

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—MORE THAN GOALS OR QUOTAS

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, on January 15, 1986, an outstanding advocate for civil rights spoke on an important theme to an audience assembled for an auspicious occasion. The occasion was the observance of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., at the King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. The theme was the controversial issue of affirmative action to overcome discrimination in employment. The speaker was Hyman Bookbinder, the veteran Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee. This fortunate conjunction of the man, the topic, and the audience contributed to a speech that I believe places the difficult issue of affirmative action in a thoughtful and thought-provoking context. So that other Senators may benefit from "Bookie's" informed perspective on this crucial issue, I ask that the text of his speech, entitled "Affirmative Action—More Than Goals or Quotas," be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The text follows:

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—MORE THAN GOALS OR QUOTAS

(Speech by Hyman Bookbinder, American Jewish Committee)

Even though we are so pressed for time, I must make this personal statement. Mrs. King, you won't remember this—why should you?—but on October 19, 1983, I was sitting right behind you in that reserved Senate Gallery when final action was being taken on the King Holiday bill. When the vote was announced—78 aye 22 nay—the President having already indicated he would sign the legislation, we knew that final victory had come. You stood up, embraced members of your family, then your close colleagues sitting near you. Then you turned around and embraced me. That was not a personal embrace, I realized, though I cherish that moment personally. It was your way of saying: "This isn't just my holiday, just my people's holiday, it is also your holiday, it is America's holiday." And that's how I hope all America will indeed think of it.

Now to my assignment here today. Martin Luther King once spoke as eloquently as anyone ever had about what employment opportunities mean for those deprived of such opportunities. He said, "In our society, it is murder, psychologically, to deprive a man of a job or an income. You are in substance saying to that man that he has no right to exist."

In the years since he spoke those words, it is indeed possible to point to some progress.

There are Blacks in some industries and professions once closed to them. There are "equal opportunity" employers and agencies trying to improve their employment record. If we point to some progress, however, we have a special obligation to insist that progress simply has not been good enough. Not when last week's official figures tell us that Black unemployment is 2½ times that of white; that Black youth unemployment is over 40 percent; when we know that Black average wages are about 60% of white . . .

Even as we were winning legal battles for fair employment, in the Fifties and Sixties, Dr. King and others were telling us that legal victories alone would not suffice, that "affirmative action" would be required to make a reality of the legal victories. The phrase "affirmative action" started to appear explicitly in presidential speeches and executive orders, in agency regulations, in civil rights advocacy. There has never been an official document which offered a clear and complete definition of the term. But it has come to cover a wide range of special efforts designed to overcome resistance to progress for excluded groups. It has meant improved training and retraining programs, critical review of testing and qualifying systems, changes in recruiting and advertising campaigns, better labor market information—better education and counseling and upgrading arrangements.

They were not always thought of as "affirmative action" programs. But as officials of the President's Task Force on Poverty 20 years ago, Carl Holman, Sargent Shriver, and I did think of programs like Head Start, and Job Corps, and Upward Bound as the most helpful and sophisticated kinds of affirmative action.

In time, affirmative action encompassed systems for setting realistic goals for equal employment—especially for government contractors and public bodies . . . Such numerical criteria served both to measure progress or lack thereof, and also to serve as a prod to quicker progress.

Overall, these programs did do good—though not as much as we'd have liked. There was uneven enforcement and there was stubborn resistance. Cases were brought to the courts—and in some cases the remedies included even the use of quotas to undo the effects of documented, deliberate discrimination. These court-ordered quotas did cause serious, agonizing, acrimonious debates, even among erstwhile allies. The courts have yet to render final judgment on such quotas.

But today's crisis is not over quotas. It is over the attempt by over-zealous ideologues to dismantle the whole system of goals and timetables and thus to weaken affirmative action generally. The civil rights community is as united as it's ever been on defeating this Meese-Reynolds assault on Executive Order 11246. Even as we meet here, the White House is still debating the issue. Mr. Meese last weekend wanted the impression to get around he'd won the battle. I cannot believe it—and neither should you. The President would have to reject the advice he's been getting from 69 Senators and over 200 Congressmen, including the top leader-

ship in both houses and both parties, the advice from the National Association of Manufacturers and other key business institutions, advice from key Cabinet members including Secretary of Labor Brock and Secretary of State Shultz, from the whole range of racial, ethnic, women's and religious groups.

The battle over the Executive Order can still be won. And it must be won.

The unity which had been eroding for about 10 years is now restored. During those 10 years, unfortunately, the civil rights community had been needlessly divided over the quota issue because of the differences which surfaced in connection with several highly publicized court cases—DeFunis, Bakke, Weber. Especially disturbing to many of us has been the impact on Black-Jewish relations. The Jewish community, it had been incorrectly asserted, was opposed to affirmative action.

But the present battle over the Executive Order has clarified things. Except in cases of court-ordered remedies following findings of discrimination, no significant elements in the civil rights community have advocated preferential quotas—and the Executive Order specifically prohibits such quotas. Goals and timetables are authorized, and with very few exceptions every part of the civil rights community supports them. It rejects the argument that goals and quotas are the same. I can state with assurance that the Jewish community overwhelmingly approves of this consensus. We continue to oppose rigid, inflexible, preferential quotas, but we support with enthusiasm the use of goals.

But I believe that we must go beyond this issue. Preoccupation with the goals/quota issue to the exclusion of the other aspects of affirmative action is a disservice to the goal of equal opportunity. We have lost too much valuable time and engaged in too much acrimony. This confusion and conflict over the proper use of arithmetic standards has kept us from working as hard as we should for the so-called "non-controversial" aspects of affirmative action.

Let us face up honestly to two equally valid premises:

1. If tomorrow morning, by some inexplicable miracle, every American company or institution were suddenly entirely free of any prejudice and were determined forever to end discrimination, it would still take a long time before our labor force would reflect the mix of our general population. Too many would simply be unprepared for the new opportunities. But equally true:

2. If tomorrow morning, by some inexplicable miracle, every American sub-group—Blacks, Hispanics, women, etc.—had the same range of qualified individuals for the whole range of employment opportunities, it would similarly take a long time before our labor force would reflect the mix of our general population. Too many Americans and American institutions, unfortunately, would still be unprepared to abandon their prejudices and habits.

We must work simultaneously on both of the fronts which these two premises require. The two premises are, of course, relat-

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

ed. Discrimination leads to despair and hopelessness, which in turn leads to abandonment of education and training. And this failure to be properly prepared for employment only reinforces the prejudices of those who are resisting progress.

A real, full-fledged affirmative action program will require action on many fronts . . .

It will require special efforts which reflect the realities of current family disarray . . . of the epidemic of teenage pregnancies . . . of the drug culture . . . of the feminization of poverty . . .

It will require a hard look at our present education, training, and retraining programs, both public and private . . .

It will require an evaluation of current recruiting and selection and testing methods . . .

It will require the best possible understanding of developing labor market needs in a high-tech era . . .

It will require a new look at the whole challenge—to see it as more than numerical goals, important as those are. It will require a commitment and an allocation of resources—in both the public and private sectors—to match some of our greatest commitments of the past: the Marshall Plan, the Space program, the fight against cancer and heart disease, the National highway system. Surely, the social and economic integration of all of our Americans is as critical a challenge as any of those earlier challenges . . .

We operate today, of course, in the context of huge budget deficits and Gramm-Rudman restrictions—but that cannot deter us from speaking the truth as we know it.

For me personally, today's challenge is a depressing *deja vu*. As we were putting together elements of the war on poverty 20 years ago, I was particularly struck with one statistic: half of all America's poor that year, we learned, had been poor from the day they'd been born. Breaking the cycle of poverty became our challenge.

Today, there is again a fact that we as a nation ignore at our peril. That fact is that every single day there are thousands—yes, thousands—of babies born into family and community situations who are quite likely to be poor and miserable for the rest of their lives. These are the babies—Black and White, but again disproportionately Black—who will never know more than one parent or ever have any working member in their immediate family, who will know only about welfare and food stamps for survival, who will drop out of schools before becoming functionally literate, who will be surrounded by drug and drinking and crime problems.

For these millions of babies born yesterday, today and tomorrow, the affirmative action they require must begin even before they are born. Neither quotas nor goals nor executive orders will be sufficient to make them ready for employment and independence if we do not pay attention now to their inevitable social disabilities.

So the task of affirmative action in employment is tremendous. It cannot be separated from the related tasks in housing, in health, in education, in family and community stability. It means concern for those born today, for those already dropped out of school, for those struggling in menial, minimal jobs, for those displaced by industrial change, and for the older workers not ready for secure retirement.

Our immediate task is to prevent scuttling of present affirmative action requirements. Let's win that one. But let's not ignore the broader challenges of affirmative action

across the board. The Jewish community will be there, I can assure you, in a renewed and strengthened effort to make King's dream a reality. ●

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CRISIS FACES RURAL LENDERS AND BORROWERS

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, February 1985 was an important time for many farmers and ranchers anxiously determining their credit financing for the 1985 season. Ten percent of these family farmers and ranchers faced the prospects that the 1985 season could be their last.

The Congress responded to this agricultural crisis by passing emergency credit legislation. While not the complete answer that farmers and ranchers needed—improved farm income—this measure offered a lifeline that was critical to the survival of literally thousands of these producers. Unfortunately, this lifeline was later jerked away by a Presidential veto.

In February 1986, 1 year later, family farmers and ranchers again face a perilous future. It is a future that points to lower farm income, hardly a positive component of any financial statement. Equally important, it is a future that predicts the difficult financing times that lie ahead for those farmers and ranchers planning for the 1986 season.

The statistics show this to be the case. A recent survey of financial institutions conducted by the economics department of South Dakota State University revealed that two-thirds of South Dakota's farmers and ranchers are facing such perilous financial conditions that they would be denied credit from any lender other than their current financier. Only 17 percent of the State's private lenders indicated they would approve a farm or ranch operating loan for a new customer with an average financial rating.

Regretably, many within the administration feel that all is well within the agricultural sector and that "dawn is just around the corner." Mr. Speaker, thousands of family farmers and ranchers throughout the Midwest have been waiting for more than 1 year, hoping to catch a glimpse of that glimmer of light and hope. For them, the bright lights seen by some in this administration are a cruel joke.

Those in the administration who hope this problem will magically disappear should take note. It will not. And neither will those of us in the Congress who share my view that our current agricultural policy is a one-way trip to disaster.

We responded in 1985. We will again in 1986.

The survey follows:
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE,
AGRICULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICE,

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY,
Brookings, SD, January 15, 1986.

SURVEY SHOWS WORSENING FARM CRISIS

BROOKINGS, SD.—A survey of financial institutions has supplied new evidence of a deteriorating South Dakota farm economy, especially in Western South Dakota, and it points out necessary changes in the way farmers and ranchers market their products.

The late-November survey was conducted by the Economics Department at South Dakota State University. It included the Farmers Home Administration, private lenders such as banks, and members of the farm credit system such as PCA's and the Federal Land Banks. The survey was designed to document financial stress, current interest rate structure, and the level of use and understanding of marketing strategies.

SDSU Economist Brian Schmiesing says the major finding is that because of their financial condition, two-thirds of the state's farmers and ranchers can't get a loan from any other private lender than their present one. Included are not only those borrowers in a "weak" or "inferior" financial position, but also most of those in an "average" position.

"In fact, only about 17 percent of the private lenders said they would approve a farm or ranch operating loan for a new customer with an average financial rating," said Dr. Schmiesing.

Even those with "good" or "superior" ratings would sometimes be refused as new loan customers. The survey found that almost 40 percent of the private lenders would refuse a loan to a new farm or ranch customer with a "good" rating, and about 11 percent would refuse one with a "superior" rating.

An even tighter situation was revealed for real estate loans. About 43 percent of the lenders responding to the survey would not approve an ag real estate loan for a new customer regardless of his credit rating.

"The inability of farm and ranch producers to move between private lenders clearly indicates that being an 'average' credit risk means the producer is not considered to be in a strong financial position," Schmiesing explained.

"It also underlines the importance of the present crisis in the farm credit system, because the majority of the producers already have lost their ability to find alternative financing—especially for real estate."

The survey revealed that many farmers and ranchers statewide are increasing their debt load. Lenders said that about 40 percent of all borrowers went farther into debt during the past year. About 35 percent held their own, and about 26 percent decreased their indebtedness.

Lenders said that about 12 percent of their borrowers statewide are in superior financial condition. About 22 percent were rated good, 41 percent average, 16 percent weak, and 9 percent inferior. Ratings indicated slippage in overall farm and ranch financial position since a year ago.

"As dismal as the financial picture is statewide, it's even more discouraging in Western South Dakota," said Schmiesing.

Private lenders said almost 80 percent of their Western South Dakota ag borrowers were average-or-below credit risks. They also revealed that 52 percent of all Western South Dakota ag borrowers had increased their overall debt load during the past year. The corresponding figure for other regions of the state was just 31 percent.

The percentage of ag borrowers who can't qualify for financing and who had to reorganize and liquidate also were higher for Western South Dakota farmers and ranchers.

"Unlike last year, Western South Dakota is experiencing a clearly higher level of financial stress than the rest of the state," said the economist. "This situation probably has deteriorated even more since the survey, which was based on the financial conditions of November 1, 1985."

Bankruptcy usually is considered the main indicator of financial stress, Schmiesing explained, "but the actual number of South Dakota farm reorganizations and liquidations is much higher than the number of bankruptcies." The survey showed about 81 in each thousand farm and ranch borrowers had major financial reorganizations involving partial or total liquidations in the past year.

Of these, about three-fourths involved informal negotiations between the producers and their creditors outside of the bankruptcy court and without formal foreclosure actions. About 15 percent were formal bankruptcies, and 9 percent involved formal foreclosure actions.

Agricultural marketing is a major concern among lenders, according to the survey. Although the majority of the lenders feel the lack of demand for U.S. farm and ranch products is an important part of the problem, nearly all feel inadequate marketing skill and the fear of using available marketing tools is a major weakness among their borrowers.

"The worst part is that many producers may now feel too financially stressed to risk changing their marketing strategies," said Schmiesing. "We must develop ways to enable these producers to reinforce their marketing skills without exposing them to additional risk."

The survey found that government price support loans were the most used factor in figuring cash flow for grain producers. "The 1985 farm bill probably will lower those loan prices as it moves U.S. agriculture toward a more market-oriented farm policy in the next five years," said Schmiesing. "So, how will cash flows be figured in the future, and, more importantly, will our farmers and ranchers have the necessary marketing skills to compete in a deregulated agriculture?"

Lenders said more than 80 percent of their ag borrowers who feed cattle, produce cash grain, or feed hogs used only cash marketing during the past year. "This means that most are carrying all of the price risk that exists in our volatile commodity markets," he said. "It also means that only 14-20 percent are using forward pricing, hedging, and options in addition to cash marketing."

A major marketing innovation of the past year has been agricultural commodity options by major futures commodity exchanges, but lenders say less than one percent of their farm borrowers use put or call options, said Schmiesing.

"Economists have argued commodity options represent the private sector's alternative to the support loan program. If the support loan prices for grains are reduced, producers will either use agricultural marketing tools other than cash marketing to lock in prices for their products, or they will face increasing exposure to adverse commodity price changes and more volatility in their net farm incomes," he added.

Dr. Gene Murra, acting head of the SDSU Economics Department, says the survey

highlights the need for both basic and advanced marketing information and training. "This is needed not only for the producers, but also for those who work directly with producers—including ag loan officers, ag educators, and others," he said.

"Specifically, there is a great need for immediate expansion of programs in the area of risk management, especially price risk," he said. "This includes not only an evaluation of the cash method of marketing, but also deferred pricing alternatives such as contracting, futures, and options."

Murra sees the Cooperative Extension Service working with an array of other agencies to deliver the necessary training and information. These might include major farm groups and organizations, ag lenders and their professional associations, state agencies and departments, and others.

He said his Department presently is developing proposals for several kinds of programs designed to alleviate marketing problems surfaced by the lender survey.

The survey analysis was based on 186 returns from 344 agricultural lenders in South Dakota, a response of 54 percent.

AMERICAN VESSELS SHOULD CARRY CARS FROM JAPAN

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the latest information concerning the importation of Japanese cars to our country on foreign-flag vessels.

Progress is slowly being made to bring United States-flag pure car carriers into the Japanese-United States trade market. Currently there is not a single U.S. vessel of this type in existence to operate in this trade. This is due to the fact that Japanese car manufacturers will give only short-term contracts to Japanese companies to provide this transportation. Short-term contracts make it impossible for an American company to obtain financing for a vessel since the viability of the enterprise cannot be assured beyond the contract date.

From January through September 1985 Japanese vessels carried 44 percent of all auto imports—measured by value—imported into the United States from Japan; Liberian, Panamanian, and Singaporean car carriers, many of who are owned by Japanese companies, carried 47 percent.

But progress is being made. Nissan Motor Co. has recently announced that it will charter a pure carrier from marine transport lines for 3 years. This vessel will be built in a Japanese shipyard and will be capable of transporting 4,000 cars per voyage. It will carry the U.S. flag. However, it will be able to transport only a small percentage of the approximately 700,000 cars Nissan exports to the United States annually.

Similarly, Toyota Motor Corp. recently announced that it will use U.S. vessels to transport 10 percent of 600,000 cars it exports to the U.S. market annually, but no details were given as to what American shipping companies might get contracts. Meanwhile, Mazda

Motor Corp. is considering U.S. shipping lines to ship auto parts in containers to their new factory in Michigan when it opens next year.

Mr. Speaker, all of these actions constitute small steps in the right direction. I hope that we can make further progress into this market which I feel has great potential for the U.S. merchant marine.

Later this spring the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will conduct hearings on H.R. 3655, legislation I introduced to require that the same number of cars imported from Japan on Japanese vessels be transported on United States-flag vessels. At that time I hope that we can get more details on the inroads our maritime industry is making into this market and the plans that Japanese exporters may have to use United States-flag vessels to transport cars to the United States.

I would like to submit for the record the following article from the Journal of Commerce on January 23, 1986 concerning the progress that has been made on this issue.

The article follows:

[From the Journal of Commerce, Jan. 23, 1986]

TOYOTA TO USE U.S. FLAGS FOR 10 PERCENT OF EXPORTS

(By A.E. Cullison)

TOKYO.—U.S. merchant vessels will be used to transport 10 percent of Toyota Motor Corp. automobile exports to the U.S. market each year, according to executives of Japan's largest car manufacturer.

This is believed to be the first time that Toyota will ship any of its automobiles to the United States on U.S.-flag vessels.

Toyota officials stressed that about 60,000 units would be involved annually at current export rates. However, the figure would increase along with future expansion of auto shipments to the U.S. market.

They emphasized that the shipping lines to be employed in the arrangement, the date of commencement of these operations and other details remain to be worked out but that an announcement covering these factors will soon be made.

Toyota already is using ships flying the U.S. colors to transport automotive parts and components (valued at an estimated \$2,000,000 yearly) from Japan to facilities of New United Motor Manufacturing Inc. in the United States.

NUMM is a joint venture between Toyota and General Motors Corp.

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second biggest manufacturer of automobiles, has already decided to transport some of its autos to the United States aboard an American vessel.

Nissan Motor Car Carrier, a subsidiary of Nissan, plans to charter a car transporter of Marine Transport Lines of the United States over a three-year term beginning from the first of next year. The car carrier is to be constructed by a Japanese shipbuilder.

Meanwhile, Mazda Motor Corp. the third most important automobile maker in Japan, currently is considering the use of U.S. shipping lines in transporting auto parts from Japan to its assembly plant in Michigan.

