

post shooting debriefing for officers and their spouses. Law enforcement family services and counseling for families of police killed in the line of duty.

The pervasive nature of job related stress in law enforcement was highlighted in 1986 when a nationwide assessment of law enforcement training needs found that State and local officers in all types and sizes of agencies ranked the need for training in personal stress management as the highest priority.

The law enforcement family support programs places heavy emphasis on family well-being.

All too often, the work of the law enforcement community is overlooked. Everyday, they risk their lives to keep our neighborhoods safe. Everyday, they struggle to uphold justice fairly and equitably. Every day, they work vigorously to remove those who work to terrorize our communities. This hard work places a heavy personal burden on them and their families.

Law enforcement is the single most stressful and dangerous occupation, requiring life and death decision all in a days work. Last year, nearly 160 officers were killed in the line of duty and another 300 took their own lives.

Our police dedicate their lives to and serving our communities. We must do what we can to aid these brave citizens and their families who sacrifice so much for us.

My amendment is fairly funded by reducing the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program to the level it was funded in fiscal year 1995. The committee had zero-funded the family law enforcement programs and I believe this is a more equitable distribution of funds in this time of fiscal constraints. I appreciate the support of the chairman and the ranking member for this amendment and hope my colleagues will join us in aiding the families of our Nation's police.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I accept the amendment.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. If the gentleman will yield, we have no objection, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HAYWORTH) having assumed the chair, Mr. EWING, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2076) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TOBACCO AND AMERICA'S YOUTH
[Additional statements to Mr. WAXMAN's Testimony, in the RECORD of Monday, July 24, 1995.]
January 8, 1969.

OBJECTIVES AND PLANS—1600

[By Dr. P.A. Eichorn and W.L. Dunn, Jr.]

OBJECTIVE 1

To establish different thresholds for menthol level in cigarettes and identify optimum menthol level or levels.

Plan

Complete study already initiated by April 1.

OBJECTIVE 2

Attempt to develop research addressed to following questions:

(a) How much reduction in TPM delivery can we expect the typical smoker to tolerate over the next five years?

(b) Can we forecast the stabilization level in the percentage of the U.S. population who smoke cigarettes?

(c) Is there any product that can potentially replace the cigarette in need-gratification?

Plan

Non-schedulable. The task is one of problem solution in research design.

OBJECTIVE 3

To develop instrumentation and procedures for monitoring the psychophysiological state and responsivity of the free-roaming human and apply this technology to a study of the psychophysiological state and/or responsivity of cigarette smokers relative to non-smokers.

Plan

(1) Instrument acquisition and calibration by May 1, 1969.

(2) Hard-line preliminary runs with human subjects completed by December 31, 1969.

OBJECTION 4

To attempt to teach a rat to seek the inhalation of cigarette smoke.

Plan

An informal small-scale (no budget) exploration in which principles of operant conditioning will be applied to teaching the rat to inhale smoke first through reinforcement of the act by food or shock avoidant reward and ultimately through the reinforcing effect of the psychopharmacological effects of the inhaled smoke. No definite conclusion anticipated in 1969.

To: Dr. H. Wakeham

From: W. L. Dunn, Jr.

Date: August 1, 1969

Subject: A Trip Report—Discussions with Prof. Lazarsfeld on the Study of Discontinuing Smokers

I spent six hours with Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld on Wednesday. Following lunch together, I sat with him in his office in the Sociology Dept. of Columbia University, later attending as his guest a status conference on the on-going drug addiction study for New York State. The conference was held in the off-campus building housing the Bureau of Applied Social Research. I met several of his doctoral staff members and observed the graduate student interviewing staff as they participated in the conference proceedings. I was favorably impressed.

We have made great strides towards initiating the exploratory study of the experiences of smokers in their efforts to discontinue the habit. The agreed upon calendar of events calls for Dr. Lazarsfeld to submit a proposal to P.M. R&D prior to Au-

gust 15. In turn I agreed to make immediately available to him copies of pertinent articles from the R&D Smoking and Health library, to be followed by a background bibliography of broader scope. Thereafter, pending acceptance of his proposal, dialogue between P.M. R&D and BASR staff will be addressed to the development of interview format and content.

I anticipate that his proposal will consist of a study of recidivists and cohort groups of abstainers, the latter consisting of one month, three-month, six-month and one-year abstainers. Subjects will be selected on a post-hoc basis, that is, their efforts to abstain will precede their entry into the study. Interviews will be retrospective probings into their daily lives during the period from the date of discontinuation to the date of the interview. The initial interviews will be loosely structured, with subsequent waves increasingly structured and focused. The progressive sharpening of the interview is to be achieved through Prof. Lazarsfeld's characteristic research style; a series of conferences in which interview material from new batches of interviews is studied in great detail for clues to pay-dirt, with subsequent interviews altered accordingly. I saw this approach in operation in the drug-addiction conference. In its current application it appears to be highly effective. I can see no reason why it should not be as effective for the proposed study.

We also discussed the idea of a steering committee. We noted the various forms this might take:

1. An unstructured group of consultants to Prof. Lazarsfeld as principle investigator.

2. A formally structured advisory group to the project.

3. The Board of the Stress Institute (in this case the Stress Institute would likely be the sponsor of the project).

He seemed equally amenable to all three, though expressing fascination with the third alternative. He pointed out that the task of creating an institute would require heavy commitment of time on someone's part over a period of many months.

As men of repute to advise, he is agreeable to Hans Selye (whom he does not know) and he suggested Prof. Stanley Schacter, a social psychologist of Columbia University who has recently been studying the effects of adrenalin on perceptual processes. We further agreed upon the wisdom of an additional psychologist closer to the physiological front. I named Dr. Frank Finger of the University of Virginia, widely known among psychologists and active in various governing bodies of the American Psychological Association. Another prospect that just occurred to me is Joseph D. Matarazzo, Chairman, Dept. of Medical Psychology, University of Oregon Medical School and writer of the source review of smoking psychology in 1960.

He displayed pleased surprise at our interest in the development of theory, although at this point it would be difficult to say whether this was diplomacy or genuine interest.

I also met and spoke briefly with George Brooks, his staff man formerly with Elmo Roper, confidante of Jet Lincoln, and key man in the series of smoker attitude surveys conducted in the early '60's by Roper for Philip Morris.

RYAN/DUNN ALTERNATE—THIRD VERSION OF BOARD PRESENTATION—DELIVERED WITH ONLY MINOR CHANGES (FALL 1969)

Gentlemen of the Board and guests:

Once again it is my pleasure to appear before you and to make this traditional annual presentation of Philip Morris Research Center activities. Before talking about that particular aspect of the program that I have selected for this year's presentation, let me