

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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November 14, 1985

THE NEW YORK POST ON THE SUMMIT

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, with the Reagan-Gorbachev summit fast approaching, it is helpful to have a program of the topics that will be discussed and the positions to be taken by both sides. The following article from the New York Post provides a complete, concise tour of the horizon for summit spectators, and I urge my colleagues to familiarize themselves with this information, as many of us will be called upon to comment upon and analyze the results of the meetings between the two heads of state.

[From the New York Post, Nov. 13, 1985]

WHAT THE SUMMIT IS ALL ABOUT

(By Niles Lathem)

The summit meeting of President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev next week has been carefully orchestrated so they will have time to explore in detail the entire range of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The talks have been broken down into four areas: arms control, regional conflicts, human rights and bilateral issues. There will be 26 subjects discussed in nine hours of meetings between the two leaders.

Because of the complex issues and continuing disagreements, both sides hold out little hope of substantial breakthroughs on arms control and regional issues.

Both agree that earlier hopes to have Reagan and Gorbachev sign a far-reaching joint communiqué will not be fulfilled.

Here are the major issues:

Arms control: A lot of noise but little movement on this, the dominant issue.

At earlier meetings between Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Helsinki, both sides pushed for an "agreement in principle" similar to one signed by President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok in 1975, which committed both sides to serious negotiations that led to the SALT II accords.

But last week, during Shultz' trip to Moscow, it became clear that the two sides were too far apart for such an agreement.

U.S. and Soviet negotiators now are working on general "guidelines," as well as a joint statement of commitment to arms control.

Arms control negotiations have been split into three areas: strategic nuclear systems, intermediate-range missile systems in Europe and space weapons.

Strategic weapons: Both sides have proposed a 50 percent reduction in nuclear warheads and a 6000-missile ceiling.

The problem is how to achieve this.

Moscow wants to count NATO's planned 576 medium-range missiles, U.S. bombers and air-launched cruise missiles in Europe as well as all British and French nuclear missile forces as part of the 50 percent 6000-

warhead deal it is offering. In addition, it wants to scrap all new weapons systems.

U.S. officials argue that without separate sub-limits, that plan would allow the Soviet Union to keep most of its 6400 land-based strategic arsenal intact, while forcing the U.S. to make deep cuts in its own intercontinental and submarine-launched missile force.

Moscow's proposal to scrap all new weapons systems would allow the Soviets to keep their deadly mobile SS-24 and SS-25 missile force, while requiring the U.S. to get rid of the Midgetman missile, the Stealth Bomber and D-5 missile programs.

Reagan recently proposed a treaty limiting both sides to 4500 warheads—a 53 percent reduction in the Soviet Union's 6400 land-based missile forces in return for equally deep cuts in the 5754-warhead U.S. submarine missile force.

The U.S. proposal also calls for "sub-limits," establishing a 1500 missile ceiling on air-launched cruise missiles and reducing the number of strategic bombers on the Soviet side from 423 to 350, and allowing the U.S. to increase its bomber force from 325 to 350.

Intermediate forces in Europe: The most contentious items for Moscow.

When the U.S. deployed Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe to counteract the estimated 2100 Soviet SS-20 missile force, Moscow launched a propaganda blitz against the deployment and, when that failed, the Soviets walked out of the first round of arms control negotiations.

The U.S. so far has deployed about 100 missiles and has scheduled 140 more by the end of the year.

Reagan has proposed freezing the planned 576 intermediate force in Europe at 140, while requiring Moscow to reduce its force to 130 in Europe and halve its SS-20 force aimed at Asia.

Moscow's proposal continues to count British and French missile forces in any equation on this issue—a demand the U.S. finds unacceptable.

Recently some progress has been made. Moscow has signaled its intention to split the intermediate force negotiations from the other two areas and seek an early settlement on the issue—a plan that the U.S. welcomed.

Star Wars: With Reagan's commitment to Star Wars and Gorbachev's commitment to killing it, the program remains the most controversial item and the area where confrontation is likely.

Gorbachev has made the scrapping of Star Wars a condition for any agreement limiting offensive nuclear arms. The U.S. has said that Moscow is so far ahead in offensive systems that Star Wars is the only way the U.S. will be able to maintain deterrence in the 21st century without an arms control accord.

The Gorbachev proposals that call for a ban on all research for "space strike weapons" also appear to be cleverly phrased to protect Moscow's own strategic defense program, which is aimed at building a missile defense system on the ground.

Reagan has put in writing what he has been saying for years—that the U.S. would

share Star Wars technology with the Soviet Union and other nations once the system was ready to be tested and deployed.

As a "confidence-building measure," Reagan also has offered to let Soviet scientists visit Star Wars laboratories during the research.

The latest Reagan proposals have been greeted with a "nyet" from Gorbachev and there is little hope the issue will be resolved at the summit.

Salt II: This accord, negotiated by President Carter and Brezhnev in 1979, expires Dec. 31.

Although it was never ratified by the U.S. both sides claim to be abiding by its principles.

Reagan has stated frequently that the treaty is "flawed," and will make a decision later in the year on whether the U.S. will continue to honor it.

Gorbachev, whose predecessors used the treaty to embark on a massive military buildup, will press Reagan to continue to abide by it.

Reagan will be armed with a detailed list of Soviet violations of the treaty, which he will recite to Gorbachev.

In the interests of public relations and as a gesture of good faith, Reagan probably will agree to Gorbachev's request.

Nuclear non-proliferation: The U.S. and the Soviets have a "shared interest" in preventing Third World countries from acquiring nuclear weapon capability.

A strong statement about this issue will be issued. A similar statement on non-proliferation of chemical weapons is expected, even though both sides are building a stockpile of these weapons—the U.S. doing so to catch up to the Soviet Union.

Regional conflicts: Reagan plans to make a major issue of Soviet and Cuban mischief—especially in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Cambodia.

In his UN speech last month, the President unveiled a three-tiered proposal to settle disputes in these hot spots with U.S.-Soviet "guarantees" of regional settlements and a withdrawal of all foreign forces from the conflicts.

The Soviets, on the defensive here, reacted negatively—accusing the U.S. of trying to "drown" the arms control debate with other issues.

The U.S. view is that there can be no progress in U.S.-Soviet relations without settlement of smaller conflicts that could easily flare up into a superpower confrontation.

U.S. and Soviet officials hold out little hope for progress in this area in Geneva.

There are some signs for hope in the future, however, especially in Afghanistan, where U.S. officials believe Gorbachev is looking for a way out to avoid high economic, manpower and morale costs.

Mideast: When Reagan raises regional issues, Gorbachev is expected to counter with a demand that the Soviet Union be brought into the Mideast peace process.

The Soviets have been looking for years for a way to match U.S. influence in the Mideast, and Gorbachev sees an opening in the wake of King Hussein of Jordan's call

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

Boldface type indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

for an international conference in which all five members of the UN Security Council will participate.

U.S. officials, who already have had talks on the Mideast with the Soviets this year, say Gorbachev will find Reagan receptive to this idea. There will be a price, however.

Reagan will demand major concessions on Afghanistan as well as normalization of diplomatic relations with Israel. Normalization of relations with Israel will require Gorbachev to ease the Soviet Union's rigid policies on Jewish emigration.

Soviet officials claim Israel is more interested in this than the Kremlin.

Human rights: There is no single issue that has put the Kremlin more on the defensive.

Despite all the kissing of babies and carefully staged handshakes with workers by Gorbachev, he discovered during his trip to Paris that he still has an Achille's heel on this issue.

The Reagan administration has insisted that there can be no progress in the U.S.-Soviet relationship until human rights for Eastern bloc citizens improve.

The Soviets have countered by stating that there are human rights problems in the U.S., caused by racial tensions, unemployment and the homeless.

They further argue that human rights are best served by full employment, free health care and inexpensive housing—which are provided to all Soviet citizens.

Despite all the tough talk, there has been an easing of tensions on this issue.

Shultz told Kremlin leaders in Moscow last week that the U.S. is willing to press the issue with quiet diplomacy—and not with "shouting matches"—if the Soviets ease up a little.

Gorbachev approved the release of Andrei Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, for medical treatment.

U.S. officials expect a dramatic gesture from Gorbachev hours before the summit—possibly the release of Sakharov himself.

Defectors: Gorbachev will press Reagan not to grant asylum to Soviet defectors.

Gorbachev may go so far as to hold out against any progress on human rights or other bilateral issues if Reagan refuses.

U.S. officials say Reagan is certain to turn Gorbachev down, citing long-standing U.S. policy on human liberty.

The issue could emerge as a major point of confrontation.

Bilateral issues: The fourth and final subject of the summit, this is the area where there is most likely to be progress.

U.S. officials argue that progress here will go a long way toward easing superpower tensions and toward creating "people-to-people exchanges and a climate of greater understanding.

Trade: Gorbachev, who must establish a new five-year plan to lift the Soviet economy out of its doldrums, will offer proposals to increase East-West trade with an emphasis on high tech, energy and economic items.

Reagan, keenly aware of Gorbachev's needs, insists this will not come without a price.

The U.S. might waive for one year the 1974 Jackson-Vanik amendment, which placed large tariffs on Soviet goods, in return for a break-through on Soviet-Jewish emigration.

Other trade barriers that limit the export of computer technology and heavy non-defense machinery also may be on a list of U.S. concessions.

Regular summits: Reagan, who once dismissed the value of summit meetings, now is

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proposing that he and Gorbachev hold regular sessions each year to maintain momentum on arms control and other negotiations. He has invited Gorbachev to visit the U.S. next year and is willing to travel to the Soviet Union in 1987.

The Kremlin has not responded, but if the Geneva sessions go well, look for Gorbachev to okay a U.S. visit next October.

Terrorism: Reagan plans to use the recent kidnaping of Soviet diplomats in Beirut to press Gorbachev to join his campaign against international terrorism. In Moscow last week, the Soviets agreed to sign a joint statement on this.

How much substance will be behind the words remains unclear, given the history of Soviet involvement with anti-Western terror organizations like the PLO, the Red Brigades and the Baader-Meinhoff gang.

Commercial aviation: Reagan in 1983 suspended all commercial flights between the U.S. and the Soviet Union after the downing of Korean Airlines Flight 007. U.S. officials hope an agreement to restore flights can be signed.

Sports exchanges: Both sides were stung by the boycotts of each other's Olympic Games in 1980 and 1984 and want to restore sports competitions.

Reagan and Gorbachev are expected to sign an accord that would create regular sports exchanges and provide for a series of visits by track and field, basketball, hockey and chess teams. There also may be a pledge by both sides to attend future Olympic Games.

Education exchanges: An agreement may be signed, similar to the one with China, providing an exchange of up to 13,000 students and teachers from each side.

Consular exchanges: Expect an agreement allowing the U.S. to establish a consulate in Kiev and the Soviets to place one in New York.

A U.S. delegation recently was taken on a tour of Kiev to look at potential sites for a new U.S. building.

SUPPORT FOR TITLE X

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the following statement on the family planning program by former Maryland Senator Joseph D. Tydings. As an author of the original title X legislation—the intent of which was to enable all Americans to obtain family planning services if they wished to do so—Senator Tydings is well qualified to address the dangers of current efforts to limit access to services and force providers out of the program.

As Senator Tydings points out, the family planning program has enjoyed broad, bipartisan support over the years. It is neither a controversial nor a "left-wing" program, but an effective deterrent to unwanted pregnancies and abortion which has provided much-needed services and information to millions of women.

The statement follows:

THREATS TO THE NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

(By Joseph D. Tydings, former U.S. Senator from Maryland)

Fifteen years ago, I was proud to sponsor legislation to make family planning services available to all women seeking to avoid unintended pregnancies. I am pleased to say that this landmark legislation—title X of the Public Health Service Act—has grown to become one of the most sensible, cost-effective preventive health care programs the Federal Government has funded and it remains to this day one of the legislative accomplishments of which I am most proud. Given title X's long-held success, I am not pleased to say that this program is in serious danger of being defunded or amended to death by the current Congress.

A small faction of Congressmen and Senators backed by right wing vigilantes are proposing amendments to title X which pervert the original intent of the legislation by significantly limiting access to family planning services. They want to force out of the title X program thousands of family planning providers who, in the course of sound and accepted medical practice, offer abortion counseling and referrals to patients. They also want to mandate that physicians serving teenagers through the title X program breach patient confidentiality by requiring them to notify parents of services provided. They want to dictate to the State of Maryland and to private medical providers what services can be provided to the citizens of Maryland with non-Federal funds. When the power of the Federal Government is used to establish law to compel submission to a code of morality defined by a few, it fails as law and becomes oppression.

I am appalled when I read that the Kemp and Hatch amendments are intended to end "an outrageous distortion of the intent of Congress." As an author of the title X legislation, I assure you this program today is doing exactly what we intended it to do: preventing unintended pregnancies and reducing the need for abortion.

In 1983, close to 5 million women received family planning services through federally supported family planning programs.

Most of these women were young, poor and medically needy.

Title X programs avert 800,000 pregnancies a year, half of them among teenagers.

Title X programs prevent more than 400,000 abortions a year.

Each dollar invested in family planning by the Government in any one year yields a savings of two dollars in the following years in health and welfare costs associated with unintended births.

Title X has received broad bipartisan support over the years, allowing the young and the poor unrestricted access to health care services. George Bush joined me in cosponsoring the original title X legislation in 1970. Richard Nixon signed it into law. The title X program has only recently become a controversial or politically charged issue. A vocal, persuasive minority of legislators and the current administration are using title X to advance a narrow-minded agenda against family planning and reproductive freedom. If right wing interests succeed in denying family planning to poor women and teenagers, their next move will be to interfere with the access of all Americans to family planning methods.

As a former public official, I know the power of public opinion and public outcry in shaping public policy. For the sake of those

served by the title X program and for the sake of the personal freedoms of all Americans, I call on all concerned citizens of Maryland to deliver the message to Congress to support title X without the proposed restrictive and damaging amendments. These moral vigilantes must not go unchecked.

DR. DONALD SENESE FEATURED SPEAKER AT WVCCA CONFERENCE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, we, in West Virginia, are very proud of our outstanding community college system. During the month of October, the West Virginia Community College Association [WVCCA] held its annual conference.

One of the featured speakers at this conference was Dr. Donald J. Senese, who served for 4 years as the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement in the U.S. Department of Education (1981-84). Dr. Senese made a number of points relevant to the West Virginia Community College System and applicable to community colleges throughout our country.

I would like to call attention of my colleagues to his remarks by entering into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Dr. Senese's remarks, titled "Community Colleges: A New Road to Educational Excellence."

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: A NEW ROAD FOR EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE
(By Dr. Donald J. Senese)

Greetings.

It's great visiting the beautiful state of West Virginia and having the opportunity to meet with the key personnel of West Virginia's community college system. You are the leaders who are making the community college system work so well in this state and I commend you for your work and for the theme of this conference focusing on what community colleges can do to promote excellence in education.

Today, I would like to discuss with you some general ideas—as well as a few suggestions—for new directions for the community colleges.

Usually whenever the topic of community colleges come up at meetings of educators, there is prolonged debate over the meaning of the term "community college," a focus on "the mission" of community colleges, or an attempt to redefine the whole educational debate in terms of the community college lexicon (e.g. changing the term "student" to "learner"). It is reminiscent of the story of the three blind individuals who tried to describe an elephant gained only from their sense of touch. One felt the large body of the elephant, one felt the snake-like trunk, and the other felt the large ear. Each gave his own description—varying greatly—with each failing to describe the entire animal. The community college system in America is an animal of many diverse parts and I do not intend to get into that educational thicket or we will be here all day. And we would be in a similar situation to the critic who proposed that if one laid every econo-

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mist in the world end to end, you could predict one result: they still would not be able to reach a conclusion. In fact, it is not important that we do reach a conclusion.

During the past almost two decades—as a professor in a postsecondary institution, as a legislative aide on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., and as the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement in the U.S. Department of Education for four years—I have had an unique opportunity to watch the great growth of our community college system. It is an unique system and its greatest attribute is its diversity. This diversity allows the community college to adjust to its geographical setting—urban, rural or suburban—and to the nature of the community.

This diversity and ability to adjust has been the strength of our community college system. Aside from these just mentioned qualities, the community college must be a place committed to excellence in education.

I do not mean excellence in the same sense or with the type of structured curriculum that we expect in our postsecondary institutions, our colleges and universities. Certainly, I think we are past the age of accepting the myth that our community colleges are a wasteland, a so-called dumping ground for those who lack the ability or fortitude or determination to pursue studies in a four-year institution.

The community college is rather a new phenomenon on the American scene. In 1862, the Morrill Act, named for Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont, established land grant colleges, sometimes called "people's colleges," which included both subject matter and students previously excluded from higher education. The debate raged here over the "practical" versus "liberal" education as well as the very function of a postsecondary education. This debate in the latter part of the nineteenth century helped pave the way for similar battles fought by community colleges and even presently being fought by community colleges.

Community colleges can play the role of an extension of high school, preparation directly for a career, a basis for additional career training, or education for entrance in a four-year institution. I think this function has been so well stated by Edmund J. Gleaser Jr. in his book, "The Community College: Values, Vision and Vitality" (Washington, D.C.: American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, 1980, p. 16): "To encourage and facilitate lifelong learning, with community as process and product."

Along this same line, I hope all of us realize that the education reform reports have messages for the community colleges. Certainly the health of our elementary and secondary schools relates directly to the type of programs which will be offered for entering students. Community colleges, like four-year postsecondary institutions, should not serve as repositories for students to take remedial courses, making up for what was not properly taught in secondary schools rather than new knowledge. The report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, "A Nation at Risk," set a goal which can easily be embraced by the community college system of the state of West Virginia as well as all of our states—the creation of a Learning Society. "A Nation at Risk" described it as follows:

"At the heart of such a society is the commitment to a set of values and to a system of education that affords all members the opportunity to stretch their minds to full

capacity, from early childhood through adulthood, learning more as the world itself changes. Such a society has as a basic foundation the idea that education is important not only because what it contributes to one's career goals but also because of the value it adds to the general quality of one's life." (p. 14).

The National Commission noted that at the heart of the Learning Society remained a commitment to learning opportunities far beyond the traditional institutions, schools and colleges clearly into homes, workplaces, art galleries, and museums. Any institution which the individual can develop and mature can contribute to a Learning Society. Observing that formal schooling for youth can provide the essential foundation for learning throughout one's life, it warns that without life-long learning, the skills of the individual will become rapidly dated. Doesn't this define the role and future challenge for the community colleges of our nation?

Before I mention specific avenues of approach, allow me to cite two developments we need to be aware of in our country: future trends in higher education and future trends in economic developments.

The period of the 1970's and the 1980's have been periods of rapid change for institutions of higher education as in the early 1970's we saw college enrollments up because of the "baby boom". In recent years we have witnessed enrollments in our institutions of higher education augmented by the increase attendance of women, part-time students, and older students. In citing this development, the 1985 report on "The Condition of Education," issued by the National Center for Education Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education, observed that many of these students are oriented toward the world of work with students focusing on such fields as business and management, health professions, and computer science "The Condition of Education," p. 86). And management consultant Peter Drucker has noted that while there may be a stabilization, even a contraction in enrollments, the demand for education will be going up, not down. What is going down, he observes, is the demand for traditional education in traditional schools. He foresees that the fastest growing industry in America is the continuing professional education of highly schooled mid-career adults. ("The Coming Changes in Our School Systems," the Wall Street Journal, March 3, 1981, p. 30). This development offers a great opportunity for community colleges for during a period when individuals may need to prepare themselves for three or four career changes in a lifetime, the community college may be catering to the high school graduate or the person with a completed doctorate.

The other trend we should be aware of is the changing nature of our economy. Old jobs are disappearing and new ones are being created. John Naisbitt in "Megatrends: Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives" (New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1982) writes of our movement as a society from the Industrial Era to the Information Society and, observing that the type of work we do influences what we are and the nature of our society, summarizes a brief history of the United States by listing our evolution through three major occupations: farmer; laborer; clerk (Megatrends, pp. 13-14). Farmers, who constituted almost one-third of our population at the turn of the century less than 100 years ago, occupy 3

percent of our current population's work force. The current two most popular occupational classifications in our present society are clerk, and then professional. We have more people employed in higher education than in agriculture.

The community college bridges this gap as we move into a fundamental economic structural change in our society. It must be ready to prepare a workforce for new industries and service occupations as well as assisting dislocated workers preparing for retraining and new career opportunities. The community colleges aid us in different regions of our country with some slack industries, new high-tech industries, low-tech industries, the rise of new and expanding service industries, and special employment opportunities in rural areas.

As the community colleges focus on a role for the 1980's and beyond, there are some specific actions which can be taken. Let me highlight some of the most notable following on your theme of excellence in education.

First, there is excellence in curriculum. As community college leaders develop new courses and programs, they must be willing to establish and keep high standards. Lower standards may attract more students but it will also harm the community college's reputation as people will rush to judgment viewing the entire community college program as a short step up from a high school vocational education.

Excellence is not defined only in terms of the liberal arts or professional preparation such as medicine. In "A Nation at Risk," excellence is defined in several ways—for the individual, it is defined as the means to test and push back personal limits and for the school or college, it represents the setting of high expectations and goals for all learners and then tries in every way possible to assist learners to reach these lofty goals. Finally, it is defined for a society which accepts excellence as a goal and tries in every possible way to prepare its citizens for the challenges of a rapidly changing world. The community college with this commitment to excellence can aid our society in reaching high employment, economic health, and increased productivity.

Second, there is excellence in teaching. This represents the effort to recruit an outstanding faculty and one that meets the changing needs in the community. It may require selecting individuals with real working experience in the field as well as academic credentials, combining the best of the practical and the theoretical. We appreciate it best not by a study of one's own institution but a study of the administrators, teachers, and successful learners from successful community colleges throughout our state, our region, and our nation. This "outreach" can help us to end academic isolation plus provide a fertile field for new ideas. Excellent teachers along with excellent administrators create excellent community colleges which turn out excellent learners. It takes a conscious effort as well as a commitment to be introspective and evaluate one-self objectively in order to achieve excellence. A good starting place is taking the attributes of a well run company as defined by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, Jr., in "In Search of Excellence: Lessons From America's Best-Run Companies" (New York: Harper and Row, 1982) and applying these standards to our own educational institution. It will cause us to raise such questions as: Are we action oriented? Are we close to our customers, the learners and the

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community we serve? Do we promote productivity through people?

We also need at the community college level to give recognition to our outstanding teachers. We should not be hesitant to consider a "master teacher" status or endowed chairs in our own institutions.

Third, this means excellence in students. This is one of the most critical factors in building a strong community college body of learners and alumni. This is especially important for community colleges where a large majority of those who complete courses and programs will remain in the community.

We had a population explosion of students entering all types of higher education institutions in the 1960's. It aided us as a nation to increase access and opportunities for many who years earlier would not have gone on to education beyond high school. However, we also discovered that many of these students were not sure why they had gone on to higher education or what they were expected to contribute or to get back from their college education. It is a condition pervasive through our educational system—students not sure why they are taking certain courses or the relevance of these courses to their future, students seeking merely to "get by" earning a "C" grade or just passing, students putting forth minimum effort with no goal in mind, and students not sure of the direction of their lives. We are wasting valuable human resources if we are not aiding students to develop a philosophy of self-help, individual improvement, goal-setting, and then assisting them to devise a strategy to reach these goals.

It is significant that this year we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, who built his reputation and made his fortune residing in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania. Born in Scotland, he was one of the great entrepreneurs in our country and built the steel industry during the period of the Industrial Revolution in the United States. In that famous article published in the North American Review of June of 1889 entitled "The Gospel of Wealth," he maintained that the wealthy should serve as trustees for the benefit of the public as a whole and followed his own advice becoming well known as a philanthropist providing funds for the study of science and the humanities and establishing public libraries throughout our country. Carnegie gave birth to a project which I believe has special relevance for those in the service of community colleges.

Andrew Carnegie, while being interviewed by a young reporter named Napoleon Hill in 1908, expressed his concern that each generation had to discover the secrets of success. He felt that similar to mathematical and scientific formulas, the elements of personal success could be identified, quantified, and applied to specific situations by each generation. He desired not only to leave money but a formula for others to emulate his success as part of his lasting legacy to posterity. He challenged young Napoleon Hill to devote years of study to identifying these principles of success by interviewing the most successful individuals of the time in different fields and he offered his assistance in introducing him to these individuals. Hill took up the challenge and spent 20 years on this research publishing the results of his research in 1928 in eight volumes under the title, "Law of Success." We may be more familiar with the shortened and updated versions published under the titles of

"Think and Grow Rich" and "Grow Rich!—With Peace of Mind." The most recent adaption of these principles can be found in "Success Through a Positive Mental Attitude" by Napoleon Hill and W. Clement Stone.

These principles, known generally by the generic term "science of success," have been offered to corporate executives, adult learners, inmates in prison, and inner city youth with very positive results by improving individual self-esteem and confidence, aiding individuals to set goals, and aiding these individuals in accomplishing these goals by a steady application of these principles. These 17 principles (including a positive mental attitude, definiteness of purpose, going the extra mile, self-discipline, teamwork) are taught as learners work on specific tasks to apply these principles to their own lives. Individuals such as W. Clement Stone, Og Mandino, and others and organizations like the Napoleon Hill Foundation are active in promoting these self-help concepts. Perhaps during a time that our educational system may seem like a ship without a rudder, community colleges might take the initiative and the lead incorporating "science of success" courses in their curriculums as meaningful additions to the courses and programs already offered.

Fourth, there is excellence in school and business partnerships. The changes we are experiencing in our economy and will experience in future years present community colleges with the challenge to be more responsive to a changing environment and at the same time to respond in both creative and constructive ways to the new economic changes. Community college administrators and faculty must not only study national trends in the economy but must also be intimately familiar with local trends, data, and developments to seize the initiative for new opportunities.

Let me cite three brief examples. The City College of Chicago is working on a special project in southeast Chicago retraining unemployed steel workers for jobs as security guards, sanitation engineers, and factory workers working with robotics. They have acquired a building from one of the companies and are building another building as a training center in the very neighborhood hard hit by cutbacks in the steel industry and the resulting unemployment. Practical training is being provided for jobs that exist in the local area.

Northern Virginia Community College with its five campuses in Northern Virginia began 20 years ago in a small facility which gave it at that time the name "Warehouse U." In these two decades, it has grown from 350 students to 56,000 full and part-time students making it the second largest community college in the world. The size is not as important as the service provided. The secret of its success, and a lesson that other community colleges can follow, has been regular contact with business leaders and a partnership developed so that businesses supply the colleges with the latest and sometimes expensive hardware so that the colleges in turn can train future employees. The major goals of NVCC has been to supply job programs to residents who want to enter local industries and thus we find that it offers 92 occupational and technical degree programs. It has responded to the local needs as Northern Virginia has moved into a changing, high-tech environment. The President of the college meets regularly with the chief executives of two dozen companies in Northern Virginia to keep aware

of changing economic needs and opportunities.

Another notable example is taking place in the state of Oregon and was related to me by a public official very interested in the outcome, Mr. William Bain, the Director of the Department of Assessment and Taxation for Lane County (Eugene), Oregon. It is an example of what enlightened leadership can accomplish with initiative and imagination. A candy factory burned down in the Portland, Oregon area and the company considered rebuilding on two other sites, including one out of state. An energetic group of businessmen and community college leaders from Lane County got together and met with company officials to make an appeal for them to consider locating in Lane County. A site was offered near a major highway Interstate 5. This leadership then suggested that because of the location the company open a retail store and offer tours of the candy factory, two ideas which the company officials had not considered in their plans to rebuild the factory. Sensing the opportunity available for employing between 150 to 300 employees in this operation, the Lane County Community College is taking steps to establish a Masters in Confectioners program. The company has now agreed to locate in Lane County opening a factory with a retail store and factory tours. In addition, the company now plans to move another part of their corporate operations from another state to this new plant when completed.

This is a time for the community college leadership of this state to be opportunity oriented, rather than problem prone. Out of each adversity are the seeds of new opportunities. Creative and dynamic leadership can identify these opportunities and mobilize the resources to bring positive results.

Let us avoid delay and lost opportunities because of traditional roles or defining a mission or merely seeking additional bodies to occupy our classrooms. By knowing and understanding your own community, you can discover endless opportunities for service to the community by your community college. The hallmark of that exploration needs to be excellence, flexibility, and opportunity.

When we examine community colleges, we understand certain common elements which can be identified in community colleges judged superior. These qualities include adaptability to new conditions and circumstances, operating with a continuing awareness of the community, extension of opportunities to the unserved, accommodation to diversity, an active role in the community's learning system, and a continuing relationship with the learner. It is important that the community college maintain a high visibility in the community so that each of its administrators, teachers, support staff and business council members become salesmen and saleswomen for the community college and the benefits it offers. It may also require a conscious marketing strategy but it is worth the effort.

All of you have done an outstanding job in building a community college system in West Virginia. However, new challenges are before you and I know you will respond to these in the same positive and creative way you have responded to other challenges in the past.

I wish you well in your endeavors as you provide excellence in education and new opportunities for the community college students in West Virginia.

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KENNETH KAUNDA'S MESSAGE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, we in the West are far enough removed from the turmoil in South Africa so that it is easy for us to speak from a position of moral superiority. When President Reagan defends constructive engagement, he does so by saying what is best for the nonwhite majority. His advisers use untested theories explaining the detrimental effects of sanctions, while ignoring the rising tide of civil rebellion against Pretoria's racist economic and political system.