Mazda's Michigan factory is scheduled to launch operations about 18 months from now.

President Kenichi Yamamoto and other leading Mazda executives informed newsmen in Hiroshima, the company's headquarters, that the firm probably will charter U.S. containerships to carry the auto parts

to the United States. However, they did not identify the U.S. shipping lines that are under consideration.

The Mazda president added that his company has requested Japanese trading houses affiliated with the firm to make use of U.S. merchant vessels for transporting a portion of fully assembled autos to U.S. ports in the future.

So far, no Japanese automobile manufacturer has assigned either completed vehicles or large-scale parts and component shipments bound westward across the Pacific to U.S.-flag vessels, preferring instead to use Japan's own merchant fleet for such purposes.

It is believed in Japan that these recent breakthroughs stem from the introduction of legislation in the U.S. Congress that stipulates that at least 50 percent of all Japanese motor vehicles shipped to U.S. ports should be carried in U.S. bottoms.

ON A NEIGHBORHOOD HERO

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as Congress reconvenes to take up its legislative agenda, I must take a moment, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent editorial page article by Earl Caldwell appearing in the New York Daily News of January 10, 1986. I wish also to salute a very brave woman, the subject of that article, Rita Smith. Ms. Smith led the fight to retake from drug peddlers and almost total abandonment, the neighborhood in New York's Harlem in which she was born and raised; a neighborhood that in the last several years had grown so lawless and violent that some referred to it as Dodge City.

We have in fact simply surrendered many areas and neighborhoods of the country to the traffickers and users of illicit narcotics. In the course of hearings and meetings with law enforcement personnel around the country, the select committee has learned how vast tracts of our national parklands are virtually off limits to all but the growers of marijuana. Indeed marijuana is cultivated in all 50 States. In our inner cities we have all read the tragic reports of gunfights between rival gangs of cocaine traffickers embroiled in turf battles. We have seen how even sections of our Nation's Capital have been overridden by the sellers and abusers of narcotics to the extent that certain areas of the city are today synonymous with the illegal drug business.

Ms. Smith's community situated in what might be considered the heart of Harlem had been until recently just another example of urban blight giving way to the far greater menace of the drug trade. Areas like those in California; Florida; Washington, DC, and New York remain virtual war zones where the law abiding dare not venture. And when queried as to why this activity goes on, literally in broad daylight, the common response of law enforcement offices around the country is the lack of funds necessary to effectively combat illicit narcotics.

Mr. Speaker, in an effort to address this problem, during the first session of the 99th Congress I introduced legislation, H.R. 526, the State and Local Narcotics Control Assistance Act. This legislation authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to the States and local governments in the amount of \$750 million a year for 5 fiscal years in order to enhance their drug enforcement as well as treatment and prevention activities for the next 5 years. The bill to date has 115 cosponsors.

The block of West 143d Street between Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Boulevard and Lenox Avenue is lucky to have Ms. Smith and the block association that she heads. The resourcefulness and resolve which the people of this inner-city community showed in saving this small part of New York City from going the way of too many other similar areas will stand as a model for all of America.

Until our police forces around the country are better equipped, staffed, and of course funded to do the job of effectively fighting the illicit drug trade it is my hope that others everywhere will follow the example set by Rita Smith and the people of this West 143d neighborhood. They have showed how community spirit, self-esteem, a consistent housing pattern, education and the paying of some dues, can form the basis of a neighborhood that is alive and drug free.

The column follows:

[From the New York Daily News, Jan. 10, 1986]

RECLAIMING HER ROOTS

(By Earl Caldwell)

Not all of the pieces are in place, not yet. But Rita Smith, who is the leader, said that on W. 143d St., in Harlem, something very big is coming together. "We're making some history," she said. "We're showing what can be done. We're building the model for urban America."

All over the country there are these neighborhoods that have been almost totally abandoned except by the junkies and the pushers and other evil beings.

Just a little more than six years ago, one of the worst of these devastated places was the block of W. 143d St. between Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Blvd. and Lenox Ave., Rita Smith heads the block association there.

In those six years, the turnaround on Smith's block has been stunning. And the real story is how it happened.

On W. 143d St., the turnaround didn't begin with the city coming in with big plans and big money. It started at the bottom with Rita Smith and a handful of others, mostly women.

Six years ago, W. 143d St. was virtually owned by the drug crowd. It was so violent they called it Dodge City.

Smith, a divorced parent raising seven kids, was always asked, "Why do you stay here?"

"Where could I go?" she replied.

Her roots were on W. 143d St. She lives in the same building where she was born and raised, at the corner of Lenox Ave.

Smith and other women knew it wouldn't do to leave their homes and fight the druggies in the streets. "We organized in our buildings," Smith said. "That's where we got together."

They made the police do their job. "You change the social conditions," Smith said. "You begin modifying people's behavior.

You develop self-esteem in people. You get them to believe that they deserve something better."

Once the pushers and the junkies knew they were no longer welcome on W. 143d St., the block association focused on the problem of abandoned housing. They formed a development company and mapped out plans for an area from W. 140th to W. 144th Sts. They called their plan MANA (Make a neighborhood Again).

"Who else would know what we would need here?" Smith said. "But you need a consistent housing pattern, that's how you stabilize an area."

The association used the last of the federal Section 8 housing money to rehabilitate 200 units on W. 143d and W. 144th Sts.

Contracts are in place for the rehabilitation of six more old buildings on W. 143d St. They will become the Harriet Tubman Family Living Center which will house 100 homeless families.

Each project the association completes is given a name with a meaning. The show-place buildings on W. 143d and W. 144th Sts. bears the name of Malcolm X. And the Harriet Tubman Center will be known as a shelter. "We didn't want anything with a negative connotation," Rita Smith explained. "We're inviting them (the homeless) here, they are our guests. Many of the families are from this neighborhood but when something happens, they get dispersed throughout the city. They're put out of the network they know."

The idea is to make the center and the people there a part of the community. "We're going to operate on the extended family basis," Smith said. She described a host of support services they hope to bring together for center residents.

"This is the way government is supposed to be," she said, "You start on this level and go up."

Smith was asked what makes W. 143d St. different. "Education," she said, "You learn the language of the system and you cannot be oppressed any longer. I got my education off the backs of people who took to the streets in the '60s, but I didn't see it as something to use to go out and get a certain kind of position. I used my education here in the community and that's what makes the difference. We owe some dues."

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO ROSE D'ACQUISTO

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Rose D'Acquisto on the occasion of her retirement from the United Industrial and Cannery Workers Union of the Los Angeles harbor area. Rose has served tirelessly for over 40 years to advance the causes of industrial and cannery workers, and was honored for her unselfish efforts at a retirement dinner on January 22.

In 1944, Rose became the first shop steward at the Van Camp Seafoods plant and began a career as a union worker that would stretch over four decades. At this plant, Rose was instrumental in the creation of quality control procedures in regard to weights and

measures that greatly affected the quality of production. As a member of the executive committee of the Cannery Workers Union Credit Union, Rose cofounded the Cannery Workers Union Pension Fund.

In 1959, and for the next 20 years, Rose served in a number of important positions. She was secretary and trustee of the Cannery Workers Union Pension Fund, and was instrumental in the administration of the Fish Cannery-United Industrial Workers Health, Welfare, and Pension Trust Funds. In addition, she accepted the duty of insurance officer and health and welfare liaison officer for the United Industrial Workers Union. During this time, she also undertook the task of coordinating the AFL-CIO Label Show and affiliated unions awards and banquets ceremonies, a job she so skillfully and humbly handled through last year.

Since 1980, Rose has actively participated in the administration of the Fish Cannery-United Industrial Workers Health, Welfare, and Pension Trust Funds and the political campaigns of major Los Angeles harbor area politicians.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Rose D'Acquisto for her outstanding achievements and in honoring her upon her retirement. Her talents and selflessness will be greatly missed. We wish Rose and the rest of her family—her children, Pete and Vito, and grandchildren, Petie, Carla, Lisa, Lorraine, John, and Mary Jane—all the best in the years ahead.

REAGAN DEFERRALS AND RE-SCISSIONS HURT POOR AND WORKING PEOPLE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, among the more dismaying proposals to come forward recently from the administration is the one which would decimate urban programs. Despite the fact that urban programs have been more deeply cut since 1981 than almost any other in the Federal budget, and despite the fact that they are due for their share of cuts under Gramm-Rudman along with nearly every other Federal activity, the President has recently decided to propose deferrals and rescissions for the small amounts already voted in all of the important urban programs. If we give in to the administration in this regard, the results will be socially disastrous for many poor and working people, and economically disastrous for our cities. An increase in homelessness is one certain result.

I recently received a very thoughtful and specific letter from Stephen Gartrell, community development director of the city of Newton, MA, documenting the enormous harm which the President's proposals would do. I should note that, while Newton's elections are nonpartisan, the mayor of this city is a very distinguished Republican who served with great distinction as a Republican member of the Massachusetts Legislature before becoming mayor of Newton. Mayor Mann has

been one of those who has led the fight against efforts to cripple Federal programs which help cities deal with their problems.

The letter from Stephen Gartrell, community development director of the city of Newton, follows:

CITY OF NEWTON, MA.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM,
Newton Centre, January 1986.
Representative BARNEY FRANK,
House Longworth Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FRANK: I am aware that you are and have been a stalwart supporter of domestic programs including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. As you know, these programs are once again being threatened by the Administration, which has proposed, in addition to cuts already made through the HUD budget process and through cuts required by Gramm-Rudman, drastic additional cuts to the FY86 HUD and other domestic budgets through deferrals, program terminations, and formula changes. Apparently, this is being done by the Administration to foreclose cuts to the Defense budget which would otherwise be mandated by Gramm-Rudman. I understand that you are working to avert these additional deferrals, and, on behalf of Newton's low and moderate income population, I thank you.

An additional concern is that there is some question in Washington whether CDBG funding actually reaches the low and moderate income people for whom it is targeted. Apparently even the Washington Post (which should know better) published an editorial last week which called the CDBG program little more than a glorified Revenue Sharing Program.

Let me assure you that in Newton 100 percent of the CDBG program funds go to programs which benefit low and moderate income persons. In fact, 89 percent of Newton's FY87 CDBG funds (assuming only the 16 percent cut) are projected to go to programs directly targeted to low and moderate income persons in housing rehabilitation, housing development, and human services. Only 11 percent would be used for public facilities improvements within the three neighborhoods with the highest concentration of low and moderate income individuals.

It is important to note that, despite the perception of Newton as a wealthy community, CDBG funding is virtually the only source of funding for human services programs for low and moderate income families and individuals in Newton and is one of the few, rapidly dwindling sources of housing development and rehabilitation funding.

Examples of what CDBG funding has accomplished in the past program year (Program Year 10) follow:

59 low and moderate income Newton families have had their homes or rental units moderately rehabilitated with the aid of CDBG financial assistance (a total of 744 units have been rehabilitated over the ten years of the program);

32 low and moderate income Newton homeowners have themselves painted or had a contractor paint their homes and have received a CDBG percentage rebate;

Using CDBG funds for design, acquisition, substantial rehabilitation, or site improvements costs, approximately 250 low and moderate income family, elderly, and handicapped units are being planned or built;

Provided funding for the following public services accomplishments:

Provided day care fee reductions for 59 children from low and moderate families (a substantial majority headed by single females);

Provided home health care for 110 high risk (either mentally or physically) low and moderate income elderly;

Provided counseling and legal support to 7 low and moderate income battered wives;

Provided job training for 12 low and moderate income court referrals;

Provided counseling and special activities to over 600 predominantly low and moderate income adolescents;

Provided support/counseling for 21 low and moderate income parents in child abuse/pre-abuse situations;

Provided individual, family and group therapy for 199 adolescent alcohol/substance abusers from low and moderate income families;

Provided a therapeutic camp environment for 13 low and moderate income children with learning or emotional disabilities; and

Provided elder drop-in centers in the 2 neighborhoods with the highest concentration of low and moderate income residents;

The effect of a 31 to 36 percent cut for Newton would mean that in FY87:

12 lower income families (mostly headed by single females) would lose their day care assistance and might be forced to quit their jobs and go on welfare;

17 lower income senior citizens who are now able to live in their homes would have to be moved to institutions because the in-home care they receive would be terminated; and,

42 new units of low and moderate income housing now in the development pipeline would have to be abandoned.

Approximately 100 other lower individuals or households would be impacted by the proposed cuts in FY87.

While 206 lower income families and individuals may not seem like many, cuts of a similar magnitude will have to be made by all other cities, large and small, receiving CDBG funding and therefore, in the aggregate, many hundreds of thousands of lower income families and individuals will be hurt by these cuts.

Please continue to support actions to overturn the Administration's attempts to further cripple domestic programs such as CDBG.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN D. GARTRELL,
Community Development Director.

EXPRESSION OF CONCERN

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week on national television, we as a nation watched the excitement of the *Challenger's* launch turn into a terrible tragedy. What we also saw was the shock and dismay that filled the children's faces as the shuttle exploded before them.

For those of us who were around in 1961, when the Space Program was just beginning, we can remember the uncertainty, fear, and sense of wonder and pride we felt as we watched the first rockets carry men into space. We are also cognizant of the progress that the Space Program has made. But, for

the children who were not around then and have just recently become enthralled by the Space Program, the tragedy of January 28 has confused and terrified them.

For this reason, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an especially poignant column that was printed in the Baltimore Evening Sun. It provides valuable insights as to how these children feel and stresses the need to comfort and assure them that the crewmembers did not die in vain.

The article follows:

[From the Baltimore Evening Sun, Jan. 29, 1986]

IN OUR REACH FOR DREAMS, WE SOMETIMES STUMBLE

(By Dan Rodricks)

Any boy, such as the one within the man who went out last night in the freezing cold to look at the stars, knows that dreams are without limits. He knows this deep in his heart. Even with his feet planted firmly on earth and gravity holding him there, any boy can look at the sky and believe, however briefly, that his future is as vast as the universe.

Any boy at all. Any girl. Anyone who grew up in the Space Age—from satellite to space shuttle—and who came to understand that all this high-tech drama had more to do with universal dreams than with national agendas. That wasn't a space shuttle that exploded in the sky over the Florida coast yesterday. That was a dream trying to stay alive.

Children who today find themselves confused and terrified over the tragedy of Challenger could learn from those of us who hovered near black-and-white television sets in the early days of the manned space missions. Those days were exciting but not without uncertainty and fear. Who really knew that rockets could take men into space? Who really knew that astronauts, once in orbit, could return safely to Earth?

No one really knew. There were no guarantees. After all, the people who built rockets and the astronauts who piloted them were only human.

But the rockets went into space anyway, taking men with them. And men came back to earth. And more men went into space. Three astronauts died in a flash fire in an Apollo command module on a launch pad in 1967. But the space program continued. Two years later, an American was on the moon.

When the Baby Boomers among us are asked to recite the history of their generation, some will speak of Elvis and the Beatles, others will recall Vietnam, others will speak of the civil rights movement. But the ones who truly cherish dreams will also remember the Space Race and how brave men in small ships chased the stars, and how all of it stirred a sense of wonder in the rest of us.

There was a time in America, the summer of 1969 to be exact, when a person could believe the man, despite his imperfection, could take on any challenge and achieve great things. When man was at last on the moon, some of us said, "Finally the mission is finished." But most of us asked, "What next?"

There was actually a time when trips to the moon became old-hat. Something similar started to happen to the space shuttle missions. Until yesterday, 24 of them were tried, 24 of them were successful. In fact, they had become so routine that, had a young, pretty and enthusiastic school teacher from New Hampshire not been on board,

many of us probably would not have been paying much attention.

Now that this tremendous tragedy has occurred, the whole world is paying attention again and we are reminded that, despite the success of 55 other manned American space flights, there has been nothing simple nor routine about them. They have been full of risk. Space is deep and dark and mysterious. Rockets are machines. Men and women are only human.

What intensified yesterday's tragedy was the fact that Christa McAuliffe was aboard Challenger when it exploded. She was a school teacher and that's why, around the nation, there was renewed interest in the space shuttle program. A civilian was going up there. A teacher would teach from space. She was going to tell American children that their futures were as bright as the stars, as vast as the universe. She was brave. Whether she realized it or not, she was opening a door to space for the next generation of Americans. Those of us who, like Christa McAuliffe, were school children in the early days of the space program cheered her on.

But then Challenger exploded on national television, and now there is justified fear that, instead of stirring a sense of wonder in children, the mission frightened them off.

So those of us who grew up in the age of John Glenn and Neil Armstrong owe something to the children who witnessed yesterday's explosion. We owe them comfort and assurance not just about space missions but about all the things they confront in their own lives here on Earth. If there was anything we should have learned from the Space Age, it is that humans, small as we are in the universe, can create, can dare, can test the outer limits. We are capable of great things but only if we try to achieve them, only if we accept risk, only if we accept failure, only if we keep dreaming, only if we marvel at the future and not fear it.

Any boy, any girl can learn these things, come to believe in them. Those of us who remember, who still go out on freezing cold nights to look at the stars and measure our dreams, can teach them. That, after all, is what Christa McAuliffe was trying to do.

THE NEED FOR CONSENSUS ON THE BUDGET

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, Senator Edmund Muskie, who has served his country as a Governor, a Senator, a Democratic Vice-presidential nominee, as the original chairman of the Senate Budget Committee and as Secretary of State, is now chairman of the Center for National Policy. The center attempts to bring knowledgeable people from all walks of life together for exchanges that will improve the quality of public policy and American life generally.

Recently, he spoke to a forum jointly sponsored by the center and New York University concerning the need to restore "a fundamental political consensus about the role of the budget in the national economy." Senator Muskie points out that there is indeed "fairly broad consensus concerning the 'fiscal pa-

ralysis that grips the country," despite the fact that the President seems unable to agree with members of his own party, much less the leadership of the other party, about what constitutes an appropriate fiscal policy."

This is an important statement and I strongly recommend it to my colleagues for their careful review.

The address follows:

TOWARD A REVENUE SUFFICIENT FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICES

(An address by the Honorable Edmund S. Muskie)

All history is a test.

To see beyond the commonplace, and yet to act indifferently, is to fail the test as surely as not to see at all.

The President and the Congress of the United States—indeed, all of us as a nation—are in danger of so failing.

We are in danger of failing both ourselves, and the next generation, if we do not act rationally in the essential matter of the Federal budget deficit.

I make it my task today to remind us of what we all see, and to challenge those who can act, who must act, finally to do so.

The context for these remarks is, I believe, unprecedented.

Fiscal paralysis now grips this Nation. This paralysis is self-imposed. It is a direct result of policy choices made by the President and the Congress, in one of the greatest political draw plays I have ever seen executed.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S POLITICAL SKILLS WORKED TOO WELL

President Reagan, when he first came to office, wanted the role of the Federal Government in domestic affairs reduced—drastically reduced. But the reductions he wanted went well beyond anything that the majority of members of either party in Congress believed to be in the public interest.

In order to make the gains he wanted, the President, in effect, faked a pass. He offered up a radical economic theory which claimed that tax reductions of any magnitude would somehow result in increases in revenue. He proposed, then, huge increases in defense spending, along with a tax cut of major proportions. It was a politically irresistible combination, and members of both parties went for it.

Unfortunately for the Nation, the draw worked too well. It was as if players for both teams were faked, rushed headlong down the field, and piled up together in the end zone. In their enthusiasm for tax cutting and for gold-plated defense procurement, Congress produced a tangle that we have been dealing with ever since.

The result, of course, was not a magic increase in revenue. It was, rather, to leave a permanent hole in the Federal budget—as the astronomers would say, a black hole.

