Building