Those who have failed to view South Africa within the context of African history have committed a grave error. Pretoria may look to the West for its cultural roots, but it cannot avoid the fact that it is also located in Africa with African citizens, African neighbors, and uniquely African traits. For this reason, we must pay careful attention to the words of Kenneth Kaunda, the respected President of Zambia.

Mr. Kaunda gave an eloquent analysis of the situation in his region of the world during his visit to New York to honor the United Nations. His firsthand analysis is thought-provoking and worth our attention. I would like to submit the following article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

[From the New York Daily News, Oct. 23, 1985]

FROM KAUNDA, A CALL FOR SANCTIONS (By Earl Caldwell)

The night before, he stood in a crowded room at the River Club on E. 52d St. "I wish I could stand here before you and proclaim a message of hope," he said. "But I have no more reason to be optimistic. I bring very pessimistic news."

There was no other sound in the room, only the voice of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. "South Africa and southern Africa as a whole have reached a boiling point," he said. "Only God's miracles can save the situation. Time is not running out; time has run out."

For 21 years, Kenneth Kaunda has been president of Zambia. He has in that time become one of Africa's most respected leaders. Yesterday at the UN, it was his turn to address the historic 40th session of the General Assembly, and he used it to bring the issue of South Africa and apartheid back to the center of the agenda.

He said that inside South Africa the oppressed people are saying, "Enough is enough." And he added that bold steps "must be taken now." He called on South African President Botha to "declare unequivocally that apartheid is a dead issue" and to meet with genuine leaders of the oppressed people. He called for an end to the state of emergency, a lifting of the ban on the African National Congress.

When Kaunda rose to speak, it was 10:30 a.m. Many delegates were just arriving. But there was an urgency in his words, and when he finished, the applause was long and loud.

At the 40th session, it is not just the opportunity to address the world organization

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that leaders look forward to. A huge press corps has assembled at the UN this week. Leaders of the nations that are world powers can beckon the news media when they want. But for others, especially African leaders, it does not work that way. Those leaders do not often have the chance to express their views to the world press. But this week at the UN it is different. And yesterday, after he finished his address, Kaunda met with reporters.

He used that session, as he had with his speech earlier, to "warn the rest of the world of the impending disaster."

He told reporters he favored tough sanctions against South Africa. "It's quite clear in our minds that something has to be done," he said. He said that sanctions were "the better of two evils," that no sanctions means sending a signal to 29 million people that they are on their own. He said applying sanctions was a way for the rest of the world to say it was sick and tired of apartheid.

"We are at a very important juncture," he said. "Either we act or it will be like it was with Hitler; we will let millions of people die."

He said, "Sanctions at this juncture will hurt us, and hurt us badly, but without sanctions there will be a violent explosion." His is one of the frontline states (the black-ruled states that border South Africa). He spoke of the way they depend on South Africa's economy but added: "We can recover from the hurt caused by sanctions. Without sanctions, there can be no recovery."

The night before, at the River Club, before he finished speaking, he said he wanted to add a personal note: "I want to thank the American people." He spoke of the impact the anti-apartheid movement in the U.S. was having. At his press conference he said that pressure had moved the Reagan administration from its policy of constructive engagement toward South Africa to one of limited sanctions. "Please continue," he said. "We are depending on the American people. Our position is that we should have more severe sanctions. That (pressure for sanctions) is very, very important."

In the fight against apartheid in southern Africa, nobody asks what Kenneth Kaunda has done. He put his whole country on the line. When the fight was against Rhodesia, he gave Joshua Nkomo's liberation army sanctuary in his country. The ANC, now banned in South Africa, operates from Kaunda's Zambia. His whole country pays a price for that. Sanctions will hurt even more, but Kaunda does not complain. It is a part of the reason he is one of Africa's most respected leaders.

HOPE FOR THE SUMMIT

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, our colleague in the other body, the senior Senator from Maryland, MCC MATHIAS, has written an excellent essay on the history of the summit process, which I am submitting for the RECORD.

As usual, his analysis is right on target. He accurately points out that what we should be expecting from the summit is not

necessarily either a formal agreement or communique, but, instead, "to throw light upon possible paths to compromise." That certainly puts the entire process into perspective.

I would like to add that the Senator was recently elected president of the North Atlantic Assembly. It is my hope and belief that during his tenure as president of the assembly that its role in helping to preserve peace will be further enhanced.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 13, 1985]

SUMMITS PAST AND PRESENT

(By Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.)

Versailles, Munich, Yalta, Geneva, Glassboro, Vladivostok, Camp David. Famous and not-so-famous cities have become synonymous with summits of the world's leaders.

For better or worse, it is evident that summits are a fixture of modern diplomacy. Yet there has not been a meeting of the leaders of the two most powerful nations of the nuclear age since 1979.

If we are to guard against expecting too much from the rituals of summits, especially in the television age, we cannot afford to go so long without candid discussion of our deep differences with a nation with the same capacity as we have to destroy the planet in a matter of minutes. For several years, however, a Soviet-American summit has been blocked by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, by the attack on a civilian airliner, by too much of an ideological straitjacket here and there, by an ever-changing succession of leaders there.

Summits seem to run in historical cycles. It was common for monarchs and chieftains to meet their principal rivals in earlier times. This practice fell into disuse in the 18th and 19th centuries—the age of Talleyrand, as we might call it. Yet personal meetings between heads of state have become a distinct feature of the diplomatic landscape once again in the last half-century. From 1940 to 1980, American presidents took part in approximately 50 international meetings that could be called summits. The "Summit Seven," the yearly session of the United States, Canada, Western Europe, and Japan, has become an institution.

But before focusing on the first summit to return to Geneva since 1955, let me remind you of some high-level meetings that all of us have forgotten about—some more spectacular than the multimedia extravaganza on tap in Geneva, some just as dramatic, many just as significant to the people of the day, though the nuclear balance of terror has raised the stakes immeasurably higher.

One of the most incredible summit meetings was that between Pope Gregory VII and the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV at Canossa in 1077. Gregory, fearing an attack by Henry's legions, took refuge in a castle high in the Apennines. But there was no attack. Instead, for three days at the height of one of the most severe winters in Italy, Henry—unarmed, barefoot, in rags—begged for removal of his excommunication. Impressed, Gregory granted the request, though his forces were at odds with Henry's two years later.

Imagine the scene, as Will Durant recounts it, in the early summer of 1520, when the Kings of England and France met on the Field of the Cloth of Gold: "Here in an open space near Calais, . . . [four thousand English noblemen . . . dressed in the colorful silks, flounces, and lace of late medieval

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costume, accompanied Henry [VIII] as the young red-bearded King rode on a white palfrey to meet Francis I The political and marital alliance of the two nations was confirmed. The happy monarchs even wrestled, and Francis risked the peace of Europe by throwing the English King. With characteristic French grace, he repaired his *faux pas* by going, early one morning, unarmed and with a few unarmed attendants, to visit Henry in the English camp. It was a gesture of friendly trust which Henry understood. The monarchs exchanged precious gifts and solemn vows."

Not all of the earlier summits took place in grand style. In 1807, Napoleon and Czar Alexander met on a raft in the Niemen River at Tilsit. Though victorious in battle, Napoleon observed proper protocol in peace—stationing the raft equidistant from the banks to emphasize Alexander's dignity.

To be sure, we will not witness the same circumstances at an American-Soviet summit in 1985. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev will not joust or wrestle, or even exchange solemn vows. Nor stand on a raft in the middle of Lake Geneva. Their retinues will be clothed not in plumes and lace, but pin-striped suits and earphones. Amid tight security precautions, the leaders will be whisked by limousine to each other's headquarters; they will speak to global audiences in the glare of television lights. They will, no doubt, spend more time polishing images than probing issues.

Yet many features of ancient summits are bound to resurface next month as they have in more recent meetings, as they must if this meeting is to succeed in any meaningful manner.

Face to face, for example, the President and the Soviet leader confront the same dilemmas as all leaders in such circumstances have confronted. They must try to reconcile fundamental differences and mutual interests. They must balance a desire for dialogue and a demand for respect. They are bound to engage in the give-and-take of negotiation which cedes no principle but seeks common ground to relieve tensions, tensions not just between two nations but between East and West, tensions between two different conceptions of the governance of man, tensions which if allowed to reach the breaking point could lead to something far worse than a Thirty Years' War.

We can learn, too, from more recent summits. Versailles, for instance, ran too long and dealt with far too many issues. A President learned to his cost that he could not make agreements overseas for which he had not galvanized support at home.

At Munich, another leader learned that one meeting, and one agreement, cannot hold back aggression nor paper over barbarity. A meeting in Tehran demonstrated the need for thorough preparation, another at Yalta the dangers of excessive expectations.

Yet, if we must not look ahead with rose-tinted glasses, I hope we can elevate our sights beyond thinking of this summit as little more than a photo opportunity. It was reassuring to hear President Reagan say he is prepared for real discussions. It was encouraging to see Mr. Gorbachev begin to put serious proposals on the table after months of artful maneuvering.

We must not be swayed, however, by a certain institutional advantage enjoyed by the Soviets in the art of presummitry. Whereas a US president must face a sometimes hostile congress, a demanding press, and a suspicious public, the tightly closed Soviet system ensures discipline and suggests direction.

As we reflect on lessons of past summits, especially the more successful of them, we find one constant: thorough preparation. Whatever the record of summits, and many have done little but trace fleeting images across a harsh landscape, the exercise of preparation itself is beneficial. It forces antagonists to examine sources of conflict, to inspect each other's motives more closely, to throw light upon possible new paths to compromise.

Agreements, of course, are not the sole or the most important objective of summits. Agreements on secondary issues, however, can help build more cooperation and confidence into what is destined to be a difficult long-term relationship. Personally, I would hope this summit would produce specific accords on trade, terrorism, nuclear risk reduction centers, the Olympic Games. Formal agreements on larger, more complex issues such as arms control and human rights may be virtually impossible in two days of talks, but the stage can be set for more constructive dialogue in ensuing meetings.

And that's what counts—dialogue, communications, a candid exchange of views on the most contentious differences. Some headway is being made today after a prolonged period of megaphone diplomacy. American and Soviet officials have talked about the Middle East, Africa, and Asia in recent months. Serious proposals to reduce our nuclear arsenals are being exchanged right now. Some Soviet dissidents may be released.

Even if the summit does not produce a formal communique, it can expand this process, an absolutely vital one if our two nations are to stay away from escalation of conflicts and turn back from the nuclear precipice.

If the summit in Geneva does no more than deepen understanding of our respective problems and remind us of our responsibilities, by broadening the dialogue and by establishing a more realistic basis for our relations, it could be considered a success.

WE NEED ABM—NOW

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, whatever one's views might be on the specific nature of nuclear arms proposals, one thing is certain: we are living in a time when questions concerning defensive weapons have become the most important and crucial geostrategic issues. There is a superabundance of evidence that the Soviet Union is vigorously pursuing research, development and placement of defensive systems—some in line with the ABM Treaty, others clearly in violation of it. But what are we doing in this area? We seem to be doing a lot of talking. But are we acting in our own best interests and in the interests of future generations when it comes to antimissile defenses? According to our colleague JACK KEMP and Senator MALCOLM WALLOP, we are not. Indeed, according to these two, the United States seems to be paralyzed by inaction in this area.

At this time I wish to insert in the RECORD "Clear Up ABM Treaty Confusion," by Representative JACK KEMP and Senator MALCOLM WALLOP, from the Wall Street Journal, Thursday, November 14, 1985.

CLEAR UP ABM TREATY CONFUSION

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Soon you will be traveling to Geneva to meet with Mr. Gorbachev. We join with all Americans in sending our best wishes to you as you prepare for that meeting. At the same time, the confusion surrounding the U.S. government's attitude toward the ABM Treaty particularly demands public clarification.

On Oct. 14, Secretary Shultz explained an approach to the ABM Treaty that raises more questions than it answers. Whereas your administration had said previously that the treaty prevents us from doing a variety of things to protect ourselves against ballistic missiles, Secretary Shultz now made clear that we refrain from doing those things not because the treaty forbids us, but because we choose not to do them.

ONE NEED ONLY LOOK

This peculiar self-denial, as Secretary Shultz pointed out, is not required by the ABM Treaty. Nor does technology impose such excessive restraint. To see this, one need only look at the things the Soviets are doing. Five out of the six Pechora-class large phased array battle management radars are perfectly legal, as is the seventh, even more capable radar at Pushkino (yet only the illegal radar at Krasnoyarsk which completes the circle draws our attention). The mass-production of the other components of the ground-based ABM system, the Flat-Twin engagement radar, the SH-4 and SH-8 interceptors, all easily transportable, does not violate any part of the ABM Treaty. The mass-production of the mobile SA-12 system (which is very effective against the mainstay of our retaliatory force, the SLBMs) transcends the ABM Treaty because it performs both antiaircraft and antimissile functions in the same "mode."

No one has suggested that when the Soviets test their space laser weapon soon we will consider that to be a violation of the ABM Treaty, even though all knowledgeable persons would agree that any of our missiles which flew within 1,000 kilometers of such a weapon would be vulnerable to destruction.

The Defense Department's publication Soviet Military Power describes how the Soviet Union is building prototypes of a variety of antimissile devices. The intelligence community tells us about the Soviets' massive building program associated with strategic defense. Since no one in the administration is calling these things treaty violations, we presume they are not. We are not even mentioning the deployment of rapidly reloadable launchers—equipped with who knows how many SH-8s, around Moscow. The actual existence of these weapons is a tiny part of the problem, compared with the open Soviet production lines that keep on disgoring antimissile equipment.

So even without considering the activities that your administration has called violations, the Soviets' approach to strategic defense is diametrically opposed to the self-denying "extra miles" approach your administration is pursuing. But why this disparity? Some may argue that in order to "restore the integrity of the ABM Treaty" we must eschew any capacity for intercepting missiles for the foreseeable future, while we try

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to draw the Soviet Union into doing the same. But does this make sense? We can only presume that when you labeled your own purpose as "restoring the integrity of the ABM Treaty" you meant to confirm your administration's very effective policy of cleansing the Defense Department of just such a future capacity for intercepting missiles, while we try to draw the Soviets into doing the same. But does this make sense?

We see little reason to believe that the Soviets might reverse their approach to defense and adopt the unilateral U.S. approach of self-denial beyond the terms of the treaty. Moreover, as we see it, this unilateral new approach is wholly incompatible with the strategic direction you have indicated for our country.

Several times since March 23, 1983, you have spoken so eloquently of the need to protect the American people against Soviet missiles. Your secretary of defense and his undersecretary for policy have described defense against ballistic missiles as "the very core" of our strategic policy. We find this not just morally attractive, but strategically indispensable.

Contrary to popular misconceptions, the strategic imbalance to which you pointed when you first sought the presidency has not been eliminated. Indeed, even if every program you proposed to Congress had been fully funded, the Soviet Union's edge over us in counterforce weapons would continue to grow indefinitely. By 1988 our relative strategic position is projected to be worse than it was in 1980. The Soviets are now deploying mobile missile systems unlike anything we ever plan to build. As Soviet strategic forces become mobile, the tasks demanded of our few counterforce weapons, due in the late 1980s and 1990s, will become ever more difficult. In other words, under present plans, defending the U.S. against Soviet missiles is the only opportunity we have of preventing Soviet strategic superiority from becoming permanent. If anyone in your administration has any other suggestion, we have not heard it.

Therefore we find it difficult to understand why the people actually in charge of these matters postponed at least until the early 1990s the question of how we are to deal with our strategic predicament. Current SDI planning contains no options for early deployment of antimissile devices. Instead, they have proposed that all of our SDI resources be devoted to research to answer the question of whether defenses against ballistic missiles are possible.

Not surprisingly, the answer to this question is the same today as it was 10 years ago, and as it will be 10 years from now, namely: Yes, it is possible to do some things to defend against ballistic missiles. But, no, it is not possible to do others. The Pentagon's all-too-familiar tradition is to substitute research for action. Yet, tomorrow, just like today and yesterday, someone must decide what action our predicament requires.

Is that decision really to be to postpone any decision on ballistic missile defense until the 1990s even as antimissile devices continue to roll off Soviet production lines?

As two of your staunchest friends and supporters in Congress, we strongly urge you to address publicly certain important questions before you or our negotiators talk seriously with the Soviets about the ABM Treaty.

If our objective, as you have expressed it, is to move to a strategic environment that incorporates stabilizing strategic defenses, why are we imposing unilateral self-restraints required neither by treaty nor technology?

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Given that the first megawatt-class Soviet laser weapon will be in orbit in this decade, why is it prudent for us to wait 10 years before even deciding whether or not to build one?

What options will remain to us if in this century an undefended America should face a Soviet Union whose defenses actually provide protection for the capability of a disarming nuclear first strike?

PATH TO A NEW HOPE

As we see it, the noble goal of protecting, rather than avenging, lives is precisely opposite to what has been called "the integrity of the ABM Treaty," when that "integrity" presumes the defenselessness of the American people. We question whether it is reasonable to pursue such wholly contradicting ends at the same time, or whether it is possible to pursue them simultaneously without discrediting both.

Sir, you showed us a path to a new hope which is available in sufficient measure now and in its totality soon. We stand ready to help you to the fullest extent of our abilities to achieve that protection for our nation and our allies. In that spirit, we respectfully address this plea to you: Let the era of MAD come to its logical end. You have shown us the way to ensure our protection through our own resources, rather than through Soviet forbearance. America and the Free World will be safer when you have achieved your goal.

ATTACK ON THE ACHILLE LAURO

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

MR. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of my colleagues the following insightful comments made by Mr. Charles Mozley of the Fillmore Herald regarding the terrorist attack on the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*.

The comments follow:

AS I SEE IT . . .

(By Charles Mozley)

Although the American people as a whole seem to be supporting President Reagan's action regarding the Italian cruise ship hijackers, I notice that a number of critics of these actions are beginning to step forward.

Last Sunday I watched a television talk show where all of the participants vigorously attacked Mr. Reagan's decisions. They were critical for various reasons, but all of them agreed that bringing the hijackers to justice would serve no useful purpose. After all, they argued, trying the hijackers would not get at the "root causes" of terrorism, which have to do with injustices done the Palestinian Arabs.

While I understand what these critics are saying, and certainly agree that the Palestinian Arabs have their grievances, I do not agree at all with the proposition that bringing the hijackers to trial will serve no useful purpose.

I mean, what are these people suggesting? Are they really suggesting that because there are injustices in this world armed hoodlums have a right to brutalize and murder unarmed and innocent men, women and children? If so, I'm sorry. I just don't buy that argument. I don't buy it with re-

spect to international affairs, and I don't buy it with respect to domestic affairs, either.

To tell you the truth, I thought we had forever settle this argument at the Nuremberg war crimes trials that followed World War II. In those trials, you may remember, dozens of men and women were brought before the bar of justice primarily because they committed crimes against innocent civilians.

All thoughtful people agreed at the time of those trials that Germany had a right to feel aggrieved before World War II. The Versailles Treaty which ended World War I had been most unfair, and the German people had a perfect right to be upset.

But while this was so, at Nuremberg it was agreed—supposedly for all time—that no matter what the grievances of their country, no political leaders have a right to address those grievances by attacking innocent and peaceful neighbors. At Nuremberg it was clearly determined that there is never any justification for such attacks anywhere, or at anytime.

I agreed with the Nuremberg judgement when it was made, and firmly believe it should continue to be applied today. It does not matter that there are still injustices in the Mideast, nor does it matter that by trying the Italian cruise ship hijackers we will not have stopped all terrorist activity. "Whenever we can catch, try and punish murderous criminals we should do so." And whenever we do so, whether they be international or domestic criminals, in my opinion justice will have prevailed.

HUMAN RIGHTS HAS A PLACE AT THE UNITED STATES-SOVIET SUMMIT

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the following article that appeared in the November 12, 1985 edition of the Cincinnati Post. It is highly appropriate that special attention be paid to human rights and, in particular, the plight of Soviet Jewry, in view of the upcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

HUMAN RIGHTS HAS A PLACE AT THE UNITED STATES-SOVIET SUMMIT

(By Bill Gradison)

The upcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has raised hopes in much of the Western world that it may bring an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. Advocates of arms control are optimistic that a satisfactory agreement will be reached. There is also hope that a productive meeting between the two leaders will generate positive changes in other areas of East-West relations, particularly human rights.

Respect for human rights is the embodiment of both moral and philosophical beliefs. In democratic societies, these rights, the right to freedom of movement and expression, freedom of belief, and due process under law, take precedence over political ideology. In the Soviet Union, however, these selfsame rights, though acknowledged

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in the Soviet Constitution, are arbitrarily limited. Soviet Treatment of refuseniks (those who have applied for an exit visa to leave the Soviet Union and have been refused), dissidents (those who seek to change Soviet society), and those who wish to practice their religious faith, whether Jewish, Catholic, Baptist, or Pentacostal, varies from that of limited tolerance to harsh repression.

An indication of the Soviet regime's disregard for human rights is provided by its treatment of Soviet Jews. Of all the national and religious groups under Soviet rule, Soviet Jews have been singled out for a systematic campaign of propaganda, persecution, and imprisonment. In Soviet ideology, Jews constitute both a religious group and a nationality. Unlike other religious groups, however, Soviet Jews have no national organization or institution for training clergy, and unlike other nationalities, they have no means through which to perpetuate their heritage.

While the Jews and other ethnic and religious groups have always faced restrictions under Soviet rule, Soviet treatment of the Jews is at its harshest level since the Stalin era. According to a recent State Department report on Jews in the Soviet Union, Soviet authorities began a major crackdown on Jewish cultural activities in July of last year. The report notes that this crackdown, which has resulted in the arrest of Hebrew teachers and activists, has been accompanied by a stepped-up anti-semitic campaign in the Soviet media.

Through methods such as arrests, beatings, the planting of evidence, and the use of the media to slander refusenik activists, the Soviet government has instituted a systematic campaign to discredit, disrupt, and destroy all Jewish religious and cultural activities in the Soviet Union. In one case, a Hebrew teacher in Kiev, sentenced to three years in a labor camp, allegedly for resisting the police, was so savagely beaten after his conviction that he has lost sight in one eye and is in danger of losing the sight in his second eye. Sadly, this is only one example of the tactics used to terrorize Soviet Jews.

Anti-Semitic articles are frequently printed in national and local newspapers and publications of youth and military organizations, and several anti-Semitic "scientific" treatises have been published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Attacks on Jews and Judaism are made in films and on television.

Refuseniks are usually fired from their jobs. Without employment, these people face the possibility of imprisonment on charges of "parasitism." Children of refuseniks encounter discrimination and may be denied the opportunity to continue their education.

Despite documentation of its treatment of religious and ethnic minorities, the Soviet government continues to insist that there is no racial or religious discrimination in the Soviet Union. In response to charges that thousands of Soviet Jews are waiting for permission to emigrate, Soviet authorities state that most Soviet Jews have no desire to emigrate. Although more than 350,000 have requested exit visas, only 700 Soviet Jews have been granted permission to leave this year. Instead, Soviet authorities attribute the recent drop in emigration rates to the fact that all who had reason to leave the Soviet Union have already left.

Both the Soviet Constitution and international human rights accords, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1975 Helsinki Final Act of the Conference

on Security and Cooperation in Europe, recognize basic standards for human rights and emigration. The Soviet Constitution guarantees its citizens such rights as freedom of speech, of press, and of assembly. It guarantees the right to education, the right to practice a religion, and the right to choose one's profession. The international accords, to which the Soviet Union is a signatory, similarly guarantee the right of emigration, freedom of religion and communication.

Human rights have been raised repeatedly as an issue by both the U.S. and European nations in multilateral and bilateral meetings with the Soviet Union. It is in this context that human rights and Soviet Jewish activists hope for some progress at the upcoming summit meeting. Some scholars and authorities have attributed the easing of Soviet emigration policy in the late 1980's and the 1970's, during which more than 250,000 Soviet Jews were given permission to emigrate, to detente and movement in arms control.

Unquestionably, human rights, whether it be those of Soviet Jews or the rights of other individuals and groups in the Soviet Union, will be raised at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting this month in Geneva. But, while human rights is a fundamental concern and one which is central to Western interests, emphasis on human rights, to the exclusion of all other concerns, is not the answer. Such an approach would generate more risks than benefits.

The difficulty for the U.S. is in deciding on the best means to achieve improvements in Soviet human rights policies. Should human rights negotiations be implicitly linked to U.S.-Soviet negotiations on other issues, such as trade? Should it take place through "private" diplomacy? Should the U.S. withhold discussion on human rights until U.S.-Soviet relations improve, leaving current human rights discussions to the appropriate international forum?

There are advantages and disadvantages to each approach. Linking progress in human rights to other issues, such as trade, serves to emphasize the importance of human rights through the use of economic incentives. Undeniably, the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which prohibits the U.S. from extending most-favored nation status to a communist country that denies its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate, has been beneficial in dealing with several East European countries, such as Romania. At the same time, linkage, if improperly used, can limit American flexibility in specific situations.

Private diplomacy could defuse Soviet complaints against Western interference in its internal affairs and permit the Soviet government to respond to human rights concerns without giving the impression it is capitulating to Western demands. The success of quiet diplomacy, however, may depend too much on improvements in the overall U.S.-Soviet relationship, and sometimes public outcry has generated improved treatment for a refusenik or political prisoner, which otherwise would not have occurred.

International human rights agreements provide human rights with the legitimacy it deserves. The Helsinki process has been extremely helpful in focusing attention on human rights and creating an international understanding of what constitutes human rights. Unfortunately, international agreements alone do not always provide sufficient impetus for change.

Western foreign policy is not the only factor influencing Soviet policy on human rights. To a great extent, the Soviet leadership's consideration of human rights, especially those of Soviet Jews, is determined by internal social, economic and demographic factors. For example, an anticipated shortage in the labor supply may limit the government's willingness to ease its emigration policy. Concomitantly, social and economic discontent among some of the ethnic or national groups in the Soviet Union and corresponding efforts by the authorities to provide more educational and professional opportunities for these groups may encourage improvements in Soviet emigration policy and greater discrimination against Soviet Jews. Furthermore, the high rate of population growth among non-Russian groups, such as Moslems and Central Asians, seems to have exacerbated fears by the Soviet leadership that ethnic Russians will be badly outnumbered.

The confluence of factors which determine Soviet policy toward Soviet Jews can not be controlled by any one action. Nevertheless, it is evident that external forces, such as international pressure, do have an impact on the status of human rights in the Soviet Union. Soviet human rights policy is not beyond Western influence. Western opinion is an important tool, and we have seen that international criticism of abuses in specific cases occasionally mitigates the actions of Soviet authorities.

U.S. arms control negotiators can rightfully argue that Soviet credibility depends on the degree to which the Soviet Union upholds the human rights principles it claims to support. Simply put, how can the Soviets be trusted to uphold an arms control agreement if it does not even respect some of the fundamental principles espoused in the Soviet Constitution?

U.S. human rights policy should utilize a variety of approaches to achieve its objectives. A policy which combines implicit linkage, private as well as public diplomacy, and reliance on international fora offers the best chance of success.

No matter what approach is taken, it is imperative that the U.S. and European nations continue to stress the importance of human rights in its discussions with Soviet authorities. The changes, if any, which occur in the Soviet government's policies toward Jews and other minorities as a result of the summit meeting, are likely to be modest. But persistent and continued discussion of human rights, whenever the opportunity arises, is the prerequisite for future success. For the United States, the leader of the free world, the elimination of human rights abuses is just as important as arms control.

SOVIETS MOVE AT FLANK SPEED TOWARD SUPERCARRIER DEPLOYMENT

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, as the following article from Naval Aviation News demonstrates, the Soviet Union is moving slowly, but steadily toward the deployment of its first true, fixed-wing-capable aircraft carrier, which is extraordinary for a nation that is historically a land power with few

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overseas allies and no sea lines of communication to defend. Obviously, the Soviets see the power projection advantages inherent in carrier deployments to support budding Communist revolutionary movements, or ensure that existing communist governments are not overthrown.

According to the article, the Soviets are proceeding with the development of carrier battle groups in their usual fashion, which is through trial and error, theft of U.S. secrets, and simple observation of U.S. carrier tactics. Obviously it will be several years before the Soviets deploy significant carrier-based forces and become proficient in the difficult and hazardous carrier operations, but, in conjunction with the largest submarine fleet in the world, Soviet carrier battle groups will eventually present the kind of naval threat that the United States and her Allies have not faced in many years. The implications of such a development should be sobering to all Americans.

SOVIET "SUPERCARRIER" CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

(By JO2 Timothy J. Christmann)

"The flag of the Soviet Navy flies over the oceans of the world. Sooner or later, the U.S. will have to understand it no longer has mastery of the seas."—Sergei G. Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Navy.

The Soviet Union, a country that once condemned the U.S. Navy's large-deck aircraft carriers as obsolete and too expensive, will launch its own 65 to 75,000-ton behemoth by the end of the decade, according to Naval Intelligence.

The Soviet's first steam catapult-equipped, conventional takeoff and landing "supercarrier," presumably called *Kremlin*, has been under construction at the Nikolayev shipyard on the Black Sea since 1979. It is expected to undergo sea trials as early as 1988 and become fully operational by 1990.