It has been obvious now for at least a couple of years. The ends don't meet. The piper isn't being paid.

We are borrowing to pay for the justice, the domestic tranquility, the common defense, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty which the framers of the Constitution did ordain and establish as the purposes of forming these United States almost 200 years ago.

The framers of the Constitution did think of posterity, of future generations, as they drafted the preamble. What would they think of us as we shove off huge and grow-

ing debts onto the shoulders of our children and grandchildren?

Since President Reagan took office, the national debt has doubled, from just under \$1 trillion, to the \$2 trillion it will be well before the end of the current fiscal year.

And the consequences?

They include interest rates that are far more burdensome than they used to be. The rate on prime quality corporate bonds hangs 7 percentage points above the inflation rate, compared with 2½ points in the 1960's.

Our trade deficit has quadrupled over the past 5 years, reaching an unprecedented \$140 billion in 1985. Employment in manufacturing remains 1.6 million below its peak in 1979, and farm exports are near a 6-year low.

The deficits are preempting most of our home-generated saving; we now have just 2.4 percent of GNP in net domestic saving to finance new investment, compared with an average of over 6 percent between 1950 and 1981.

Currently, we are borrowing heavily from overseas; isn't that bizarre, for what is supposed to be the richest country in the world?

Finally, our deficits are now so large that we no longer have the option to cut taxes or to expand spending to combat an economic slowdown, no matter how serious it may be.

It was, of course, the acknowledgement of these very serious facts that led Congress, in desperation, to enact the Gramm-Rudman (Hollings) Act, which now hangs over us like the sword of Damocles.

The thrust of Gramm-Rudman is unassailable—the deficit must be reduced. There's just one problem, a problem Gramm-Rudman doesn't really solve—how to achieve the necessary political compromise. The automatic cuts which are the sharp edge of the Gramm-Rudman sword are simply irrational and unacceptable.

For example, it has been estimated by independent, non-DOD analysts that the defense cuts for fiscal year 1987 would include, among others, reductions in manpower of from 300 to 600,000 people.

Further, if the automatic cuts were to trigger in, it appears that their strictures to cut proportionately would mean that we could not eliminate selectively even those weapons systems which are ineffective and/or too costly.

In national security, especially, the Gramm-Rudman automatic cuts are the fiscal equivalent of nuclear weapons—if we have to unleash that kind of destructive, irrational force, you're going to pay a price beyond calculation.

NEED TO REESTABLISH CONSENSUS ABOUT ROLE OF BUDGET IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

I believe that there must be a way out of this dilemma. But, to find the way, we must first attempt to restore fundamental political consensus about the role of the budget in the national economy—a consensus like that which has served this country so well in the past.

Let me offer a brief recollection, to illustrate my point.

Twenty-five years ago, a new President, on the threshold of office, called upon the best minds in the country, of both parties, to advise him on how to deal with the economy. Many of you will recall the time. In some respects, it was not so different from today. A major national election campaign had been fought, in part, over the question of whether the United States was behind the Soviet Union in military capability.

Two small islands in the Pacific had been made to symbolize the danger felt by those who believed we had been lax. Broad sentiment favored the idea of increasing the defense budget.

At the same time, the underlying health of the national economy was a major concern. As one eminent economist put it, "in economics, the striking event drives out attention from the less dramatic but truly more fundamental processes."*

We were in a recession. Again, the level of unemployment was high. Almost 7 percent, then as now. Growth was sluggish. Productive capacity was seriously underutilized.

There was no great, obvious crisis in this, but people were worried. Business and labor leaders and the voters at large were looking for a sign from the new President that he would act, to get the country moving again.

We all know more or less what happened as a result of advice given and advice taken. President Kennedy consulted, and then moved during the next couple of years to evolve a pragmatic, effective program, a bold program, but one based on a very significant degree of consensus about the nature of the problem and what to do about it.

Tax cuts were proposed, targeted so as to stimulate investment. There would be increases in the defense budget, but there would be increases in unemployment benefits and Social Security as well.

Business was to benefit, but so would the homeless.

And so on. It was a balanced approach. Pragmatic. Not Ideological. And it worked. The Congress came to see the need for fiscal rationality.

Although President Kennedy did not live to see all the results, the economic record of that period, in the end, was one of the best in our history. Gross national product grew. Unemployment declined. Inflation was kept under control. Productivity increased.

Since that time, 25 years ago, of course, much has changed in the economic life of this country and, more importantly, in the economic life of the world.

After a period of Dynamic growth and gains in productivity, a major share of world industrial capacity is now located outside the United States, and much of that capacity is new. It represents technology at least as advanced as ours—in important cases, indeed, it leads our technology. That is especially true of the technology of the production process, an important factor in reducing unit costs, and therefore an important factor in competitiveness.

Financial capital now flows freely across national borders. The fixed exchange-rate regime is gone, the gold standard is gone, and the dominance of the pound as an international currency has given way to the dominance of the dollar.

We are as dependent on world trade to drive our economy now as we once were dependent on our domestic housing programs.

What the Japanese do with their economy is now as much a factor in U.S. economic performance as what General Motors and the United Auto Workers do.

The budget of the European Community is as important in determining whether a farmer in Iowa can pay his debts as is the budget of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Wall Street Journal and Business Week now follow the economic policies being crafted in Buenos Aires and Riyadh and Beijing, when they once could confine their interest to Washington and London and Paris and Bonn.

Since the Kennedy administration, economic policymakers around the world have had to learn to deal with energy crises, stagflation, rising structural unemployment, debt crises, volatile exchange rates, high real interest rates, technological adjustment, nontariff trade barriers, national subsidy policies—in a nutshell, a whole new set of economic problems.

Some of those who advised John F. Kennedy on economic policy are still called on, by the media as well as by Senators, Congressmen and business and labor leaders, to give advice. I know they would be among the first to admit that the rules, and the game itself, seemed to be simpler when they were advising President Kennedy.

But it is still fundamentally the same game, and there are still some important rules, and to ignore them, as we have been attempting to do, is certainly to ask for trouble.

We now have a situation in which the President seems unable to agree with members of his own party, much less the leadership of the other party, about what constitutes an appropriate fiscal policy.

It looks as if, in some ways, this year's budget events are going to follow the pattern of most of the past years of this administration. There is likely to be another "pas de trois," as the President's budget is ignored, first by the House of Representatives, and then by the Senate.

If this year were like its immediate predecessors, we would expect this President, who promised faithfully to balance the budget, to recommend a budget more unbalanced than that of any previous President in our history.

We would expect the Democrats in the House, whom the President accuses of wanting to "tax and send," to attempt to make significant cuts in the budget.

We would expect the Republican majority in the Senate, many of whom must face elections later this year, to disagree with their President about spending proposals on everything from defense to food stamps.

And we would expect a "danse macabre" over the avoidance of taxes.

I do not need to remind you, however, that this year, unlike those other years of this administration in which we have been constantly at the budget, the budget, and almost nothing but the budget, this is the year of Gramm-Rudman.

THERE MUST BE COMPROMISE TO END WAR OVER THE BUDGET, GET FISCAL POLICY BACK ON TRACK

The question is, are the American people ready to sit back and watch important national security and domestic investments fall to the sword? If not, what approach is there for achieving the necessary political compromises?

I have been in public life since 1946, the year in which the Employment Act was passed. It was a time when this Nation was celebrating our remarkable capacity to pull together in times of serious crisis.

Since then, we have been through a number of crises less serious than World War II, and we have lost a great deal of the sense of common purpose and of shared sacrifice which served us so well when we really needed them.

Indeed, by now, it has become fashionable to look upon collective action, the role of the National Government, not as the source of solutions to problems, but rather as the root of those problems. We ought to bear in mind that the framers of the Constitution found from their experience under the arti-

cles of confederation that too little government is no solution to human problems.

Those of us who, over the years, have promoted an active Government role in human affairs, both at home and abroad, bear a large share of responsibility for the coming of the perception that Government, per se, is a problem. We contributed by letting expectations about the benefits of Government get out of line with the constraints of reality.

John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter, the Presidents of my party in the 1960's and 1970's, were all of the view that great expectations are great motivators. But in their administrations, as in others during this time, we have seen that when expectations are too high, there is disappointment. We have learned that constraints cannot be ignored.

So I make here today a proposal, but I make it in a framework of modest expectations, and in a framework which acknowledges constraints.

When it was my privilege to participate in the first cycle of the Congressional Budget process some 10 years ago, I shared the optimism of the other framers of that process.

To bring discipline into the spending habits of Congress was to make possible John Kennedy's dream and the dream of many of us that the Employment Act of 1946 could truly be implemented.

A new tool, a powerful tool, was now available, to help reconcile national economic aims with the imperatives of national politics.

What we all failed to grasp at that hopeful moment was that a tool will do its job only if the hand that holds it wants the job to be done.

So it is clear that the President prefers not to participate in the hard-slogging development of compromise. It seems that he only sees the virtue in a pragmatic solution when it is clear he must.

It is therefore up to the Congress, and the Congress alone, to meet this very difficult test that history is pressing upon us.

We have had all the war over the Federal budget that we can afford; the time has come for peace. And unless we are, in effect, to annihilate our own Government, there must be compromise if there is to be peace.

But is there the basis for such compromise?

I believe there is.

I believe that there is more consensus abroad in this land about the fundamentals of this situation than we tend to assume.

First, there is, clearly, a consensus that the Federal budget deficit must be reduced.

Second, there is a significant degree of consensus about defense spending. Aside from real political differences about the contribution to national security of one or another specific weapons system—and about such matters there will always be differences—it is agreed that we should avoid the wild swings of expansion and contraction which have characterized much of the period following the Vietnam war.

Further, there is agreement that a splurge of front-end investments in hardware, at the expense of necessary operations and maintenance expenditures, is a very poor bargain in terms of both readiness and overall security.

There also is a fair degree of consensus, I submit, on the point that programs for the poor have been cut as much as they should be.

All in all, this is a great deal of consensus for a great and complex body politic to have

achieved with respect to its collective concerns.

Differences still exist. We will always disagree, primarily on a partisan basis, about the level and kind of Federal involvement in domestic affairs in general. And we will continue to have strong differences about the so-called entitlement programs, as long as we choose to entitle some parts of the citizenry to benefits. But this is politics, this is democracy, this is, I believe, well within the realm of issues over which reasonable people will always differ.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED TO RAISE "REVENUE SUFFICIENT FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICES"

That brings us to the bottom line. Taxes. Although it is said that nothing is certain except death and taxes, President Reagan has insisted on exempting taxes from that certainty.

Surely, none of us wants to pay more taxes than we need to. Surely, we would hope that those who represent us have a fairly strict definition of need. But if I know the American people, they are not so irrational that they believe that we can have adequate national security, a minimum standard of health and welfare for all, highways, air traffic control, a fairly clean and safe environment and a few other elements of a decent 20th-century life, and not pay the public price.

Cities, counties and states all regularly raise the revenue they need. Businesses regularly balance their books. Labor unions and other organizations raise their members' dues when expenses rise. Universities and other nonprofit organizations somehow generally operate in the black. Some religious groups still follow the practice of tithing. Indeed, if we recall the phrase, "render unto Caesar," it seems to me that even the Bible might be counted on the side of those who understand that the affairs of a great nation must necessarily bear a great price.

You know, Adam Smith, that famous expositor of the magic invisible hand of the marketplace, had this to say:

"Political economy," Smith wrote in the "Wealth of Nations," "...proposes two distinct objects: first, to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people, or more properly to enable them to provide such a revenue or subsistence for themselves; and second, to supply the State or Commonwealth with a revenue sufficient for the public services."

Let us hear that again. To supply the State or Commonwealth with a revenue sufficient for the public services.

I am pleased to say that I agree fully with Adam Smith on this point.

Smith goes on, at great length, discussing the public services he saw as essential, and how to pay for them—general revenue, user fees and so on. He included, among a lot of things present-day Americans would find familiar and laudable—defense, courts, roads, and other "public works and public institutions"—the cost of keeping a sovereign in high splendor. Well, no one's perfect, not even Adam Smith. But if Adam Smith were here today, there is absolutely no doubt that he would be arguing for a balanced approach, for a "revenue sufficient for the public services."

Of course, at this time in American history, with a still problematic economy and with a full menu of State and local government programs to be provided for, we are clearly talking about a level of increase in revenue which should be pretty parsimonious in its purposes—a level of revenue increase which is directed at deficit reduction

and not at massive new increases in spending.

Which is why I make the proposal I do.

PROPOSAL FOR A "PAY AS YOU WENT" APPROACH, GETTING TWO DOLLARS OF DEFICIT REDUCTION FOR EVERY DOLLAR OF SPENDING CUTS

Whatever doubts one might have about the Gramm-Rudman process, it is the law of the land. How it will evolve, whether it will work, are questions the future will decide. That law does, however, require us to accept drastic budget discipline.

Therefore, first, let's accept the Gramm-Rudman targets as a given.

Second. Let the Congress, both Houses and both parties, using the committees as they should be used, begin by identifying a set of possible budget cuts. In every area feasible.

Third. Let the Congress at the same time identify a set of approaches to raising revenue.

Fourth. Step-by-step, let the Congress match, one-for-one, dollar-for-dollar, spending cuts achievable with revenue increases feasible.

Fifth. Let these matched cuts and taxes be enacted together.

This is not "pay as you go." It is "pay as you went." It is finding the means to pay for the expenses we have decided we want to incur as a people, as a nation, in view of the constraints we now face.

This approach will gain us two dollars in deficit-reduction for each dollar of reduced spending. It will close two dollars of the deficit gap for each dollar of tax pain imposed. It will protect a dollar of defense and domestic spending for every dollar it takes away.

Those who wish to cut the budget further will achieve some of their objectives, and those who want to provide the revenue sufficient for remaining public services will achieve their objective.

Now, we all know the President has taken a firm position against tax increases. But isn't this the President who knows that Presidents never say "never"?

I believe that Mr. Reagan has shown himself to be one of the most pragmatic individuals ever to occupy the oval office. But he does, it seems, need to be persuaded that we, the people, are behind the concept of fiscal rationality.

Our citizens, our friends, and even those whose aims are contrary to ours, look to the leadership of this Nation to act in its own and their behalf in this matter which affects us all.

If the President will not take the lead here, and it seems clear that he prefers not to, then the Members of Congress must do the job.

They must rise to the test of history. They must put aside ideology and positioning and the instinct to generate slogans for elections.

I believe, in fact, that they are ready to do so.

I believe that we should all support them if they are so ready.

Thank you.

REMARKS OF HYMAN BOOK-
BINDER IN CONJUNCTION
WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING
BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, our national celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday provided America with a boost in our spirit and a rekindling of our commitment to justice for all of our citizens.

One of the significant statements made on that occasion was delivered by my friend, Hyman Bookbinder, who has served with distinction many years as the exceptionally effective Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee.

"Bookie" spoke at the Martin Luther King Memorial Center in Atlanta, GA, on Dr. King's actual birthday, January 15, to an audience which included Dr. King's courageous and eloquent widow, Coretta King.

"Bookie's" statement is worth reading by all of us. It is a warm, thoughtful, and precise reminder of the importance of insuring opportunity to all of our citizens and insuring the promises of democracy to all segments of our society.

In an era of shameful retreat from these promises, Dr. King's legacy and Hyman Bookbinder's statement helps remind us that, without rigid quotas, appropriate affirmative action has meant and can mean unlocking the gates against opportunity to the dispossessed of America.

I commend Mr. Bookbinder's speech to my colleagues in the RECORD at this point:

**AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—MORE THAN GOALS OR
QUOTAS**

(Speech by Hyman Bookbinder, American Jewish Committee)

Even though we are so pressed for time, I must make this personal statement. Mrs. King, you won't remember this—why should you?—but on October 19, 1983, I was sitting right behind you in that reserved Senate Gallery when final action was being taken on the King Holiday bill. When the vote was announced—78 aye 22 nay—the President having already indicated he would sign the legislation, we knew that final victory had come. You stood up, embraced members of your family, then your close colleagues sitting near you. Then you turned around and embraced me. That was not a personal embrace, I realized, though I cherish that moment personally. It was your way of saying: "This isn't just my holiday, just my people's holiday, it is also your holiday, it is America's holiday." And that's how I hope all America will indeed think of it.

Now to my assignment here today. Martin Luther King once spoke as eloquently as anyone ever had about what employment opportunities mean for those deprived of such opportunities. He said, "In our society, it is murder, psychologically, to deprive a man of a job or an income. You are in substance saying to that man that he has no right to exist."

In the years since he spoke those words, it is indeed possible to point to some progress. There are Blacks in some industries and professions once closed to them. There are

"equal opportunity" employers and agencies trying to improve their employment record. If we point to some progress, however, we have a special obligation to insist that progress simply has not been good enough. Not when last week's official figures tell us that Black unemployment is 2½ times that of white; that Black youth unemployment is over 40 percent; when we know that Black average wages are about 60% of white . . .

Even as we were winning legal battles for fair employment, in the Fifties and Sixties, Dr. King and others were telling us that legal victories alone would not suffice, that "affirmative action" would be required to make a reality of the legal victories. The phrase "affirmative action" started to appear explicitly in presidential speeches and executive orders, in agency regulations, in civil rights advocacy. There has never been an official document which offered a clear and complete definition of the term. But it has come to cover a wide range of special efforts designed to overcome resistance to progress for excluded groups. It has meant improved training and retraining programs, critical review of testing and qualifying systems, changes in recruiting and advertising campaigns, better labor market information—better education and counseling and upgrading arrangements.

They were not always thought of as "affirmative action" programs. But as officials of the President's Task Force on Poverty 20 years ago, Carl Holman, Sargent Shriver, and I did think of programs like Head Start, and Job Corps, and Upward Bound as the most helpful and sophisticated kinds of affirmative action.

In time, affirmative action encompassed systems for setting realistic goals for equal employment—especially for government contractors and public bodies . . . Such numerical criteria served both to measure progress or lack thereof, and also to serve as a prod to quicker progress.

Overall, these programs did do good—though not as much as we'd have liked. There was uneven enforcement and there was stubborn resistance. Cases were brought to the courts—and in some cases the remedies included even the use of quotas to undo the effects of documented, deliberate discrimination. These court-ordered quotas did cause serious, agonizing, acrimonious debates, even among erstwhile allies. The courts have yet to render final judgment on such quotas.

But today's crisis is not over quotas. It is over the attempt by over-zealous ideologues to dismantle the whole system of goals and timetables and thus to weaken affirmative action generally. The civil rights community is as united as it's ever been on defeating this Meese-Reynolds assault on Executive Order 11246. Even as we meet here, the White House is still debating the issue. Mr. Meese last weekend wanted the impression to get around he'd won the battle. I cannot believe it—and neither should you. The President would have to reject the advice he's been getting from 69 Senators and over 200 Congressmen, including the top leadership in both houses and both parties, the advice from the National Association of Manufacturers and other key business institutions, advice from key Cabinet members including Secretary of Labor Brock and Secretary of State Shultz, from the whole range of racial, ethnic, women's and religious groups.

The battle over the Executive Order can still be won. And it must be won.

The unity which had been eroding for about 10 years is now restored. During those

10 years, unfortunately, the civil rights community had been needlessly divided over the quota issue because of the differences which surfaced in connection with several highly publicized court cases—DeFunis, Bakke, Weber. Especially disturbing to many of us has been the impact on Black-Jewish relations. The Jewish community, it had been incorrectly asserted, was opposed to affirmative action.

But the present battle over the Executive Order has clarified things. Except in cases of court-ordered remedies following findings of discrimination, no significant elements in the civil rights community have advocated preferential quotas—and the Executive Order specifically prohibits such quotas. Goals-and-timetables are authorized, and with very few exceptions every part of the civil rights community supports them. It rejects the argument that goals and quotas are the same. I can state with assurance that the Jewish community overwhelmingly approves of this consensus. We continue to oppose rigid, inflexible, preferential quotas, but we support with enthusiasm the use of goals.

But I believe that we must go beyond this issue. Preoccupation with the goals/quota issue to the exclusion of the other aspects of affirmative action is a disservice to the goal of equal opportunity. We have lost too much valuable time and engaged in too much acrimony. This confusion and conflict over the proper use of arithmetic standards has kept us from working as hard as we should for the so-called "non-controversial" aspects of affirmative action.

Let us face up honestly to two equally valid premises:

1. If tomorrow morning, by some inexplicable miracle, every American company or institution were suddenly entirely free of any prejudice and were determined forever to end discrimination, it would still take a long time before our labor force would reflect the mix of our general population. Too many would simply be unprepared for the new opportunities. But equally true:

2. If tomorrow morning, by some inexplicable miracle, every American sub-group—Blacks, Hispanics, women, etc.—had the same range of qualified individuals for the whole range of employment opportunities, it would similarly take a long time before our labor force would reflect the mix of our general population. Too many Americans and American institutions, unfortunately, would still be unprepared to abandon their prejudices and habits.

We must work simultaneously on both of the fronts which these two premises require. The two premises are, of course, related. Discrimination leads to despair and hopelessness, which in turn leads to abandonment of education and training. And this failure to be properly prepared for employment only reinforces the prejudices of those who are resisting progress.

A real, full-fledged affirmative action program will require action on many fronts . . .

It will require special efforts which reflect the realities of current family disarray . . . of the epidemic of teenage pregnancies . . . of the drug culture . . . of the feminization of poverty . . .

It will require a hard look at our present education, training, and retraining programs, both public and private . . .

It will require an evaluation of current recruiting and selection and testing methods . . .

It will require the best possible understanding of developing labor market needs in a high-tech era . . .

It will require a new look at the whole challenge—to see it as more than numerical goals, important as those are. It will require a commitment and an allocation of resources—in both the public and private sectors—to match some of our greatest commitments of the past: the Marshall Plan, the Space program, the fight against cancer and heart disease, the National highway system. Surely, the social and economic integration of all of our Americans is as critical a challenge as any of those earlier challenges . . .

We operate today, of course, in the context of huge budget deficits and Gramm-Rudman restrictions—but that cannot deter us from speaking the truth as we know it.

For me personally, today's challenge is a depressing *deja vu*. As we were putting together elements of the war on poverty 20 years ago, I was particularly struck with one statistic: half of all America's poor that year, we learned, had been poor from the day they'd been born. Breaking the cycle of poverty became our challenge.

Today, there is again a fact that we as a nation ignore at our peril. That fact is that every single day there are thousands—yes, thousands—of babies born into family and community situations who are quite likely to be poor and miserable for the rest of their lives. These are the babies—Black and White, but again disproportionately Black—who will never know more than one parent or ever have any working member in their immediate family, who will know only about welfare and food stamps for survival, who will drop out of schools before becoming functionally literate, who will be surrounded by drug and drinking and crime problems.

For these millions of babies born yesterday, today and tomorrow, the affirmative action they require must begin even before they are born. Neither quotas nor goals nor executive orders will be sufficient to make them ready for employment and independence if we do not pay attention now to their inevitable social disabilities.

So the task of affirmative action in employment is tremendous. It cannot be separated from the related tasks in housing, in health, in education, in family and community stability. It means concern for those born today, for those already dropped out of school, for those struggling in menial, minimal jobs, for those displaced by industrial change, and for the older workers not ready for secure retirement.

Our immediate task is to prevent scuttling of present affirmative action requirements. Let's win that one. But let's not ignore the broader challenges of affirmative action across the board. The Jewish community will be there, I can assure you, in a renewed and strengthened effort to make King's dream a reality. ●

**MAJORITY LEADER DELIVERS
LANDMARK ADDRESS AT
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION**

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, House Majority Leader JIM WRIGHT delivered a landmark address at the Democratic Issues

Conference. I want to share this address with those of my party who could not attend, with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and with every American who is concerned with the economic problems now confronting the Nation.

In his speech, the majority leader pointed out that the American people are confronting the new phenomenon of downward mobility—a trend that is " * * * contrary to the American experience and fundamentally alien to the American character."

The majority leader pledged that the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives will do everything that it can during the 2d session of the 99th Congress to reverse this new downward trend. Mr. Speaker, Majority Leader JIM WRIGHT's remarks should set the parameters of congressional debate during this last session of the 99th Congress. For this reason, I wish to insert his entire speech into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and urge all of my colleagues to study his remarks.

LET'S REVIVE THE AMERICAN DREAM

(By Jim Wright)

In the torchlight of the American Revolution, John Adams wrote:

"I must study politics and war that my sons may have the liberty to study mathematics and philosophy . . . in order to give their children the right to study painting, poetry, and music."

Those words set a theme for what has come to be called the American Dream. In an important sense, they describe the heart of the American experience.

Throughout almost all of our history, each generation has been able to do a little better than its parents. For as long as anyone can remember, the American people have followed a path of upward mobility—not just for the few, but for the average American—for all of us.

Unlike other civilizations, the big American family has not been content to tolerate a permanent underclass. We've constantly been alert to make the good things of life every more broadly available to ever more of our children.

We have claimed almost as a birthright that each succeeding generation should enjoy a better living standard, be better educated, better employed and better housed, than the one before.

Today, behind the looming problems that preoccupy us legislatively—the debt crisis, the trade crisis, the farm crisis, the immigration crisis—is a less advertised tragedy written in starkly human terms.

NEW TREND: DOWNWARD MOBILITY

What we see now unfolding in America is a shocking new phenomenon of *downward* mobility—a *slippage* in living standards from parents to children—and that is a condition which enlightened leadership must not tolerate.

Downward mobility is the ugly central fact unearthed and documented in the careful studies conducted recently for the Joint Economic Committee. That conclusion is not only disturbing; it is absolutely unacceptable as a portent of the future—contrary to the American experience and fundamentally alien to the American character.

It is antithetical to everything we stand for as a political party—and to all that we've stood for as a nation.

Let me spell it out for you in a few startling facts.

In the 1950's, and into the 1960's, the average 30-year old male earned about one-

third more than his father did at the same age. That was progress, consistent with our history. Today, the average 30-year old American man earns about twelve percent less in real buying power than his father did at his stage in life.

Traditionally, the decade between one's 30th and 40th birthdays represents a period of dramatic economic and social progress. A distressing fact revealed in the studies is that today the average 40 year-old American is slightly less well off than he or she was at 30.

Rose-tinted economic forecasts are deceptive. This administration boasts about seven percent unemployment as though it were a virtue. But last year's unemployment level was higher than that for every year but two between the great depression and the time this administration took office. It brags that interest rates are coming "down". But real interest rates are three times higher than in the 1960's. And high interest rates have always been the implacable enemy of economic growth.

For years we have known that the shiny veneer of society concealed a certain amount of dry rot eating away at the foundations of family life for our racial minorities—families without fathers, without jobs, without skills, without hope. Too many people simply looked the other way, or took comfort in the official White House line that these people are "jobless by choice," or even "homeless by choice."

Now, like an infection untended, the economic stagnation has spread to the middle income group in America.

Most 25 to 40 year olds, according to the J.E.C. study, find it harder than their predecessors ten years ago to own a home, to save anything, or to send their children to college.

HOME OWNERSHIP

Home ownership—one of the things we've always associated with the American dream—now for the first time in 50 years is actually in decline. A smaller percentage of Americans own homes today than just two years ago. And foreclosures are the highest in 50 years.

It isn't hard to see why. In the 1950's, a 30-year old, average-income head of household spent roughly 14 percent of his gross income on the mortgage. In the 1970's, it was 21 percent. By 1984 that figure had more than doubled from ten years earlier, more than tripled from the 1950's when the parents were taking out mortgages, reaching 44 percent today.

A family that spends nearly half its income in mortgage payments has far too little left to pursue other aspects of the American Dream, such as education, leisure or savings.

EDUCATION

For 200 years, we constantly expanded opportunities for education. We made it available to more and more of the children of our land, and from that, the American dream gained substance and became reality. Education was the fuel that propelled the engines of progress.

Mirabeau B. Lamar said it well: "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy."

In the days following World War II, the G.I. Bill of Rights began to unleash the sleeping giant of our nation's untapped intellectual potential, and America's industrial might grew faster than ever.

But now that growth has stalled out. For the first time in modern recollection,

fewer—not more—young parents expect to be able to send their children to college.

When that happens, the nation suffers collectively. Last year Japan with half our population graduated half again more students with mathematical, scientific and engineering degrees than we did. And people wonder why we're losing out in world trade, suffering an unprecedented trade imbalance of \$148 billion!

As the economic capacity of a young American family has begun to stagnate, the cost of sending a child to college has more than doubled in the past ten years, growing faster in the past five years.

And the dream of education retreats, becoming smaller and smaller upon the horizon.

SAVINGS VERSUS DEBT

Part of the promise of America has been the prospect that the average family could set a little something aside in savings. Irony of ironies, this administration, while piously preaching frugality and fiscal responsibility, has fostered policies which make that promise a cruel hoax, even for families with two breadwinners. Across the board, struggling young couples confront a stark reality—less savings, more debt.

Young families must borrow, not to increase their capital wealth but just to stand still. And in that they reflect an image of their country. Consumer debt, including home mortgages, has tripled in ten years, exceeding \$2 trillion in 1985. At the same time, the average family's part in the national debt has doubled in five years.

Yesterday a newsman asked if we thought we could make a political issue out of the national debt since the Republicans were never successful in doing so. I do not know about the "political" issue, but Reagan policies have certainly made it an economic issue for the average American family. Interest on the debt this year comes to about \$2,400 for a family of four—in taxes that must be paid, but buy nothing.

By the end of the year, this administration's buy-now-pay-later policies will have deliberately reduced federal revenues by more than \$1 trillion, with most of the tax cuts going to those who needed them the least, and meanwhile we'll have added almost \$500 billion of new increases in Pentagon spending above the 1980 level. Together, these steps add \$1.5 trillion to federal deficits.

No possible amount of domestic spending cuts could come anywhere near squaring the balance; yet the White House still talks of the problem as though it were solely one of domestic waste. That, as all of us know, is fantasy, and we must deal with reality.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Our party in Congress is committed to a strong national defense. We're even willing to pay for it—not pay it on the cuff. Harry Truman conducted the entire Korean war without adding to the national debt. Even during the costly Vietnam war, we did not pile up debts for our children to pay.

The American people are willing to pay for national defense—when and where we need it. That is the essence of patriotism.

And giving the public credit for honorable motivations is the essence of statesmanship.

The people are not willing to pay for more defense than we get—\$700 coffee pots, \$400 hammers, the famous Allen wrench, or spending twice as much for missiles and getting only 16 percent more missiles. Nor in time of peace are they willing to put it all on a credit card for our children and grand-

children to pay the bills after we shall have used up and worn out most of the weapons they'll then be paying for.

This is the costliest cop-out of all. It is neither good morality nor good economics.

MAKING BAD MATTERS WORSE

Of course, not all of the errors of the past five years can be laid at the door of the Reagan administration. There is a sense in which we all share responsibility. But the party in executive power today has a habit of making difficult problems even more difficult.

Faced with the doubling of college tuitions in ten years and lagging enrollment, the Reagan administration has repeatedly proposed deep cuts in student assistance.

Confronted with rising home foreclosures, the administration proposed more heartache for the home buyer through costly new "user fees" for federal mortgage insurance programs, including FHA and VA home loans.

Challenged by high rates of youth unemployment, the administration slashed job training programs and proposed a sub-minimum wage for teenagers.

Facing record trade deficits and the spectacle of U.S. firms losing their competitive edge overseas, the administration opts for abolishing anti-trust laws.

REVERSE THIS TREND

In the session of Congress just beginning, the Democratic majority in the House will do everything within its power to perform a rescue operation and reverse this downward trend.

We do not accept the defeatist philosophy that our future is behind us—that our children must settle for less—that we can never be energy independent again—that the products of American workmanship cannot be competitive on world markets—that there is no place anymore in America for the family farmer, the community banker, the small independent businessman—that trade deficits and budget deficits are inevitable, that real political leadership is unpopular, or that the American people prefer illusion to reality. That is not our vision of America!

We reject the fatalistic notion that our future lies inevitably in fewer and bigger farms, fewer and bigger banks, fewer and bigger airlines, fewer and bigger corporate enterprises of every sort. That is not our idea of a vibrant free enterprise.

And "free enterprise" in our vocabulary is not synonymous with anarchy. We reject the elitist notion that government has no place in the service of people.

SELLING OFF ASSETS

In the mania to decontrol, dismantle, and strip away the fabric of law that protects the average person from predatory exploitation, the administration now wants to sell off the people's assets to pay just a portion of our annual interest payments on the national debt.

While we are willing to consider any serious proposal the president may care to make for long-range deficit reduction, we are not attracted to one-shot gimmicks that just postpone the pain and leave our nation poorer.

For a nation, as for a family, selling off permanent assets to pay current bills is the ultimate resort of economic desperation.

The public domain belongs to the American people, and it's not for sale. The public's parks, the nation's mineral reserves, the institutions we have created to serve and bless the people, so long as we can prevent it, will

not be put on the auction block for the benefit of private profiteers.

Nor are we content with the bland sigh of acceptance by which this administration has passively viewed on that auction block the greatest number of farm foreclosures, the greatest number of home foreclosures, the greatest number of business bankruptcies and the greatest number of bank failures since the great depression. Bank failures last year were ten times the 1980 figure!

America deserves better than that. And we can do better than that.

WE CAN DO BETTER

We are not willing to scale back our dream of quality education for all of America's children.

We are not ready to revise downward the idea that people of moderate means can afford to own a home and send their kids to college.

We are not prepared to break faith with the elderly who depend upon government to keep its word, nor to forget our promise to strive for a land in which hunger has been eradicated.

This is the country which declared its independence from second class citizenship and set in motion throughout the Earth a thirst for freedom from colonial rule.

Ours is the nation which led other, older lands to believe that the average, ordinary person could amount to something better.

We tamed the wild frontier. We irrigated deserts and made them bloom, erected cities and watched them thrive.

We developed a system of family farms that made us the best fed nation on Earth.

As we glorified learning, we overcame challenges of enormous dimension.

When the Japanese cut off our rubber supplies in 1941, with government stimulus we developed a synthetic rubber industry.

When World War II engulfed us, we girded up our industry and performed a modern miracle of production—together.

When the Russians preceded us into space, we heeded John F. Kennedy's call and had a man on the moon by 1970.

We didn't hide from the problem or say it should be handled by the "market place." We said it's a job for America, and we tackled it together.

Well, we can be that country again; we are that country still.

With faith in ourselves and a plan of concerted action, we can revive American industry and restore this country to its rightful place at the pinnacle of world commerce, where "made in the U.S.A." will once again be the badge of quality and of value.

With enough imagination and enough dedication, we can make this country energy independent again.

And we can renew the struggle for the American dream in which each generation looks forward confidently to more learning, more opportunity, a better standard of living and a better life than the one before it.

CREATIVE ROLE FOR CONGRESS

In the fulfillment of each of these goals, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Congress itself—mirror of the American mood, distillate of the American dream, forge of the American future and servant of the American will—is and will be a central player.

The role of the legislative branch in the view of those who wrote the Constitution was never intended to be passive and reactive, but creative and dynamic!

We will face the problems of the difficult present—the budget crisis, the trade crisis, the farm crisis, the tide of undocumented immigration, the mountain of debt that is suffocating our neighbors in Latin America, the new and unaccustomed challenge of terrorism as an instrument of national policy.

We do not deny the immensity of the task before us, but neither does it hypnotize and intimidate us. Our system, with all its flaws, is still resilient. America has both the resources and the wisdom—and I believe we have the will—to surmount these challenges and revive the American dream for our own time and for generations yet to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS OF 1984

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on October 4, 1981, the people of the United States dedicated a monument at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, MD, known as the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial. The monument pays tribute to America's firefighters, who have been the bulwark of the Nation's civil defense effort since the founding days of our country. Throughout our history, patriotic Americans have risked their lives to defend their communities against fire and disasters. Therefore, it is only fitting to remember those who have given their lives unselfishly in service to their fellow man.

On Sunday, October 13, 1985, the fourth annual Fallen Firefighters Memorial ceremony was held on the campus at the monument site, honoring those who made the ultimate sacrifice, the sacrifice of their life, in an effort to save others during 1984.

Public interest and participation continues to grow since the 1981 dedication with over 500 in attendance on this past Sunday. Over 30 families of deceased persons were present on this special occasion. The observance, as is traditional, started in the chapel on the campus. The memorial service was concluded at the monument. This year it was an especially beautiful and moving ceremony and the Almighty truly looked in favor on the occasion by providing good weather.

The program was orchestrated in a very professional manner. Under the able leadership of Timothy S. May, of Frederick, MD, a volunteer fireman, a former deputy State fire marshal of Maryland, and a staff member of the National Fire Academy [NFA], who served as project officer for the occasion. This successful memorial recognition was the result of a great team effort on the part of many NETC staff members and volunteers. The special efforts of NETC Frank Davis were of inestimable value in contributing to the services of this day. Others who made a contribution of special note were members of the National Joint Fire Council Service, Marvin Gibbons, the liaison officer of Maryland State Firearms Association, Baltimore City Honor Guard, Baltimore County Honor Guard, Montgomery County Honor Guard, Prince Georges County Honor Guard, Prince William County, Virginia Honor

Guard, Washington, DC Honor Guard, just to name a few.

For those Americans who did not have the privilege to attend this special occasion, a copy of the day's program is here submitted for all to share.

PROGRAM—FOURTH ANNUAL NATIONAL MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1985

CHAPEL

9:45—Organ Prelude, Sister Mary Connelly, St. Joseph's Provincial House.

Choir: Norwick University Regimental Chorus, Norwick, Vermont.

10:00—Welcome, Honorable Clyde A. Bragdon, Jr., Admin., U.S. Fire Administration.

Invocation, Reverend Edward M. Stauffer, Chaplain, Texas Fire Department, Fort Worth.

Recognition of 1984 Fallen Firefighters, John A. Gannon, President, International Assoc. of Firefighters, Washington, D.C.

E. James Monihan, Chairman, National Volunteer Fire Council, Lewes, Delaware.

In Memorium, Howard Boyd, Chairman, Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations, Nashville, Tennessee.

Recessional.

MEMORIAL

10:45—Concert, Norwich University Regimental Chorus.

11:00—Invocation, Reverend Donald O. Wilson, Chaplain, Baltimore Fire Department.

Posting of Colors, Baltimore County Fire Dept. Honor Guard.

National Anthem.

Introduction of Guests, Edward M. Wall, Administrator.

Memorial Address, Chief John J. O'Rourke, Fire Department of New York.

Flag Presentation to Families, Joseph L. Donovan, President, National Fire Academy. Chief Larry Bonnafon, Chairman, National Fire Academy Board of Visitors, Louisville, Kentucky.

Chief Albert W. Conner, Treasurer, International Assoc. of Fire Chiefs, Farmington, New Mexico.

Unveiling of 1984 Memorial Plaque.

Placing of Wreath.

Taps.

Benediction, Reverend Pierce Damewood, Chaplain, Maryland State Fireman's Association.

1:00—Buffet Luncheon, Dining Room.