"In the past six months, construction of the carrier has continued steadily," said Rear Admiral John L. Butts, who retired as Director of Naval Intelligence on September 30. "While there are many uncertainties as to its final [flight deck] configuration, we believe it is about 1,000 feet long and should displace 65 to 75,000 tons [or about equal in size to *USS Midway*]. We continue to estimate it will incorporate nuclear power along with fossil-fuel supplementary power, and will embark 35 to 60 aircraft."

Although Naval Intelligence is uncertain of the mix of aircraft the Soviets will use, it expects *Kremlin's* air wing to consist of fighter-interceptor (or fighter-attack), airborne early warning, antisubmarine warfare, reconnaissance and utility aircraft.

Likely candidates for the fighter-interceptor role are the new all-weather Su-27 Flanker and the MiG-29 Fulcrum, which possess true look-down/shoot-down capabilities enabling them to destroy low flying targets like cruise missiles.

According to *Soviet Military Power*, a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) yearly publication, the Fulcrum is a single-seat, twin-engine fighter similar in size to the U.S. Air Force F-16 Falcon. It is estimated to reach speeds up to Mach 2 and have an operating radius of about 500 miles. In addition to being a fighter-interceptor, however, the Fulcrum may be configured for ground attack missions. According to DoD, more

than 30 MiG-29s are already operational in the Soviet air force.

Compared to the *Fulcrum*, the Su-27 Flanker is a larger single-seat, twin-engine fighter-interceptor similar in size to the U.S. Air Force F-15 Eagle. It is estimated to reach speeds up to Mach 2 and have an operating radius of about 715 miles.

The Flanker and Fulcrum are thought to be highly maneuverable aircraft capable of being equipped with six to eight much improved AA-10 air-to-air radar medium range (30 to 50 miles) missiles. However, the Su-27 may also be configured to carry up to 12 500-pound bombs.

In addition to the Flanker and Fulcrum, the Su-25 Frogfoot may also be a candidate for *Kremlin's* air wing. As a single-seat attack aircraft similar to the U.S. Air Force A-10 Thunderbolt, the Su-25 has been used extensively in Afghanistan to support Soviet ground troops. The Frogfoot is estimated to carry a payload exceeding 8,800 pounds, fly some 500 miles per hour, and include a combat radius of more than 300 miles.

In order to prepare the Soviets for operating off their first catapult and arresting gear-capable aircraft carrier, they have been actively involved in a test and evaluation program at Saki naval air base near the Black Sea. There, the Su-27, MiG-29 and the Su-25 are supposedly practicing carrier operations on an outlined 975-foot training flight deck. Included at this facility are two ski-jump ramps (a possible flight deck option), arresting gear and aircraft barricades. The catapults, however, remain under construction.

In addition to the potential carrier takeoff and landing aircraft, Naval Intelligence believes an upgraded version of the vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) Yak-36 Forger may augment the ship's air arm.

"The upgraded Forger [which is expected to become operational in the next two years] will probably have increased performance, payload, endurance and Soviet state-of-the-art avionics," said RAdm. Butts, who was appointed Director of Naval Intelligence in 1982. "This may include a combat air-to-air capability with new missiles."

Currently, the Forger is used aboard all three of the Soviets' 900-foot, 37,000-ton Kiev-class tactical aircraft-carrying cruisers. A ship/ground attack, daylight interceptor, the Yak-36 is supposed to have an operational radius of 125 nautical miles, reach speeds in excess of Mach 1 and carry an assortment of bombs, rockets and missiles. But since its arrival to the Soviet fleet in 1976, the Forger seems to have fallen short of fulfilling these expectations. Nevertheless, it has provided the Soviets a fixed-wing capability that they lacked prior to 1976.

"Although its performance and endurance are limited, the Forger does pose a serious threat to Western maritime patrol aircraft operating in range—about 100 miles—of a Kiev-class carrier," according to RAdm. Butts. "When you consider it was the Soviet Union's war-fighting potential at sea. However, it still is no match for our carrier's tactical aircraft, and has a very limited strike capability."

According to Naval Intelligence, *Kremlin* will use variants of the Ka-27 Helix helicopter to provide airborne early warning, anti-submarine warfare, reconnaissance and utility missions.

Primarily an antisubmarine warfare aircraft, the Helix is an advanced replacement for the Ka-25 Hormone, the Soviet navy's first shipboard helicopter. Aside from

having superior speed and endurance, the Ka-27 has a better airframe and more modern avionics than the Ka-25. And, in addition to augmenting *Kremlin's* air wing, the *Helix* will probably replace the Hormone aboard the *Kiev*-class carriers, *Moskva*-class helicopter cruisers and other surface vessels. Naval Intelligence estimates that more than 50 Ka-27s are already operational.

In addition to its high-performance aircraft, *Kremlin* will be adorned with air defense gatling guns, surface-to-air missiles and possibly antiship cruise missiles, according to RAdm. Butts. "We just don't have enough information yet to evaluate the full complement of weapons systems," he said.

When asked to compare the potential mix of Soviet carrier aircraft to the air arm aboard American flattops, RAdm. Butts remarked that Russia has "considerable ground to make up in both carrier hardware and operating procedures.

"After all, we've had a four-decade head start in shipborne aviation," he said. "Also, we've employed our aircraft carriers in combat . . . experience the Soviets still don't have."

Butts added that Russia's lack of experience in carrier construction, air wing deployment and battle group operations will delay their achieving "any reasonable standard of proficiency with their new carrier until at least the mid-1990's."

Unlike U.S. Naval Aviation, which gained its proficiency gradually, beginning with flying a 50-horsepower *Curtiss* biplane off the bow of an anchored ship in 1910, the Soviets are attempting to conquer carrier aviation with high-performance aircraft. Because of this, RAdm. Butts envisions *Kremlin's* growing pains to be severe and prolonged. "I am sure there will be personnel and material failures, some serious," he said.

According to Rear Admiral Jerry O. Tuttle, Naval Inspector General, one of the most difficult obstacles the Soviets must overcome is the use of the catapult.

"Catapults and arresting gears are large, rough, complex and simultaneously delicate mechanical systems which present operational and training challenges that will take the Soviet navy years to master," he said. "No less a problem in breadth, depth and time will be the development, testing and operation of multimission-capable, fixed-wing aircraft for Soviet naval aviation. This is a monumental development, training and doctrinal problem which will take the remainder of this century at a minimum for them to solve."

Admiral James L. Holloway III, USN (Ret.), a Naval Aviator who served as Chief of Naval Operations from 1974 to 1978, said that another demanding obstacle for the Soviets will be training flight deck crews who must maneuver 25-ton aircraft on grease-soaked decks with 35-plus knot winds while avoiding searing jet blasts. "Although they may have written instructions on just how to do it, and watch detailed movies of U.S. flight deck operations, they will still have no experienced petty officers who have actually hooked up a jet fighter on the catapults or chocked up a tactical bomber on the bow of a heaving deck," he remarked. "No amount of book learning or simulation is going to make up for their lack of experience among their enlisted people."

However, Adm. Holloway said the Soviet navy's one advantage in transitioning to conventional deck operations is that it has closely observed U.S. Navy carrier flight op-

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erations for years. "The Soviet navy trawlers that maintained a presence in the Gulf of Tonkin in the vicinity of Yankee Station over the entire period of our Vietnam carrier operations, recorded both optically and electronically every aspect of our carrier operations. This included the conversations among flight deck crews on the 'Mickey Mouse' communication devices," he added. "The Soviet navy will be relatively up to date on the latest and most modern operating procedures for air operations around the carrier."

Unlike the other admirals, Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, USN(Ret.), said there is no reason to forecast that the USSR will have any unusual growing pains learning how to operate from a catapult and arresting gear-equipped aircraft carrier.

"Since they are starting from scratch, except for the level of experience gained with the *Kiev*-class carrier, one can anticipate that they [the Soviets] will proceed with discretion and safety," added Hayward, a Naval Aviator who served as Chief of Naval Operations from 1978 to 1982. "If their learning experience with the *Kiev* carrier is any measure, the initial operations will appear basic and rudimentary to us, as they seek to put into practice that which they have learned watching the U.S. Navy for so many years."

He said that there is no reason to anticipate a Soviet breakthrough in operational doctrine or procedures, and that their all-weather night operations will evolve slowly. But Adm. Hayward added that "it would be wishful thinking" to assume the USSR will experience difficulty training their pilots in large-deck carrier operations. "It will take time, but they will do it," he said.

Despite the problems which may befall them in perfecting their largest and most expensive warship, the Soviets eventual ability to operate high-performance aircraft at sea will have many rewards. In addition to the increased capability of protecting their 79 precious ballistic submarines from antisubmarine warfare forces, the Soviets will be able to expand their wartime operating area beyond the range of friendly land-based aircraft, and will further threaten U.S. maritime forces.

"Additionally, the peacetime utility of the Soviet fleet in the 1990s will enhance Moscow's opportunities for spreading its influence and engaging in coercive diplomacy," said RAdm. Butts. "Moscow will continue to probe for additional access to overseas facilities [and] successes in this endeavor will enable the Soviets to more easily sustain distant naval deployments, place them within striking range of additional Western sea lanes and facilities, and create new opportunities to destabilize key nations in the third world."

He added that *Kremlin*—together with other military improvements—will give the Soviets a better capability to project power ashore against all but the most well-armed regional power by the early 1990s.

"No successful amphibious operation can be conducted without local air superiority," said Adm. Holloway. "The Soviets have a growing amphibious force and increasing opportunities to deploy their naval infantry [some 16,000 troops] outside of the conventional boundaries of Soviet influence. Such operations require air support and their large-deck carrier can provide this kind of support for contingency operations (i.e., assisting the presence of Soviet forces or allies engaged in 'wars of revolution')."

Added RAdm. Butts, "Even under relatively benign circumstances, the potential polit-

ical impact of a Soviet carrier battle group steaming in, say, the Arabian Sea is a disturbing prospect."

According to Naval Intelligence, *Kremlin* will probably be home-ported with the Northern Fleet (headquartered at Severomorsk) and will most likely assist Soviet sea control operations in the Norwegian/Greenland Seas, Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan and the northwestern Pacific. These are areas where, in time of war, the USSR would probably try to hide and protect a majority of its ballistic missile submarines. The carrier will operate with an assortment of the most modern attack submarines and guided missile cruisers/destroyers.

Naturally, the [Soviets] have some flexibility [with this carrier]," said RAdm. Butts, "[like] changing the disposition with the evolving threat, availability of ships, and mission of the battle force. The carrier will also need support ships (i.e., oilers); even nuclear carriers need fuel to fly their aircraft."

Adm. Hayward remarked that until the Soviets obtain several carrier battle groups, U.S. naval strategy will not be "significantly" impacted.

"Unless the Congress of the United States fails to support the U.S. Navy's policy of maintaining a relatively large number of carrier battle groups into the future, [America] will maintain a dominant capability to deal with any surface combatant in any waters worldwide," said Adm. Hayward. "However, if the relative superiority among surface battle forces, which the United States presently enjoys, is permitted to erode significantly, U.S. naval tactics and doctrine will undergo dramatic change."

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operations from 1967 to 1970 and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1970 to 1974, agreed that the employment of *Kremlin* will not change the overall strategy of the U.S. Navy. "However, it will change the priority of surface targets in that the enemy carrier must be destroyed first in any action. From the Soviet standpoint, the employment of the large carrier will simply give them more flexibility and, in my opinion, tempt them to accelerate their current strategy of expansionism."

However, it is not as important how the Soviets intend to employ *Kremlin*, but the potential capabilities it could provide, such as local air superiority, antisubmarine warfare, attacking surface vessels beyond the range of their antiship missiles, providing close air support for troops ashore, conducting mine and mine countermeasures operations, providing interdiction strikes on land installations, etc.

"I foresee the Soviet navy continuing to expand the employment of tactical aviation at sea by utilizing various classes of ships to operate the different kinds of tactical aircraft—helicopters, jet V/STOL and high-performance tactical fighters and support aircraft—just as the U.S. Navy does," said Adm. Holloway. "We must remind ourselves that there are few areas of the U.S. fleet that are not equipped to effectively utilize Naval Aviation."

In the distant future, a force of large-deck Soviet aircraft carriers could threaten the U.S. Navy's maritime supremacy, he added.

"Today, our war plans do not have to take into consideration the threat of tactical aviation in areas remote from Russian or Warsaw Pact bases," said Holloway. "With the addition of a sea-based Soviet tactical air capability, a whole new threat area must be considered and defensive measures un-

dertaken. It will drastically complicate the task of U.S. strategic planners, just as the potential of the U.S. Navy's carrier strike force has for years complicated the Soviet's overall war-fighting plans."

RAdm. Tuttle, a Naval Aviator who was Commander Battle Force Sixth Fleet prior to assuming his present position, described the U.S. Navy carrier battle group as an awesome force of massed power necessary for a variety of national purposes. "This is in very large measure due to the long evolution of U.S. aircraft carrier classes, carrier capable multimission aircraft and the dedicated, highly trained crews man them," he said. "While the U.S. did not invent all of the unique equipment necessary for a variety of fixed-wing aircraft to operate from a seagoing flight deck, our Navy has unquestionably carried the integrated development of a cohesive, orchestrated and very powerful whole to heights undreamed of by the early developers of this hybrid weapon system."

The aircraft carrier's major role in Western tradition has been power projection, according to RAdm. Tuttle. "This is in keeping with the U.S. Navy's mission under Title 10 U.S. Code, to conduct prompt and sustained combat operations at sea in support of national policies," he said. "In this sense, and given today's high-tech military capabilities, the aircraft carrier and its main battery, the embarked and versatile [90-plus plane] air wing, is the ultimate integrated weapon system which can bloody an opponent with conventional weapons throughout the world on very short notice."

Aircraft carriers in the Soviet tradition, however, have evolved as a function of strategy and plans, according to Tuttle. "Thus, *Moskva*, *Kiev* and follow-on class designs are and will be optimized for defense of the Soviet homeland, maritime perimeter defense and ASW protection of the Soviet strategic reserve forces [i.e., ballistic submarines]."

The *Moskva*-class helicopter cruiser, which includes a cruiser configuration forward and a helicopter deck aft, is considered the Soviet's first aviation ship. Two of these 620-foot-long, 17,000-ton vessels, *Moskva* and *Leningrad*, were built in the late 1980s to counter some 41 U.S. *Polaris* nuclear submarines. Armed with up to 14 antisubmarine *Hormone* helicopters capable of carrying bombs and torpedoes, these ships helped prove to the USSR the value of sea-based aviation. Though they recognized the *Moskva*'s effective though limited capabilities, the Soviets took notice of the value of U.S. aircraft carriers. Before the 1970s, Soviet criticism toward American flattops waned as carrier participation in Vietnam and scores of other minor successful crisis management situations forced Admiral S.G. Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Navy, to encourage the construction of Russia's first "air-craft carrier."

In May 1975, the first vertical takeoff and landing *Kiev*-class tactical aircraft-carrying cruiser was placed into service. Today, three of these ships (*Kiev*, *Minsk* and *Novorossiysk*), which feature a starboard island structure and angled flight deck, are the largest in the Soviet navy. The fourth, and presumably last *Kiev*-class vessel (said to be called *Kharkov*), is expected to be operational before 1988.

Aside from carrying 14 to 17 *Hormone* and *Helix* helicopters and 12 to 14 *Yak-36 Forgers*, the *Kiev*'s weapon inventory bristles with antiship cruise missiles, more than 100 long and short-range surface-to-air missiles, and air defense gun batteries.

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"[Since their development in the mid-1970s], the *Kiev*-class carriers have provided the Soviets valuable experience to apply to the development of their new [large-deck] aircraft carrier," said RAdm. Butts. "Also, *Kiev* is a much more capable ASW platform with greater endurance than the earlier *Moskva*-class, a much more capable air defense platform, and a formidable-looking ship for naval diplomacy—showing the flag."

Adm. Hayward called the *Kiev*-class ships "excellent. Many navies in the world could use a ship of this category, including the U.S.," he said. "However, to compare it with a U.S. Navy carrier is disingenuous. The *Kiev* is much more like the Royal Navy *Invincible* class, though it contains considerably more overall firepower."

Besides the limitations in aircraft performance, the *Kiev*-class carriers are inferior in size, steaming endurance and offensive punch when compared to U.S. Navy flattops.

"The bow section is clearly the business end of the ship," said RAdm. Tuttle. "The [*Kiev*']s flight deck and aircraft are experiments whose mission and functions are still in the [operational] test and evaluation stages."

Adm. Moorer agreed. "[The Soviets] are simply following a long-range goal of developing and operating large aircraft carriers and the VTOL [*Kiev*] was nothing more than a learning step toward the achievement of this goal."

According to Moorer, the Soviets will continue building carriers like *Kremlin* because of the lessons learned from the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962. "[That crisis] taught the Soviets that surface ships cannot operate without air cover, and lacking air cover they must remain within the envelope dictated by fighter defense range or be forced to withdraw," he said.

According to Adm. Holloway, the Soviets thought *Kiev* would be adequate for their tactical and strategic needs. Two factors, however, convinced them that it was not. "First, today's technology cannot provide a V/STOL or VTOL tactical fighter that is operationally competitive with conventional designs," he said. "Consequently, the air wings of the *Kiev*-class ships were useful only in a relatively benign air environment. The second factor is the continuing expansion of Soviet strategic ambitions. No longer is the Soviet military satisfied with merely interdicting U.S. naval capabilities. The Russians want to be able to project their presence overseas into areas more remote from Continental Russia."

Since *Kiev* can't perform this task adequately, the large-deck carrier is the key to Soviet ambitions, added Adm. Holloway.

Although the Soviet navy has been observing U.S. carrier aviation closely since the 1960s, RAdm. Tuttle believes that "watching it and doing it well are two entirely different propositions."

Like Adm. Moorer, Tuttle thinks that the construction of *Kremlin* proves the Soviet Union is committed to possessing a carrier aviation capability that may some day rival the U.S. Navy's prize 95,000-ton *Nimitz*-class supercarriers. "But I foresee a long, long time in the process for them to get there," he said. "[That's just an] operational reality which we in Naval Aviation know from long personal experience."

Whether or not the Soviet Union will ever build carriers to equal the deadly versatility of America's flattops remains to be seen. But, according to Adm. Holloway, one thing

is certain: For the Soviets, a single large-deck aircraft carrier is better than none at all.

FARM CREDIT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 13, 1985, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FARM CREDIT

Agricultural issues keep appearing on the congressional agenda this year. First was a bill to give farmers more credit (passed, but vetoed); then came the omnibus farm bill (passed by the House, pending in the Senate). Another critical farm issue is looming: The Farm Credit System (FCS), holder of the largest share of agricultural loans, is in the worst shape of its 50-year history, and could collapse without help.

The FCS is a federally-chartered network of 37 banks and 800 associations cooperatively owned and operated by its member-borrowers. It is regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). The system has land banks for real estate loans, intermediate credit banks for farm operating loans, and banks for rural cooperatives. Together they hold over \$70 billion in farm loans, about one-third of the nation's outstanding farm debt.

The system's banks are in trouble. They reportedly lost about one-half billion dollars during the first 9 months of this year, and officials project the first annual overall operating loss in the system's history. The FCS expects some \$6 billion in loan losses the next three years, more than the system can absorb with its own resources.

The root of FCS problems is the depressed farm economy: declining exports and income, and, in particular, falling land values. Since 1981, average land values have dropped by 19% nationally, and by more than 40% in midwestern states such as Indiana. Declining equity and income have caused farmers severe financial problems, leading to huge losses for the FCS.

FCS institutions, unlike commercial banks, are not federally insured. They are also funded differently, raising money by selling bonds to private investors. Repayment of the bonds is not guaranteed by the federal government. Still, FCS bonds have been among the safest securities, with interest rates only slightly above U.S. Government securities. However, if investor confidence in the system's stability declines, the system has to pay higher rates on bonds to attract investors. The difference between Treasury and FCS interest rates is now soaring. To cover these costs and the costs of loan losses, the banks must increase loan rates for farmers. Better borrowers may then turn to other lenders, leaving the system banks with a large percentage of high-risk borrowers. Over the past 3 months, the market value of FCS bonds has declined by 8%, the loan volume has dropped by 4.4% because of fleeing borrowers.

Until recently, FCS officials maintained that the system did not need federal assistance to solve its problems. FCS banks reported major reorganizations to cut costs

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and increase efficiency. But in September, the Governor of the FCA stated that, without federal help, the system could collapse in 18-24 months.

Several remedies to help the FCS have been proposed. One is direct federal loans or grants. FCS banks could use the funds to absorb loan losses and restructured debts, which would help prevent further interest rate hikes for borrowers. A second proposal would set up a holding company to purchase problem loans or land acquired by foreclosures. The holding company would stabilize land values by keeping land off the market, and could reduce interest rates to farmers by not requiring them to share the costs of bad loans. Third, interest rate buydowns for farmers, subsidized by lenders and the federal and state governments, could help producers keep up with payments. Proponents argue that without federal aid, investor funds will dry up, good borrowers will flee, and there will be further bank liquidations and farm foreclosures.

Critics of such federal aid plans argue that they are designed to help FCS bondholders more than farmers; that they focus too much on the FCS, and ignore other institutions that lend to farmers (such as commercial banks and Farmers Home) holding % of farm debt; that they could lead to unending federal aid unless changes are made in farm policy to improve farmers' income; and that they could be enormously expensive to the federal government at a time of tight budgets. They point to alternatives to help the FCS without making the American taxpayer bear most of the burden. In one plan, the federal government would guarantee FCS bonds in exchange for discounting the value of outstanding bonds—in effect making FCS bondholders pay for saving the system. Discounting the bonds could enable the system to reduce the interest rate in charges farmers.

The FCA recently proposed a rescue package to the Congress. The plan, which could cost \$5-6 billion includes a line of credit to the FCS, to be repaid, with interest, when the system is more stable. Before the federal government will be willing to rescue the FCS, it will require the FCS to use its own resources (some \$5 billion) and increase the FCA's regulatory power over the system. The dilemma is to try to restore the system's stability, maintain the availability of affordable farm credit, and keep government involvement and costs to a minimum.

I do not think that the passage of time alone will restore stability to the system. Congress and the President are likely to work toward a comprehensive, long-term solution to assist the FCS. A solution will not be easy. Any federal action to assist the FCS will set a precedent for dealing with other troubled lending institutions. While maintaining local involvement, more regulation and structural changes in the system will probably be required. A solution might also include federal insurance and a reserve build-up to avoid a recurrence of the problem. An enormous amount of money will be necessary, and that would increase the federal budget deficit noticeably. Congress must ensure that both the assistance and the burdens are distributed equitably. No matter what the President and the Congress do, the risks and costs to the public will likely increase.

While Congress will not allow the largest network of agricultural lenders to fail, the solution will not meet everyone's expectations.

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(Please help me to update my mailing lists by notifying me of any incorrect or duplicate mailings.)

DISILLUSIONMENT OF ARTURO CRUZ

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, Arturo Cruz was the Sandinista's first Ambassador to the United States. He then became disillusioned with their failure to live up to the goals they had set for the future of Nicaragua and he then joined the political opposition to the Sandinistas. He had been the primary political opponent to Daniel Ortega in last year's Presidential elections until Sandinista restrictions on the campaign made it clear the elections would only be a sham. The real will of the people could not be discerned from the results of the orchestrated campaign and elections of last November.

In reviewing the events of the past year since those mock elections, Arturo Cruz stresses the democratic resistance forces are genuinely committed to democracy and, as such, represent a legitimate opposition force to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Cruz says there should be no doubt in the minds of the Sandinistas that the democratic resistance in Nicaragua is a force to be reckoned with and that the Sandinistas cannot continue to avoid negotiations because that is the only hope for peace in Nicaragua.

I urge my colleagues to read the following commentary by Arturo Cruz which appeared in the November 8 issue of the Los Angeles Times.

OPPOSITION HAS A DUTY IN NICARAGUA

(By Arturo J. Cruz)

Last year at this time a critical opportunity to achieve peace in Nicaragua was squandered. By going through with the November 1984, elections, in which only small or divided parties participated, the Sandinistas kept their promise that real power would not be at stake.

I was nominated by the Democratic Coordinator coalition to run against Sandinista presidential candidate Daniel Ortega, but after exhausting efforts to obtain a fair electoral contest, our campaign withdrew. In reality, we were forced out by the ruling militaristic dictatorship.

The tangled story of Nicaraguan elections exceeds the scope of this page. Suffice it to say, however, that if the electoral process had been conducted seriously, the prospects of ending our civil war would have been greatly enhanced. The Sandinistas chose otherwise, and as a result Nicaragua's problems have been greatly compounded.

There is a direct link between today's events and those of last November. In the past year the civil war has intensified—above all because of the Sandinistas' constant refusals to heed our pleas for national reconciliation. The sham elections were only one example. Afterward an attempt at national dialogue—welcomed by political moderates searching for a vehicle to resolve Nicaragua's grave problems—quickly broke down due to Sandinista bad faith. Mean-

while, censorship and harassment of opposition leaders increased. Then, last March, a broad group of the Nicaraguan opposition formally proposed a cease-fire and national dialogue leading to new elections. It was rebuffed.

The broadened state of emergency imposed two weeks ago, brutally suppressing basic rights and liberties, is only the latest in a continuum of Sandinista repression—their standard response to serious opposition.

When advocates of peaceful conflict-resolution repeatedly have doors slammed in their faces, the choices narrow. One can either give up or fight. The events of the past year, from the elections until the present, represent doors slammed shut on opportunities for peaceful change. Thus, instead of being closer to peace today we are further away than ever.

In the year that has elapsed since Nicaragua's phony elections, Central America has grown more mistrustful of Managua's intentions, the number of Nicaraguan refugees has increased, the economy is collapsing and the erosion of popular support for the government has reached critical levels.

This should come as a surprise to no one. As long as the Sandinistas shun negotiations with their internal and external opposition, Nicaragua's problems will continue to multiply. All this has led many Nicaraguan democrats to ask: When one party to a conflict is more dedicated to preserving its own power than to the national interest, when it makes a travesty of elections, stifles internal opposition and spurns negotiations, what recourse is left for its adversaries but resignation or armed resistance?

Yet we will not achieve our goals by relying simply on armed resistance. We in the Unified Nicaraguan Opposition, the new umbrella organization of the Nicaraguan resistance, are aware that the most compelling force to democratize the Sandinistas is the opposition's own genuine commitment to democracy. This reality must not be overlooked. To achieve lasting peace, totalitarianism must give way to pluralism through reconciliation. But first, polarization must give way to a consensus both among Nicaraguans and those abroad who influence them.

In the United States, such a consensus began to take shape last June, when Congress voted \$27 million in non-lethal aid to Nicaraguan rebel forces. The basis of the agreement between Congress and the Administration was the pursuit of a political solution and respect for human rights on the part of the armed resistance.

In light of this fledgling consensus, it is critical to recognize that the success of the Nicaraguan opposition movement and the success of U.S. policy overlap on one crucial point: the ability of the opposition to act as a truly democratic resistance movement. This is the key to ensure that widespread popular discontent with the Sandinistas translates into broad support for the opposition. There would then be unquestionably valid reasons for the United States to continue aid. And, most important, the existence of a strong consensus might finally induce the Sandinistas to negotiate with their internal dissidents and the armed resistance.

For this to occur, however, we must be clear above all on one point: Placing the resistance movement's commitment to peace through democracy beyond doubt would leave the Sandinistas with no more excuses

for evading their historical responsibility for peace with the Nicaraguan people.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM: A VERY REAL THREAT

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to review the following article which presents a compelling and very troubling picture of American vulnerability to nuclear terrorism. As we approach the American-Soviet summit meetings, it is appropriate that we focus on the serious problem of controlling the superpowers arms race. However, we cannot afford to exclude from our agenda the equally serious problem of so-called horizontal nuclear proliferation. We lose ground with each passing day that we fail to confront what is clearly one of our most perilous of all pending threats—the prospect of nuclear explosives getting into the hands of terrorists. As this article notes, the potential for this sort of catastrophe has been acknowledged since the very first days of atomic weaponry. A top-secret Pentagon report, written 40 years ago, warned:

The present bomb is composed of parts of such weight and size that a strong man can handle any of them alone. A quantity of these bombs could be distributed and assembled stealthily throughout the major cities of the United States.

It is imperative that Congress act to examine and address this issue. If we are serious about protecting our national security and the lives of our citizens, this examination must begin promptly. As part of this effort, I have introduced H.R. 903, the Nuclear Explosives Control Act, which is designed to strengthen our country's nuclear export criteria, offer positive incentives for nations to forego the use of dangerous plutonium and highly enriched uranium in their nuclear energy programs, and to discourage world commerce in U.S.-origin nuclear explosive materials. This is not the whole solution, but at least it is a solid first step in the right direction. The "nuclear genie" is out of the bottle and the challenge is to develop and implement responsible preventative mechanisms to handle this threat.

[From the Parade magazine, Nov. 3, 1985]

CAN WE STOP A BOMB SMUGGLER?

(By Andrew Cockburn)

As the U.S. embarks on the multibillion-dollar "Star Wars" program to develop a shield against Soviet ballistic nuclear missiles, defense officials are facing one particularly frightening problem: It is just as easy to smuggle a nuclear warhead into the United States or any other country as it is to send it on an intercontinental missile or bomber. With today's technology, nuclear devices can be made small enough to be carried by hand and remain almost completely undetectable by even the most sophisticated monitoring equipment. They also are extremely powerful.