Mr. Speaker, it is proper and a privilege for me to bring the names of these everyday patriots to your attention and the attention of the Nation as a permanent record of their honorable and selfless deeds.

1984 FIREFIGHTER FATALITIES—117

1/3/84, Thomas Baron, Steger Fire Department, Illinois.

1/13/84, Mary R. Matthews, Seattle Fire Department, Washington.

1/16/84, Leonard S. Guerrero, New Haven Department of Fire Services, Connecticut.

1/17/84, Thomas K. Hollingsworth, Robinsdale Fire Department, Minnesota.

1/18/84, Robert G. Chilcote, II, South Tuscarawas Twp. Fire Department, Coshoc-ton, Ohio.

1/18/84, Calvin C. Garrett, Mathews Volunteer Fire Department, Virginia.

1/19/84, Anthony L. Conforte, New Haven Department of Fire Services, Connecticut.

1/20/84, Willis D. Fry, Sweetwater Fire Department, Tennessee.

1/21/84, Earl W. Walker, Corpus Christi Fire Department, Texas.

1/25/84, James J. Carbin, Jr., Millstone Twp. Fire Department, Clarksburg, New Jersey.

1/25/84, Edwin G. Murphy, Little Rock Fire Department, Arkansas.

1/27/84, Francis E. Burns, East Hartford Fire Department, Connecticut.

1/29/84, John W. Hofacker, Center Twp. Fire Department, Appleton, Wisconsin.

1/30/84, Elwin I. King, Fair Oaks Fire Department, Sutherlin, Oregon.

1/31/84, Alexander K. Polakovich, Forest Hill Volunteer Fire Department, Louisiana.

2/8/84, Max L. Daniel, Julian Fire Department, North Carolina.

2/12/84, Frank J. Nerney, Albany Fire Department, New York.

2/13/84, James B. Daniels, Middleport Fire Department, Ohio.

2/15/84, Jimmy R. Kennedy, Memphis Fire Department, Tennessee.

2/17/84, Michael T. McCarthy, Cape Coral Fire Department, Florida.

2/22/84, Edgar O. Hardin, Russellville Fire Department, Kentucky.

2/25/84, Larry D. Stephens, Josua Fire Department, Texas.

2/26/84, Thomas C. Ross, Spicewood Volunteer Fire Department, Texas.

2/27/84, James W. Pressnall, Irving Fire Department, Texas.

3/5/84, John W. Walsh, Youngstown Fire Department, Ohio.

3/7/84, John C. Huss, Ridge-Culver Fire Department, Rochester, New York.

3/9/84, Paul J. Dagenbach, Kenosha Fire Department, Wisconsin.

3/10/84, Marvin B. Ridgway, Travis County Fire Control, Austin, Texas.

3/13/84, Harry M. Korwatch, Yonkers Fire Department, New York.

3/24/84, Gerard DeJohn, Birmingham Fire and Rescue Services, Alabama.

3/24/84, Jeffrey L. Haugen, Williston Rural Fire Department, North Dakota.

3/25/84, Michael G. Sims, Goochland County Volunteer Fire Department, Virginia.

4/2/84, Harold L. Hansen, Audubon Fire Department, Iowa.

4/25/84, Thurman P. Keener, Jr., USDA Forest Service Ouachita National Forest, Mena, Arizona.

4/25/84, James H. Frizzell, USDA Forest Service Ouachita National Forest, Mena, Arizona.

4/29/84, David L. Anderson, Norwich University Fire Brigade, Northfield, Vermont.

4/29/84, Patrick J. deKramer, Norwich University Fire Brigade, Northfield, Vermont.

4/29/84, Matthew R. Baran, Norwich University Fire Brigade, Northfield, Vermont.

5/9/84, Hery Y.S. Sur, Honolulu Fire Department, Hawaii.

5/10/84, Max D. Nason, Sparta Fire Department, Michigan.

5/19/84, William A. Satterfield, Georgia Industrial Institute, Alto, Georgia.

5/28/84, John P. Brighenti, Jr., Straw Pump Volunteer Fire Company, North Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

5/29/84, David E. Foecking, Galena Fire Department, Illinois.

5/29/84, David C. Stephens, Bureau of Land Management, Sweet Home, Oregon.

6/8/84, Julian R. Bley, Sr., Bristol Fire Company, #1, Pennsylvania.

6/8/84, David Gardella, Jackson Fire Department, California.

6/13/84, Joseph L. Konrad, Jr., Philadelphia Fire Department, Pennsylvania.

6/26/84, John L. Carlson, Jericho Fire Department, New York.
 6/26/84, James E. Frazier, Jr., Bolivar County Fire Department, Scott, Mississippi.
 6/26/84, Milton A. Densford, Memphis Fire Department, Tennessee.
 7/3/84, Michael W. Thorne, West Long Branch Fire Department, New Jersey.
 7/4/84, Joseph A. Somma, Pittsburg Fire Department, Pennsylvania.
 7/8/84, Patricia Beran, Crofton Volunteer Fire Department, Nebraska.
 7/8/84, David A. DeWire, Eagles Mere Fire Company, Pennsylvania.
 7/9/84, Richard H. Bowers, Oregon State Forestry Department, Cottage Grove, Oregon.
 7/9/84, Barbara A. Booth, Oregon State Forestry Department, Cottage Grove, Oregon.
 7/13/84, Michael P. Mattioda, Lake Shore Fire Prot. District, Clear Lake, California.
 7/15/84, Kevin J. Cioffi, Wyandanch Fire Company, New York.
 7/19/84, Jeffrey A. Hardin, Wichita Falls Fire Department, Texas.
 7/23/84, Kenneth E. Armour, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Lothar S. Cogar, Union Oil Fire Department, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Katherine A. Hughes, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Perry E. Parker, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Robert F. Pleski, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Barney O. Staggs, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Charles R. Staggs, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Belle C. Sullivan-Weiss, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Christopher I. Watkins, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/23/84, Dale A. Whitmarsh, Union Oil Fire Department, Lemont, Illinois.
 7/25/84, Melvin S. Rosewag, Jr., Baltimore City Fire Department, Maryland.
 7/27/84, John E. Lindquist, Sr., Edison Fire Department, New Jersey.
 7/29/84, Earl L. Hilliard, Kern County Fire Department, Bakersfield, California.
 8/5/84, James E. Bennett, Nettie Volunteer Fire Department, West Virginia.
 8/5/84, William R. Smart, Jr., Humansville Fire Department, Missouri.
 8/5/84, Ronald G. Mullins, Humansville Fire Department, Missouri.
 8/7/84, James Jimenez, Syosset Fire Department, New York.
 8/8/84, Keith A. Norman, Westfield Road Fire Department, Houston, Texas.
 8/10/84, Raymond E. Eichert, Los Angeles County Fire Department, California.
 8/10/84, Harold R. Watkins, Cincinnati Fire Prot. District, Pekin, Illinois.
 8/12/84, James M. Murray, Newark Fire Department, New Jersey.
 8/22/84, George Kuharsky, Oconee County Rural Fire Control, Salem, South Carolina.
 9/8/84, Dennis C. Martin, Forsyth County Fire Department, Cumming, Georgia.
 9/12/84, Robert C. Ayers, West Corners Fire Department, Endicott, New York.
 9/17/84, Percy R. Johnson, Shreveport Fire Department, Louisiana.
 9/19/84, Ralph E. Hager, Jr., Shortsville Fire Department, New York.
 10/4/84, Colin P. Boast, Inter-Canyon Fire Department, Morrison, Colorado.
 10/9/84, Jose A. Silva, Bolinas Fire Prot. District, California.

10/11/84, Robert B. Gamble, Whispering Pines Vol. Fire Department, North Carolina.
 10/15/84, Elmer Homilius, Comfort Volunteer Fire Department, Texas.
 10/17/84, Roger F. Sullivan, Southington Fire Department, Connecticut.
 10/20/84, Anthony Shands, New York City Fire Department, New York.
 10/22/84, Walter J. Bawroski, Sr., Baltimore County Fire Department, Dundalk, Maryland.
 10/22/84, Henry W. Rayner, Jr., Baltimore County Fire Department, Dundalk, Maryland.
 10/22/84, James A. Kimbel, Baltimore County Fire Department, Dundalk, Maryland.
 10/23/84, Michael E. Ard, Zachary City Fire Department, Louisiana.
 10/28/84, William G. Countiss, Woodlawn-Sevier Fire Department, Marion, North Carolina.
 10/30/84, Philip Kenneally, Chicago Fire Department, Illinois.
 11/3/84, Mitchel E. Spoth, Transit Volunteer Fire Company, East Amherst, New York.
 11/15/84, Ricky S. Pearce, Phoenix Fire Department, Arizona.
 11/19/84, David A. Ball, Cloud County Rural Dist. #4 Fire Department, Concordia, Kansas.
 11/19/84, Russell C. Dellinger, Sr., Collettsville Fire Department, North Carolina.
 11/23/84, James A. Flanagan, Dedham Fire Department, Massachusetts.
 11/24/84, Epifanio J. Gonzalez, Rombout Fire District, Fishkill, New York.
 11/29/84, James C. Simpson, Raymondville Volunteer Fire Department, Texas.
 11/29/84, Phillip C. D'Adamo, New York City Fire Department, New York.
 12/1/84, Robert M. Reyes, Houston Fire Department, Texas.
 12/3/84, Richard M. Barron, Rutland City Fire Department, Vermont.
 12/4/84, Benjamin Pinel, Los Angeles City Fire Department, California.
 12/6/84, Russel H. Dixon, Alden Hook & Ladder Fire Company, New York.
 12/12/84, Jack L. Pratt, Sr., New Smyrna Beach Fire Department, Florida.
 12/13/84, John D. Evans, Clear Lake Fire Department, Iowa.
 12/16/84, Anthony J. Lundy, Sr., Pittsburgh Fire Department, Pennsylvania.
 12/19/84, John T. Williams, District of Columbia Fire Department, Washington, D.C.
 12/19/84, Roger G. Tharp, Cowan Volunteer Fire Department, Muncie, Indiana.
 12/21/84, David F. Murry, Hurleyville Fire Department, New York.
 12/29/84, Charles J. Elder, Ridley Park Fire Co., Pennsylvania.
 12/30/84, James J. Lausch, Joliet Fire Department, Illinois.

THE FIREMAN'S PRAYER

When I am called to duty, God
 Wherever flames may rage,
 Give me strength to save some life
 Whatever be its age.
 Help me embrace a little child
 Before it is too late
 Or save an older person from
 The horror of that fate.
 Enable me to be alert
 To the weakest shout
 And quickly and efficiently
 To put the fire out.
 I want to fill my calling and

To give the best in me.
 To guard my every neighbor and
 Protect his property.
 And if according to my fate
 I am to lose my life
 Please bless with your protecting hand
 My family and my wife.

USDA DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, as farm State Members of Congress can attest, most farmers and ranchers pray they will never have to use the Department of Agriculture's disaster assistance programs. In times of disaster, unusual circumstances dictate the need for compassion and meaningful assistance.

However, for many ranchers in western South Dakota their prayers have taken an ironic twist. These ranchers have told me that they pray the Secretary of Agriculture will not do more damage through inadequate disaster assistance programs than are done by the successive natural disasters themselves. Unfortunately, there is not much optimism that will be the case.

The Secretary of Agriculture has no less than seven emergency feed programs at the disposal of the administration. To date, he has chosen to use but one. And to a rancher, western South Dakotans will tell you that the announced program has been woefully inadequate in meeting the needs of the starving animals in their area.

During the past 2 years, South Dakota producers have suffered from floods, from drought, and from snow blizzards. The only common thread between these disasters has been the report card farmers and ranchers have given to the Department of Agriculture for the emergency assistance provided to producers. An unqualified failure. This failure was clearly demonstrated by a recent USDA decision to supply cattle producers with wheat to feed their cattle, because feed grains, normal feed for livestock, was not conveniently available.

It is clear that the disaster assistance programs need a total revamping.

It is a critical review that is clearly long overdue. For the benefit of my colleagues, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a USDA description of existing emergency feed programs and a letter I have sent Secretary of Agriculture John Block urging an immediate departmental response to South Dakota's disaster assistance request.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 Washington, DC, January 21, 1986.

HON. JOHN BLOCK,
 Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of
 Agriculture, Administration Building,
 Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY BLOCK: I have just returned from South Dakota where I toured the disaster-ravaged areas of the state and met with ranchers seeking emergency assistance in providing feed for their livestock.

While the changes you announced last week will modestly improve the currently-operational Emergency Feed Assistance Program (EFAP), the unanimous consensus of the affected ranchers remains that the USDA's disaster response has been grossly inadequate.

Many of these ranchers are reeling from the blows of consecutive disasters, in many cases a drought and repeated snow blizzards in a single year. It is not financially practical to require these ranchers to purchase their feed at 75 percent of the CCC loan rate (as required by the EFAP), especially when other programs at the Administration's disposal would provide far more effective disaster assistance.

Because of the ineffectiveness of the current program, I am urging your immediate attention to the needs of South Dakota's ranchers and farmers. I urge you to take the following immediate steps:

(1) Activate immediately the Emergency Feed Program and work with Governor Janklow to activate the Herd Preservation Feed Grain Donation Program, and any other program at the disposal of the Administration.

(2) Create a disaster task force within USDA/Washington to work with South Dakota's agriculture officials to make certain disaster assistance requests are promptly executed. With due respect, Mr. Secretary, South Dakota's disaster assistance requests have a habit of getting lost within your USDA/Washington bureaucracy.

(3) Immediately dispatch a representative of this Washington disaster task force to South Dakota to survey the economic situation and the effects of the disaster. Please accept this as an offer of assistance in arranging such a meeting in the region of the disaster.

(4) If the seven emergency livestock feed assistance programs currently at the disposal of the Administration are not adequate, please provide the Department's suggestions as to how they might be improved so that disaster assistance provided to ranchers in these situations can be more effective.

Mr. Secretary, I cannot overemphasize the seriousness of this situation and the despair felt by ranchers and farmers wrestling with the immediate decision of how they will maintain their basic livestock operation in the face of a disaster-caused feed loss. This crisis has reached epidemic proportions. Unfortunately, the disaster assistance you have chosen to provide has lagged far behind.

Time is running short. I stand ready to work with you and the Department to provide the most effective disaster assistance possible to these individuals, and urge you to give this letter your immediate attention.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

TOM DASCHLE,
Member of Congress.

EXISTING EMERGENCY FEED PROGRAMS (Prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture)

EMERGENCY FEED ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EFAP)

Benefits: Under the EFAP eligible livestock producers can purchase CCC-owned low grade feed grains and wheat at 75 percent of the county loan rate for the county where the grain is stored. The amount of grain a producer may purchase may not exceed the lesser of the producer's feed loss or the amount of additional feed needed for the emergency period. Assistance under EFAP can be provided for foundation cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and their off-

spring. Under EFAP the producer was required to pay for transporting the grain.

Implementation: A county can become eligible for EFAP by a Secretarial designation as a disaster county eligible for emergency loans from FmHA, or by direct designation from the Secretary of Agriculture for EFAP. For a direct designation the initial request would come from the COC. It would then have to be approved by the STC and DASCO before being designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Legislation mandating the EFAP directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make damaged CCC-owned corn available to farmers and ranchers who are eligible to receive emergency loans from FmHA.

Authority: Section 303 of the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 mandated that EFAP be implemented (P.L. 98-180). However, the EFAP is now being administered under Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Requirements: To be eligible for assistance, the producer must have suffered a loss of feed production on the farm and have insufficient feed to maintain the farm's livestock for the period of the emergency. The Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 provides that the feed loss must have been due to the 1983 drought, hot weather or related disaster. The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that the feed loss must have been due to flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, disease, insect infestation, or other catastrophe. By policy determination eligible losses for EFAP purposes are limited to those due to excess moisture or drought.

Duration: EFAP is available at the current time in eligible counties.

EMERGENCY FEED PROGRAM (EFP)

Benefits: Under the EFP, assistance is in the form of cost share payments on feed purchased. The dollar amount of assistance may not exceed 50 percent of the cost of feed purchased. Current regulations limit the amount of cost-share to three cents per pound of feed grain equivalent. The amount of feed on which a producer may receive cost share assistance may not exceed the lesser of the producer's feed loss or the amount of additional feed needed for the emergency period. Assistance is available for cattle, sheep, horses, mules, swine, and goats which have been owned at least six months; and for poultry. The program provides the necessary flexibility to permit a livestock producer to receive assistance for the purchase of the particular type of feed (roughage, grain, mixed feed, etc.) that best suits the owner's livestock or poultry operation.

Implementation: No declarations of disaster are required to implement EFP; however, regulations were amended to stop accepting applications effective April 18, 1982. Therefore, before the program could be operated, regulations would have to be amended to provide for the acceptance of applications. When operating EFP is authorized, implementation may be requested by the COC. If the request is approved by the STC and DASCO, the EFP can be implemented in the county.

Authority: Authority for the EFP is based on Section 1105 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977.

Requirements: To be eligible for assistance, the producer must have suffered at least a 40 percent loss of feed production on the farm, have insufficient feed to maintain the livestock on the farm for the emergency period and be forced to purchase feed in

quantities larger than normal. The feed loss must be due to food, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other natural disaster.

Duration: There is no expiration date in the EFP legislation. Regulations were amended to cease accepting applications under this program after April 8, 1982.

LIVESTOCK FEED PROGRAM (LFP)

Benefits: Under the LFP, CCC-owned stocks (wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, or grain sorghum) may be sold to eligible livestock producers at not less than 75 percent of the county loan rate for the grain. The amount of feed a producer may purchase under the program may not exceed the lesser of his feed loss or feed needs. When the LFP was operated, CCC paid the cost of transporting stocks to a central location in the disaster area. Under the LFP, poultry were not considered in determining feed needs.

Implementation: Program regulations are still active. The LFP may be implemented in a county only after being designated as a disaster area by the Secretary of Agriculture. When last operated, a request from the Governor was required for the disaster designation.

Authority: Authority is based on Sections 407 and 4211 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 83-439), as amended, including P.L. 87-217 which amended the Agricultural Act of 1949 and on P.L. 86-299 of the Act of September 21, 1959, as amended.

Requirements: Individual producers must have suffered a substantial loss of livestock feed, have insufficient feed on hand to feed their livestock, and be unable to purchase livestock feed without undue financial hardship. To provide information for this "means" determination, each applicant must complete a detailed statement of assets and liabilities. Under the LFP, the loss must have been due to flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, disease, insect infestation or other catastrophe.

Duration: Although LFP regulations are still active, the program has not been used since 1976 when CCC exhausted its stocks of livestock feed.

HAY TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (HTAP)

Benefits: Under the HTAP, transportation costs were shared with eligible producers for eligible roughage purchased from a point of origin beyond such producers' normal trade area to the location of the producer's livestock in the county. When the HTAP was last used, transportation was available for up to 20 pounds of eligible roughage per day per animal unit. The maximum cost share assistance was limited to 80 percent of the transportation costs not to exceed \$50 per ton (\$12.50 for silage). The pounds of hay on which a producer could receive transportation cost sharing was limited to the lesser of the producer's feed loss or the amount of additional feed needed for the emergency period.

Implementation: The HTAP can be implemented only through a mission assignment from FEMA. Under a mission assignment the HTAP is funded by FEMA. The county must be declared a disaster area by the President before the HTAP can be implemented.

Authority: The USDA does not have legislative authority to fund a HTAP. The authority for FEMA to fund a program such as HTAP comes from the Disaster Relief Act.

Requirements: To be eligible for assistance, the producer must have suffered at least a 40 percent loss of feed production on the farm and have insufficient feed to maintain the farm's livestock for the period of the emergency.

Duration: The HTAP was last used in 1977. The program was not used after the institution of the Emergency Feed Program (EFP). The EFP made available assistance that the HTAP was unable to provide.

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CTAP)

Benefits: Under the CTAP, transportation costs were shared with eligible producers in counties designated as emergency areas for transporting eligible livestock to and from other locations where grazing lands were available. When the CTAP was last used, transportation assistance was limited to two thirds of the actual cost not to exceed the State ICC rate with a maximum of \$24 per head. The amount of assistance a producer could receive under the program was limited to the lesser of the producer's feed loss or the amount of additional feed needed for the emergency period.

Implementation: The CTAP can be implemented only through a mission assignment from FEMA. Under a mission assignment the CTAP is funded by FEMA. The county must be declared a disaster area by the President before the CTAP can be implemented.

Authority: The USDA does not have any legislative authority to fund a CTAP. The authority for FEMA to fund a program such as CTAP comes from the Disaster Relief Act.

Requirements: To be eligible for assistance, the producer must have suffered at least a 40 percent loss of feed production on the farm and have insufficient feed to maintain the farm's livestock for the period of emergency.

Duration: The CTAP was last used in 1977. The program was not used after the institution of the Emergency Feed Program (EFP). The EFP made available assistance that the CTAP was unable to provide.

CRASH FEED GRAIN DONATION PROGRAM (CFGDP)

Benefits: Under the CFGDP, CCC-owned feed is donated for use in feeding livestock for short periods of time (usually less than 30 days) after a sudden major disaster. Eligible livestock includes cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, horses and mules which are commingled, stranded and unidentified as to owner, or if the owner is temporarily unable to arrange for feed or pasture.

Implementation: Before CFGDP can be implemented the county or other area must be designated a disaster area by the President. If the program is implemented under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, requests from the Governor for the CFGDP are made to the FEMA Regional Office. If the CFGDP is implemented under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the following is required:

1. A report of need from the country and State ASCS office.
2. State ASCS recommendation.
3. A certification of need from the Governor.

Authority: Authority is based on Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and the CCC Charter Act, as amended. The above acts would permit (1) the Secretary to implement the CFGDP under authority of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or (2) FEMA to direct ASCS to implement the

CFGDP under authority of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. If the CFGDP is authorized under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, ASCS would operate the CFGDP under a mission assignment from FEMA. Under a mission assignment, the CFGDP would be funded by FEMA. Except on a reimbursable basis, CCC shall not bear any costs in making such feed grains available beyond the cost of the feed grains in store, and the handling and transportation costs in making delivery of the feed grains at one or more central locations in each State or other area.

Requirements: The eligibility of the livestock producer is not a factor. During a period of chaos the primary concern is for the welfare of the livestock. The county ASCS committee, or if it is unable to act, the State ASCS committee, or its designee, shall determine the eligibility of livestock in an area for donations under Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. Livestock producers who have their livestock under control and are capable of caring for them are not eligible for assistance under the CFGDP.

HERD PRESERVATION FEED GRAIN DONATION PROGRAM (HPFGDP)

Benefits: Under the HPFGDP, CCC-owned feed is donated to livestock producers whose resources have been so damaged by the disaster that they are incapable of buying feed at market prices. The HPFGDA could logically be used after the short term Crash Feed Grain Donation Program. The HPFGDA would provide assistance to eligible livestock producers after their livestock cease to be commingled, stranded, and unidentified as to ownership. Eligible livestock includes cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, horses and mules.

Implementation: Before the HPFGDP can be implemented the county or other area must be designated a disaster area by the President. If the program is implemented under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, requests from the Governor for the HPFGDP are made to the FEMA Regional Office. If the HPFGDP is implemented under the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the following is required:

1. A report of need from the county and State ASCS Office.
2. State ASCS recommendation.
3. A certification of need from the Governor.

Authority: Authority is based on Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 and the CCC Charter Act, as amended. The above acts would permit (1) the Secretary to implement the HPFGDP under authority of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or (2) FEMA to direct ASCS to implement the HPFGDP under authority of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. If the HPFGDP is authorized under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, ASCS would operate the HPFGDP under a mission assignment from FEMA. Under a mission assignment, the HPFGDP would be funded by FEMA. Except on a reimbursable basis, CCC shall not bear any costs in making such feed gains available beyond the cost of the feed grains in store, and the handling and transportation costs in making delivery of the feed grains at one or more central locations in each State or other area.

Requirements: Only those livestock producers are eligible whose resources have been so damaged by the disaster that they are incapable of buying feed at market prices, or at reduced prices under any other

emergency livestock feed assistance programs. The county ASCS committee, or if it is unable to act, the State ASCS committee or its designee, shall determine the eligibility of applicants for donated grain under HPFGDP. To be eligible for assistance, the producer must have suffered at least a 40 percent loss of feed on the farm and have insufficient feed to maintain the farms' livestock for the period of the emergency.

Duration: The HPFGDP is currently being operated in designated West Virginia counties.

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I recently was surprised with a story in the Washington Post Travel Section which dealt with a facility in my district. It is Land Between the Lakes which is operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

This 170,000-acre facility is located in the Tennessee River Valley between Lake Barkley and Kentucky Lake. TVA has used great care in developing this facility for the enjoyment of all Americans. It was first envisioned as a nature area and its development has not varied much from that original goal. It offers an excellent example of how man can develop a nature area that will be an attraction to many different segments of our society.

For those looking for a serene place to bicycle, it is available at LBL. For those looking for historic attractions, they are available at LBL. For those looking for the peacefulness of a great outdoor wilderness, it is available at LBL. I say all these things not for a commercial for LBL—we already call it the best-kept secret east of the Mississippi River. I bring this to the attention of my colleagues because we all need to know that this facility and many others like it are threatened by budget cutting.

I think it would be a shame to see this kind of facility fall by the wayside even in these times of budget austerity and I say this not only because it is located in my district. I say this because LBL is a valuable natural resource that deserves our continued protection and support. I want to share with my colleagues the recent Post story so they might gain a greater appreciation for why we in Tennessee and Kentucky feel so strongly about Land Between the Lakes:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 26, 1986]

TVA'S UNTAMED WILDERNESS SURPRISE—ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S LAST CROWDED AND BEST PRESERVED NATURAL AREAS

(By Arthur H. Purcell)

Winding roads and mist-shrouded woods and ponds. Miles of unspoiled shoreline. Unlimited camping. Year-round fishing on two giant lakes and a dozen little ones. This is Land Between the Lakes, 170,000 untamed acres in the Tennessee River Valley and a wilderness getaway for all seasons.

Land Between the Lakes (or simply LBL, as it is locally known) is an off-the-interstate (Western Kentucky Parkway) surprise—an unexpected adventure on a major east-west route through the mid-South. LBL

is one of the country's least crowded and best preserved natural areas. You can hike through its forest and along its waters for hours and encounter few signs of human intrusion.

Paradoxically, though, LBL exists because of massive—albeit carefully planned—intervention. It was a creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Started by the Roosevelt administration in the early 1930s, the TVA has built hydroelectric dams and artificial lakes across the South. One of its most ambitious projects resulted in LBL. The Reagan administration is expected to propose a 50 percent budget cut for TVA, including a zero LBL budget, for the coming fiscal year; and there is little indication that another federal agency or Kentucky and Tennessee would take over operations. So LBL's status as a federal recreation area may be in danger. For the present, however, Land Between the Lakes is open and free.

Western Kentucky is an almost wholly rural land and very likely looks much the same as it has for the past two centuries: Small farms dot the landscape and tobacco patches bloom bright pink in the summer. Retired farmers in their obligatory coveralls and plaid shirts gather at the county courthouses to play checkers. Art Deco movie theaters face town squares and people sit on their front porches after dinner. The Land Between the Lakes seems a part of this timelessness, even though it is new and manmade—and subject to the whims of economic development.

A quiet, forested strip covering 265 square miles, LBL is bordered by Kentucky Lake to the west and Lake Barkley to the east. It is remote—accessible by road at only five points over its 40-mile length—and that is a strong point, for it is too far for the day-tripping hordes: more than 800 miles from Washington, 175 miles southeast of St. Louis and 200 miles beyond Lexington, Ky. LBL averages under 6,000 visitors a day, or fewer than two people per 50 of its scenic acres.

A pair of hiking shoes is the ticket to a lot of enjoyment here. Two hundred miles of picturesque trails make their way through the area; add a backpack and you can camp for days at a site of your choice—on one of the lakes, near a pond, in a clearing or right in the middle of the woods. Except for the eight family and group campgrounds, there is no charge for camping, and there are 25 designated "informal use" camping areas—many of which have shorelines, boat ramps and even chemical toilets.

If you bring a pole and string, a superlative dimension of LBL unfolds—its excellent fishing, on Barkley and Kentucky lakes as well as bountiful inland ponds. No matter what time of year, something (besides mosquitoes) will be biting.

For the reaction-minded traveler, Land Between the Lakes is really the land of three B's: backpacking, bicycling and boating. Its 400-mile network of maintained roads (100 miles are paved) means lots of pretty and safe biking terrain. These roads also give you the option to be lazy and drive through wilderness vistas (the Trace is the main north-south road connecting attractions) or to camp within a short walking distance of your vehicle.

Backpacking in LBL offers a lot of pluses and few minuses. The trails are easy and they provide enough variation in terrain and vistas to keep long-hike tedium to a minimum. You are never far from the water if you need to cool off; campsites are seemingly infinite in number. And, with 3,500

miles of shoreline to choose from, finding a strip of private beach to settle on for the night (no need to worry about tides here) is usually not difficult. Serious backpacking should be avoided in summer months, however, as LBL can get very hot and muggy, with temperature and humidity both in the nineties.

Boating, a major drawing card of LBL is responsible for the largest human concentration within its borders. There are numerous boat launching areas, and rentals are available in adjoining commercial areas such as Grand Rivers at the north entrance. There are few restrictions for boaters, though sailing—growing in popularity on both lakes—and motorboat use occasionally get into competition.

The lakes themselves are large; their surface area within LBL is considerably more than LBL's land area. Kentucky Lake is slightly wider than Lake Barkley (up to two miles as opposed to about a mile). One curious feature of the lakes is a scattering of tiny islands that once were the tops of hills protruding from the now-flooded Cumberland and Tennessee River valleys.

LBL's colorful history has created some of its most popular attractions, including Center Furnace, Golden Pond and The Homeplace. Before President Kennedy signed an executive order in June 1963 making it a federal recreation area, LBL was an iron-producing area with many small farms and (from the Prohibition era until just after World War II) productive moonshine stills.

In the early 19th century, charcoal and iron ore from the area, which was then known as "Between the Rivers," was used to make structural iron. The area soon became a thriving industrial center. The once-impressive Center Furnace in the northern half of LBL was last fired to make iron in 1912. This brick structure is now in ruins.

During Prohibition the LBL region took on a new kind of industry—bootleg whiskey. Golden Pond, now the site of the main LBL visitor pavilion, was the center of this activity; a scattering of crumbled foundations are all that remain of the old hamlet of Golden Pond.

But the area's farming tradition lives on at The Homeplace. LBL serves as a national environmental education, research and demonstration center, and The Homeplace is a featured part of this effort. The Homeplace includes 16 restored period buildings and is staffed by a farm "family" living and working as they might have in the 1850s. LBL guests are invited not only to visit here but to step back into history—at least for a few minutes—and become part of the 19th-century rural South by helping with farm chores and getting a taste of that era's Kentucky farm life.

In addition to the working farm environment of The Homeplace, visitors can get a glimpse of simple contemporary activities at Empire Farm, in the northern part of LBL and on the shore of Lake Barkley. Empire Farm has been set up to demonstrate modern methods of resource conservation—such as composting, sorghum making and solar energy use. Silo Overlook at Empire Farm, built on an old silo, provides a sweeping view of the lake and surrounding terrain.

Besides conservation, preservation is another environmental objective at LBL. Efforts are under way to nurture species once indigenous to this part of the country. The American bison has been successfully reintroduced into the area and you can now

pass a herd peacefully grazing in a pasture near the southern end. Wildlife as diverse as bobcats and eagles also are found in LBL, and rangers have set up special monitoring and preservation programs for these and other dwindling species.

TVA has set aside portions of Land Between the Lakes for special interest groups ranging from handicapped persons to off-road vehicle users. Duncan Lake, near the Wildlife Restoration Center, is reserved for mobility-impaired users. Four of the campgrounds are accessible to handicapped individuals or groups. Long Creek Trail is a two-mile paved path in the Environmental Education Area specially designated for use by the handicapped.

Adjoining the Golden Pond Visitor Center is the 2,350-acre Turkey Bay Off-Road Vehicle Area with nearly two miles of Kentucky Lake shore front.

The visitors centers in LBL are particularly friendly places, where you can find out about current exhibits or special activities. Talk to Fern at the North Information Center and she will try to sell you on the popular North-South Trail. This 60-mile path winds through woods, on top of ridges and along shorelines as it runs the length of LBL and goes back and forth between Kentucky and Tennessee, bordering waters that cover the past.

Old Eddyville, seat of Lyon County, lies under Lake Barkley. The new Eddyville is a textbook "instant" city—town square, courthouse and shops—which was built in the early 1960s to replace the original eclectic town. Civil War battlefields also lie underwater, adjacent to the Kentucky State Prison, an imposing castle-style structure that may be one of the most scenically located reformatories in the nation, on a hill overlooking the sweep of the lake.

Eddyville and Lyon County, home base for LBL, have a tradition of remoteness, like LBL itself. This may well change, however. The opening last summer of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, a \$2-billion, 234-mile-long canal, links the area to the Gulf of Mexico and makes it a port. The county is hoping to take advantage of this new status to attract business and industry. While this may not bode well for those seeking isolation and remoteness, ultimately it may attract more visitors and more attention, thus making the loss of LBL's federal wilderness status less likely.

Today LBL is considered underutilized by the Reagan administration; in comparison with other recreation areas of its size, it has few visitors. Recognizing that underutilization may mean reduced federal funds for maintaining LBL, its managers are currently developing an aggressive marketing campaign.

As federal expenditures for wilderness programs have dropped, areas like LBL have felt the pinch. Hopefully this area will survive the crunch and continue to offer free access to visitors. In the meantime, this is a good time to take advantage of serene public treasures such as Land Between the Lakes and western Kentucky's calm beauty.

(Arthur H. Purcell is a Washington-based policy analyst whose work takes him around the country and overseas.)

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH MICHAEL
GIGLIO

HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph Michael Giglio. On Friday, February 7, 1986, at the Lowes Glenpointe Hotel, the New Jersey Chapter of the National Italian-American Sports Hall of Fame will honor Mr. Giglio with their "Man of the Year" award. Mr. Giglio is indeed worthy of this prestigious recognition.

As managing director of Bear Stearns' Public Finance Department, Mr. Giglio has performed meritoriously, guiding Bear, Stearns & Company to its current status as a top 10 member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Prior to his affiliation with Bear Stearns & Co., Mr. Giglio was chief financial officer of the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp., one of New York City's largest public benefit organizations. Recognizing his laudable helmsmanship with the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp., New York State Governor, Hugh Carey appointed Mr. Giglio to his cabinet. As a principal cabinet officer, Mr. Giglio was largely responsible for the State's financial planning, steering New York City and New York State out of its fiscal crisis in the 1970's.

Today, Mr. Giglio is involved with many State and local level projects. He has become closely involved with the proposed New Jersey Infrastructure Bank, as well as with other efforts to create and promote cost-effective infrastructure financing techniques in the States of Massachusetts, Washington, Connecticut, and New York.

His expertise has also been recognized at the Federal level. For example, the U.S. Senate appointed Mr. Giglio to chair the U.S. Senate Budget Committee's Private Sector Advisory Panel on Infrastructure Financing. More recently, he was appointed by the U.S. Senate as a member of the National Council on Public Works Improvements.

In addition to his endeavors at Bear Stearns and his involvement with local, State, and Federal governments, Mr. Giglio sits on the board of directors of several organizations including: The Small Business Foundation of America, Inc., the Continental Health Affiliates, Inc., the New York University Urban Advisory Research Center, and the Orphan Drug Foundation.

If Mr. Giglio has been successful in his corporate and public dealings, he has been outstanding as a husband to Paula, and father to Michael, Lauren, and Jessica. New York is fortunate to claim Mr. Giglio as one of its leading businessmen; I am proud to claim Joe as a friend.

INSURANCE CRISIS HITS
NONPROFITS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD an article from the Trentonian describing the impact of the insurance availability crisis on nonprofit organizations. The article reports the view of the New Jersey insurance commissioner that while part of the problem is insurance company fear of court decisions, insurance firms "must bear a large part of the blame."

The vital role of nonprofit organizations in our communities is in danger because of the insurance crisis. This, along with the threat to many other businesses and activities, compel Congress to determine whether the crisis can be resolved under the current approaches at the State level. My subcommittee will be considering this issue in our ongoing liability insurance hearings.

The article follows:

[From the Trentonian, Dec. — 1985]

INSURANCE RATES HOLD N.J. NON-\$\$ GROUPS
HOSTAGE: OFFICIAL
(By Judy Rotholz)

Skyrocketing insurance rates could force non-profit organizations to close their doors or drastically cut back their services, Betty Wilson, president of the Center for Non-profit Corporations, said yesterday.

Testifying before an Assembly committee, Wilson said "Thousands of New Jersey non-profit groups are being held hostage by the insurance industry. Liability insurance coverage is becoming nearly impossible to buy because insurance companies . . . are raising prices at staggering, unaffordable rates."

Wilson testified that some rates have increased as much as 540 percent from \$500 to \$2,700 annually and are "equivalent to cancellation."

Insurance Commissioner Hazel Gluck said she will ask the Legislature in January to return to her department some power to regulate rates in the commercial liability market.

Since commercial liability insurance is deregulated, Gluck said "we have no real teeth to hold down such prices."

Gluck indicated the non-Profit organizations' problem is a reflection of the widespread insurance crisis that also affects municipalities and bars and taverns.

While Gluck said part of the problem is caused by insurance companies' fear of the courts' interpretations of policy language, she charged that insurance firms "must bear a large part of the blame."

During the summer, a number of insurance firms were refusing to renew insurance and the state adopted a regulation to prohibit the "arbitrary termination of insurance policies."

Assemblyman George Otlowski, D-Middlesex, chairman of the Corrections, Health and Human Service Committee, commented yesterday that the regulation may have helped to prompt the firms to raise the rates to astronomical levels.

Otlowski said he will introduce legislation to permit non-profit agencies, such as day-care centers, to form risk "pools" to allow them to reduce premiums, as well as a measure to protect organizations' board members

from being sued because of an action brought against the agency they serve.

Wilson said the problem affects non-profit organizations "across the board," including day-care centers, alcoholism and mental health centers, as well as YMCAs.

HARD TIMES IN THE OIL PATCH

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, the future is not bright for Texas. While the recent tailspin in the price of oil will bring heretofore unseen economic benefits to many Americans, a large number of Texans and residents of other oil-producing States do not share a similar fate. With the price of West Texas Intermediate Crude standing near \$16 per barrel and falling, the State—and the people—of Texas are in line to lose hundreds of millions of dollars.

This shortfall in revenue comes at a time when Texas is faced with the potential of massive cutbacks in Federal program assistance. We are fast approaching the day of reckoning the Gramm-Rudman time bomb has set for us, and, should the automatic cuts go through for the coming fiscal year, Texas could lose over half a billion dollars in Federal assistance. Add to this cuts in Federal revenue-sharing and losses due to the drop in oil prices and it is not unthinkable that in fiscal year 1987, Texas will lose \$1.5 billion in anticipated revenue.