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This means the U.S. is, and probably will remain, wide open to a terrorist attack from any country that has the resources and will to steal or construct nuclear weapons, such as Libya or Iran. It also means the Soviets could make precise strikes against key targets in the U.S. without any interference from a "Star Wars" defense. Dr. Thomas Amlie, former technical director of the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, Calif., notes wryly: "A hand-carried device should be accurate to within a foot, which is a lot better than any ICBM that I know of. Their main problem could be finding a space in the Pentagon car park."

The problem is not new. On Sept. 20, 1945, while the ashes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were still smoldering, a top-secret Pentagon report warned: "The present bomb is composed of parts of such weight and size that a strong man can handle any of them alone. A quantity of these bombs could be distributed and assembled stealthily throughout the major cities of the United States." Preventing their arrival and secret assembly, the report went on, "would require a regimentation of individual freedom of action to a degree which would be repugnant to the American people."

Terrorism was not then considered the scourge it is today. What alarmed policy-makers in the 1940s and 1950s was the possibility that the Soviets, even without intercontinental bombers and missiles, would have little trouble getting a nuclear weapon to a U.S. target. A top study for the National Security Council in 1957 outlined how a clandestine nuclear attack on selected Strategic Air Command bases "could seriously curtail SAC operations with a possibly decisive effect on the outcome of the nuclear exchange." A 10-megaton weapon detonated in New York, the study added, "would avoid the cost of penetrating New York's relatively strong defense against air attacks." Officials drew up elaborate plans to restrict all Communists bloc shipping to isolated ports on the east and west coasts while expanding the Coast Guard into a huge defense force against nuclear smugglers. In order to test the ways that a nuclear warhead could be brought across our borders, special forces teams carrying simulated nuclear bombs made dozens of dummy runs using every conceivable means, including trucks, small planes and boats. None was intercepted.

Such evidence of the difficulty of doing anything about the "strategic nuclear suitcase," together with the Soviet ICBM buildup of the 1960s, seems to have caused high-level policymakers to stop thinking about this particular threat. Dr. Theodore Taylor, then a leading nuclear-weapons designer, took part in a number of secret studies on the subject of nuclear terrorism. He explains that "there was no way you could get a handle on the problem, so people stopped thinking about it so much."

Other nuclear strategists point out that the Soviets would have had less need to use smuggled warheads once they had built up a large force of ICBMs. "They might have problems with timing and coordination in a large-scale attack using smuggled weapons," says one former high-level defense official, "but of course that option could become very attractive if you really did have a 'Star Wars' system in place."

Warhead designers have made strides since the 1950s in building weapons that are small, powerful and "clean" in the sense that they emit hardly any radiation. Our special forces are trained in the use of the 58½-pound "nuclear backpack." It has an

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explosive power equivalent to 250 tons of TNT but, according to nuclear-weapons experts, that easily could be raised to 7 kilotons, meaning equivalent to 7000 tons of TNT. This weapon, known as the SADM (Special Atomic Demolition Munition), is not the limit in smallness. The Department of Energy, which controls U.S. nuclear-weapons development and production, is trying to get funds for a smaller one, while the thousands of nuclear artillery shells in the superpower arsenals have warheads compact enough to fit into an overnight bag. On only a slightly larger scale the cone-shaped warhead on the MX missile, which has an explosive power of 335 kilotons, measures about 2 by 3 feet and weighs only 250 pounds. "There is absolutely no reason to believe that Soviet weapons-designers these days are any less skilled at miniaturization than our own," says David Isby, an authority on the Soviet military who serves as a consultant to Congress and the Pentagon. "In any case, it is far easier to miniaturize a device if it does not have to withstand the stresses of being fired from a gun or traveling through space on a missile."

It is certainly true that the Department of Energy has taken steps to deal with a threat from nuclear terrorists. Nuclear Emergency Search Teams are in constant readiness at Andrews Air Force Base, outside Washington, D.C., and at McCarran International Airport in Nevada. They are trained to find and disarm nuclear bombs. But they operate on the assumption that the purpose of such a bomb would be blackmail, so that it would not be let off without some kind of warning. In a military attack against strategic targets in the U.S., however, there would be no such warning.

Bernard J. O'Keefe, who performed a vital last-minute repair job on the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki, is chairman of the executive committee of EG&G Inc. His company supplies the key personnel for Nuclear Emergency Search Teams. He admits that his men and women could not possibly find a bomb without some sort of general information, in the form of a threat: "You have to have some notification. There is no way of scouring New York or Washington, D.C., on the chance that something is there. There is no surveillance that I can think of that would allow you to check if a bomb is being brought into the country."

The Soviets share our dilemma.

"All sorts of things can be and are smuggled into the Soviet Union," says Jeffrey Barrie, a former U.S. military attaché in Moscow. "If a well-organized group wanted to get a nuclear weapon into the Soviet Union, I think they could do it. The best way would be by some combination of train and truck transportation. The airports would be too dangerous—too much security."

Drug traffic into this country is a good example of the openness of our own borders. Despite stepped-up surveillance in recent years along the major drug-entry routes, officials admit that they have no real idea as to the amount of illegal narcotics that flows in. If the frontiers cannot be sealed against drugs, it is hardly likely that deadlier cargoes can be excluded.

Asked about this problem last March, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger replied. "I come down, when faced with that dilemma, with a very simple response: We have to do what is necessary to keep our peace, freedom and security." The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, which is developing

"Star Wars," says the problem of smuggled nuclear weapons "is not in our charter."

John Pike, a weapons specialist with the Federation of American Scientists, puts it this way: "Suppose 'Star Wars' works. How are you going to prevent somebody from wrapping an H-bomb in a bale of marijuana?"

SUPERFUND AMENDMENT ALLOWING VICTIMS OF HARM TO SUE FOR DAMAGES

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I intend to offer an amendment to the Superfund reauthorization that would allow persons injured by hazardous substances to sue in Federal court for damages. The original enactment of Superfund was a recognition by the Federal Government that the problem of hazardous waste is a national one and that there should be a national response. I believe that this national response should encompass those most damaged by hazardous substances, victims of actual harm.

Last year a provision for a Federal cause of action was narrowly defeated on the House floor. In response to many of the concerns raised by those who supported a mechanism by which victims could sue for damages under Superfund but were concerned that some provisions in last year's language might result in excessive liability for those with minimal or no actual responsibility for injuries, I have redrafted the amendment to insure that it deals fairly with innocent parties. For instance, my amendment states clearly that victims must show by "a preponderance of the evidence" that the damages claimed were caused by the hazardous substance in question. Furthermore, defenses from liability have been included for de minimis contributors and innocent landowners. Moreover, the amendment explicitly states that joint and several liability will not apply where the harm is shown to be divisible and that the court can apportion damages among defendants once liability is found. Lastly, the amendment specifically protects sovereign immunity, preventing suits against the United States or any State or local government.

It is clear to me that we need a Federal cause of action in the Superfund law. I have tried, in my amendment, to respond to constructive criticism of last year's language. What follows is the current draft of the amendment and I welcome suggestions on how it might be further improved.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2817, AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, OFFERED BY MR. FRANK

Add at the end the following:

TITLE V—FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION
SEC. 501 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) **MEDICAL COSTS.**—The term "medical costs" means the costs of all appropriate medical, surgical, hospital, nursing care, am-

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bulance, and other related services, drugs, medicines, as appropriate for both diagnosis and treatment, and any rehabilitative programs within the scope of section 103 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 723).

(2) **DEPENDENT.**—The term "dependent" means with respect to any deceased person the individual or individuals referred to in section 8110 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on May 10, 1984.

(3) **RELEASE.**—The term "release" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, storing, treating, or placing, of any hazardous substance into or on land or water or air, except that such term shall not include activities referred to in subparagraphs (B) through (D) of section 101(22) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

(4) **SUPERFUND TERMS.**—The terms "Administrator", "act of God", "hazardous substance", and "facility" shall have the same meaning when used in this title as when used in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

SEC. 502. LIABILITY.

(a) **LIABILITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law, and subject only to the defenses set forth in subsection (d) of this section, the persons described in subsection (b) shall be liable for damages to an individual (and his dependents) if the plaintiff establishes each of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(1) There is a release of a hazardous substance from a facility.

(2) The release causes the incurrence of the damages.

(3) The damages are compensable under this title.

(b) **PERSONS LIABLE.**—The following persons shall be liable under subsection (a):

(1) The owner and operator of the facility at which the release occurred.

(2) Any person who owned or operated the facility at which the release occurred at the time any hazardous substance was disposed of at such facility.

(3) Any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise made one of the following arrangements:

(A) An arrangement for disposal or treatment by any other party or entity of hazardous substance owned or possessed by such person, at any facility.

(i) which is owned or operated by another party or entity.

(ii) which contains such hazardous substances.

(iii) from which the release occurred.

(B) An arrangement with a transporter for transport of hazardous substances owned or possessed by such person for disposal or treatment by any other party or entity at any facility referred to in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A).

(4) Any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substance for transport to disposal or treatment facilities or sites selected by such person from which such release occurred.

A person described in paragraph (3) or (4) shall be liable under this section only if the plaintiff establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the type of hazardous substance involved in the disposal or treatment referred to in paragraph (3) or (4) causes the type of damages incurred by the plaintiff.

(c) **STRICT, JOINT AND SEVERAL.**—(1) The liability of any person under this title shall be strict. Except as provided in paragraph

(2) of this subsection, such liability shall be joint and several. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the equitable powers of apportionment of any court following an adjudication of liability.

(2) If any defendant in an action under this section establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the harm for which damages are compensable under this title is divisible, he shall be liable only for his portion of such harm and shall not be jointly and severally liable.

(d) **DEFENSES.**—(1) There shall be no liability under subsection (a) for any defendant who can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the exposure to a hazardous substance or the damage resulting from such exposure, was caused solely by one or more of the following:

(A) An act of God.

(B) An act of war.

(C) An act or omission of a third party if the defendant establishes each of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) The defendant exercised due care with respect to the hazardous substance concerned, taking into consideration the characteristics of such hazardous substance, in light of all relevant facts and circumstances.

(ii) The defendant took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions of any such third party and the consequences that could foreseeably result from such acts or omissions.

(2) Paragraph (1)(C) shall not apply in the case of a third party which is one of the following:

(A) An employee or agent of the defendant.

(B) A person whose omission occurs in connection with a contractual relationship, existing directly or indirectly, with the defendant (except where the sole contractual arrangement arises from a published tariff and acceptance for carriage by a common carrier by rail).

(3) No defendant described in subsection (b) (3) or (4) shall be liable under this section if he establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that both of the following are minimal in comparison to other hazardous substances involved in the release which caused the incurrence of damages:

(A) The amount of the hazardous substance involved in the defendant's arrangement referred to in subsection (b)(3) and the defendant's transportation referred to in subsection (b)(4).

(B) The toxic or other hazardous effects of the hazardous substance involved in the defendant's arrangement referred to in subsection (b)(3) and the defendant's transportation referred to in subsection (b)(4).

(4) No defendant shall be liable under this section if he establishes each of the following by a preponderance of the evidence:

(A) That the defendant is the owner of the real property on or in which the facility is located.

(B) That the defendant did not conduct or permit the generation, transportation, storage, treatment, or disposal of any hazardous substance at the facility.

(C) That the defendant did not contribute to the release of a hazardous substance at the facility through any action or omission. The defense under this paragraph shall not be available to a defendant who purchased the real property and who knew or reasonably should have known that the property was used for the generation, transportation, storage, or disposal of any hazardous substance.

(e) **CONTRIBUTION.**—After adjudication of liability and recovery of damages in any action under this section, any defendant held liable for damages in such action may bring a separate action in the appropriate United States district court to require any other person referred to in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (a) to contribute to payment of such damages.

(f) **APPORTIONMENT.**—Following an adjudication of joint and several liability in an action under this section, the court may apportion damages among parties held jointly and severally liable. In apportioning the damages the court may consider, among other factors, each of the following:

(1) The amount of hazardous substances involved.

(2) The degree of toxicity of the hazardous substances involved.

(3) The degree of involvement by the parties in the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of the hazardous substances, taking into account the characteristics of such hazardous substances.

(4) The degree of cooperation by the parties with Federal, State, or local officials to prevent any harm to public health or the environment.

(5) The amount of damages which should justly be attributed to other potentially liable parties who are not, and could not be, brought before the court.

(g) **JOINDER.**—Joinder of claims and persons in actions under this section shall be in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 503. REALLOCATION OF UNCOLLECTIBLE AP- PORTIONED SHARES.

Upon a motion made by any plaintiff or defendant in an action under this title not later than 2 years after judgment is entered, the court shall determine whether all or part of the amount for which another jointly liable party is responsible is uncollectible from that liable party, and shall reallocate any uncollectible amount among the other jointly liable parties, according to the ratio of their previously apportioned share of the damages. The jointly liable parties whose shares are reallocated are nonetheless subject to contribution and to continuing liability to the plaintiff.

SEC. 504. EVIDENCE.

The Federal Rules of Evidence shall apply in actions under this title. Any information which tends to establish that exposure to a hazardous substance in question causes or contributes, or does not cause or contribute, to damages compensable under this title of the type or class allegedly suffered by an individual, shall be treated as relevant evidence in an action under this title, including the following:

(1) Any toxicological profile prepared under section 116 of the CERCLA Reauthorization Act of 1985.

(2) Any health effects study carried out under section 104(l) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

(3) An increase in the incidence of injury or illness, or an increase in the incidence of death, in the exposed population above that which is otherwise expected.

(4) Epidemiological studies.

(5) Animal studies.

(6) Tissue culture studies.

(7) Micro-organism culture studies.

(8) Laboratory and toxicologic studies.

SEC. 505. COMPENSABLE DAMAGES.

The following damages shall be compensable under this title:

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(1) Any medical expenses, rehabilitation costs, or burial expenses due to personal injury, illness, or death.

(2) Any loss of income or profits or any impairment or loss of earning capacity due to personal injury, illness, or death.

(3) Any pain and suffering which results from personal injury, illness, or death.

(4) Any economic loss and any damages to property, including real and significant diminution in value.

Pain and suffering shall not be compensable under this title for an individual to the extent that such pain and suffering results from such individual's unreasonable fear of experiencing his own physical injury, illness, or death where such individual has not experienced any such physical injury, illness, or death or from such individual's unreasonable fear of another person's personal injury, illness, or death where such other person has not experienced any such physical injury, illness, or death.

SEC. 506. JURISDICTION: COSTS OF LITIGATION.

(a) **JURISDICTION.**—Any action under this title may be maintained in a district court of the United States in a district in which either the plaintiff or defendant resides or in which the defendant's principal place of business is located, without regard to the amount in controversy. Jurisdiction of the United States district courts over an action under this title shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the courts of any State over such an action and nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of any State court with respect to any action under this title.

(b) **COSTS OF LITIGATION.**—In issuing any final order in any action under this part, the court may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to the prevailing or the substantially prevailing party whenever the court determines such award is appropriate.

SEC. 507. STATE LAW.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to preempt, or otherwise affect, any Federal or State law, or rule or principle of Federal or State law, regarding liability for damages in connection with any hazardous substance.

SEC. 508. LIMITATIONS.

(a) **3-YEAR PERIOD.**—No action may be brought by any individual under this title after the end of a 3-year period beginning on the later of the following:

(1) The date the individual knew (or reasonably should have known) that the injury, illness, or death or other expense was caused by the hazardous substance concerned.

(2) The date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **MINORS AND INCOMPETENTS.**—The time limitation described in subsection (a) shall not begin to run—

(1) against a minor, until that minor reaches 18 years of age or has had a legal representative appointed; or

(2) against an incompetent individual, until that individual becomes competent or has had a legal representative appointed.

(c) **DAMAGES INCURRED BEFORE ENACTMENT.**—No action may be brought by any person under this title for any damages due to the illness, injury, or death of any individual if such damages were incurred more than 10 years before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **OTHER STATUTES.**—No action may be brought by an individual under this title for any damages if, prior to the enactment of this Act, the statute of limitations has expired for any cause of action which (but for

such expiration) would have been available to such individual under any other authority of law for recovery of the same damages and if the rights of such individual under such other authority of law (including the applicable statute of limitations) are equivalent to such individual's rights under this title.

SEC. 509. WORKER'S COMPENSATION.

No employee, or employee's spouse, dependent, relative, or legal representative, who may assert a claim against the employee's employer under a State or Federal workers' compensation law based on the employee's workplace exposure to a hazardous substance shall be entitled to recover any amount under this title from the employee's employer, such employer's insurance carrier, or a fellow employee based on that exposure.

SEC. 510. COLLATERAL RECOVERY.

No person may bring separate actions in both the courts of any State and the courts of the United States for damages compensable under this title which result from harm caused by the release of a hazardous substance.

SEC. 511. ADDITIONAL RECOVERY.

(a) **ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.**—No individual who has recovered any amount in an action under this title with respect to harm caused by the release of any hazardous substance shall be prohibited from recovering from the same defendant or defendants an additional amount under this title if—

(1) such individual establishes (in a subsequent action under this title) that—

(A) personal injury, illness, or death which becomes manifest after the prior action was caused by such release, and

(B) such personal injury, illness, or death was not known, and reasonably could not have been known (on the basis of the facts and circumstances regarding the release) at the time the prior action was brought under this title, and

(2) such individual did not receive compensable damages in anticipation that such personal injury, illness, or death would be discovered.

(b) **ACTIONS UNDER OTHER LAW.**—An individual who previously brought suit in State or Federal court under any other authority of law for damages compensable under this title which were caused by the release of any hazardous substance may not bring an action under this title for the same damages caused by the same release if judgment on the merits was entered or amicable settlement was completed in the prior suit in State or Federal court.

SEC. 512. CLASS ACTIONS.

It is the policy of the Congress to encourage certification of class actions in actions under this title involving common issues of fact or law. In furtherance of that policy, the Congress finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are met in actions under this title arising from the same release and presenting common issues of fact or law and involving 30 or more potential claimants.

SEC. 513. PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

In any action under this title, punitive damages may be awarded in the case of conduct manifesting a conscious, flagrant indifference to the safety of those persons who might be harmed by a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant and constituting an extreme departure from accepted practice.

SEC. 514. LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States shall not be liable under this title, either directly or indirectly or through indemnification, in any action brought under this title or under section 1346(b) of title 28 of the United States Code. No State or local government shall be liable under this title either directly or indirectly or through indemnification in any action brought under this title.

YOUTH AND THE NATIONAL DEBT CRISIS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an insightful article which appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor* on Tuesday, November 12.

It is especially pleasing for me to point out this article, entitled "Youth and the National Debt Crisis," because the author, Matthew J. Cossolotto, is an aide to Majority Leader JIM WRIGHT. Mr. WRIGHT is indeed fortunate to have such a talented and articulate staff person working for him.

Mr. Cossolotto poignantly describes the dangers of our current \$2 trillion debt. He points out that for today's young people the national debt hangs like a sword of Damocles over their heads, darkening their prospects for the future. His article makes clear that unless we act now, the next generation will face an era of diminishing opportunities and limited possibilities.

Mr. Cossolotto's article is directed mainly at today's youth, pointing out their responsibilities and stake in changing our current fiscal policies. However, we would all be well advised to take Mr. Cossolotto's words to heart, and realize that we must come to terms with the national debt; if not for our sake, then for our children's sake.

[From the *Christian Science Monitor*, Nov. 12, 1985]

YOUTH AND THE NATIONAL-DEBT CRISIS
(By Matthew Cossolotto)

The post-World War II generation was the first to grow up learning about the "big bang" theory, and the first to grow up knowing that life on earth could end with a nuclear big boom. Now, with a \$2 trillion national debt turning America into a fiscal Titanic, baby boomers could become the generation of the economic "big bust."

Unless young people start putting pressure on policy-makers for a change toward responsible budgets, national indebtedness will continue to hang over their future like a sword of Damocles.

With Congress in the process of agreeing to increase the national-debt ceiling, now is the time to focus national attention on the rising tide of red ink in Washington. Calling the debt limit a "ceiling" is ironic, since it has been routinely increased for years. One wonders just how often a ceiling can be raised without somebody somewhere raising the roof!

And that's exactly what young people should do. They should blow the whistle on the borrow-and-spend policies of the admin-

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istration and demand that Congress adopt a pay-as-you-go approach to fiscal policy.

When they were teen-agers, many of today's young probably charged clothes and albums on their parents' credit cards. Now the situation is reversed. In the past five years alone, their parents have added \$1 trillion to the national debt, and it will fall to them, the next generation, to pay it off or declare national bankruptcy.

Those in their mid-30s or younger have the most at stake in the current debate about deficits and debt ceilings; yet when election time rolls around, this group decides disproportionately not to participate. A paltry 41 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds bothered to vote in 1984. The 25-to-34 age cohorts turned out in large numbers at the polls, but their showing of 54.5 percent was still far below participation levels of 72 percent for Americans over the age of 55.

So, while demographics may suggest a slow shifting of political power to the post-World War II generation, actual political power, reflected by voter participation, still resides with the parents and grandparents of the baby-boom generation.

By sitting on the electoral sidelines, younger Americans set themselves up to be fleeced by the policymakers. Only by actively participating in the political process can they hope to slow down the frenzy of borrowing that passes for fiscal policy in Washington.

The bigger they allow the deficit and the debt to grow, the narrower will be American policy choices in the future. The administration is painting the next generation into a fiscal corner, and is using red ink to do it.

As a member of the younger generation, I personally oppose having to deal with the deficit by cutting financial aid to education, curtailing food assistance to the poor, and standing by while our roads and bridges crumble. I worry that, because of the budget crisis, we're going to return to a less enlightened America of limited economic and educational opportunities, especially for women and minorities.

Because of runaway debt, the federal government will have to devote more and more revenue just to pay the tab for interest on the national debt. Next year, \$150 billion will be wasted on interest payments alone. That's equal to what was spent for defense five short years ago.

In all likelihood, before the elections of 1986, the federal government will have accumulated a debt in excess of \$2 trillion. That should be a potent political issue, and young people should get out and vote. They should vote their pocketbooks by supporting candidates who offer a pay-as-you-go, pay-what-you-owe budget program.

Some say the best solution is a Constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget. More to the point might be an amendment to the Ten Commandments directing young people not only to honor their parents, but also to honor their parents' debts.

GENEVA: A HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY

HON. RICHARD A. GEPhARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. GEPhARDT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday House Democrats reaffirmed their support

for President Reagan at the upcoming summit with General Secretary Gorbachev. This meeting gives us the first opportunity in 6 years to raise at the highest levels the issues of increasing human rights and decreasing our nuclear arsenals.

Both countries can now replace propaganda with progress.

This summit is long overdue. Sadly, the torch of human rights lighted by the Helsinki Final Act has dimmed around the world. Today, the refuseniks in the Soviet Union and the countries under Soviet domination suffer in the shadows. We must make it clear that improved long-term relations between our countries depend on Soviet progress in human rights and Soviet restraint in world affairs.

Still, the most important item on the agenda is reducing the threat of nuclear war. For years, the nuclear sword of Damocles has hung over all of us. The development of new weapons by both sides has inexorably driven us toward the day when striking first may be chosen first in a crisis. We applaud the wisdom and courage of a President who has chosen to meet at the negotiating summit rather than at the nuclear abyss.

I support the President in his primary task: to ensure that the United States is strong enough to deter any attack by an aggressor against our Nation and our allies. I am realistic about this summit, for many difficult issues separate our countries. The United States has certain basic national security interests which we must not compromise. An agreement must be verifiable. It must increase nuclear stability. And it must enhance the material security of the United States.

Any agreement must meet these conditions. For we seek arms control agreements not just for agreements' sake or even for better relations between our two countries.

Rather, we seek arms control agreements as investments in our own security that steer both countries away from destabilizing and dangerous courses of military action. They impose verifiable limits on Soviet military programs, improve our intelligence, and reduce the number of warheads aimed at our country.

Of course, we must resolve current concerns over existing treaties. The Soviets, for example, must observe the antiballistic missile treaty by terminating programs such as the Krasnoyarsk phased-array radar in Siberia.

Mr. Speaker, since the nuclear arms race began in 1945, moments of hope and courage have advanced the effort to eliminate these weapons before they eliminate us—the limited test ban, the nonproliferation treaty, SALT I and SALT II. But these positive steps have been overshadowed by the inexorable growth in nuclear forces—in both numbers and capability.

At a minimum, we need to limit the most destabilizing of our forces. The stakes are high, for in the balance hang the lives and freedom not just of every American but of every person on the globe.

Yet, I am an optimist. I believe the summit gives the leaders of both nations the ability to take charge of the process and override bureaucratic inertia and resistance.

So let us all, as Americans, wish our President success in this endeavor. He has a rare opportunity to shape history. He carries with him to Geneva the support and hope of all Americans. Let history write that, with our support, an American leader led the world toward its greatest dream—peace with security.

CHIROPRACTIC HOSPITAL OPENS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, recently the Nation's second chiropractic hospital was opened in Spartanburg, SC, by Dr. Michael U. Kale. I would like to share with my colleagues the story of this new facility which appeared in the Spartanburg Herald Journal:

[From the Spartanburg Herald Journal]
NATION'S SECOND CHIROPRACTIC HOSPITAL TO OPEN HERE

(By Nancy Atkins)

A Spartanburg chiropractor has opened the nation's second chiropractic hospital.

On July 24, Dr. Michael Kale was licensed to operate a 24-hour chiropractic facility, a goal he had been working toward for 13 years.

Kale said this week that, so far, he has had three referrals from chiropractors in various areas of the country. These patients will be coming to Spartanburg from Idaho, New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

Kale opened his chiropractic practice in Spartanburg in 1968 and first brought the idea of a chiropractic hospital to the State Board of Health 13 years ago. He has been operating a chiropractic day clinic since 1974.

"I found that many patients, those with severe problems, needed constant care. They would come in for a treatment, drive home and then they would require another treatment.

"Most of these patients are people who have been to everyone else, clinics and hospitals everywhere, and they have nowhere else to go. They come here and ask me if I can help," he said.

Kale said some insurance policies cover a portion of the cost of transporting these patients to the Kale Hospital for treatment. Kale's staff arranges for transportation from the airport.

The nation's first chiropractic hospital was opened in Denver in 1947. Today that facility has 650 beds.

"At first they (the State Board) took it as a joke. But I kept coming back and finally I hired a lawyer. They realized then that I wasn't going away," Kale said.

On March 27, 1984, a measure setting requirements for establishing a 24-hour chiropractic center was adopted by the S.C. General Assembly. But, Kale said that his battle did not end there.

Next came an effort to meet state regulations. Kale said he had to meet the same

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regulations that any hospital in the state has to meet. Those include, fire, safety, even regulations on the type of paint used on the walls, curtains in windows, carpet on floors, grab bars, water temperature, emergency generators and disaster plans.

In July, after a final inspection by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), Kale received his license to operate a 24-hour chiropractic facility.

The hospital is an extension of the day clinic Kale has always provided in his location off Highway 585 in Spartanburg. Care at the hospital costs approximately \$110 per day.

It is licensed for 10 beds for 24-hour patients. Those beds are backed up by four free-standing clinics. The facility is now staffed by five chiropractic doctors. A sixth is scheduled to begin practice there next week.

Kale said the referrals to Spartanburg will come from chiropractors across the nation. He said there are 40 which practice "specific chiropractic" as Kale does.

He described specific chiropractic as a specialization within the field of chiropractic that deals only with the spine and adjustment relating to the nervous system. This type of chiropractic was practiced in the B.J. Palmer Research Clinic.

Kale's hospital contains 5,000 square feet. It is located on 23 acres, overlooking a 27-acre lake. The facility adjoins Lakeview Nursing Home, which also is owned and operated by Kale. The nursing home will prepare meals for chiropractic patients.

Kale said there is adequate space for expansion at this location. Expansion will require a certificate of need from DHEC as does any nursing home or hospital expansion project.

Kale said he is proud to have set the state standards for chiropractic hospitals, but he admits being tired from fighting a long bureaucratic battle to become licensed.

ARMS CONTROL WORKSHOPS SEEK TO IMPROVE CONGRESSIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS CONTROL POLICY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have sought to improve congressional involvement in arms control and in national security policy by holding a series of workshops on a wide variety of arms control topics. These workshops have been open to all Members of Congress. Some of the most notable personalities in the arms control field have been invited to be guest experts and give presentations at these workshops. The workshops have been held in conjunction with a year-long study by the Congressional Research Service on the fundamentals of arms control.

It is my impression that the many Members of Congress who have attended these workshops have benefited from this informal setting where they have been able to question the experts, express their own views, and discuss fully the important arms control questions facing our country. One of my reasons for organizing these arms

control workshops has been to encourage more Members of Congress to play well-informed and active roles on arms control matters.

The arms control workshop held today, November 14, is the ninth and last workshop in this series. The listing below of the nine workshops, their topics, and the guest experts illustrates the comprehensive approach and breadth of knowledge and experience that were involved.

Nuclear arms control workshops held by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Congressional Research Service in 1985:

Workshop No. 1: February 6, 1985—
Topic: Nuclear Arms Control: A Brief Historical Survey.

Experts: Colin Gray and Herbert Scoville.

Workshop No. 2: March 4, 1985—
Topic: Goals of U.S. Nuclear Arms Control Policy.

Experts: David Aaron and Eugene Rostow.

Workshop No. 3: April 16, 1985—
Topic: Nuclear Arms Control: Structuring Proposals and Agreements.

Experts: Philip Farley and Walter Slocombe.

Workshop No. 4: May 21, 1985—
Topic: Treaty Compliance and Nuclear Arms Control.

Experts: Ray Cline and Sidney Graybeal.

Workshop No. 5: June 19, 1985—
Topic: Developing Positions: The Internal Dynamics of U.S. Nuclear Arms Control Policymaking.

Experts: Les Gelb and Strobe Talbott.

Workshop No. 6: July 23, 1985—
Topic: Nuclear Arms Control: Soviet Attitudes and Objectives in Negotiations.

Experts: Jonathan Dean and Raymond Garthoff.

Workshop No. 7: September 12, 1985—
Topic: Technology and Nuclear Arms Control.

Experts: Richard DeLauer and Jack Ruina.

Workshop No. 8: October 8, 1985—
Topic: Linkage: Nuclear Arms Control in the Broader Context of United States-Soviet Relations.

Experts: Dimitri Simes and John Steinbruner.

Workshop No. 9: November 14, 1985—
Topic: The Congressional Role in Nuclear Arms Control.

Experts: John Culver and Stan Heginbotham.

Each workshop has been coordinated with a chapter-length study by the Congressional Research Service on the same nuclear arms control topic. Three of the nine studies have already been published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They will all be published separately and then together in one volume entitled "The Fundamentals of Nuclear Arms Control." I believe that this study will be a very useable and helpful guide for Members of Congress. The study will certainly reveal the important contribution that nuclear arms control has made to U.S. national security interests.

As Members of Congress, we are aware of and share our constituents' deep concern about nuclear war and peace issues, nuclear weapons, and the fact that Ronald Reagan is the first President since Harry Truman not to have reached an agreement with the Soviet Union to control nuclear arms. Congress can and must continue to

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provide leadership on nuclear arms control policy. The comprehensive study on the fundamentals of nuclear arms control and the arms control workshops were designed to contribute to preparing Members of Congress to offer constructive nuclear arms control alternatives and generally to be more actively involved in the arms control policymaking process.

SCRAPPY METAL BROKER FINDS A MARKET NICHE

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

MR. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, we are all too aware of the serious problems facing the U.S. steel industry. I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the following article which appeared in the Kalamazoo Gazette. It describes a small family business in my congressional district which, through hard work and good business sense, continues to prosper despite the problems confronting the Nation's steel industry.

SCRAPPY METAL BROKER FINDS A MARKET NICHE

(By Kathy Jennings)

While the number of scrap metal processors and brokers around the nation is in rapid decline, Kalamazoo's Schupan & Sons is fighting to keep from becoming one of the statistics.

"We've made a large investment in our plant and equipment. We're here to stay," says Marc A. Schupan, company president. "We're doing all we can to assure that we continue to be viable into the 1990's."

Schupan says that means being flexible.

For scrap and metal processors, the world has changed dramatically in the past 10 years. Gone are the days when ecology and the environment were of primary concern to the general public—a time when recycling was viewed as a business with unlimited growth potential and the answer to many solid waste problems.

Today the reality of scrap metal processing is one of soaring costs, regulatory problems, shrinking markets and depressed prices.

"Everything we sell, except aluminum, is worth less than it was 10 or 11 years ago," says Schupan. "There are less and less consumers for our materials. The whole market is changing. Costs have escalated while the value of what we have to sell has gone down."

The Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc. evaluates the situation succinctly: "The simple fact is the United States generates far more scrap than steel mills and foundries choose to buy."

A report prepared by the institute paints a bleak picture of the industry.

"Recovery of metals is difficult and expensive. After extraction, marketing is difficult and not very profitable; in most cases a net loss is the result if an honest accounting is used. Scrap marketing is tricky; long-term contracts are almost impossible to obtain and the scrap buyers want clean, consistent materials in return for 'fair' prices."

A further problem is that separation and extraction equipment is "both capital inten-

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sive and energy intensive and requires constant maintenance," the institute report states.

In such an environment, more and more small recyclers are finding they cannot compete.

Schupan's is surviving by stepping up marketing, handling increased volumes, using cost control measures and generally improving efficiencies.

While many scrap processors are closing their doors, Schupan's has continued to grow. In the past ten years the company has expanded so far that it now handles more volume in one month than it did in a full year, said Schupan. It currently ships more than 60 million pounds of scrap annually.

The company started in 1968 when Nelson Schupan, Marc's father, purchased the M. Konigsberg Co. Marc, a former schoolteacher, began working in the business in 1974. Marc took charge of the company three months after joining it, when his father died suddenly.

Initially the company employed six workers. Now it has 50, all involved in different aspects of the processing and brokering business—the pickup, sorting, compacting, cleaning and delivery of scrap metals. Current employees include Schupan's brother, Dan, vice president; Marc Rose, plant superintendent; brother-in-law Jay Wardlaw, assistant plant superintendent; and sister Dana, an industrial sales representative for the firm.

A walk through the firm's warehouse and sorting building at 2619 Miller Road shows the various aspects of Schupan's business. On one wall shredded beer cans are stored until they can be shipped out. In another area copper and brass are sorted for shipment.

Outside, piles of aluminum await sorting. Some will be pressed into bricks, some into logs.

Much of the scrap aluminum has come from recreational vehicle manufacturers, aluminum window makers and similar industries, said Schupan.

He explains that a scrap company's reputation depends upon its ability to send "clean" shipments to its buyers—the smelters, refiners and mills.

Inside, in the midst of the sorting and storing equipment, sits a spectroscope used to test and classify scrap the company receives.

Scrap metal comes from diverse sources, ranging from manufacturers to construction companies to farmers, said Schupan.

About 40 percent of the company's business is local, but as part of Schupan's efforts to stay competitive, it has moved into other markets. Now it collects and supplies scrap to customers as far away as Iowa and Tennessee. The company also recently began selling scrap to Taiwan when it found there was no domestic market for certain metals.

Diversification has helped the company maintain a broad base of industrial customers, which Schupan explains is a basic element in his business philosophy.

As part of its efforts to diversify, the company created an aluminum service center. The center, at 2040 Olmstead, opened in December 1984 and sells items like aluminum sheeting, I-beams and tubing. Sales from the aluminum center represent about 15 percent of the company's sales and within three years Schupan expects it to make up as much as 25 percent.

The 25,000-square-foot building stores 1,200 items, and Schupan says the inventory "grows daily."

Aluminum sold at the center doesn't come directly from scrap collected by the company, rather it is metal purchased from larger warehouses.

Michael Gildea, a former Upjohn Co. employee who now runs the aluminum division, explains the service center was started in response to customers requested for small quantities of aluminum.

"Due to the price structure set by large aluminum warehouses, there is a niche to be filled," Gildea says. Schupan's handles the small quantity sales the large warehouses cannot bother with.

Large warehouses typically handle orders of 10,000-20,000 pounds of aluminum, he said. The service center primarily fills orders of 1,000 pounds or less, although it has filled orders of up to 4,000-5,000 pounds, Schupan adds.

The business also meets the needs of manufacturers who want a small order quickly, Gildea says.

Since its inception in 1977, the aluminum sales division has grown continuously. It now employs seven people, serves businesses within a 75 mile radius, and is expected to fill 6,000 orders this year.

Schupan attributes the success of the aluminum service center to the organizational and management skills of Gildea, as well as the dedication of its two industrial salespeople—Dana Schupan Wardlaw and Gail Brumfield.

"Our road people do an excellent job of telling the story of what we can provide for the customer," Schupan said. As a result, about 30 percent of the aluminum center's business is now coming from the Grand Rapids area where the sales force has focused a lot of effort.

It's through such branching out that Schupan believes the family company will survive—regardless of gloom in the scrap industry at large.

IN SUPPORT OF THE LOCATABLE ADDRESS BILL

HON. H. JAMES SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

MR. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, not too long ago I introduced H.R. 3582, the locatable address bill. The intent of this legislation is to provide municipalities the opportunity to straighten out the confusion between mailing addresses and geographical addresses.

Recently, a constituent, Mr. Rod Goettelmann of Southampton, NJ, wrote to me to express his support for this legislation. In particular, he cites a personal experience in which a first aid squad had difficulty locating a burn victim because of address problems.

I am providing here the text of Mr. Goettelmann's letter and hope my colleagues in the House will take the time to read it.

The letter follows:

ROD GOETTELmann, BUILDER INC.
Southampton Township, NJ,
October 21, 1985.

Hon. H. JAMES SAXTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SAXTON: Thank you for introducing the Locatable Address Bill (H.R. 3582) which is a logical way to solve the address problems which exist in most states. Any state that wishes to place further guidelines on how properties might be numbered or street name problems corrected can do so on their own which is their prerogative. The bill will aid each state that has a problem as well as several New Jersey townships which have recently completed their numbering systems.

Maps and our entire legal system are based on local, county, and state jurisdictions which do not align with postal delivery areas. This bill wisely avoids changing these delivery patterns and zip codes. The use of the legal township name, if it is not the same as the delivering post office name, will eliminate confusion that can cause loss of life, census errors, wasted time, and legal problems. Mail can and is being delivered on the zip code as my printed letterhead demonstrates.

Many counties have initiated county dispatching for emergency services and the name of the town is imperative in locating a caller. Township names eliminate problems caused by street name duplications. Everyone has the right to be located in an emergency and towns, counties, and states do advertise phone numbers for emergency use. If address confusion causes delays, the governments may be in legal jeopardy so the passage of the Locatable Address Bill will aid the citizens and their governments while also eliminating many problems.

Correct addresses will also make the census figures more accurate which in turn will make the federal apportionments more correct. The postal system can then use the rural route numbers as an internal sorting method which can be changed without public resistance, and the use of property numbers, street names, and township names on the address will make the job of sorting the mail much easier for the carriers who have done a fine job regardless of the existing address confusion.

Years ago my neighbor was seriously burned in a gasoline fire. I was able to put him and the fires out and render adequate first-aid. We live in the Pinelands and the delays in finding us could have made for a disaster. The emergency services were frantic to find us and the postal address was no good at all. Passage of your Locatable Address Bill will help paramedics and everyone else locate a property and if the structure of the postal system changes it will be imperative. I hope it gains bipartisan support in both houses and quickly passes into the law of our land.

Sincerely,

RODNEY KERR GOETTELmann,
President

THE GENEVA SUMMIT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, in less than a week, Soviet leader Gorbachev and Presi-

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dent Reagan will meet in the first Soviet-American summit in 6 years. This historic event offers significant potential for building an improved relationship between the superpowers and for lessening the risk of a nuclear confrontation. Millions of individuals around the world are hoping and praying that the two leaders will conscientiously seek to reduce tensions and take firm steps toward substantial arms reductions.

We know that to expect a miraculous breakthrough during the relatively brief meetings in Geneva would be to expect too much. The comprehensive treaties and agreements necessary to sustain a lasting peace between our nations cannot be hammered out overnight. Perhaps the most important lesson of Geneva is already clear: it is imperative that high-level contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States continue on a regular basis. Beyond the media hype and hoopla of recent weeks lies the opportunity for real nuts and bolts progress that could change the course of history.

The pressure of the summit has already spurred a series of exchanges between the two nations. While some have dismissed this flurry of position-taking as nothing more than a pitched battle of propagandists from both sides, the fact remains that major arms reduction proposals have been made by both parties. In a departure from recent practice, neither side has dismissed these proposals as completely unnegotiable. The result has been a drastic change in the climate for arms control negotiations from only a short time ago.

Over the past 4 years, the President has often appeared completely intractable on the issue of arms control, and his policies have been marked by repeated failure. He dragged his feet on initiating talks on both strategic and intermediate range nuclear weapons and then made proposals to the Soviets that even his own Secretary of State labelled implausible. The Soviet Union then broke off these talks entirely when the U.S. deployed cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

Despite his professed desire for substantial cuts in the superpowers' arsenals, the President reaffirmed his pledge not to ratify the SALT II Agreement, which calls for such cuts. He also rejected two agreements regarding nuclear testing that had already been signed and abandoned negotiations on a comprehensive test ban to prohibit all nuclear explosions.

At the same time, the President engaged in the most extensive arms build-up since World War II. The administration has pursued a mindless policy that equates the stockpiling of nuclear weaponry with national security. The result has been the acquisition of weapons that in no way contribute to our national security. Rather, destabilizing weapons like the MX and the Trident II or D-5 threaten to give the United States a first-strike capability, encouraging an accidental conflict or a pre-emptive first strike on the part of the Soviets.

The President claimed in his 1984 State of the Union address that "the United

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States is safer, stronger and more secure. * * * But this hollow claim could not mask the fact that, propelled by intransigence on the part of both countries, the world was inching ever closer to the ultimate and final catastrophe: a nuclear war.

The dangers of nuclear war are not eliminated by the scheduling of a summit meeting. Rather, the mistakes and failures of the past remain a constant and perilous threat. But the summit meeting provides a crucial opportunity, not previously available, to make some kind of progress toward eliminating that threat. For this opportunity alone, all the world is grateful.

The achievement of arms control accords between the United States and the Soviet Union is not a pipe dream; 6 out of the 10 previous post-war summits have resulted in the signing of an actual treaty or an agreement on principles for future negotiations. There can be no doubt that both nations would derive substantial benefit from concluding such accords, not only in the area of strategic arms reductions, but also on the issues of space weapons, nuclear testing, chemical weapons, and nuclear non-proliferation.

One of the key stumbling blocks to a comprehensive arms reduction agreement is the President's strategic defense initiative, or star wars. I have long opposed this initiative on the grounds that it violates existing arms control agreements and threatens our ability to conclude such agreements in the future. Both of these fears have been borne out in recent weeks as the administration sought to reinterpret the provisions of the Antiballistic Missile [ABM] Treaty to permit testing and development of a star wars system and expressed unwillingness to compromise on any aspect of the Star Wars Program in negotiations. Let us hope that the future of arms control talks between the United States and the U.S.S.R. is not held hostage to the President's mistaken endorsement of this concept. We don't know if such a system will even work. What we do know is that it will cost far more than we can afford and will likely increase the risk of a nuclear conflict.

On this and many other weapons-related issues, the President prevailed in this House by claiming that anything less than complete support for this position would undercut his ability to negotiate. While I have consistently rejected this argument, many of my colleagues have supported aspects of the President's defense agenda in anticipation of progress in Geneva. It is certain many Members who supported these programs did so in the expectation that the President would then exercise flexibility in the negotiating process with the Soviets. It is worth noting that future support for the President's defense initiatives is likely to be in part contingent upon a perception that the President is honestly and vigorously pursuing an arms control agreement, not only in Geneva, but beyond.

For the moment, however, all eyes turn to the summit. I am proud to join the peace-loving people of all nations on Earth

in wishing the President the fullest success in his talks with Soviet leader Gorbachev. We all extend our heartfelt wishes and prayers to them both in the sincere hope that, in the end, peace will prevail.

LIVING WITH THE PAIN OF AUTISM

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to acknowledge the 20th anniversary of the National Society for Children & Adults with Autism (NSAC).

For the past two decades, this fine organization has provided a central agency dedicated to protecting and educating those afflicted with infantile and adult autism as well as assisting their loved ones to find the courage to cope with this debilitating disorder.

Autism has long claimed its victims without great public awareness. NSAC has done much to bring this illness out of the shadows and into the forefront of both medical and public attention. Though it afflicts 1 or 2 children out of every 1,000 born, I wouldn't be surprised if many of my colleagues had never heard of this devastating disease.

Mr. Speaker, let me paint the picture of what autism can do to its victims and their families. Autism is not a disorder which is diagnosed at birth. On the contrary, it is not generally identified until the child is 2 or 3 years of age. Children ultimately diagnosed as having autism often develop normally as infants, giving their parents no significant cause for concern. But, slowly, worried parents become increasingly apprehensive as they see their child acting and reacting very differently than playmates of the same age.

Children with autism have difficulty learning to communicate. They talk late or not at all. Their choice of words and phrases is inappropriate or nonsensical.

At the same time, parents see their children withdrawing from the world around them. They do not seek affection, in fact, they push parents and siblings aside when hugged or kissed. It is hard to explain the pain parents feel when their own children wiggle or scream out in seeming pain when slightly touched or hugged.

The world of a child with autism is made up of phobias and bizarre activities totally unknown to the normal child of the same age. They often become attached to things and objects while their playmates display a normal attraction to family and friends. The child with autism will protest long and loud if their favorite book, bottle, or magazine is taken from them, but show no concern if their parents leave or stay.

They refuse to go into new places, put on new clothes, or deviate in the least from their normal routine. I know a young mother who must take the same route to

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the grocery store each time or face sending her young son into a tantrum that could last for an hour.

Often the most painful aspect of this disorder is the toll it takes on the ones who live with these special children. Families are daily required to cope with the pain of a beautiful son, daughter, brother, or sister whose only interest seems to be rocking back and forth for hours, turning off and on lights continually, or simply withdrawing into their own, impenetrable world.

But there is hope. Though little is known of the causes of autism, research continues. The National Society for Children & Adults with Autism is in the forefront of the fight against this terrible syndrome. The society not only supports the ongoing medical research into the nature and causes of autism but also provides a network of local support groups to help the parents and families of children with autism cope with the tremendous challenges that face them and their children.

I am proud to salute the National Society for Children & Adults with Autism on their 20th anniversary. I would also like to bring to my colleagues attention House Joint Resolution 440 which would designate the week of December 1 to 7 as National Autism Week and solicit their support for this worthy cause.

Many of us will never be required to feel the pain and sorrow of seeing the ones you love unable to cope with the world around them. For those with autism and their families, the National Society for Children & Adults with Autism provides one of the brightest rays of hope in the fight against this crippling disability.

PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY FROM BUDGET BALANCING TACTICS

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I believe Social Security is the most vital Federal program ever enacted. Social Security is a working partnership between the Federal Government and America's working majority. It represents the past efforts and future security of past, present and prospective workers. Social Security is, in essence, America's trust. Last week this trust was violated as the administration made the decision to redeem Social Security's long-term investments and as the Nation learned that the Treasury had secretly dipped into Social Security in the past to remedy budget problems.

Despite House action last week precluding Social Security divestment, the administration decided to dip into Social Security. This invasion into Social Security was characterized by Treasury as an "extraordinary step." Unfortunately, we have since learned that this extraordinary step was taken by the Treasury in September and October of this year and in October 1984.

Over these 2 years, Treasury apparently redeemed almost \$32 billion in long-term securities that otherwise would not have had to be redeemed. According to the Social Security Administration actuaries, the 1985 redemptions could mean as much as \$875 million in lost interest by the year 2000, payments that it had no intention of repaying. Let us understand that this loss in interest is a loss in millions of hard earned dollars to American workers.

Mr. Speaker, this ill-advised action will result in more than financial loss, it will result in a loss of trust by the American people. During recent debate on debt ceiling legislation, there has been a good deal of discussion about the dangers of default on our national debt. There is general agreement that default would jeopardize American credibility and respect. I share this concern, but I am equally concerned that this credibility has already been damaged by the Treasury Department's actions over the past 2 years.

During the past 20 years, America witnessed an erosion in public trust that cost us in terms of national security and productivity. Much of the political energy of the 1980's has been aimed at restoring that public faith. We cannot afford to let the American public trust falter again. To maintain that trust, Congress must take every step necessary to restore funds lost as well as make sure that this divestment can never happen again.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of seeing Social Security used as the scapegoat of political and budgetary maneuvers. We are now in the process of drafting legislation to dramatically revise our fiscal policy and procedure. Let us include measures which will protect Social Security from budget balancing tactics and preserve it for future generations. This legislation, revising our monetary policy and our budget process, is necessary because it is clear that some of our old policies won't work any more. However, in the creation and administration of new policies, we must remember one policy that does work, that is the policy of honesty.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JOSEPH MELICAN OF UPPER MONTCLAIR, NJ, EAGLE SCOUT, TROOP 7, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, this year as we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, I am pleased to call your attention to a young man in my congressional district, Joseph Melican of Upper Montclair, NJ, who has achieved one of the highest and most coveted awards in scouting—the Eagle Scout Award. He received this highly respected Eagle Scout rank on Saturday afternoon, June 15, at the annual Court of Honor of Boy Scout Troop 7 sponsored by the Presbyterian

Church of Upper Montclair. A total of 75 awards were given to 25 scouts and the highest honor was the Eagle Scout Award earned by Joseph Melican.

Mr. Speaker, Boy Scout Troop 7 is one of our Nation's most prestigious affiliates of the Boy Scouts of America. We are all familiar with the noble traditions of the Boy Scouts of America and their outstanding public service to the people of our Nation in helping our young men to achieve leadership qualities of self-reliance, character building, sportsmanship, fair play, and eagerness to serve others. Their deeply committed endeavors based on their motto, "Our Best Today for a Better Tomorrow" have helped to develop lasting qualities of dedication, leadership, honesty, and integrity in millions of young Americans throughout our country. Their programs for community service, citizenship, outdoor, career, fitness, and social activities continue to promote concern for others, service to one's community, and loyalty to one's country.

Joseph Melican, 13-year-old son of Carol and Mort Melican of Upper Montclair, NJ, has by his example exemplified these same true American ideals. He is an honor student, an altar server at St. Cassian's Church, was one of four students in the township of Montclair to attend the New Jersey Principals and Supervisors Association "Election '84" invitational conference mock political convention and election at Monmouth College and was honored by the Montclair superintendent of schools and the Human Relations Affirmative Action Council at its 1985 reception.

On his way to becoming an Eagle Scout Joseph earned all 12 skill awards and 28 merit badges of the Boy Scouts of America while holding office in both Boy Scout Troops 7 and 8, earned the World Conservation Award, NRA Pro Marksman Award, and was elected to the Order of the Arrow.

For his Eagle Scout project Joseph recruited, trained and directed 36 volunteers from 7 scout troops in the collection of 1,200 cans of food for the Mother Theresa soup kitchen in Newark, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, when we reflect upon the qualities of leadership, dedication, honesty, and integrity in the character-building and development of our young people that is achieved through the Boy Scouts of America, we can feel secure about the future of our Nation. Joseph's outstanding record of performance in scouting is a credit to him, his family, and our community. We do, indeed, salute Joseph Melican of Boy Scout Troop 7, Upper Montclair, NJ, upon achieving the Eagle Scout Award of the Boy Scouts of America.

ROCKHURST CELEBRATES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to bring to the attention of my col-

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leagues the 75th anniversary of Rockhurst High School and Rockhurst College in my congressional district in Kansas City, MO.

Rockhurst College and Rockhurst High School have always provided an atmosphere for individual growth, leadership development, and civic involvement. Founded as one institution in 1910, Rockhurst High School became a separate institution 13 years later. The educational standard at Rockhurst epitomizes everything that is good in education. Rockhurst prepares students for good citizenship and compassionate living, regardless of their vocational direction. The mission of Rockhurst, as envisioned by its founders, was to be involved in the life and growth of the city and committed to the service of the contemporary world.

The role of Rockhurst in Kansas City began when Bishop John J. Hogan approved the purchase of 20 acres of land south of the city limits. After receiving the charter from the State for the founding of Rockhurst, hard work and perseverance on the part of the Jesuits and the Kansas City community resulted in the completion of the first building, Sedgwick Hall. It was within this building that high school classes for men began in 1914, when 42 students trudged up a muddy hill to enroll in first and second year classes. Greeted by three Jesuit faculty members and by Rev. Michael P. Dowling, founder and first president of Rockhurst, these students became the first of more than 7,000 young men who have since been educated at Rockhurst High School. The first college classes began at Rockhurst in 1917. While the Rockhurst College day program remained an all-male institution until 1969, the college's evening program, established in 1933 as the first evening program in the Kansas City area, has always provided coeducational learning opportunities.

In addition to offering the first evening degree, Rockhurst was also the first college in the area to offer degrees in industrial relations and in computer science. Rockhurst also created innovative programs like the Small Business Development Center, the visiting scholar lecture series, the Greater Kansas City Center for Economic Education and the Season of the Arts. Further, the involvement of the college within the community extends far beyond innovative educational programs. The campus is a center for cultural and athletic events for the public. The site of Rockhurst College, considered south of the city limits when purchased in 1910, is now in the heart of beautiful Kansas City, within minutes of the business and commerce sections of the city and nestled in a residential section of urban Kansas City. The city has literally grown around Rockhurst.

This tremendous growth also caused the college and high school to run out of room on their one common campus. Rockhurst High School moved to a new location in 1962 further south in Kansas City and formed a new corporation, separate from the college. Currently, the college serves about 5,000 students annually through undergraduate and graduate programs,

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summer sessions, professional and continuing education programs. Like other Jesuit schools around the country, Rockhurst has a strong heritage as a broad-based, liberal arts educational institution. The liberal arts curriculum strives to be both general and specialized—broad and retrospective enough to make students conscious of their roots and modern and structured enough to prepare them for useful careers. Rockhurst educates for life, not just for making a living.

The years of Jesuit education at Rockhurst have been marked by numerous milestones and the impact of individuals whose vision, energy, and commitment have been responsible for the establishment and growth of a unique educational institution and tradition. In celebrating these 75 years of education in Kansas City, Rockhurst renews its commitment to excellence in education and dedication to being a private college in the public service.

Mr. Speaker, Rockhurst has been of tremendous public service to the Kansas City community. It is with heartfelt civic pride that I salute Rockhurst High School and Rockhurst College on their 75th anniversaries and commend them on their contributions to society.

A TRIBUTE TO ED LARA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, this evening I will be joining hundreds of southern Californians in a tribute to one of our State's and one of our Nation's most civic minded businessmen, Ed Lara. It is true that the businesses located in a city or region are an asset to the area simply by virtue of their existence. They pay taxes, provide jobs, and contribute to the prosperity of the region. But some business persons go the extra mile and actively pursue opportunities to return their good fortunes to the citizens who support their business. Ed Lara is prime among these people who consider it the responsibility of the businessman to help build the community that has brought them prosperity.

Ed has correctly recognized that the best investment he can make in the future of our community and our country is to help young people get the right opportunities in life. It is significant that tonight's tribute has been organized by Involvement for Young Achievers, Inc. Ed has been a strong supporter of Young Achievers in addition to a number of other key organizations dedicated to providing opportunities for young people. It is all important that those young people who show the spark of initiative have that spark nurtured to the point where it will grow toward a life of accomplishment. Ed has nurtured a lot of sparks of initiative in his time.

Of course, the example of his own accomplishment has set a goal toward which others would do well to aspire. Ed is presi-

dent and owner of Westside Distributors of South Gate, CA, a wholesaler of Anheuser-Busch products. His distributorship is among the top 10 percent of Anheuser-Busch wholesalers in the country. Moreover Ed's distributorship is the 39th largest black owned business in the United States. Reflective of this accomplishment, Westside Distributors has been featured in Black Enterprise magazine as well as most other black publications in the Nation. His fellow distributors in California have honored Ed's business accomplishments by making him president of the California Beer Wholesalers Association.

But I am most impressed by the consistency with which Ed has given of his time and his money to benefit black youth. Ed is recognized not only for his outstanding contributions to Involvement for Young Achievers, but also to the United Negro College Fund, the Black History Essay Contest, the NAACP, the Urban League, the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Award, 100 Black Men, Challengers Boys and Girls Club, and the Brotherhood Crusade. The astounding thing is that this list is only a partial list.

Ed has always been there for his community. I am proud to have the opportunity to acknowledge what he has done for the youth of the country. I am proud to join Ed's other friends in giving him a big thank you. Our community is the better because Ed is a part of it.

REDUCE THE DEFICIT NOW

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, for several weeks now the House has had before it a measure to reduce the deficit, and balance the budget, known as the Gramm-Rudman proposal, which seeks to balance the budget by fiscal year 1991.

Since the debate began on this measure, the majority Members of the House, and the House as a whole, has been criticized for not being serious about reducing the deficit. In my opinion, nothing could be further from the truth. The fact of the matter is that House Members see no reason why the deficit should not be tackled now, instead of waiting until after the upcoming congressional elections, as proposed by the Senate.

The House adopted its alternative to Gramm-Rudman by proposing deficit reductions beginning with this fiscal year, that is fiscal year 1986.

The House alternatives sets unrealistic reduction targets for each year on the basis of a formula tied to the growth of the gross national product, while the Gramm-Rudman sets fixed, numerical targets for deficits in future years. Further, the House alternative will achieve a balanced budget much sooner than the Gramm-Rudman proposal if the economic performance plays out according to the projections of

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the Congressional Budget Office and the administration.

Of course, this effort is closely tied to the debt limit increase initiative. The administration has a philosophy of blaming former Democratic administrations for taxing, and taxing, and spending, and spending. That philosophy has been expanded to include borrowing, and borrowing, and spending, and spending. Except this time, the shoe is on the other foot—it's on theirs. The Federal Government is now spending more than it is taking in. This trend must be reversed.

The American people, and especially my constituents who have contacted me, are tired of the flip-flopping on the balanced budget initiative. They want to see positive steps taken now to reduce the deficit.

We all are aware of the enormous trade deficit that is upon us. I believe there is a direct correlation between our trade deficit and our budget deficit. If we want to regain our second-to-none position in world trading, then let us balance the budget. If we want to continue a strong economic recovery, then let us balance the budget now.