It is easy to imagine the drop in oil prices as simply resulting in a little less profit for a small number of stereotypical "fat cat" oil producers. If this were true, there would not be cause for alarm in Texas in general and in my home city of Houston, in particular.

But the fact is, those who will hurt the most from the drop in oil prices are the Texans, Oklahomans, and Louisianans who can least afford any further constraints on their livelihoods. The people I am speaking of are the machinist working for the drilling tool company, the clerk in the hardware store in a town where the wells have been abandoned, the tug captain on the ship channel who is forced out of business, and the roughneck on the offshore oil rig that has been closed. Recent estimates put the number of jobs lost in Texas from the \$15 drop in the price of a barrel of oil at 56,000.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in yesterday's Wall Street Journal that I feel realistically depicts the peril that Texas and the other "oil patch" States are in. I hope it enlightens my fellow Members of the House to the fact that lower oil prices are not good news for all.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 4, 1986]

HARD TIMES: PLUNGE IN OIL PRICES BRINGS
ECONOMIC WOES TO ENERGY-BELT STATES
(By Laurie P. Cohen)

DRUMRIGHT, Okla.—Five years ago, when this tiny central Oklahoma oil town boomed with soaring energy prices, Jerry Miller painted 1,800 oil storage tanks. This year, he figures, he will coat a dozen—if he is lucky.

For most Americans, the plunge in oil prices that began last month was good news because it will help the economy. But for Mr. Miller it was bad news. His only remaining client—an independent oil producer—cancelled his contract last month, citing tumbling prices. To feed his family of three and pay off the note on their small brick house, the 46-year-old Mr. Miller says he will seek work as a wood chopper.

"There ain't nothing good happening around here," Mr. Miller says.

The same is true throughout the nation's energy heartland. For a broad swath of states from Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas through Kansas and Colorado and on up to Wyoming and North Dakota, the oil-price skid promises renewed economic hardship. Still reeling from the effects of an energy recession that made boom towns go bust earlier in the decade, this region is already beginning to feel the down side of the rest of the economy's good fortune. (Several OPEC members are vowing to continue the cartel's price war until major non-OPEC producers join in a production agreement; see story on page 3.)

In Houma, La., Raymond Fabricators Inc., an offshore-platform construction company, recently told its 340 employees they will be out of work by July 1, when the concern plans to close. Global Marine Inc., a giant Houston-based offshore driller, last month filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, blaming crumbling oil prices. State budget directors all through the oil belt have been slashing their estimates of revenues from oil and gas royalties. The Oklahoma Senate passed a resolution late last month calling on Congress to impose a \$5-a-barrel import fee on oil.

GLOOMY PREDICTION

The energy-producing states "are facing an economic contraction for the next year or longer," predicts Ralph Bradley, an economist with Chase Econometrics in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. If prices settle below \$20 a barrel, he says, "state governments will have to ask for a lot more than lotteries and gambling casinos."

Since the last energy boom faded in 1984, the oil-belt economy has been flagging. Gross national product, the sum of all goods and services produced, grew 2.4% last year. But the gross state product of Texas, which usually far outpaces the national growth rate, only matched the national economy's 2.4% expansion last year. And economic growth in Oklahoma amounted to just 0.59%; in Louisiana, to 0.65%; and in Colorado, to 1.78%. The North Dakota economy contracted 6.42%.

Already contributing to the region's economic problems was a ruling last October by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission that knocked a layer of support from under natural-gas prices. The ruling forbids gas producers to mix regulated low-price gas from old wells with unregulated high-priced gas from newer, deeper, more costly wells and pricing the mixture proportionately. The effect has been to force unregulated-gas prices down, cutting production and tax revenues.

Economists say the effects of lower oil prices can only worsen as the ripples spread through the regional economy. Thousands of additional people employed by energy concerns are likely to lose their jobs in the next few months as companies consolidate, trim exploration budgets or fold.

LAYOFF PLANS

Atlantic Richfield Co., for example, last week disclosed plans to lay off as many as

2,000 workers over the next year, most of them in Texas, Colorado and Wyoming, partly because of the latest price drops and partly because of previously scheduled belt-tightening. Texas alone is expected to lose 56,000 jobs because of the recent price skid. Meanwhile, banks that lend to oil producers face lower earnings as they set up larger reserves for loan losses.

A new wave of bankruptcy filings is expected, and some of them could be major. "Unlike in 1982, the companies dropping off won't be the marginal ones run by oil traders operating in hot tubs with their cordless telephones," predicts Hugh M. Ray, a Houston bankruptcy lawyer. "These will be substantial companies run by people who have worked a lifetime to build them." Mr. Ray's firm is adding three new lawyers to its bankruptcy staff of 12.

And even those in non-energy activities in the region will feel the pinch. The Natrona County, Wyo., school superintendent worries that classes will be larger next year because the state will collect fewer tax dollars. A grocer in Williston, N.D., fears his customers may "only eat spaghetti" in anticipation of lean times.

Some parts of the oil belt will suffer more than others. For each \$1 drop in the price of oil, Texas stands to lose \$100 million in state income and 28,000 jobs, reflecting its position as the nation's No. 1 oil producer. Some economists suggest the latest round of oil-price cuts could eventually force Texas to institute a state income tax. But Texas' substantial electronics, financial-services and manufacturing industries will cushion the blow.

EVAPORATING PROMISE

In contrast, "Louisiana and Oklahoma will be dying," observes one economist, because their economies are tied almost exclusively to oil and agriculture—and the latter already has been battered by foreign competition. Both states already had unemployment rates higher than the national average. State and local officials in both states talk of trying to diversify their economies but fear renewed oil-related recession will hobble their efforts.

In sparsely populated Wyoming and North Dakota, the once-bright promise of economic development based on abundant oil reserves is evaporating. Watching oil prices fall is "kind of like falling off a cliff," laments Donald Basko, the supervisor of the oil and gas commission in Wyoming, where more than half of the state's taxes come from oil and gas. "We're waiting to see how fast the ground comes up to meet us."

Much of North Dakota's oil reserves are blanketed by thousands of feet of limestone and hard rock, making drilling there costly and impractical at reduced prices. The number of drilling rigs operating there last month fell to 25, compared with 47 in December and 147 in 1981.

The earlier energy bust caused a wave of huge bank losses and failures as falling prices eroded the value of petroleum properties backing loans to energy companies. Now, although many energy lenders say that they structured their portfolios assuming \$20-a-barrel oil, bankers have been scurrying to run outstanding loans through computers on the assumption that oil prices will fall to \$15 a barrel. "Every bank that has an oil and gas loan is rerunning its numbers at that level," says David Jones, the president of ClayDesta National Bank in Midland, Texas.

While most banks say it is too soon to tell how the new arithmetic of oil will affect

them, it is clear that another wave of loan write-offs is coming. Moreover, "we're almost certain to see additional bank failures this year," says Timothy R. Smith, an economist with the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City.

For the survivors, loan business across the board is likely to be considerably leaner. "It's not just the oil business we worry about," says Milford Blum, the president of First National Bank of Morgan City, La. "It's the supermarkets and drugstores, too, because everybody tied to the oil business has to buy groceries and medicine and they'll be buying less of everything."

They will be taking longer to pay their bills, too. Here in Drumright, Alan Barton says his hardware store did about the same amount of business last month as it did a year earlier, although he doesn't expect that pace to last. But he has noticed one major difference this year. "People are paying slower and you have to hustle harder to collect," he says.

In nearby Cushing, Okla., James Daves, the co-owner of American Welding Supply, flashes a wad of bounced checks. "We're going to have to tighten up our credit policy because more people don't have the ability to pay," he says, placing the checks on a cluttered desk at the rear of his store.

Mr. Daves, who bought his oil-field-related supply shop seven years ago when times were good, says that before the recent price declines business had already fallen off more than 50% from 1981. Then late last month, as local oil prices tumbled more than \$2, Mr. Daves fired one of his three employees.

"Our customers have been telling us, 'When this well is completed, we're not going to drill another one,'" Mr. Daves says. "We've never seen anything quite as severe as what's happening now."

Neither has David Slais, the co-owner of Walt's Market in Williston, N.D. "Everybody's guessing what's going to happen around here, but it isn't going to matter much," the grocer says. "We're down considerably from where we once were. How much lower can we go?"

In Houma, La., Ray LeCompte is wondering how his family will be fed. Mr. LeCompte, a supervisor with Raymond Fabricators, learned last week that he is one of the 340 workers who will lose their jobs sometime before July because Houston-based Raymond International Inc., which owns offshore-oil-platform building concern, is pulling the plug.

JOB HUNTING

"It's going to hurt pretty bad," the 49-year-old Mr. LeCompte says. His wife will look for a job, and he will seek other work. But in a State where the unemployment rate already hovers around 11%—sharply above the national average of 6.9%—that won't be easy.

Some states and local officials are trying to lure new employers from outside the energy industry. "We're exploring everything possible from tourism on," says Edward P. Lyons, the president of Terrebonne Parish, which includes Houma. Instead of building offshore tugs and work boats, he suggests perhaps the area's shipyards could build yachts.

Cushing, Okla., is redoubling its efforts to bring new business into an area where some 1,400 jobs have been lost in the last two years alone and where about one out of every seven houses is for sale, many by local

banks. This town of 7,500 was once a bustling terminal for the region's oil pipelines.

The Cushing Chamber of Commerce is preparing a 20-minute videocassette to send to companies around the nation encouraging them to move to Cushing. The cassettes will show prospective residents the area's schools, churches and hospital. It will also feature the town's large commercial buildings, some of which are vacant. "We're trying to attract anybody who will provide jobs," says Brenda Magdeburg, the chamber's former president.

But while lower oil prices may be prompting the oil belt to try to diversify, they also are making diversification harder to accomplish. As one economist observes, right now "there are many more reasons to migrate out of these states than into them."

LIFE: THE MOST BASIC RIGHT

HON. RICHARD ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, America is the greatest nation that man has ever known. Our personal freedom, material prosperity, political stability, and domestic peace are utterly without precedent in the long and often sordid history of humankind. To most of the world, we are, as our President reminds us, "that shining city on a hill" that remains "the last best hope of man on Earth." But all of these things, all of the many elements of America's spectacular success, only make it even more tragic that this beautiful land of ours is marred by the deep and gangrenous wound of abortion.

Abortion, Mr. Speaker, is murder, pure and simple. It is the unjustified taking of innocent human life in its most helpless form, that of a child safely and trustingly nestled in his mother's womb. And yet as humane as we may be in other ways, we are today standing by silently as that horrible crime is committed over a million times each year in the antiseptic operating rooms of family planning clinics across the Nation.

How ironic it is that we look back on the barbaric societies of antiquity and shake our heads in horror at their common practice of infanticide. How wrong we know they were to take an unwanted daughter or a weak and sickly son and leave it to die an agonizing death in the cold and the rain of the ancient wilderness. But are we not today, for all our progress and accomplishments, acquiescing in a similar crime?

Part of being an American means continually working to make a new and a better world. When we find injustices around us, we eliminate them, and keep moving toward the just and good society that is the American dream. For a time our Republic was marred by the great evil of slavery, but with the blood and bravery of our soldiers we destroyed that peculiar institution and made this country a land in which every man's life is truly his own. Soon after, we worked to save children from toiling in our factories, the poor from starving in our streets, the handicapped and mentally retarded from living out dismal lives in the dreary hospitals of the state. This process of improvement is something which allows us no rest. I submit that today we must devote our-

selves to another noble cause: extinguishing the evil of abortion from our great Nation.

We must not allow those who would deny life to the unborn to USURP the language of liberty from us and argue that abortion is a matter "of individual choice." We know that just as a man does not have the freedom to keep a slave, a woman does not have the freedom to kill her own child. Nor must we allow ourselves to be distracted by the gross selfishness of those who would take the life of a child because of the mere inconvenience of an unwanted birth. All people, we know, have a duty to do what is right and accept the consequences of their actions, no matter how trying those consequences may be.

Instead, Mr. Speaker, we must stop at nothing less than enacting a human life amendment to our Constitution, an amendment which will resoundingly affirm that life begins at the moment of conception and that all human beings, however, helpless, are entitled to the inalienable right of life. That is why I have cosponsored the resolution to place this proposed amendment before the States, and that is why I urge all of my colleagues to do the same. Together, we must work to end, once and for all, this national tragedy of abortion.

THE SENATE'S BAD TAX IDEA

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article which appeared in the Washington Post on Tuesday, February 4, 1986. The article was a commentary on the renewed interest in an oil import fee by the Senate.

While I understand that the lunacy level in Congress has risen markedly with the passage of Gramm-Rudman, the idea of an oil import fee is very bizarre. An oil import fee is among other things, highly regressive. The poor use 20 percent of their income to pay energy bills where the wealthy spend 5 percent or less. Using an oil tax to enable the Senate to reduce the tax rate for wealthy individuals is an outrageous suggestion. Isn't the 12-percent reduction in the House bill enough?

I urge my colleagues to consider the wisdom of an accelerating gallop away from the progressive income tax system. The poor must not become scapegoats for achieving unjust tax goals or closing a deficit gap caused by steep tax cuts and a Pentagon spending binge.

The article follows:

THE SENATE'S BAD TAX IDEA

Leading members of the Senate Finance Committee are considering the use of an oil import fee to help finance "tax reform." Administration officials concerned about the shaky math of the tax bill—it is supposed to make a lot of people happy but not lose money—are encouraging them. But it is a terrible idea. In a single stroke it would create a much less progressive federal tax structure and a lovely windfall for the domestic oil industry, while dissipating both

the wherewithal and likelihood of reducing the deficit, against the need for which tax reform is a freckle.

It may help to recount a little history here. The tax reform proposal that the president sent Congress last spring involved two tradeoffs. One was lower rates for individuals and businesses in return for fewer preferences. The other was an associated shift of the tax burden back from individuals to business, in effect a further recovery of the too-large business tax cuts of the first Reagan year.

The controlling Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee were remarkably faithful to this outline. But when time came to vote last December, Republicans complained that the administration bill had somehow become anti-savings, anti-growth and anti-business. The White House itself hedged a little. To win votes of resisting Republicans, the President had to pledge that in the Senate he would press for deeper cuts in rates than in the House bill, and fewer cuts in incentives to invest. He promised to veto any final bill that failed to meet those goals.

The Finance Committee has never been a center of enthusiasm for tax reform as currently defined. Its senior members are authors of many of the preferences the president's proposal and the House bill would eliminate. It is now also under pressure, from the president, to undo some provisions in the House bill that would raise revenue, while accentuating some that would lose it. That is why it needs money—but the import fee is the wrong way to raise it. By turning to an import fee, the committee would:

1. Be using the moral equivalent of a sales tax on a necessity to pay for lower income tax rates. To ease a tax that falls hardest on the rich, it would impose one that would be felt most by the poor.

2. Be hurting the Northeast, the region most dependent on imports, while helping domestic energy producers. The tax would raise the price of imported energy (or keep it from falling as much as otherwise). That would give domestic producers room to raise their prices, too.

3. Be raising taxes to balance the tax bill instead of the budget. Given the position of the president, there is only so much tax increasing Congress can expect to do this year in the best of circumstances. The committee would be wasting clout. To cut rates, cut preferences. That was a good idea last year in the House. It still is.

ILLINOIS HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION REGARDING SITUATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my colleagues the following resolution, adopted by the Illinois House of Representatives on January 8, 1986. House Resolution 911 congratulates the Governments of the United Kingdom and Ireland for their efforts at promoting peace and stability in Northern Ireland through the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985. We all share in the hope that this agreement will foster fur-

ther cooperation and an improvement in the situation in Northern Ireland.

The resolution follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EIGHTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE RESOLUTION 911 OFFERED BY SPEAKER MADIGAN

Whereas, An end to the destruction and human suffering caused by strife in Northern Ireland is urgently necessary; and

Whereas, The report of the New Ireland Forum of 2 May 1984 set out the position of Irish nationalists on the problem and made an important contribution to the Anglo-Irish negotiations over the past year; and

Whereas, The Governments of Ireland and the United Kingdom have recently concluded negotiations and reached accord on the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985; and

Whereas, This agreement reiterates the total rejection of any attempt to promote political objectives by violence or the threat of violence; and

Whereas, The agreement has been warmly welcomed by President Reagan and the United States Congress; and

Whereas, This agreement is aimed at establishing peace and stability in Northern Ireland and at promoting reconciliation between the two traditions in Ireland; and

Whereas, This agreement provides for an unprecedented role for the Government of Ireland in relation to Northern Ireland through the creation of a standing intergovernmental conference; and

Whereas, The operation of the intergovernmental conference should provide a means for the expression and accommodation of the rights and identities of the two traditions in Northern Ireland; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Fourth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That the parties responsible for these negotiations be congratulated on reaching an agreement aimed at promoting peace and stability in Northern Ireland and improving the situation of all its people, especially the Nationalist community; and be it further

Resolved, That every possible support be extended to the Government of Ireland and the United Kingdom in the task of implementing the agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress and the President of the United States move as quickly as possible to provide the international economic assistance now being sought to fund vitally needed development programs aimed at relieving chronic unemployment and at promoting development of areas in both parts of Ireland which have been most severely hit by the instability of recent years; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be presented to the Consul Generals of Ireland and the United Kingdom, the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the members of the Illinois Congressional delegation.

Adopted by the House of Representatives on January 8, 1986.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the opportunity and privilege to welcome the national championship George Mason University women's soccer team to the Capitol.

Under the direction of head coach Hank Leung, last fall the Lady Patriots defeated a tough Colorado College women's team in the NCAA Women's Soccer Championship Tournament to clinch the national title. During the season the team compiled an impressive 18-2-1 record while facing seven teams ranked in the top 10 and 15 ranked in the top 20.

These accomplishments are even more impressive because the women's soccer team at George Mason has only been in existence for 4 years. In each of those 4 years they excelled and reached the NCAA championship tournament. In 1983, they finished as runners-up to the University of North Carolina.

These outstanding young women have set an excellent example for others to follow and they should be commended for their achievements. They reflect positively on their university, on northern Virginia, and on their individual communities.

Through their efforts, they have proven that hard work, dedication, and determination can produce outstanding results. I am proud of what they have accomplished and want to share with my colleagues the names of the members of this outstanding team:

Andrea Baines, Midfielder, Senior, Springfield, VA.

Pam Baughman, Forward, Senior, Fairfax, VA.

Michele Bell, Midfielder, Freshman, Arvada, CO.

Kathy Conroy, Defender, Junior, Beachwood, NJ.

Kim Crabbe, Midfielder, Defender, Sophomore, Reston, VA.

Sheri D'Amato, Midfielder, Defender, Senior, Howell, NJ.

Michele D'Anjolell, Defender, Junior, Lansdowne, PA.

Betsy Drambour, Midfielder, Junior, Ballston Lake, NY.

Mala Gemignani, Midfielder-Defender, Sophomore, Falls Church, VA.

Celia Gillen, Defender, Sophomore, Fairfax, VA.

Lisa Gmitter, Forward, Junior, Trenton, NJ.

Dana Hedin, Forward, Freshman, Colorado Springs, CO.

Sis Koskinen, Defender, Senior, Lansdowne, PA.

Kim Maslin, Forward, GK, Junior, Rutledge, PA.

Cathy Moon, Midfielder, Senior, Lima, NY.

Yvonne Morris, Goalkeeper, Freshman, Springfield, VA.

Meg Romaine, Midfielder, Forward, Senior, Brick, NJ.