The American people are willing to sacrifice to balance the budget. No one has ever said that it would be easy, and I believe that the people of this country are willing to make this sacrifice. In doing so, we should pass a balanced budget resolution that exempts only those that are truly needy. We need to reject partisan gridlocks that have gripped the House and Senate over the past several weeks. We need to put aside partisan politics for the sake of the national interest and avoid a financial crisis that is looming over this country. Together, we can share the burdens and the rewards of reducing the deficit immediately, fairly and effectively.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN L. McDONNELL

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John L. McDonnell on his retirement from Atlantic City Electric Co. John's long and dedicated service to Atlantic Electric and the southern New Jersey region will be remembered fondly by many.

After graduating from high school in Millville, NJ, John attended the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He first began his electric utility career with Millville Utilities in 1932 and held the position of secretary and comptroller when Millville Utilities merged with Atlantic City Electric Co. in 1952. He has held numerous positions over his 52 years of service ranging from meter reader to payroll clerk, assistant secretary, and comptroller as well as division, district, and area manager. Since 1969, John has worked in the area of government affairs, most recently serving as manager of government affairs for Atlantic Electric. Over the years, John has worked closely with the late Senator Clifford B.

Case and the late Congressman Charles Sandman as well as Senator BRADLEY and myself. He has also served as a member of my citizens advisory committee and I have come to value his sage advice, understanding, and vision.

In addition to his professional career, John has been active in many civic and charitable affairs in south Jersey. Over the years, many, including myself, have come to rely on his enthusiasm and commitment to the people and places of this area. John has served New Jersey and its communities tirelessly. Among his many activities, John has served as a trustee to Cumberland County College, and was chairman of the Cumberland County Economic Development Commission, as well as, Cumberland County Jury Commissioner. In addition, John has held the titles of vice chairman of the Millville Economic Development Commission, past chairman of the Millville Bicentennial Commission, treasurer of the Millville Hospital, and past president of the Millville Kiwanis Club and the Millville YMCA. Further, he has served as past State chairman of the Employers Legislative Committee, past president of the New Jersey Taxpayers Association, chairman of the District Trustees of the Southern New Jersey Conference of the United Methodist Church. Beyond that, John was the president of the Southern New Jersey Council on Issues of Aging, past chairman of the Salem Community College Foundations, as well as, executive committee member of the Southern New Jersey Council of Boy Scouts, and the American Legion Nabb-Leslie Post.

John's numerous awards are indicative of his dedication to service in our communities. In 1955, he was chosen as outstanding citizen of the city of Millville and, in 1968, was awarded the Silver Beaver Award from the Southern New Jersey Council of Boy Scouts of America. In addition to those achievements, he was awarded an honorary associate in science degree from Salem Community College in 1975. John has also been awarded the Liberty Bell Award from Cumberland County Bar Association in 1980 and director emeritus from the Water Resource Association of the Delaware River Basin in 1985. He has also received awards of appreciation from the American Legion Rescue Squad, the Millville Hospital, the Millville Bicentennial Commission, the Millville YMCA, and the Cumberland County Economic Development Commission.

John is an outstanding citizen and I am proud to call him my friend and colleague. I look forward to John's continued dedication and devotion to his civic activities upon his well deserved retirement from Atlantic Electric this month.

PROPOSAL TO MODIFY THE TAX TREATMENT OF PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' MUTUAL PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY ASSOCIATIONS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today, Representative HEFTEL and I are pleased to introduce an amended version of H.R. 2261 which would modify the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that payments to certain physicians' and surgeons' mutual protection associations will be tax-deductible under specific circumstances.

This bill will provide that payments to nonprofit mutual protection and interindemnity cooperatives which provide medical malpractice coverage for doctors will be deductible by the doctors to the extent of normal insurance premiums paid to commercial carriers. In addition, the legislation has been drafted so that its revenue effects are minimal.

As a result of the escalation of jury awards in medical malpractice litigation, the cost of medical malpractice insurance coverage has skyrocketed. One response to the crisis caused by this cost escalation has been the adoption of special State laws permitting the establishment of doctor-controlled interindemnity organizations to help reduce risks and to help lower the cost of malpractice protection.

Within these new organizations, doctors are required to make large initial contributions to the organizations' trust funds, the earnings of which are used to help meet potential malpractice costs. If additional amounts are necessary to pay claims covered by the organizations, the doctor-members are subject to additional assessments. The combination of this self-contribution system and the organizations' ability to assess their own members creates an incentive to keep health care costs down as well as to improve the level of practice of their members. Most importantly, the operational costs of nonprofit self-insurance trusts are significantly lower than the costs of private insurance carriers.

Unfortunately, under the current tax law, the initial trust contributions made to these nonprofit self-insurance trusts are not considered deductible business expenses to the doctors who make such payments. Similar payments of insurance premiums to profitmaking organizations, however, would be deductible to the doctors. This discrepancy in tax treatment has put self-insurance trusts at an unfair competitive disadvantage. Physicians utilizing private carriers are paying higher premiums but, ironically enough, are able to fully deduct the increased amounts at the expense to the Treasury.

The positive effects of this legislation will be many:

It would increase Treasury revenues by encouraging doctors to use a self-insurance trust type system for medical malpractice

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protection and thus pay lesser amounts of deductible premiums;

It would correct the inequity where premium costs paid to a private carrier are deductible, but initial contributions to non-profit organizations are not;

It would reduce the cost of malpractice protection and help to reduce the cost of medical care;

It would create incentives to improve standards of medical practice because doctors have a personal stake in the protection system and are directly affected when claims are made against the providers of medical services;

Finally, the bill would help decrease the cost of medical malpractice protection to realistic levels so that doctors can maintain their practices and will not practice without adequate liability protection.

Medical malpractice insurance costs and the level of jury awards in medical malpractice litigation are major factors in the escalating cost of health care coverage. The self-insurance trusts that are evolving in our economy are a market response to controlling the cost of insurance and holding down the cost of health care.

We hope that our colleagues will support these efforts and would welcome your co-sponsorship and active support of this sensible reform of our bill.

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES FOR THE STROM THURMOND INSTITUTE AT CLEMSON, SC

HON. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, November 8, 1985, I was privileged to be among a crowd of more than 4,000 persons at the groundbreaking ceremony for the Strom Thurmond Institute at Clemson University in South Carolina.

Vice President GEORGE BUSH was the featured speaker at this event, which officially inaugurated the institute and its mission of being an "action oriented" academic facility for individuals interested in pursuing careers in government.

The institute—named for South Carolina's senior U.S. Senator STROM THURMOND, a distinguished alumnus of Clemson University—is but part of an overall, privately funded \$25 million Strom Thurmond Center for Excellence in Government and Public Service.

The institute and the Thurmond Center will be vitally important resources, not only for Clemson University, but for all of South Carolina and the Nation. There, students and scholars will be able to pursue the study of government, and individuals interested in public service careers can develop the all-important skills of leadership.

The institute will also be the repository for all of Senator THURMOND's public papers and memorabilia—a wealth of historical information about our Nation, our

State, and this most exceptional man, STROM THURMOND.

It is certainly appropriate that this new center bears the name of STROM THURMOND, a man who has dedicated his entire life and career to the service of his State, his Nation, and his fellow man. No individual has rendered more dedicated, valuable, and distinguished service to South Carolina than STROM THURMOND. His name is synonymous with the central theme of the Thurmond Center—"excellence in government and public service."

His courage, dedication to duty, and the great sacrifices he has made for others, will be the guiding force behind this center, just as they have been a guiding force for the State of South Carolina since the Senator first began his public service career more than 60 years ago.

In inaugurating the Thurmond Institute on Friday, Vice President BUSH paid tribute to STROM THURMOND and his truly remarkable career. "What finally makes for excellence in public life is character and, as I've said of STROM THURMOND, courage," the Vice President said. "What finally makes for excellence is knowing not only what the best course is, but also having the courage actually to take that course and the courage to see your decision through . . ."

STROM THURMOND is such a man—of character, courage, great ability, and tireless strength. The Thurmond Institute, and finally the entire Thurmond Center, will be great testimonies to those traits, and more importantly, will help ensure that they are passed along to the leaders of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that several articles about the Thurmond Institute and the groundbreaking ceremonies be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks so that my colleagues can learn more about this exceptional academic resource.

GROUND BROKEN AT CLEMSON FOR POLITICAL STUDIES CENTER

(By Bill Baker and Terry Cregar)

Praising Strom Thurmond as a man of character and courage, Vice President George Bush helped break ground Friday at Clemson University for a \$5.5 million political studies center that will house the papers of South Carolina's senior senator.

"Strom Thurmond has never been afraid to swim against the political tide if that is what his principles demand," Bush told the more than 4,000 people gathered on the lawn behind the Cooper Library on the Clemson campus. In housing Thurmond's papers, the Strom Thurmond Institute of Government and Public Affairs will safeguard "a testament to political courage," Bush added.

"Too often, it seems to me, the study of government and public service becomes too encased in political science," Bush said. "Students learn about such things as voting patterns, models for decision-making, policy analysis.

"But I believe that, important as this knowledge and these skills are, what finally makes for excellence in public life is character and, as I've said of Strom Thurmond, courage. What finally makes for excellence is knowing not only what the best course is,

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but also having the courage actually to take that course and the courage to see your decision through."

A large temporary stage trimmed with red, white and blue bunting and erected across the lawn from the Cooper Library served as the setting for Friday's ceremonies.

Thurmond, who called the cool, cloudless morning "one of the summits of my entire life," sat alongside his wife, Nancy, and two of their four children, J. Strom II and Paul Reynolds. Also joining the family onstage were Clemson trustees and officials and a host of political figures, including Gov. Dick Riley, Sen. Ernest Hollings and Congressmen Carroll Campbell and Tommy Hartnett.

"While I am honored and humbled by the fact that this new facility will carry my name, it is not me whom you honor today," Thurmond told the crowd. "Rather, it is an ideal to which we pay tribute—a principle that has sustained our people individually, and the nation as a whole, since our great experiment in democracy began more than two centuries ago.

"That ideal is that men and women can freely govern themselves; that they are capable of leading this country and sustaining a system of government which upholds liberty, human dignity and justice as our most precious commodities."

Thurmond also thanked Bush for his remarks and made mention of the vice president's future political aspirations. "It's an honor to the state of South Carolina. Vice President Bush, to have you come here and let the people see you, because they may be looking at the next president of the United States," he said.

A 1923 Clemson graduate, Thurmond also used the occasion to praise the university. "It was here that I received much of my training for life," he said. "It was here that my interest in public service and government flourished under the guidance of faculty members who taught me that citizenship in our nation carries with it a responsibility to serve one's fellow man and that public service is a public trust."

Plans for the institute began when Thurmond agreed in October 1981 to donate his papers and memorabilia to Clemson. The Thurmond Institute has been housed for the past three years in temporary quarters near the Clemson campus.

Construction of its five-story, 50,000-square-foot permanent home is expected to take 18 to 24 months. The facility is part of the planned Strom Thurmond Center for Excellence in Government and Public Service, a complex which will include a performing arts center and continuing education facilities.

Clemson officials announced Thursday that they had surpassed their construction goal of \$5.5 million for the institute and have commitments to raise an additional \$1 million to endow a building maintenance fund.

On Friday, the university announced that Milliken and Co. has contributed \$250,000 to the institute.

The senator's wife and two sons joined him, the vice president and other officials in the ground breaking ceremony which followed Friday's speeches. Mrs. Thurmond, who also will have her papers placed in the institute along with those of Thomas Green Clemson, John C. Calhoun and others, said she was proud of her husband and Clemson University "for having the vision and foresight to go ahead with this project."

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Thurmond said he sees the institute as a national research center. "I visualize scholars coming here from all over the country to conduct research," Thurmond said as dozens of friends and well-wishers surrounded him in front of the stage following the ground breaking ceremony.

Lecturers brought to Clemson by the institute already have included Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge, businessman Ted Turner and former presidential candidate Jesse Jackson. Research programs also have been initiated by the institute on such topics as the management of water resources, improving education and encouraging volunteer efforts in the private sector.

TURMOND INSTITUTE: FINE PRIVATE ENDEAVOR

Vice President George Bush joined state officials Friday at Clemson University to break ground for an enterprising project that will bear the name of this state's venerable political leader, Strom Thurmond.

Construction will begin next year on the \$5.5 million 50,000-square-foot Strom Thurmond Institute in the heart of Clemson's campus. What makes this privately funded project different from many similar endeavors is that it's self-sustaining.

State and national friends of Thurmond didn't stop at raising money for the bricks and mortar; they also have pledged to raise an extra \$1 million to establish a building maintenance fund. That makes the project truly a private undertaking, since taxpayers won't be stuck with the bill for the continued operation of the building.

This ambitious project does more than honor a famous Clemson alumnus and South Carolina statesman; it's more than a temple for the Republican senator's papers and memorabilia.

While serving as a monument for an impressive career in public service, the institute will focus on programs geared to promote public service, practical politics and good government.

Some of that's been taking place for the past three years with the speaker series, the summer seminar in American government for high school teachers and the governmental research program that seeks practical solutions to concerns of this state and region.

If adequate private funding materializes, the institute will become just one part of a proposed \$25 million Strom Thurmond Center. Other facets would be a performing arts hall and a continuing education center.

These would be, as Bush said Friday, a "fitting tribute to (Thurmond's) greatness for generations to come."

CHARACTER AND COURAGE SENATOR STROM THURMOND POSSESSES BOTH, VICE PRESIDENT SAYS AT GROUNDBREAKING

Calling U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond a man of courage, Vice President George Bush joined South Carolina politicians, educators, friends and supporters to break ground for the Thurmond Institute at Clemson University.

"This center will house a testament to political courage—Strom Thurmond's public papers," Bush said.

When completed, the \$5.5 million structure will be the headquarters for the Strom Thurmond Institute of Government and Public Affairs, which sponsors seminars for teachers, public lectures and research on public policy.

"We talk a great deal about excellence in education," the vice president said. "I be-

lieve that, through those papers and through his example, Strom Thurmond will make for a particular kind of excellence here at this institution.

"Too often, it seems to me, the study of government and public service becomes too encased in political science," Bush said. "Students learn about voting patterns, models for decision-making and policy analysis.

"But important as this knowledge and these skills are—what finally makes for excellence in public life is character and, as I've said of Strom Thurmond, courage," Bush said.

He cited Thurmond's decision to leave the Democratic Party and become a Republican in 1964.

Thurmond "has never been afraid to swim against the political tide if that is what his principles demand," Bush said.

About 4,100 government and university officials, students, friends and members of Thurmond's family turned out for the affair, warmed by a bright sun under a clear blue sky.

The five-level brick building designed in post-modern style will house memorabilia and papers of Thurmond as well as those of state Sen. Edgar A. Brown, university founder Thomas G. Clemson and statesmen James F. Byrnes and John C. Calhoun.

The 82-year-old Thurmond told the gathering that the day "represents one of the summits of my entire life."

"I feel a deep sense of pride in the commencement of this project—not because it will bear my name, but because I will have a chance to contribute something of special significance to an institution which has meant so much to me—Clemson University."

Thurmond, a 1923 Clemson graduate, said, "It was here that I received much of my training for life."

Thurmond said that when he was approached by former Clemson President Bill Atchley about offering his papers and memorabilia to Clemson, "I envisioned their use at a living institution, one where scholars could study all facets of government and students could prepare themselves for careers in public service."

The senator said he saw the institute as a "place where learning and understanding could thrive; where a course for the future could be cast, a course to keep America's ship of state heading proudly and strongly into uncharted waters."

Thurmond's wife, Nancy, and sons, Strom II and Paul, stood with him during the ceremony. His sons assisted in turning over the sod where the building will stand. Paul encountered a particularly hard clump and jumped on the rim of the shovel with both feet.

Boosted by contributions of \$500,000 from Georgia insurance executive John B. Amos and \$250,000 from Milliken & Co.—the South Carolina firm's first-ever gift to a state institution—the Thurmond institute has met its fund-raising goal of \$5.5 million.

Officials said they also have commitments for \$1 million in contributions to endow a building maintenance fund.

The institute is the first section of the planned Thurmond Center, which will include a performing arts center and continuing education facilities.

Plans for the institute have been developing since October 1981, when Thurmond announced that he was donating his papers and mementos to Clemson.

Besides texts, audio and videotapes of his speeches, his memorabilia range from pajamas he wore over the years to gavels he has used in his career as state senator, circuit judge, governor, U.S. senator and Senate president pro tempore.

URUGUAYAN DEMOCRATS PRESS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS IN NEIGHBORING PARAGUAY

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, the violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, Cuba, the Philippines, Guatemala, and many other countries, receive considerable attention in the United States. However, there is one country whose terrible record on human rights clearly matches any of these well-publicized cases, and receives almost no condemnation. That country is Paraguay.

In Paraguay, there is no free press. The only independent newspaper, ABC Color, was closed down by the Government more than a year ago, and despite international pressure, has not been allowed to reopen. The only independent radio station, Radio Nanduti, has been shut down many times by the Government, and its owner, Humberto Rubin, is dragged in for questioning on a regular basis. He is also permanently barred from speaking on the air.

Torture is not an unusual occurrence in Paraguay. Although our government likes to site figures showing an improvement, the Paraguayan Government still refuses to admit that there are violations of human rights in Paraguay.

I was pleased to note that these abuses do not escape the attention of political and social groups in Uruguay, who have joined together to express their concern for the human rights situation in neighboring Paraguay in a letter to Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, President of Paraguay.

In its letter, the group specifically addresses the prison situation in the country, and makes a particular plea for the well being of Capt. Napoleon Ortigoza. Captain Ortigoza has been imprisoned in Paraguay for 24 years, making him the longest held political prisoner on the continent.

I include, for my colleagues attention, an article about the letter that was reprinted in the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

The article follows:

STROESSNER ASKED TO IMPROVE PRISONER'S CONDITIONS

MONTEVIDEO, 2 Nov. (EFE).—Leaders of all Uruguayan political parties and social organizations have sent a letter to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner expressing their concern over the human rights situation in his country.

The letter, which today was handed to the Paraguayan ambassador in Montevideo, is signed by, among others, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the National, or Blanco, Party, the main opposition party; Liber Ser-

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egni, president of the leftist Broad Front coalition, the third political force in Uruguay; and many congressmen of all views, including the governing Colorado Party.

The letter is also signed by leaders of the Interunion Workers Plenum, which is the main labor organization in the country; the Federation of Uruguayan University Students (FEUU); the Peace and Justice Service [Servicio de Paz y Justicia—SERPAJ]; Amnesty International; Argentine writer Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; and others.

The letter states that the signatories, who sympathize with the cause of liberty and respect for the rights of people everywhere in the world, have specific requests regarding the situation of Captain Napoleon Ortigoza. The letter says that the captain has been imprisoned for 24 years, making him the longest-held political prisoner on the continent. The signatories state that Ortigoza's prison conditions are so bad that he has gone insane, and that he is partially blind and paralyzed. The letter asks that Ortigoza be taken to the public jail so he can receive visits freely, and that his case be tried again in the presence of foreign lawyers.

ENCOURAGE AMERICANS TO SAVE

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, as I have told my colleagues previously, I am receiving numerous letters and telephone calls from my constituents in western Kentucky and throughout the State of Kentucky about the proposed tax simplification plan.

I would like to share with my colleagues the October 15, 1985, letter to me from my constituent, William E. Dunning of Eddyville, KY. Bill Dunning is strongly opposed to any plan to link individual retirement account [IRA] contributions to employer-sponsored retirement plans. Indeed, he is opposed to changing the tax treatment of IRA's.

I urge my colleagues to read his timely comments. The letter from Bill Dunning follows:

EDDYVILLE, KY, October 15, 1985.
Congressman CARROLL HUBBARD,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: I understand there is a consideration in Congress to tie IRA contributions to employer-sponsored retirement plans. I believe the Tax Laws in the United States should be written to encourage individuals to save rather than to discourage them.

Your support in a continuation of the IRA contributions would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM E. DUNNING.

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DEFLECTION: IT'S NOT AS EASY AS IT LOOKS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the spectacular "redefection" to the Soviet Union of Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior KGB official, has this Capitol buzzing with speculative stories as to whether he was a bona fide defector who changed his mind or was a phony from the outset. We may never learn the true story. Nevertheless, this episode, and the one involving the young Soviet seaman, Miroslav Medvid, illustrate some of the problems confronting a Soviet who decides to jump ship literally and figuratively. While most Americans may assume that defection to this promised land may be a relatively easy task, from a Soviet's perspective, the opposite may be true.

With that as backdrop, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point a most interesting column on this subject that appeared in the New Orleans Times Picayune on November 18, 1979. Written by former ABC-TV correspondent Peggy Stanton, it provides some very human insights into the various motives and complications surrounding defections and I commend it to my colleagues as timely reading.

THE DEFECTOR: A PROFILE IN COURAGE

(By Peggy Stanton)

With defections from Russia assuming the proportions of an exodus, Americans may be concluding that trading in the Hammer and Sickle for the Stars and Stripes is a relatively effortless task, and that the Soviet deserter is immediately ecstatic over his or her leap to liberation.

In fact, the opposite may be true, according to American experts on the subject. Total immersion into freedom can be an extremely painful baptism into the waters of choice and opportunity. "A Soviet," explains a former CIA official, "is raised to do what he is told. His idea of how to succeed is to find out who is in charge, find out what they want him to do, do it, and be properly rewarded."

Telling a Russian that he may decide his own future, that he may try for any career that interests him" is one of the most unnerving things that you can say."

Though increased knowledge of the West has somewhat lessened the trauma of adjusting to the flexibility of democracy, it has not shortened the parade of other pressures that accompany the decision to abandon the mother country.

"Russia," points out one former Government official who dealt extensively with defectors for 25 years, "traumatizes what might be a perfectly ordinary act in another country. Article 64 of the Soviet legal code, in effect, defines defection as treason."

Since one does not commit treason without considerable danger to one's health, defection requires a great deal of courage and a great deal of planning. "If you don't plan," say the insiders, "you usually don't make it." Attempting to cross the Russian border on foot or on wheels is not highly recommended, as it is patrolled by 500,000

troops and protected by three separate barbed wire fences. With such obstacles in mind, a Soviet pilot shanghaied a Russian plane out of Siberia, amazingly avoiding detection and destruction in Soviet skies. He landed in Japan with 15 seconds of fuel to spare.

A more conventional route to foreign asylum is to travel overseas under official sanction, i.e., a ballet tour. Once in the West, the defector covertly seeks out sympathetic aid, often the American Embassy, and then disappears from his entourage at the least suspicious moment. Gaining a trip abroad is no small task, however. When a Soviet wins such adventure, one can safely assume he or she has more than native soil awaiting his return. Thus, a husband might be allowed to travel, but not in tandem with his spouse unless they have a relative to leave behind as hostage. Distinguished pianist Vladimir Askanezi and his wife effected an end run around this decree by boarding an airplane with their infant hidden in their flight bag.

One enterprising young Russian turned the hostage ploy to his own ruthless advantage. After joining the Communist Youth League because it offered the opportunity of a journey overseas, he wooed and wed a very beautiful Soviet girl, hoping she would appear to be such an enchanting reason to hurry home that Kremlin officials would not hesitate to allow him to depart Moscow. His strategy worked. Unfortunately, his new freedom was marred by the sudden realization that his feelings for his new bride were not nearly as pragmatic as he had thought. Too late, remembers a witness, "it hit him like a ton of bricks."

Sometimes, however, the love of "Eve" has proven stronger than the love of freedom. American intelligence men still shake their heads over the Communist state security official who was working in East Germany managing the procurement of very specialized machinery, while turning kick-back money into a Swiss bank account. When he revealed the existence of his Western nest egg to his East German girlfriend, she complimented the confidence by passing the information on to the KGB. Thanks to a tip, the betrayed boyfriend escaped to West Berlin before his arrest. After several months of exchanging fascinating secrets for safe haven, the officer's heart won over his head. Fully aware of his sweetheart's past treachery, the usually tough, cynical officer returned to East Germany for her. When he phoned his presence, she invited him to her apartment where, upon his arrival, he discovered a special welcome prepared for him by the KGB.

The most recent example of love versus liberty was the public schism of a marriage when Russian ballerina Lyudmila Vlasova flew home to Moscow without her husband and partner Aleksandr Godunov after he announced his new allegiance to the United States. Some American experts believe that the splintered relationship resulted from a "tragic oversight." The ballerina "should never have been allowed to board that plane," they argue. Once aboard the aircraft, subjected to duress and possibly drugs from Russian security personnel, her later avowals of patriotism to U.S. officials in a van beside the plane with four Russians present, may not have reflected her true feelings about returning to the Soviet Union.

Persuasion is just as likely to be accomplished by sedation as by fears, however. It may be instructive in the Godunov-Vlasova

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case to recall that the Soviet security man who allowed Rudolph Nureyev to break free from official grasp before boarding a plane in Paris was severely reprimanded by his superiors for failing to have a hypodermic needle at the ready.

Did Lyudmila Vlasova genuinely desire to leave her husband behind in the United States or was she a victim of Russian agents who had gone to school on the Nureyev escape? If she suffering from a broken heart, we will probably never know it.

MINORITY OWNED THRIFTS

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, we have been hearing over and over again about what is wrong with the banking and thrift industries, and the dire predictions with respect to the Federal insurance funds.

Every day I receive notices from the FDIC regarding a new bank closing, and the industry papers talk about how and if the insurance system can be saved. That is why it was such a pleasant surprise to run to the *American Banker* of November 1, 1985 to see the enclosed article entitled "Minority-Owned Thrifts Grow Rapidly." Although these thrifts have not avoided all problems, they have used their ingenuity in order to attract new business, and to continue to grow. At least the news on the financial front is not all bad.

MINORITY-OWNED THRIFTS GROW RAPIDLY

(By Kenneth J. Hicks)

NEW YORK—Many minority-owned thrifts maintained their explosive asset and deposit growth for the second consecutive year in 1984 by using more aggressive and innovative marketing techniques. This gave them the funds to expand the services they can offer their communities.

However, minority-owned thrifts did not escape the earnings problems that afflicted the industry as a whole.

These are among the findings made in conjunction with the *American Banker's* second survey of minority-owned thrift institutions. The table on page 14 lists those thrifts that responded to questionnaires sent by *American Banker* and compares data from Dec. 31, 1984, with data from Dec. 31, 1983.

For the approximately 60% of minority thrifit respondents who were able to provide two years of data, deposits soared 43.2%, to \$2.7 billion from \$1.9 billion, and assets jumped 44.1%, to \$3.3 billion from \$2.3 billion. Minority thrifts' share of total thrift deposits also increased, to .004% from .003%. Deposits for all thrifts in 1984 were up 14.1%.

Deposit and asset growth also were extremely high for minority-owned thrifts in the period from Dec. 31, 1982, to Dec. 31, 1983, with increases of 49.5% and 51.0%, respectively.

Net income for the survey's minority-owned thrifts, however, plummeted 49.7% to \$6.0 million in 1984, from \$11.9 million the year before. Although the sample is small, these results can be reflective of the industry as a whole.

Mark Clark, senior vice president for public relations at the U.S. League of Sav-

ings Institutions, pointed out that the "interest rate environment in 1984 was not as favorable" as in 1983. "The ability of thrifts to earn on interest rate spreads was more difficult." In 1983, earnings at surveyed minority-owned thrifts skyrocketed 267.1%.

Mr. Clark said the figures for the relatively small sampling of minority-owned thrifts (70 thrifts could be identified as minority-owned at the time of publication) were not totally out of line with the results for the entire industry for 1984.

"The aggregate [for the thrift industry] was growing rapidly," in 1984, Mr. Clark said, "but earnings fell off." Industrywide return on assets was up 18 basis points for all of 1984, compared with an increase of 26 basis points in 1983. This translates into a decrease in earnings of approximately one-third, according to Mr. Clark.

"In contrast," he said, "I believe 1985 will show record earnings for the industry, but growth will not be as strong. Financial service industries have been realizing that you don't necessarily improve net income by growth. Many thrifts are now stabilizing and consolidating" their business line.

SEEKING FUNDS TO EXPAND SERVICES

To expand services to their communities, some minority-owned thrifts are aggressively seeking deposit and asset growth to fund the projects and are instituting local marketing and advertising programs as part of their strategies.

Independence Federal Savings Bank in Washington, D.C., began a local advertising campaign to attract more funds. Previously, the thrift had not advertised.

"We're now offering a student loan program and more mortgage loans," said Polly Malvin, vice president of accounting at the \$9.5 million-deposit Independence. "We're aggressively seeking growth and deposits" to offer the expanded services.

Deposits were up 55.7% at Independence, a black-owned thrift, while assets grew 50.4%.

Independence Federal also converted from a mutual savings and loan to a stock savings bank to raise capital. Ms. Malvin feels that "with sufficient capital, minority thrifts can compete. If the regulatory net worth is low, an institution is so heavily regulated" that it makes it difficult to compete, she said.

"Teamwork," is how Leonard Bloom, senior vice president of marketing for Merit Savings Bank, Los Angeles, explains the successes at the \$247.1 million-deposit thrift.

Mr. Bloom said Merit Savings holds an annual retreat for its employees, and the theme for the 1984 retreat was "We're a Winning Team."

One of the largest minority-owned financial institutions, Merit saw its deposits rise 26.2% and assets increase 29.4%. Net income exceeded \$1 million in 1984.

"We've been growing very well," Mr. Bloom said. "We've been making an emphasis on loans for new construction of single-family homes. We are in innovative and experts in the field."

Part of Merit's innovation was exhibited in a marketing campaign to acquire more construction loan business. According to Mr. Bloom, Merit mailed bricks to new construction firms, asking them, "Do you need a construction loan?"

"It brought in a good deal of business," he said.

Merit, an Asian-American-owned thrift, plans to expand into more residential construction business.

OTHER SURVEY FINDINGS

Of those thrifts that could be identified as owned by a minority group, 16 are black-owned, nine are Hispanic-owned, eight are Asian-owned, four are multiracially owned, and one is owned by women.

United Bank FSB of San Francisco, with \$697.1 million in deposits, is not only the largest minority-owned thrift, but the largest minority-owned financial institution.

Of the thrifts in today's listing, United Bank is the largest Asian-owned thrift; Carver Federal Savings & Loan Association in New York is the largest black-owned institution, with \$105.2 million in deposits; Tesoro Savings & Loan Association of Laredo, Tex., is the largest Hispanic-owned thrift, with deposits of \$218.6 million; and, with \$57.0 million in deposits, Time Savings & Loan Association, San Francisco, is the largest multiracially owned thrift.

California is the home state of the most minority thrifts, with 19. Florida is second with seven.

CHRISTMAS CAME EARLY FOR THE CHADWICK FAMILY

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my House colleagues a most prestigious award that was recently bestowed upon the Greenery Rehabilitation and Skilled Nursing Center in Brighton, MA. This outstanding center was presented with President Reagan's Citation Program for Private Sector Initiatives, based upon its comprehensive and individual treatment of those inflicted with severe head injuries.

The Greenery Head Rehabilitation Program consist of three major areas and they include coma treatment, head injury treatment, and long-term care. The coma treatment program concentrates on providing an integrated sensory stimulation program, with specific goals of achieving and maintaining optimal health status which enables the patient to advance to the active participatory rehabilitation program. Once an appropriate level of awareness has been attained the patient enters the intensive head injury rehabilitation program. The goals of this program are to increase the level of functioning and independence to the maximum, depending upon the nature of each patient's disability. Once the level of functioning has been reached the patient moves to the long-term program. In this program the goal is to provide inpatient supportive skilled rehabilitative nursing services to ensure that individuals maintain their health.

I would like to share with my colleagues the story of an individual whose life has been touched so dramatically by the excellent programs and services of the Greenery:

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CHRISTMAS CAME EARLY FOR THE CHADWICK FAMILY

TERRY, A UR ATHLETE, HAS PROGRESSED WELL AFTER PARALYZING INJURY

(By Frank Bilovsky)

The May wedding date had been planned for months. It would be a happy day with friends and family invited to watch Syd Chadwick and Lyn Ward exchange marriage vows.

Syd Chadwick was a widower. His wife had died in 1982. But the impending wedding was a happy thought, especially since his second son, Terry, was going to be the best man.

On April 24, though, the elaborate plans suddenly changed, and so did an awful lot of lives, none more than Terry Chadwick's. The junior mathematics major and golfer at the University of Rochester and his classmate and teammate, Tom Skibinski, were on I-390 near the Brooks Avenue exit on their way home from Canada when their car was rear-ended by a pickup truck. The entire rear of the Renault was destroyed. Chadwick and Skibinski were rushed to Strong Memorial Hospital. Skibinski, the passenger, overcame his injuries and was out of the hospital in a little more than a week.

Chadwick is still hospitalized and will be for some time in the Greenery Institute in Brighton, Mass., outside Boston. His weight, after several months of intravenous feeding immediately after the accident, has dropped from 170 pounds to 114. He remains paralyzed on his left side from the injuries sustained in the accident. For months, no one was certain that he was going to live.

But this is not a sad story, although it has its deep moments of frustration and anxiety. Instead, it is one of hope. And love.

The hope, which had always been there, intensified on the weekend of December 10-12 when Syd and Lyn Chadwick, who were married on May 12 in a quiet, private ceremony, drove to Massachusetts to visit Terry. Terry had been transferred from Strong to the Greenery in late August. His condition at the time had improved a bit, but hardly terrific.

"I remember visiting him just before he went to Boston," Skibinski said. "He could move his head very little. But his eyes were shifting back and forth excitedly. My mother could talk to him, but I couldn't talk to him. It was a difficult moment."

"I want to see him again. In fact, we've been talking about taking a road trip to Boston to see him soon."

Don Smith would like to see Terry Chadwick again, too. Smith, the golf coach at UR, remembered finding out about the accident that Sunday night in April and what transpired in the weeks that followed.

"I had been away at Elmira College at my youngest daughter's college weekend," Smith said. "We got back home on Sunday night and my oldest daughter hit me with the news out of the blue. She told me that two of my golfers were in a serious auto accident. I was in a state of shock."

"After the first jolt, I got myself over to the hospital. It was kind of a helpless situation. With Tom, they knew he would come out of it. With Terry, there was no guarantee."

"The hardest part was after a week or two of going over to see Terry almost on a daily basis and not seeing any progress," Smith added. "I kept hoping that maybe the next time he was going to speak, but he didn't. But even though he was comatose, I think he knew I was there. There were times where there was a movement in his throat,

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like he wanted to speak. There were times when there was an encouraging feeling and there were times, when he had high fever, when it was very discouraging."

If the situation was difficult for Skibinski and Smith, the difficulties were compounded for Syd and Lyn Chadwick. Things that very few people have to deal with became daily events. Bothersome events. Medical people were sometimes aloof. The Medicaid papers were filled out for Terry and rejected because something was wrong on the application. It meant refiling. The bank was hitting Terry's account with a service charge and said there was nothing it could do about it. Little things became big things.

"Too much reality," Lyn said.

And then, one July day, Syd and Lyn visited Strong.

"Terry was very positively responsive," Syd said. "Until then, we didn't know if he was going to make it. But we came away from that visit and I told Lyn, 'He has to go to to Greenery. He has to have the chance.'"

"I remember it," Lyn said. "Coming down from the visit, you said, 'He's got to go. There is some hope.'"

Late in August, Terry was transferred from Strong to Greenery by air ambulance and placed on the intensive rehabilitation floor where the cost is \$270 a day and the average stay is two and a half years.

The Chadwicks first visited Terry in October. Shortly after that visit, they received a call from Greenery. They were told that Terry had started to talk. A few days later, Terry called home.

"It was an exhilarating experience," Syd said. "We talked to him a couple of times and each time he sounded better. We expected words and we got sentences. But the last time he called before we visited in December, he had a message for us, 'I want to come home.' We had to explain that he was at the best place for him."

The visits from the Chadwicks to Greenery have been made at relatively lengthy intervals for several reasons. For one, they have been time-consuming, since the Chadwicks drove back and forth from Henrietta to Massachusetts. For another, they have been expensive. And, there is the psychological side of it.

"If you go back too soon, you might become discouraged because the progress is so slow," Syd said.

Thus the trip to Boston on Dec. 9 was filled with uncertainty and apprehension. But once they walked into Terry's room the mood changed quickly.

"The first time we had been there, he was using a symbol board (to convey his wants and needs)," Lyn said. "Now he was using an alphabet board and when we saw him using it, we were thrilled. And he had his sense of humor. Instead of answering yes on the alphabet board, he would point to A-OK. We asked him if he knew his dad's age and he pointed to 89. He asked for his electric razor."

"But," said Syd, "there were things he couldn't remember. He couldn't remember if his mother had died. Or how. He asked if she had died. I said, 'Yes.' He asked how. I said, 'Cancer.'"

That happened on Saturday. On Sunday, Terry Chadwick had a special request for Lyn, whom he had known prior to the accident.

"He asked me, 'Would you be my mother?'" Lyn remembered. "We had been good friends, but I had never expected that. 'Can I call you mother.'

"The ride home was completely different from the ride over. We had Christmas tapes and we sang Christmas carols. It felt like Christmas. I said to Syd, "That's the best Christmas present I could possibly have this year."

Syd added softly. "For the both of us."

**THE NATIONAL SUBSTANCE
ABUSE EDUCATION ACT**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to develop in school districts across the country, a mandatory substance abuse education program. My bill, entitled the National Substance Abuse Education Act, would direct the Secretary of Education to withhold 30 percent of Federal assistance to States that do not make substance abuse education a mandatory part of the curriculum for fourth to twelfth graders.

My bill establishes a substance abuse education program that will be used as a guideline for States to follow. In order to qualify for full Federal assistance under chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, State educational agencies must require that substance abuse education be taught as a mandatory part of the curriculum for fourth through twelfth grade. Such an education program must be approved by the Secretary of Education. Under my bill the program would have to meet the following requirements:

(1) it must meet not less than 2 times weekly for a period of not less than 10 weeks during each school year;

(2) must include instruction with respect to the following areas:

(a) the short-term and long-term health effects on the human body of the ingestion of alcohol or caffeine, the use of tobacco, or the use of illegal drugs; (b) alcoholism; (c) drug, caffeine, and tobacco dependence; (d) the role of parental and peer influence in the individual decision to ingest alcohol or caffeine, to use tobacco, or to illegally use drugs; (e) the history of drugs, alcohol, caffeine, and tobacco, and their use and abuse; (f) the psychological, social, and medical effects of prolonged substance abuse; (g) the classification of all controlled substances, including nonprescription, pharmaceutical, and chemical drugs; and (h) Federal, State, and local laws and court procedures with respect to the illegal ingestion or sale of alcohol or use or sale of drugs, including the penalties imposed for violation of the laws;

(3) education classes for parents with respect to substance abuse during the evening; and

(4) workshops for parents, students, and teachers with respect to substance abuse.

My bill also provides that if the Secretary of Education determines that a State or local educational agency is financially unable to implement such a program, they could still receive full financial assistance

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by implementing an alternative program. Such an alternative program would include things like a brief series of lectures and discussions on substance abuse in existing science or health courses; special class discussions; health fairs; and afterschool programs designed to educate youngsters on all aspects of substance abuse.

This bill is an ambitious undertaking. Some States may take issue with the idea of losing 30 percent of their block grant money from the Federal Government for failure to implement such a program. But my bill would give States 2 years from the enactment of the bill to develop such a program. In addition, my bill establishes important guidelines for an alternative drug education program for those school districts that are financially unable to implement such a program into their curriculum.

Mr. Speaker, as the director of a county-wide drug program for 10 years, I have had vast experience in dealing with young people hooked on deadly drugs. I have seen first hand how drugs and alcohol can ruin a young person's life. I believe strongly, from my vast experience as a drug counselor or that drug and alcohol education is essential to addressing the growing problem of drug and alcohol use and abuse among our children. It has been established that in many cases cigarette smoking and alcohol use leads to drug use. Children must be educated fully about the whole spectrum of drug and alcohol use. My bill would make such education a mandatory part of the curriculum for fourth through twelfth graders.

Basic alcohol and drug information, presented in a classroom setting, is the core of any alcohol and drug education program. Many States already require that such education programs be a mandatory part of the elementary and secondary school curriculum. In many communities, however, alcohol and drug education is haphazard and sporadic. Frequently, school districts choose to ignore the tragic problem of drug and alcohol use. My bill is an important first step in the Federal Government acknowledging the grave threat posed by alcohol and drug use among our youth. My bill would provide all States with the incentive to make substance abuse education a part of the curriculum. In my view this is vital. The Federal Government must take a leading role in setting the direction for drug and alcohol education.

As a drug counselor, I have included in my bill a fair number of requirements for the States in developing a substance abuse education program. I feel that these requirements are necessary and extremely important. Students must be exposed to and taught about all the factors involved with substance abuse. We must provide our youth with the entire picture—including the social, psychological, and physical effects of substance abuse. This must include caffeine, tobacco, pharmaceuticals, and nonprescription drugs.

Another fact to consider is that, while many States currently have made drug and alcohol education a part of their elementary and secondary school curriculums, dif-

ferences remain and there are gaps. There is a clear need for effective classroom education on substance abuse across the country—in all schools. My bill would lay a firm groundwork in this area. The requirements set forth in my bill provide for a comprehensive program that touches on all major areas of substance abuse. Most importantly, my bill would require that parents get involved and attend night classes on substance abuse. Parents would also be able to participate in workshops with their children to better understand one another and to openly talk about drugs and alcohol—often times this is a problem in many families.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of getting parents involved and educating parents. Well-informed parents and children are more apt to talk about drugs and alcohol, and are better prepared to deal with the many decisions involved with both parenting and adolescence.

My bill represents an important step forward. Many polls indicate that drug abuse is one of the major concerns of Americans. The time has come for Congress to address the tragedy of drug and alcohol use among our children. My bill is a feasible measure that sets realistic guidelines for States to follow. I urge all of my colleagues to look at this measure and lend their full support to the National Substance Abuse Education Act.

A TRIBUTE TO MAS FUKAI

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday of this week one of the truly outstanding individuals in my congressional district, Mas Fukai, will be honored at a special ceremony which I expect will be a pleasant surprise to him. I want to take a moment to inform my colleagues here in the House of Representatives of just a few of this man's accomplishments. I can only summarize some of what he has done because he has been so active in the area of public service that I would be standing before you most of the day were I to be exhaustive.

Over a career of community involvement spanning nearly a quarter of a century, Mas Fukai has emerged as one of the most important leaders of the southern California community in general and specifically as a leader of the Asian American community. He has been a successful businessman, an elected official in the city of Gardena, and has served the public at the Los Angeles County level as well.

I would say that if a pattern emerges from a review of Mas Fukai's work it is that Mas has been dedicated to giving young people a strong start in life. He has been especially interested in using organized sports to build physical strength, promote teamwork, and to instill values. Mas founded the first baseball league in Gardena, CA. He is also a founder and advisor

for Gardena's FOR Junior Sports Association. In 1961 he became youth and sports chairman for his CFW Post. His valuable contributions to sports activity for young people in Gardena earned him a well-deserved post as commissioner of parks and recreation for the city of Gardena. He served in that capacity from 1965 to 1971.

In the mid-1960's when the Nation first became conscious of the growth of drug use among young people, Mas was quick to provide his leadership in the fight against drug abuse. In 1968 he became a member of the Los Angeles County Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Commission. He served on the commission from 1968 to 1975, and was vicechairman of the commission. He also served as chairman of the commission's subcommittee on prevention where he took a special interest in drug use prevention in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities of southern California.

Mas is especially proud of the fact that through his efforts, Los Angeles County was able to win \$1 million grant in 1973 from the National Institute of Mental Health for drug abuse prevention in the Asian and Pacific American communities. He has been a long-time board member and board director of the Asian American Drug Abuse Prevention Program.

One of the more successful efforts to discourage drug abuse has been a program called "Get High on Life." This effort employs top celebrities to bring home to young people the message that drugs should not be abused. Mas Fukai founded the Los Angeles County Get High on Life Program.

His broad experience in community service is recognized and respected in southern California. Reflective of that respect, Mas is an advisory board member of Los Angeles County Community Services. A corollary of his work with the board has been his implementing of the Los Angeles County Asian Community Service Center. He has also served two terms on the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Advisory Committee.

Mas' dedication to young people extends to the field of education. He is a member of the California State University at Dominguez Hills Advisory Board. And he is on the board of counselors of the University of Southern California's Von Kleinsmid Center for Public and International Affairs.

Perhaps some of Mas' dedication to young people can be traced back to his high school, Butte High School. I believe the school no longer exists. It was set up to educate those Japanese-American children who were incarcerated at the Gila, AZ Relocation Camp. Mas and his family were detained there during the war because of their ancestry. That episode is perhaps in part responsible for the great compassion of Mas Fukai. It has also convinced him of the need for reparation of this injustice. Accordingly, Mas has been a leading proponent of efforts in the Congress to pass legislation that would provide some compensation to the thousands of loyal Americans who were incarcerated and lost their prop-

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erty, their homes, and years of their productive life in these camps.

As if these many accomplishments were not enough, Mas has served as mayor pro tempore of the city of Gardena. And he has been an elected member of the city council since 1974. To top off his political service, Mas has served since 1975 as assistant chief deputy to Los Angeles County supervisor, Kenny Hahn. Quite a career. Quite a man. It is fitting that the citizens of southern California honor Mas Fukai. We are merely returning to Mas the respect and love he has shown the citizens of southern California through a lifetime of service.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN L. McDONNELL

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John L. McDonnell on his retirement from Atlantic City Electric Co. John's long and dedicated service to Atlantic Electric and southern New Jersey region will be remembered fondly by many.

After graduating from high school in Millville, NJ, John attended the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He first began his electric career with Millville Utilities in 1932 and held the position of secretary and comptroller when Millville Utilities merged with Atlantic City Electric Co. in 1952. He has held numerous positions over his 52 years of service ranging from meter reader to payroll clerk, assistant secretary and comptroller, as well as division, district, and area manager. Since 1969, John has worked in the area of Government affairs, most recently serving as manager of Government affairs for Atlantic Electric. Over the years, John has worked closely with the late Senator Clifford B. Case and the late Congressman Charles Sandman as well as Senator BRADLEY and myself. He has also served as a member of my citizens advisory committee and I have come to value his sage advice, understanding, and vision.

In addition to his professional career, John has been active in many civic and charitable affairs in south Jersey. Over the years, many, including myself, have come to rely on his enthusiasm and commitment to the people and places of this area. John has served New Jersey and its communities tirelessly. Among his many activities, John has served as a trustee to Cumberland County College, and was chairman of the Cumberland County Economic Development Commission, as well as Cumberland County Jury Commissioner. In addition, John has held the titles of vice chairman of the Millville Economic Development Commission, chairman of the Millville Bicentennial Commission, treasurer of the Millville Hospital, and president of both the Millville Kiwanis Club and the Millville YMCA. Further, he has served as State chairman of the Employers Legislative

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Committee, president of the New Jersey Taxpayers Association, chairman of the district trustees of the Southern New Jersey Conference of the United Methodist Church. Beyond that, John was the president of the Southern New Jersey Council on Issues of Aging, chairman of the Salem Community College Foundation, as well as executive committee member of the Southern New Jersey Council of Boy Scouts, and the American Legion NABB-LESLIE Post.

John's numerous awards are indicative of his dedication to service in our communities. In 1955, he was chosen as outstanding citizen of the city of Millville and, in 1968, was awarded the Silver Beaver Award from the Southern New Jersey Council of Boy Scouts of America. In addition to those achievements, he was awarded an honorary associate in science degree from Salem Community College in 1975 and received the Citizen of the Year Award from the Masonic Lodge in 1979. John has also been awarded the Liberty Bell Award from the Cumberland County Bar Association in 1980, and director emeritus from the Water Resource Association of the Delaware River basin in 1985. Beyond that, he has also received awards of appreciation from the American Legion Rescue Squad, the Millville Hospital, the Millville Bicentennial Commission, the Millville YMCA, and the Cumberland County Economic Development Commission.

John is an outstanding citizen and I am proud to call him my friend and colleague. I look forward to John's continued dedication and devotion to his civic activities upon his well deserved retirement from Atlantic Electric this month.

TEXAS A&M SALUTES J. WAYNE STARK

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during the past weekend, I had the privilege of taking part in a series of events at my alma mater, Texas A&M University. These events all honored a very special person.

J. Wayne Stark, who now serves as special assistant to the president for cultural affairs, has been serving Texas A&M in some capacity since 1947. In that year, he began a 33-year tenure as director of the Memorial Student Center at A&M.

His first task in 1947 was to plan and oversee the building of a new student activities center. The building itself is one of his finest accomplishments. The Memorial Student Center at A&M is unique in the world and has served as the prototype for many others across this Nation.

However, under Wayne Stark's leadership, what went on in the building in the early days and continues to occur today, is an even more impressive accomplishment. Today, the student center sponsors 35-student operated committees. These commit-

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tees produce more than 1,400 programs annually that involve nearly 2,000 student volunteers in the various planning and implementing duties. This is the largest student activities program in the world.

Mr. Stark has also been instrumental in the establishment of the Opera and Performing Arts Society on campus. He has encouraged thousands of Aggies to broaden their cultural horizons in this area.

To many Aggies, Wayne Stark served an even more important role—as a counselor. He has always been available when Aggies face key decisions affecting their future lives. He has consistently encouraged all who sought his counsel to accept challenges, pursue dreams and take advantage of all "windows of opportunity"!

Last weekend's events were instrumental in beginning the effort to raise a \$250,000 endowment in his name. This will help the student center enhance its programs in six areas that have long been of special interest to him: The performing arts, the visual arts, major lecture programs, international travel, special leadership programs, and career counseling.

I was pleased to bring to Mr. Stark a letter of commendation from the President of the United States and would like to share that with you:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 4, 1985.

DEAR MR. STARK: I am delighted to join Congressman Joe Barton and the administrators, faculty, alumni and students of Texas A&M University as they honor you with the "J. Wayne Stark Tribute."

This occasion is a moving testament to your lifetime commitment to the University. For nearly forty years, since 1947, you have worked tirelessly for that great institution's educational and cultural development. Because of your efforts, "Aggies" are among the best educated and professionally motivated graduates in the nation.

A lasting monument to your achievements over the years is the Memorial Student Center, built largely because of your vision and determination. I know what pride you must have in that accomplishment. It was but one of many dreams you turned into reality.

Nancy and I send you our best wishes. Again, congratulations, and God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

THE TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT [TJTC] PROGRAM,
H.R. 983

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit [TJTC] Program scheduled to expire December 1985. Mr. Speaker, I have been contacted by the Honorable Harold Washington, mayor of the city of Chicago, to support the continued existence of this vital program by extending its expiration date beyond 1985. I believe you and the rest of my colleagues will

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find Mayor Washington's remarks to be a powerful testimony regarding the positive impact of the TJTC program.

I support the timely continuation of the TJTC program for the following reasons: The targeted jobs tax credit is available on an elective basis for hiring individuals from one or more of nine targeted groups. The targeted groups are: First, vocational rehabilitation referrals; second, economically disadvantaged youths aged 18 through 24; third, economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans; fourth, SSI recipients; fifth, general assistance recipients; sixth, economically disadvantaged cooperative education students aged 16 through 19; seventh, economically disadvantaged former convicts; eighth, AFDC recipients WIN registrants; and, ninth, economically disadvantaged summer youth employees aged 16 and 17. The credit generally is equal to 50 percent of the first \$6,000 of qualified first-year wages and 25 percent of the first \$6,000 of qualified second-year wages paid to a member of a targeted group. Thus, the maximum credit is \$3,000 per individual in the second year of employment. Also, for economically disadvantaged summer youth employees, the credit is equal to 85 percent of up to \$3,000 of wages, for a maximum credit of \$2,550. The employer's deduction for wages must be reduced by the amount of the credit.

H.R. 983 would extend the targeted jobs tax credit for 5 years. The bill provides that the credit would be available for qualified wages paid to individuals who begin work on or before December 31, 1990. The bill also would increase the amount of wages eligible for the credit from \$6,000 to \$10,000 and liberalize the definition of an economically disadvantaged family for credit purposes.

The text of his statement follows:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
CITY OF CHICAGO,
October 30, 1985.

Hon. CHARLES HAYES,
Chicago, IL.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAYES: The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program is scheduled to expire December, 1985. If allowed to terminate, well over 10,000 Chicagoans could be out of work if action by the Ways and Means Committee is not soon taken.

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit provides tax incentives for employers to hire the structurally unemployed while providing job training and enhancing their employability. The program is a success because it converts the hard core unemployed into productive taxpayers while alleviating a major cause of local expenditures.

This program is extremely beneficial to job creation in Chicago and is helping to reduce our unemployment rate of 9.4%. Of the 10,500 jobs created through TJTC in Chicago, 33% of Chicago's TJTC job holders were former welfare recipients. This program not only provides meaningful employment but helps to reduce the nations welfare costs.

I call upon you to assure the continued existence of this vital program by extending it beyond its 1985 expiration date.

Please contact Ronald F. Gibbs, Director, or Luis Burguillo, City of Chicago, Wash-

ton, D.C. Office at 202-554-7900 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

HAROLD WASHINGTON, Mayor.

GEORGE KONDO AND HARRY HONDA HONORED

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the Congress two men who have served the Japanese American community with unselfish devotion and great distinction. This Saturday night, November 16, 1985 the Northern California Western Nevada Pacific District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League will gather to honor George Kondo and Harry Honda. I am pleased to cite just a few of the many accomplishments of these two gentlemen.

George Kondo is currently serving in the capacity of regional director for the NCWNPDC, the largest JACL membership region in the Nation. George's leadership in the Japanese American community and the community at large has included service as a member of the Optimist Club, Rotary Club International, University of California Nikkei Alumni Association, and deputy secretariat of the Pan American Nikkei Association.

Harry Honda has served as editor, and is currently managing director, of the Pacific Citizen newspaper. The Pacific Citizen is the Japanese American community kiosk where ideas and opinions are discussed and analyzed. The Pacific Citizen was recently honored by the Los Angeles Commission on Human Relations with its John Anson Ford Award for "timely and balanced coverage of human relations and issues of importance to the diverse people of Los Angeles County." In accepting the award on behalf of the newspaper, Harry remarked to the distinguished crowd assembled that the Pacific Citizen and JACL are dedicated to promoting human and civil rights for all peoples. To that I would add the name of Harry Honda, who in more than 20 years of devoted service to the community, has been a leader and a role model in the promotion of human and civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, the honor and recognition being bestowed upon George and Harry this weekend is richly deserved. I applaud them on a job well done and look forward to their continued leadership in the community.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. DON WILLIAMS

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to one of the most dedicated community leaders of Grand Rapids, MI, Mr. Don Williams. Mr. Williams is resigning as director of the Grand Rapids Job Corps Center to accept a position as director of the Minority Business Education Center at the Seidman School of Business of Grand Valley State Colleges, and his accomplishments during the past 5½ years at Job Corps are truly commendable.

The Grand Rapids Job Corps Center, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, and administered by the Grand Rapids Public Schools is a residential training program for disadvantaged youth. The Job Corps Program's goal is to make these youths productive members of society. It provides them with the opportunity to complete their high school education, to receive job training in areas such as auto mechanics, carpentry, clerk typist skills, cooking, diesel mechanics, nursing assistance, advanced secretarial skills, or welding, and to become experienced in the workplace through an on-the-job training program.

Mr. Williams has been instrumental in the success the Grand Rapids Center has achieved. He is the first director of the facility, which is the only Job Corps Center in Michigan. He has been responsible for the implementation of every aspect of the center from its beginning, from hiring the staff to preparing the building for the arrival of its first students on October 22, 1980, and he has seen over 3,800 individuals become a part of the program. Mr. Williams has served as a member of the Center Directors Advisory Group of the National Job Corps office, and he also has directed a Community Relations Council which involves other Grand Rapids community leaders in improving the Job Corps Center. The emphasis in all of his work has been to encourage others to become productive members of society.

Mr. Williams' involvement in our community does not stop with his work at the Job Corps Center. Among his other activities, he serves on the executive board of the Kent County Boy Scouts of America, the board of directors of the Kent County Children's Trust Fund, and the United Way Program Development Committee. He is also a member of the Urban League and the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in thanking Mr. Don Williams, director of the Grand Rapids Center, for his contributions to the Grand Rapids community.

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A TRIBUTE TO DR. RALPH GUZMAN

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend a few remarks today in honor of my personal friend and colleague, Dr. Ralph Guzman, who passed away this October. Dr. Guzman's untimely death has deeply saddened his students at the University of California at Santa Cruz, where he taught political science and public policy, as well as his former colleagues at the Department of State where he served as a special adviser on Central and South American affairs under President Carter.

Dr. Guzman, a native Californian, served as one of the finest role models in the Mexican-American community. Through his diligence and ambition, Ralph Guzman worked his way from agricultural field hand to foreign policy adviser to the President. Along the way, he contributed his knowledge, time, and compassion to the Peace Corps, the civil rights movement, his own community, and his country while serving 4 years in the Navy. He received his education through the California State university system, and became a published author and journalist.

Dr. Guzman carved a path of success for himself and other Hispanics when very few of those paths were even open to Hispanics. He was an idealist who did not believe, and would not accept, those divisions of race and economic class which had for so long subdued and crushed the American dream for many minority Americans. We will remember his achievements and attempt to emulate his accomplishments. Above all, we will miss Ralph Guzman, statesman, author, teacher, friend.

A TRIBUTE TO LEN FIEDLER

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to honor Leonard M. Fiedler, who has decided to retire after 15 years of public service as the Surrogate of Warren County, NJ.

As a surrogate, Len has had to work on very important matters affecting many people at critical times in their lives. He has done this with grace and dignity. Indeed, Len exhibits the admirable combination of being both an efficient administrator and exercising great concern for all the people he serves.

Len Fiedler has set high standards that all people working in government should seek to emulate. I commend you, Len, for a job well done and wish you all the best in the many years to come.

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WHITEWATER RAFTING PROVISION APPROVED BY THE HOUSE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say that a section of the omnibus water resources bill passed by the House yesterday provides for a program of water releases from the Summersville Dam in southern West Virginia to facilitate whitewater rafting on the Gauley River during the fall drawdown of the Summersville Lake to winter pool level.

This provision complements section 107 of Public Law 98-360 which explicitly authorized as a project purpose of the Summersville project whitewater recreation. In fact, it is my understanding that this is the first U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project in the country to have been so authorized.

The language approved by the House provides for a minimum of 2,500 cubic feet per second of water to be released from Summersville Dam for at least 20 days during the 6-week period following Labor Day each year. However, this provision does not preclude additional releases from being provided at other times during the fall drawdown period, or during any other time of the year.

The support of my colleagues BOB WISE and HARLEY STAGGERS, Jr. of this provision must be noted.

I would at this time also like to recognize some of my friends in the whitewater rafting industry for their contribution to this provision. Special thanks goes to the members of the West Virginia Professional River Outfitters Association, including Jon Dragan of Wildwater Expeditions who first brought the situation on the Gauley to my attention; Paul Breuer with Mountain River Tours, Frank Lukacs with North American River Runners, Irme Szilagyi with Appalachian Wildwater, and Kevin Whalen, David Arnold, and Doug and Jeff Proctor with Class VI River Runners who all so graciously hosted a trip down the Gauley River for a number of Members and myself this past September; Howard Campbell with the Rivermen; Benji Simpson with Passages to Adventure; Susan Seiler with Songer Whitewater; and Keith Spangler with Gauley Expeditions.

In addition, I would like to express my appreciation to the members of Citizens for Gauley River and particularly to Ed Rhett, Dave Brown, Pope Barrow, and Steve Taylor for their valued contribution to our effort on behalf of whitewater recreation on the Gauley.

Also to be commended for their efforts are Doug Maddy with the Fayette Plateau Chamber of Commerce, John Wilson of the Oak Hill Holiday Inn, and James Rust of the Merchants and Miners National Bank.

All of these citizens have displayed a great deal of courage in their dedication to the economy of southern West Virginia.

They are valued contributors to our growing tourism industry there and through their efforts, today, whitewater rafting activity on the Gauley River brings in over \$10 million per year into the region's economy.

Together, it is my hope that we can continue to enhance and protect the status of the Gauley River in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BOISE CASCADE CORP.

HON. RICHARD STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding contributions of the Boise Cascade Corp. to the communities in which it operates. In 1984, Boise Cascade invested \$1.8 million in nonprofit organizations throughout the United States and Canada that provide needed services through community programs.

Recipients of this aid fell into six major categories: Health and welfare organizations, particularly the United Way; education, which received over 28 percent of the corporation's 1984 contribution dollars; cultural enrichment programs, primarily at the local level; civic and environmental projects, the grants of which supported a children's park, food banks, community centers, and the Pergine Fund; affirmative action which encompassed support to programs for women, minorities, and the disabled; and finally, public issues/economic education foundations, examples of which include the American Enterprise Institute, the American Productivity Center, State councils on economic education, and junior achievement programs.

Beyond material and monetary contributions, the Boise Cascade Corp. encourages its employees to become involved in community activities and supports the establishment of employee volunteer programs at company locations.

Such dedication to the betterment of community lifestyle is most commendable; thus, I would like to take this opportunity to salute Boise Cascade and its employees whose exemplary efforts deserve recognition.

PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA HONOR NORTH CENTRAL CHAPTER

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I inform my colleagues of an award made recently to the North Central Chapter of the Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA). This chapter has been honored as the 1985 recipient of the PVA's John M. Price Chapter Award

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for the "most improved chapter." The award was presented to the president of the North Central Chapter, Darrell E. Jepson, at PVA's 39th Annual Convention held in Seattle, WA. The chapter was also recognized with the President's Award for its outstanding performance in membership growth.

I am particularly proud of the honor extended to the North Central PVA Chapter because the individual most directly responsible for its outstanding performance is its president, Darrell Jepson, of rural Lincoln County, SD. As a longtime resident of South Dakota, Darrell is a valued constituent. More importantly, however, Darrell is a valued friend and adviser. I seek his views on issues of importance to veterans and appreciate his comments. His sincere concern for and commitment to the welfare of his fellow veterans is exemplified by the award given to the PVA chapter he heads.

Both as a member of the PVA and the community at large, Darrell's involvement is impressive. Among his many activities, he has served as the South Dakota State director for the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals; the regional advocacy director for PVA; a director of the South Dakota Easter Seal Society; chairman of the Southeastern Mental Health Center Board; chairman of the Lennox District 100 School Board; vice president of the South Dakota County Officials Association, and many other civic activities.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Darrell Jepson is an outstanding community leader and his contributions to the State of South Dakota and our Nation are enormous. He and the North Central PVA Chapter are well deserving of their recent honor and I want to extend my congratulations to Darrell and all members of this chapter of the Paralyzed Veterans of America for a job well done.

GEORGE ABBOTT NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, George Abbott of Omaha, NE has been named the new chairman of the board of the National Small Business Association, one of the Nation's leading organizations in behalf of America's small businesses.

Mr. Abbott is the president of Trouble Shooters, Inc., a materials handling consulting firm. He is the youngest chairman in the association's 48-year history and was elected unanimously.

Mr. Abbott has extensive experience in the small business field having served as an executive for small firms in California, Nebraska, and Michigan. For the past 4 years, he has served as chief executive of his own firm in my congressional district.

He has been in a leadership role with the National Small Business Association since

being named associate trustee in 1974 and being elected to the board of trustees in 1975. For the past 3 years he has been a member of the board's executive committee and chaired the key long range planning committee.

Since my election to Congress, and especially during my service on the Small Business Committee, I have sought his expert counsel and advice on public policy questions as they affect small business. His special insights and seasoned experience in the field have always been especially helpful to my representation.

Mr. Abbott was born in Hanover, NH, and he received his BA degree from the University of Vermont. He served in the Armed Forces as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy with two tours of duty in Vietnam. He is married to the former Diane Webb, and they have two children, Stephen and Lori.

I know my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating Mr. Abbott on his important new assignment.

STANLEY GRUSZKOWSKI EULOGIZED

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HERTEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the citizens of Michigan lost a good friend and caring public servant.

At the age of 56, Mr. Stanley Gruszowski, a State tax judge, had already served the citizens of Michigan as the Detroit treasurer, as income tax director in both the cities of Hamtramck and Highland Park, as the secretary and a member of the Detroit Board of Assessors and as a lobbyist for Detroit in Lansing. He was also a past president of the Polish Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Michigan Democratic Party, the Central Citizens Committee, the Polish Festival Committee, and the Michigan Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Stanley Gruszowski's kindness and generosity did not stop there. Only one of many examples of his giving nature occurred a few years ago when Mr. Gruszowski lost a leg in a car accident while he was helping a fellow motorist in distress. Mr. Gruszowski was also a loving family man. He is survived by his wife Dolores, his daughter Brenda, his son Gary, and his mother Victoria. We will sorely miss this great man.

I ask that my fellow representatives help me pay tribute to Mr. Gruszowski, a great American. Thank you very much.

**A TRIBUTE TO BRADLEY
HUSHAW**

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I have the sad duty to report to the House the death of Bradley Wayne Hushaw, of Salem, MO, who was a cadet at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

On October 31, Brad and his faculty instructor were flying in a motorized hang glider as a part of his academy instruction when the glider went into a spin and crashed in a subdivision near Colorado Springs. Both Bradley and his instructor, Capt. Michael McVay, were killed.

Brad was a bright, athletic, and active young man who had already begun to display his leadership ability in his home town of Salem. He served as the president of both his junior and senior class at Salem High School, and attended Missouri Boys' State where he was elected municipal judge and county committeeman. Brad was active in the Salem Marching Band and received honors ratings in district contests. He also served as the vice president of the Science Club and won a District Science Fair Award. Brad was active in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes as well as the New Home Baptist Church where he was the vice president of the church youth group and the editor of the church newsletter. His grades were outstanding and he ranked fourth academically in his high school class.

When my Academy Review Board met with Brad and reviewed his many achievements, they recommended to me that he be my principal nominee to the Naval Academy in 1984, and I nominated him without reservation. He ultimately elected to accept an appointment to the Air Force Academy and became a member of the Class of 1988.

Mr. Speaker, the Air Force has lost a highly promising young leader. The Salem area has lost an energetic and highly respected citizen and friend. And Brad's parents, Denton and Mary Hushaw, have lost a son of whom they were extremely proud. I know my colleagues in the House join me in extending our most sincere condolences to Brad's family and friends.

IN HONOR OF WESS HEBRON

HON. LES AUCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to pay tribute to a man who has become a legend in the community of Hillsboro, OR. I'm speaking of Wess Hebron, owner and sole operator of Wess' Barber Shop, an institution that has been open for a quarter of a century.

But Wess' accomplishments go much further. He is known as much for his service

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to the community as he is for his light touch with a pair of cutting shears. For 25 years, Wess has served as an inspiration to many youngsters—teaching them the kind of dedication, persistence, and responsibility it takes to run a small business. He has also been a comfort, and at times a provider, for the elderly of the community—never refusing to provide a service because his customer couldn't afford it.

Wess' endeavors are well known in Hillsboro. Some years ago he salvaged a popcorn popper from the old Jantzen Beach Amusement Park after the Vanport flood. He offered the local high school students the opportunity to use the cart to make some money and learn how to run a business. The young entrepreneurs would take the popper to the Little League games—buy the fixings—and keep the profits. Wess took nothing.

Wess has been known to have some interesting customers. Some years ago a stranger walked into his shop wearing a blue serge suit. Wess remarked on how nice the suit looked and noted that he had always wanted to have a blue serge suit but had never gotten around to buying one. The customer and Wess talked about other things and Wess forgot about the suit. When the haircut was finished the stranger got up and took off his suit and left wearing only his boxer shorts. This says a lot about how much Wess' customers appreciated his work.

Wess is also known in places far and wide. A few years ago two Canadian cowboys were on their way from a rodeo in Colorado back to their home in Calgary, Canada, when Mount St. Helens erupted, forcing their plane down in Hillsboro. They asked the motel clerk if there were any attractions to see in the area. The clerk scratched his head, looked out the window across the street at Wess' place and directed them to Wess' Barber Shop. "The only tourist attraction in Hillsboro," he said.

Wess' long and dedicated service to the community was noted recently by his friends. Not many people can lay claim to the kind of roots Wess has put down in this community and the kind of friends he has made. We can all learn a lesson from Wess' example.

Congratulations, Wess, on 25 years of business and service to the community.

**A TRIBUTE TO LONG ISLAND'S
WOMEN'S CLUBS FEDERATION**

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, on November 22, 1985, the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., will celebrate its 90th anniversary. In honor of this memorable occasion, I'd like to take the opportunity to recognize the organization's outstanding contributions to the betterment of Long Island communities and their citizens.

The federation was formed in 1895 by several leaders of women's clubs on Long

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Island. These women realized that a central organization would enable the individual member clubs to act with greater authority and effectiveness. Today, over 64 Long Island clubs have joined the federation with a membership of over 100,000 throughout Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties.

The members share the same goal of serving humanity and the community. Over the years, they have made important contributions in social, cultural, education, and civic areas. In addition, the federation membership discusses and recommends positions on timely issues which are presented to Long Island statesmen and legislators.

One of the federation's most valuable projects is the educational aid program. The student aid fund has provided over \$50,000 in valuable financial assistance to eligible college students. In addition, separate awards are made to advance the education of selected, qualified high school students in the local communities.

The Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs has been at the forefront of movements to advance the cause of freedom and public welfare. The federation deserves the highest commendation as well for securing much-needed reforms in the areas of public health and education.

Therefore, I would like to extend my congratulations to the federation's 90 years of dedicated service to the community, and I offer my best wishes for continued success.

RELIEF FOR RURAL HOSPITALS

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. DAUB, Mr. WEBER, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, and Mr. LEACH, of Iowa, I am today introducing legislation to correct the severe problem posed for some rural hospitals by the Medicare prospective payment system. These hospitals are located near urban areas and are experiencing labor and nonlabor costs comparable to those of nearby urban hospitals, but because of the rural/urban reimbursement differentials in the prospective payment system, these rural hospitals are receiving substantially less per DRG. In my State, for example, rural hospitals receive on the average 55 percent of what urban hospitals receive for the same DRG services. No matter how cost-effective, these rural hospitals cannot continue to compete under this inequitable reimbursement system. Their survival is threatened.

The legislation my colleagues and I are introducing today allows rural hospitals located within 75 miles of an urban area to file with the Secretary of Health and Human Services for an increase in reimbursement reflecting their actual labor and/or nonlabor costs. To be eligible for

this increase, hospitals must demonstrate that: One, the ratio of its unit inpatient costs for a cost-reporting period and the unit inpatient costs for hospitals in the nearest urban area exceeds the ratio of its average Medicare payment and the average Medicare payment for hospitals in the nearest urban area for that period; two, its average Medicare payment is less than 85 percent of what it would receive if it were located in the nearest urban area; and three, there is a greater differential now in its reimbursement when compared with the reimbursement of nearby urban hospitals that existed in October 1983.

Our measure creates a board to which a hospital may appeal for reconsideration should the Secretary deny its request for an increase. The appeal board is composed of representatives of the Health Care Financing Administration, an equal number of rural and urban hospital administrators, health care consumers, physicians, and others designated by the Secretary.

We believe that how a hospital fares under the prospective payment system should depend upon its ability to provide needed, high-quality, cost-effective services, not upon where it happens to be located. Please join us in cosponsoring our measure to make the prospective system equitable for rural hospitals located near urban areas and severely penalized by the rural/urban differentials.

MORNING STAR BAPTIST CHURCH CELEBRATES ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, November 17, the Morning Star Baptist Church in Kansas City, MO, will celebrate its 80th anniversary. I want to take part in the church's celebration by sharing with my colleagues a brief history of the Morning Star Baptist Church.

Like so many other religious institutions, the Morning Star Baptist Church grew from humble origins and a simple goal. Organized by the Reverend George Henry Daniels and for other people as the New Prospect Mission in 1905, these five members became the spiritual leaders for the new church. Unable to accommodate the increasing congregation in its first building, Reverend Daniels spearheaded efforts to purchase larger facilities on Vine Street. The new building ushered in a new era as the reverend also changed the mission's name to the Morning Star Baptist Church. Reverend Daniels led the church for 32 years until his death in 1937.

The church continued to grow both physically and spiritually under the leadership of the Reverend A.B. Simmons. Many of the auxiliaries of the church were organized under his capable and dedicated leadership. He led the efforts to move the church to its present location on 2411 East

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27th Street. Reverend Simmons, however, was careful not to let the change in facilities shake the spiritual foundation of the church. Reverend Simmons served the church for 25 years as active pastor and held the office of pastor emeritus until his death in December 1963.

The present pastor of Morning Star Baptist Church, the Reverend H.C. Eason, has continued the excellent leadership of his predecessors. Taking over the pastorate in 1965, Reverend Eason has guided the church's efforts toward greater community service. He has instituted several new programs, including a midday prayer service that is serving the needs of the senior citizens in the community. With the needs of his congregation foremost in his mind, Reverend Eason has added many amenities to the church. The sanctuary was refurbished, cushions were added to the pews, air-conditioning was installed, and new musical instruments were purchased for the church.

The church fulfills a special role in our community. In the past 80 years, the Morning Star Baptist Church has provided a spiritual uplifting and served as a moral compass to its members. Guided by excellent leadership, the congregation has never lost sight of the church's original goal which is symbolized by its motto, "Peace, Love, Togetherness." It gives me great pleasure to commend the Morning Star Baptist Church for 80 years of serving the Kansas City community.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11246, PRESIDENT REAGAN SHOULD NOT WEAKEN ENFORCEMENT OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS FOR FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to a recent article which appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, November 10, 1985, by Peter Robertson, a former senior official with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Mr. Robertson is a management consultant with Organization Resources Counselors, Inc. The article "Why Bosses Like To Be Told To Hire Minorities," eloquently expresses the business reasons why the corporate community strongly supports the continued, vigorous, enforcement of Executive Order 11246 and affirmative action goals and timetables. The meaningful participation of minorities and women in the workplace has worked and is working very well.

Mr. Speaker, I believe you and the rest of my colleagues will find this article informative and very helpful in understanding why the Executive order should be preserved in its present form.

The text is as follows:

(From the Washington Post, Nov. 10, 1985)

WHY BOSSSES LIKE TO BE TOLD TO HIRE MINORITIES

(By Peter C. Robertson)

President Reagan is being urged to weaken enforcement of affirmative action programs for federal contractors. The opposition has divided the Cabinet, stalling action. But if Reagan still is trying to make up his mind, here's a message from the business community: Go slow.

Although business has major problems with the program, it now supports the basic principles of affirmative action as implemented under Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter.

The reasons corporations are not interested in seeing these principles weakened have more to do with business than with civil rights. Business—led by the National Association of Manufacturers—sees that its own self-interest requires affirmative action. And if the Reagan administration thinks American business will thank it for weakening affirmative action enforcement, then the administration isn't listening to what businessmen outside the Beltway are saying.

The government's present affirmative action program requires companies doing business with the federal government to have written affirmative action plans including goals and timetables to increase the employment of qualified minorities and women where they are "under-utilized." Press reports indicate the administration may no longer require goals and timetables and might even prohibit their voluntary use as a management tool.

There are at least 10 good reasons that business, while seeking administrative reforms, might take a position that voluntary goals and timetables should continue to be allowed and government should have some kind of mandatory program:

1. Changing Labor Market:

Women and minorities will be 75 percent of labor force growth between 1990 and 2000. Employers without plans to eliminate barriers to hiring or promoting these groups will be cut off from a major part of America's labor force.

C.W. Parry, chief executive officer at Alcoa, recently sent a memo to all employees noting that Alcoa's "best prospects for survival and growth lie in our skillful selection of the best individuals" from a broad-based talent pool that includes women and minorities."

2. Minimizing Risk of Reverse Discrimination Suits:

In a recent survey of chief executive officers by the management consulting firm for which I work, 95 percent indicated that they will use numbers as a management tool to measure corporate progress whether the government requires them or not. However, once the government requirements are gone, there would be a risk of so-called "reverse discrimination" suits alleging that employers have gone too far with affirmative action.

The continuation of a responsible and balanced government program that sanctions goals and timetables will make it less likely that such suits will be successful, according to National Association of Manufacturers President Alexander Trowbridge.

3. Compatibility with Management:

The use of goals and timetables and other numerical measures to track the employment of minorities and women is consistent with how corporations deal with all important areas.

In recent meetings with more than 150 companies, the consistent question we were asked was "If we can't count, how can we measure? If we can't measure, how can we manage?"

William McEwen, director of equal-opportunity affairs at Monsanto Co. in St. Louis and chairman of the human resources steering group of the NAM, told a House of Representatives subcommittee in July that "business . . . sets goals and timetables for every aspect of its operations—profits, capital investment, productivity increases and promotional potential for individuals. Setting goals and timetables for minority and female participation is a way of measuring progress and focusing on potential discrimination."

Senior corporate officials clearly recognize that managers must be measured on all of the things they are expected to do.

A survey of more than 200 major companies found 76 percent saying they used "voluntary internal numerical objectives to assess [equal employment opportunity] performance." One-fourth of the companies said that incentive compensation plans for managers include equal employment objectives and that performance against those objectives can affect incentive payments positively or negatively. By 1988 more than half the companies predict they will be basing incentive pay in part on EEO performance.

4. Use of Numbers as a Defense:

One proposal might eliminate the possibility that businesses could use goals and timetables even voluntarily or point to progress in minority and female employment as part of the evidence in defending against discrimination charges, although the Supreme Court has emphasized the appropriateness of such a defense. Employers clearly want to use their progress as a defense and to be able to avoid further government investigations of their activities if they have done well, as measured by the numbers of minorities and females they employ.

At the same time, the program does not require any quotas. The goals and timetables program is a flexible one that business can live with. Ralph P. Davidson, board chairman of Time, Inc. told Congress that at "no time [was his company] subject to anything resembling 'quotas' [and that they] weren't presented with rigid, predetermined statistics for the hiring of women and minorities." He said that the government never tried "to dictate a final, inflexible result."

5. State and Local Government Programs:

Historically, large companies opposed federal regulations pleading states' rights. However, today they prefer the uniformity of a single federal regulation, even if the companies don't always like all the details, to having to meet a multiplicity of state and local regulations.

One national financial services company presently has affirmative action programs with 60 local jurisdictions, each of which calculates its requirements differently.

Recently, NAM President Trowbridge has noted that if states and cities believe the federal program is inadequate, it could lead to a proliferation of "conflicting and complicated standards" that "are bound to cost more ultimately and result in less effective programs." Trowbridge has called for reforms in the federal program without amending the underlying executive order. The NAM believes that such amendments would be "ill-advised," in part, because they might trigger such state and local action.

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6. Avoiding Inflexible Federal Legislation:

Employers are concerned that Congress might freeze the present program into law and thus deny flexibility to alter the regulations. Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has pledged legislative action should the executive order be weakened. He would probably get bipartisan support in both houses. Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) urged the president not to weaken the new executive order and congressmen and senators of both parties have written him strong letters supporting a similar position.

7. Employee Morale and Productivity:

Companies who have made significant progress in hiring minorities and women would have morale and productivity problems if their employees believe that the federal government is reducing its commitment to affirmative action, particularly if they believe that business pressure led to such a change.

For example, IBM now has 30,000 minority employees and 30,000 women who would not be there if the company's percentage of minority and female employment was the same as it had been in the early '60s. Such a company needs its employees to think affirmative action is being eliminated like it needs a corporate hole in the head. In fact, IBM's chief executive officer, John Akers, just issued an IBM-style, 16-page report on its affirmative action program with statistics and a description of the company's programs to achieve these gains. Similar reports have been issued by others: Schering-Plough, Philip Morris, Exxon, AT&T, Westinghouse and Chemical Bank to mention just a few.

The Alcoa memo noted that Alcoa would continue its programs "whatever the government's eventual position." In a similar vein, Davidson, of Time, Inc., told a House Judiciary subcommittee this week that "when press reports indicated that [the presidential order on affirmative action] might be weakened or watered down, Time, Inc. issued a statement [that] 'should this happen, we want to assure you we will maintain our affirmative action program. We have been well served by that program, including the setting of internal hiring and promotion goals for minorities and women. . . .'"

8. Faith in the Legal System: Corporations have a vested interest in our legal system and citizen faith in that system. Laws prohibiting discrimination were preceded by demonstrations by those who had no faith that we could solve our problems by law. President Kennedy wanted to achieve civil rights under law. The late Republican Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) spoke of "an idea whose time had come" and helped achieve Kennedy's dream of getting the problem out of the streets and into the courts. Employers may argue with how government regulations are applied but they would rather have these arguments occur in a legal framework than in the streets.

9. Third Party Pressures: If faith in the ability of the legal system to increase employment opportunities were to fade, we may not see marches in the streets again, but we will certainly see increasing pressure on employers from outside the legal system. Already, private civil rights organizations have substantially increased their demands for affirmative action plans or fair share agreements outside the context of government requirements. Most employers would prefer to deal with the government, even

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when perceived as slightly misguided, than to negotiate the details of how they do business with a wide variety of competing private groups whose standards are not subject to judicial review.

10. Management Flexibility—The Deregulatory Issue:

This is perhaps the most important reason employers favor continued use of voluntary goals and timetables and even support appropriately crafted mandatory ones. NAM president Trowbridge made the point when he pointed out that retaining flexible goals and timetables as a measure of good faith compliance to ensure progress would "give business the necessary guidelines to ensure compliance with federal mandates," and pointed out that "absent such guidelines, individual enforcement officers will be left with decisions as to what comprises compliance with affirmative action."

The present rules mandating goals and timetables were adopted by the Nixon administration, in part at the request of business, in essence as a deregulatory move in the area of employment discrimination and affirmative action.

Under pre-Nixon programs, there were major confrontations with government investigators concerning the adequacy of specific details in corporate affirmative action programs. The Nixon pro-business, deregulatory approach was to adopt goals and timetables as an objective measure of corporate progress and thus eliminate many of the arguments about the adequacy of specific programs. In fact, in the lead Supreme Court decision approving race-conscious affirmative action using numbers, the court said that such approval was given in part because of this deregulatory aspect. The court noted that to allow appropriately circumscribed race-conscious affirmative action would permit employers to comply in accord with "traditional management prerogatives" and was consistent with the congressional desire to implement anti-discrimination requirements in a fashion that would "avoid undue federal regulation of private businesses."

It would be ironic indeed if an administration known for its deregulation program and its desire to help business were to go in the exact opposite direction in dealing with affirmative action. The president ought to think twice before eliminating a program begun under a Republican president with business support and originally implemented by George P. Shultz when he was Secretary of Labor.

The president ought to think twice before eliminating an objective numerical measure and substituting bureaucratic examination of the details of employers' practices to see if they meet government standards. He ought to think twice before doing something that might lead to a proliferation of competing and uncontrollable pressures on business from state and local governments and civil rights groups; and he should certainly think twice before taking a step that much of his own business constituency believes is ill-conceived.

WEEK OF DECEMBER 2 DESIGNATED AS "NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL AIR TRANSPORT WEEK"

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce a House joint resolution which requests that the President of the United States designate the week of December 2, 1985 as "National Emergency Medical Air Transport Week." This resolution commemorates the role of hospital-based helicopters in providing vital access to health services to Americans living in both urban and rural areas of the country.

The original concept of the hospital-based helicopter program, developed during the military conflicts in Korea and Vietnam, has expanded from less than a dozen programs in 1978 to well over 100 in 1985. Last year, alone, over 43,000 persons experiencing life-threatening situations were flown to critically needed medical care by helicopters or fixed wing aircraft.

On this fifth anniversary of the American Society of Hospital Based Emergency Air Medical Services, it is particularly fitting that we join together to recognize the vital service the members of this organization have provided for our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this joint resolution be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

NATIONAL AUTISM WEEK

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 440, which would declare the week of December 1-7 as National Autism Week.

Mr. Speaker, while many people have heard about autism, few people understand the extent of this incapacitating, lifelong developmental disability. Few people know that over 350,000 Americans are afflicted with the disorder, and that of these, 85 percent are classified as dysfunctional.

The responsibility for caring for an autistic family member can be overwhelming. A strong support system and special training or education must be made available to every person and family affected by autism. The National Society for Children and Adults with Autism and other groups have worked hard to guarantee this support.

It is therefore particularly fitting that we draw public attention to autism this year,

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the 20th anniversary of the National Society for Children and Adults with Autism. This year also marks the 10th anniversary of passage of Public Law 94-142, "the Education for Handicapped Children's Act," legislation that guaranteed autistic and other handicapped children the right to appropriate education.

As one of the cosponsors of House Joint Resolution 440, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting passage of this timely legislation.

IN HONOR OF DISTINGUISHED TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY ALUMNUS DEPUTY CHIEF JESSE A. BREWER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on November 24, 1985, Tuskegee alumni will honor Deputy Chief Jesse A. Brewer at their Ninth Annual Scholarship Event at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles. I would like to join the Los Angeles-Tuskegee University Alumni Chapter in saluting Deputy Chief Brewer for his outstanding contributions as a law enforcement officer and the positive role model he has provided to Los Angeles youth.

It has been said that the four cornerstones of character on which this country was built are initiative, imagination, individuality, and independence. During his 38 years of public service, Jesse has called upon these characteristics to make him one of the most well respected and competent law enforcement officials in this Nation. These qualities were particularly recognized when Jesse was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to serve as a member of the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

During the many years that I have known Jesse, his loyal dedication to his family, community and country has been an inspiring and endearing quality. He has actively participated in the L.A. County Peace Officers Association, the L.A. Chapter of the NAACP, the L.A. Urban League, the National Association of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the L.A. Black Agenda, and the Tuskegee University L.A. Alumni Chapter. For 33 years he has been in Active and Reserve service with the U.S. Army, where he attained the rank of colonel and which has included his receipt of the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Combat Infantry Badge, and two campaign ribbons.

A loving husband and father to his wife, Odessa, and his children, Jesse III, Jonathan, and Kenneth, Jesse is a positive force in the Crenshaw district and a man whose

strong character all Los Angelinos can proudly emulate. He has accomplished a remarkable civic career and is truly deserving the honor bestowed on him by the Los Angeles-Tuskegee Alumni Chapter.

SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1985

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, many of my constituents have been trying to follow all the recent efforts in Washington to reduce the deficit. Even though I think we're on the right track, a lot of people outside of Washington are a bit more skeptical.

They see us talking about Gramm-Rudman, or the House alternative, and they say, "What's the difference? Who cares? We've seen all this before. When all is said and done, nothing will have changed, and we'll still have a deficit."

Mr. Chairman, as someone who has strongly supported our recent efforts to balance the budget, I've done everything I can to try to convince South Dakotans that this time we're for real. This time we're really going to cut the deficit. This time they can trust us.

But nothing in recent memory has done more to make Americans distrust Washington than the Treasury Department's disinvestment of the Social Security trust fund.

Their reaction when they hear about this is horror. The newspapers don't report the details of how all the money will be paid back. All they see is that the Government has its hands in their Social Security reserves. That's money they count on every month, or will count on when they retire.

The people have a contract with the Government, Mr. Chairman. They agreed to contribute a share of their own salary, in exchange for a guarantee that when the time came, they would have a secure source of income. Secure, Mr. Chairman. Not borrowed, or lent, or kept under somebody's mattress.

There is no excuse for this episode. It was brought about because some people in this town insist on playing politics with the Federal budget and the deficit.

It has happened because some people have refused to act to balance the budget. Sure, they talk a lot, but look what happens when they finally have a chance to do something: They run for cover. It's destroying the economy, it's leaving a huge debt for our children. And now, it's making people worry about whether they'll get their next Social Security check.