Jan Smith, Midfielder, Freshman, Marlboro, NJ.

Chris Tomek, Forward, Junior, Wheaton, IL.

February 5, 1986

Sue Vodicka, Defender, Senior, West Bloomfield, MI.

Andrea Volpe, Midfielder, Sophomore, Springfield, VA.

Sheryl Walters, Defender, Senior, Alexandria, VA.

THE DANGERS OF THE McCLURE-VOLKMER HANDGUN BILL

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial written by Baltimore County Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan regarding S. 49, commonly known as the McClure-Volkmer bill.

The police chief rejects the fact that this is a police bill and declares that the bill is anti-police and downright dangerous. As a policeman, he sees the horrors, often called accidents that occur because handguns are already too accessible. The McClure-Volkmer bill will make it easier still to get handguns by weakening the restrictions so that almost anyone, anywhere, will be able to get a handgun at almost anytime.

Police officials are rallying against this bill and we should listen to what they have to say. After all, they are the men and women who not only see that handguns are behind 50 deaths a day, but who are often the victims themselves.

The article follows:

[From the Evening Sun, Jan. 20, 1986]

POLICE "INDIGNANT" OVER McCLURE-VOLKMER GUN BILL

In Baltimore County alone, during October, a 19-year-old was killed accidentally—with a handgun . . . a 15-year-old boy was killed accidentally—with a handgun . . . a son was killed by his father accidentally—with a hand gun . . . a high school football quarterback was killed, also accidentally—also with a handgun . . . and a wife was murdered by her husband who then committed suicide—also with a handgun . . .

When the bill known as McClure-Volkmer was steamrollered, without hearings, through the United States Senate in July, it was purported to be a police bill. Clearly, it is not. It is a bad, dangerous, unconscionable anti-police bill. It will increase the number of guns on the street, and consequently, the chances of cops—and citizens—getting killed. It's mainly a gun-dealers' bill. And, that's wrong. To really understand why this is such an objectionable bill, people need to know a few facts.

Following the brutal assassinations of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Congress enacted the 1968 Gun Control Act, which established much needed federal controls over interstate and foreign commerce in firearms, and made it feasible for the states to better control firearms traffic within their own borders, under their own local police powers.

This present law notwithstanding, carnage on the streets continues:

Each day, 50 Americans—at least one a child under 14—are killed by handguns. That's nearly 20,000 citizens a year who die

accidentally, by suicide, or who are murdered with handguns.

Each year, 70 cops are killed with handguns, 708 in the last 10 years.

In the first nine months of 1985, 62 cops were killed by firearms, 45 with handguns.

By the year 2000, 100 million handguns will be in circulation in America.

The attempt on President Reagan's life by John Hinckley was with a handgun purchased in Dallas, and transported to Washington. It was too easy, even under present law.

We need stronger controls—not weaker regulations. We need to do something about the proliferation of guns.

Under McClure-Volkmer, conditions will worsen because gun controls are considerably and unreasonably weakened, making handgun purchase even easier, almost anywhere, anytime. There are five basic problems:

1. At the present time, you can buy a handgun only in the state in which you live. McClure-Volkmer overturns this general prohibition and allows indiscriminate interstate over-the-counter sales of handguns, a change which would open floodgates for criminals to buy guns easily—without challenge—and without any waiting period. The only restriction this bill provides is that the sale must be legal in the buyer's and seller's states. But, with over 23,000 laws, and more court interpretations, it is not possible for a dealer—any dealer—to ensure that sales conform to the laws of all 50 states. It is ludicrous and inconceivable to think he could.

For example, in Maryland we have a 7-day waiting period and a mandatory criminal-records check. In Pennsylvania, there is a 48-hour waiting period, and in New York you must be fingerprinted. Without such waiting periods, without such controls, the felon, drug dealers, fugitives, minors, mental defectives need only represent themselves as law-abiding citizens in order to purchase guns. To establish an "honor system" for such poor risks, and to extend "trust" to those who have proved themselves untrustworthy, is insane.

2. Congress passed a law in 1984 which mandates a 5- to 10-year prison term for anyone convicted of using or carrying a gun in the commission of a violent federal felony, a statute obviously applicable only to violent criminal behavior (not to violations of federal gun regulations by gun owners, collectors, or dealers). The McClure-Volkmer (S. 49 version) weakens this sensible statute in two ways:

It requires the government to prove the felon carried the weapon in "furtherance" of the criminal act, and

It includes a mind-boggling self-defense provision for felons. If a felon uses a gun to protect himself from a "perceived immediate danger," the bill stipulates the mandatory sentence could not be invoked. I cannot imagine how this provision can serve anything other than the self-interest of a convicted felon.

3. Presently, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (B.A.T.F.), with only 100 agents to police 200,000 licensed dealers, does so through unannounced inspections during regular business hours. It's the only way such limited resources can be utilized to even begin to monitor so many gun dealers.

McClure-Volkmer requires advance notice of every regulatory inspection and restricts them to one per year. Imposition of these unwise and crippling limitations would allow unscrupulous dealers to easily conceal violations of the law.

4. The 1968 Gun Control Act requires all dealers to maintain accurate records documenting the sale of firearms so that law enforcement agencies can trace a firearm's history in the event it is used in a criminal act.

McClure-Volkmer allows a dealer to transfer firearms to a "personal collection" and, if that weapon stays there for a year and a day, it may be sold without any recording of the transaction. With no records of sales, the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and solve crimes is seriously hampered, and a convenient source of untraceable "crime guns" is created.

5. Present law provides for the prosecution of dealers for violations discovered during inspections, including selling to felons and the mentally deranged.

McClure-Volkmer requires the government to prove the dealer "knowingly or willfully" violated the statute. It implies he can be as negligent as he wants.

In summary, it is important for citizens to know that never before has law enforcement rallied behind an issue as it has this one. While there's no police lobby in this country, and we're not likely to have one, this bill has galvanized the police community, and spawned a groundswell of indignant police opposition.

Two press conferences in Washington, D.C. (one prior to Senate approval of the Bill, which by-passed the hearing process; the other on Oct. 22, when a discharge petition attempted to do the same in the House) brought together national law enforcement groups which collectively represent most of the people in our business.

The Police Executive Research Forum, the Police Foundation, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and the National Troopers Coalition were all asking to be heard, to testify against, the McClure-Volkmer Bill. Since then, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the Federal Law Enforcement Association, and the Major City Chiefs of Police have added their voice to the indignant protest.

This kind of united effort has never happened before.

Early in October, the I.A.C.P. met in convention in Houston, Tex. Over 5,000 delegates attended. Hundreds of these officials signed a petition circulated by R.E.R.F. asking for congressional hearings. Officials from New York, New Jersey, the Carolinas, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, California, Washington, all across America, signed it. It was incredible. This had never happened before, either.

Police officials signed the petition in Houston, testified in New York (Oct. 28), and in San Francisco (Nov. 9), and will be heard in Florida and at other congressional hearings in the coming weeks, wherever they're held. Police officers are rallying and acting because handguns are indiscriminately killing cops and citizens, and it will become worse if McClure-Volkmer passes in its present form. Police are saying enough is enough.

McCLURE-VOLKMER BILL DOES NOT HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as a former sheriff, I am extremely sensitive to issues that impact upon the law enforcement community. I believe that Congress has an obligation to do whatever it can to pass legislation that enhances the safety and well-being of our law enforcement officers in the field.

Earlier in this Congress I was proud and relieved that legislation to ban armor-piercing ammunition was finally passed, after over 6 years of political infighting. I was honored to have been part of the effort to finally pass that legislation, it was long overdue. But in passing an important piece of legislation to protect police officers, the Congress has before it a piece of legislation that would greatly threaten the law enforcement community.

In July, the other body passed legislation, the so-called McClure-Volkmer bill. This legislation is now pending in the House and I am opposed to this bill. McClure-Volkmer would legalize over-the-counter interstate sales of handguns and long guns. It would also relax the regulations on inspections of gun dealers—thus making it easier for unscrupulous gun dealers to stay in business. Simply put, McClure-Volkmer would make it significantly easier for dangerous criminals and unbalanced individuals to obtain guns. This spells trouble for our law enforcement community.

Contrary to what the powerful gun lobbies are saying, the majority of the law enforcement community is opposed to McClure-Volkmer. Like those in the law enforcement community I recognize the inherent and very real dangers of actually making it easier for people to obtain weapons. Existing law allows law abiding citizens to have a gun if they so choose. Certainly action should be taken—where necessary—to protect the rights and freedoms of sportsmen such as hunters, trap shooters, and target shooters, as well as the rights of those who wish to protect themselves and their families. But McClure-Volkmer goes too far. It is unsound legislation and it must be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to listen to what the law enforcement community is saying about McClure-Volkmer. They are the experts, and they are the ones who will ultimately pay the price if Congress acts irresponsibly and passes this bill.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that appeared in the January 1986, issue of the Sheriff's Roll Call, the monthly newsletter of the National Sheriff's Association. As a former sheriff I feel honored to submit this excellent article and I urge all Members to read it and reflect upon this issue.

The article follows:

[From the Sheriff's Roll Call, January 1986]

PROPOSED GUN LEGISLATION THREATENS LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

The 1968 Gun Control Act among other things, limited the interstate sale of handguns, so that each state could develop enforceable gun laws within its own borders. It also established recordkeeping requirements that allow law enforcement to trace guns used in violent crimes.

At our Dallas Conference in June, 1985, a resolution was passed by the membership in support of the 1968 Act. The resolution opposed any change in the 1968 law which would "lessen the impediment to the criminals' acquisition of firearms or diminish law enforcement's ability to trace firearms used in crime." Every other major law enforcement organization in this country has expressed similar support for maintaining the integrity of the 1968 Act.

The McClure-Volkmer Bill, (S. 49), was recently passed by the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives. Similar legislation has been introduced by McClure-Volkmer in each session of Congress since 1977, in one form or another. This proposed legislation, also known as The Firearms Owners Protection Act, would change current law and make it more difficult for law enforcement to:

1. Prevent criminals from obtaining handguns;
2. Trace firearms used in crime; and
3. Prosecute criminals who use firearms in violent crime.

As a law enforcement official, you are likely to be asked by your representative in Congress and by local media for your opinion of this legislation. The Bill summary which follows provides more details about the changes McClure-Volkmer would make to current law.

INTERSTATE SALES OF FIREARMS

Current law: With certain exceptions for hunting or sporting guns, it is unlawful for a federally licensed dealer in one state to sell a gun over-the-counter or through the mails to a resident of another state. If a resident of one state wants to purchase a handgun from a dealer in another state, he may do so by having the gun sent to a dealer in his own state. This ensures compliance with state and local laws.

McClure-Volkmer: The new law would legalize over-the-counter interstate sales of handguns and long guns. The individual gun dealer would be responsible for ensuring compliance with the state and local laws in both the dealer's state and purchaser's state. A dealer would be liable for an improper sale only if there were proof that a willful violation of state or local law occurred. For example, State A law requires that a background check be made on all prospective purchasers of handguns. If S. 49 is enacted, a State A resident who knows such a check will prevent the purchase of a handgun, can cross the state line, go to a pawnshop in that state, and purchase a handgun unless the pawnshop clerk takes the time and effort to look up State A law and refuses to make the sale. If the clerk does make the sale, and is charged under the Gun Control Act, conviction can be avoided by pleading that the gun dealer had no knowledge of the State A law. In most counties, in State B, the sheriff must approve a permit before a handgun can be purchased. If a State B resident crossed to a bordering state where there is no permit to purchase requirement, it would be likely that a dealer

could be found that was sufficiently unfamiliar with State B law, and that a pistol could be purchased without contacting the sheriff's office.

RECORDKEEPING AND TRACING

Current law: Dealers are required to keep a record of each gun they sell. When a gun is used in a crime, these records can be used to trace the gun.

In 1984, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) received 37,000 requests from state and local law enforcement agencies to utilize this recordkeeping system to trace firearms. Fifty-four percent of these requests resulted in traces that aided in solving a crime or assisted in the apprehension or indictment of suspects.

McClure-Volkmer: The new law would permit dealers to sell guns from their "private collections" without keeping any record of the sale if they had been part of the collection for at least a year. Thus weapons sold from private collections would be very difficult to trace.

In addition, McClure-Volkmer would limit BATF's ability to ensure proper maintenance of those records which a dealer must continue to keep by prohibiting surprise compliance inspections and limiting inspections to one each year.

TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS

Current law: State law determines who may carry firearms within state borders and how firearms may be carried.

McClure-Volkmer: The new law would override state and local laws to allow individuals to transport unloaded and not readily accessible firearms in interstate commerce. This provision would include handguns and machine guns as well as hunting rifles and shotguns. Traffickers with illegal weapons could claim that their weapons were in interstate commerce thereby enhancing their ability to avoid prosecution.

AMMUNITION

Current law: Dealers are required to keep records of all ammunition transactions except for .22 calibre rimfire ammunition and ammunition suitable for use only in shotguns and rifles.

McClure-Volkmer: The new law would eliminate all recordkeeping requirements for sales of ammunition, including armor piercing ammunition not suitable for sporting purposes. In the near future it is likely that Congress will pass legislation restricting the manufacture, importation or sale of armor piercing ammunition. Without recordkeeping requirements, federal law enforcement agents would find it difficult to enforce the new law.

MANDATORY PENALTIES

Current law: Last year Congress enacted a five year mandatory minimum penalty for anyone who carried or used a firearm while committing a violent federal crime. The penalty for a second offense is 10 years.

McClure-Volkmer: The new law would amend this mandatory sentencing provision so that it would only apply in cases where the felon actually used or carried the gun in furtherance of the crime of violence. For example, if an individual carried a hidden gun in the course of a bank robbery, instead of having to prove only that the defendant carried the gun, S.49 would require that the prosecutor present proof concerning the defendant's state of mind. S.49 would provide a loophole to allow the defendant to escape a mandatory penalty by insisting that the gun was carried "to protect his person or the person of another from perceived imme-

diated danger, other than the danger which was the direct result of the commission of or attempt to commit a felony by either such persons."

EDITORIAL URGES WISCONSINIANS TO UNITE AGAINST NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, when the Department of Energy announced the selection of a series of sites for the dumping of high-level radioactive waste deposits, my constituents in northern Wisconsin were quite naturally concerned. One of the 12 proposed nationwide sites includes Wisconsin's Wolf River batholith. Officials in the State said they would fight against this selection because radioactive contamination could escape from the Wolf River site and be carried by water into the Great Lakes, which is the lifeblood of Wisconsin and the Midwest.

A convincing statement against a wastesite in northern Wisconsin ran as the lead editorial in Rhinelander's Daily News. Written by Meredith Albright, it does what journalism does best: it captures the essence of a public issue and stirs the citizens to unite. I would like, therefore, to share Ms. Albright's views with my colleagues in Congress.

[From the Rhinelander (WI) Daily News, Jan. 19, 1986]

THERE'S TIME TO FIGHT DUMP

The announcement Thursday that two Wisconsin sites are on the list for nuclear waste dump sites is not good news for the state.

What can be a bit more heartening, however, is that the decisions will not be made for some time yet, so the residents of Wisconsin have time to make their case.

If the nuclear waste was coming from Wisconsin, then fine, bury it in this state, but it won't all be from here. The waste will be coming from many places. Each state should take responsibility for its own nuclear waste.

A nuclear waste dump will have adverse effects on the state; its natural resources will be affected, as will tourism. Tourism will be affected down the road because travelers will not want to visit the state with a large dump site here and because nuclear waste will eventually have some adverse effects on the environment.

The effects of the waste would be reduced if the waste came from Wisconsin only. But, imposing the responsibility of other states' waste on Wisconsin is not acceptable.

What could end up happening is that states that are high producers of nuclear waste would decide not to watch their production because they do not have to worry about it ruining their resources. As a result, Wisconsin would be destroyed by something totally out of the control of its residents.

One of the sites announced Thursday along the Wolf River is one of 12 recommended sites, a second Wisconsin site in Ashland, Sawyer, and Bayfield counties is one of eight backup sites.

It is up to Wisconsin residents to pull together during the next few years to prevent

a nuclear waste dump from being located in the state.

Written comments about the proposed Wisconsin site should be directed to: U.S. Department of Energy, Attention: Comments—Draft ARR, Crystalline Repository Project Office, Chicago Operations Office, 9800 South Cass Ave., Argonne, IL 60439.

THE 1985 FARM BILL: BASES AND YIELDS

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in support of S. 2096, technical legislation which will provide the Secretary of Agriculture with the necessary tools to preclude potentially major problems resulting from the 1985 farm bill.

This legislation provides the Secretary of Agriculture with discretionary authority to impose cross-compliance requirements in wheat and feed grains programs. This legislation will leave wheat and feed grain cross-compliance requirements to the Secretary's discretion in drafting the farm program, as the law so stipulates, for cotton and rice.

The bill also clarifies the application of the previous "2-year average" rule to wheat and feed grains. The House and Senate conferees had intended that wheat and feed grain bases be calculated on the preceding 5-year averages of planted and considered planted acres. However, the Department of Agriculture has applied to the wheat and feed grain programs restrictions in the cotton and rice section of the farm bill. Cotton and rice bases are set at the lesser of the previous 2-year or 5-year planting histories. This clearly was not the intent of the conferees. S. 2096 will prohibit USDA from applying this 2-year averaging formula to wheat and feed grain bases.

I am pleased that Congress is moving quickly on this needed legislation. I would like to take a moment to share with my colleagues the concerns being expressed to me regarding the manner in which the Department of Agriculture is establishing bases and yields for the 1986 wheat and feed grain crops.

The legislation we are adopting today should be a vast improvement over the current base establishing formula. No producer will quarrel with the program's objective of eliminating "phantom acres." No farm should have higher cumulative individual crop bases greater than the total farm base. However, using the lesser of the past 2 years or 5 years will penalize producers by arbitrarily reducing their production bases.

In addition, the legal authority the farm bill provides to the Secretary of Agriculture should be made perfectly clear. We recognized the need to allow a shift between program crops, and granted the Secretary the authority to allow producers to shift up to 10 percent between 1986 program crop bases, provided the total farm acreage base remained the same. Secretary Block apparently has decided that his authority should not be used and, as a result, will penalize many producers who have

had a change in their farming practices and could benefit from this 10-percent shift.

In addition to established bases, many producers feel they will be penalized for proving their acres over the past 4 years. Unfortunately, with the program as implemented by USDA, they are correct. The farm bill passed by the House of Representatives in October allowed farmers to use proven yields in the calculation of their 1986 yields. The threat of the President's veto stamp brought a number of last-minute changes to the farm bill, one of which was the use of program, rather than proven, yields. The result was the 5-year average of program yields, less the high and low production years during these 5 years.

I applaud our chairman of the Wheat and Feed Grains Subcommittee, Mr. FOLEY, for pressing forward with corrective legislation. His bill would stipulate that at no time could the producer's 1986 yield, as calculated by the farm bill, be less than the producer's 1985 program yield.

Unfortunately, this legislation does not return the establishing of yields to the same guidelines that the House of Representatives originally adopted and correct the damage of the administration's veto threat.

Our producers have every right to wonder why they should be penalized for being good producers. And they have every right to know the reason that the House-passed bill was changed in conference with the Senate. It was the threat of a veto, the fact that using proven yields, rather than the lower program yields, would put a higher price tag on the farm bill. As we have seen with the administration's decision to delay the 1986 Farm Program sign-up so that Gramm-Rudman will reduce 1986 Farm Program benefits, this administration is not beneath attacking farmers head-on—through reduced farm income.

I intend to work with our chairman to seek a solution to this problem, one which will earn the support of the administration and, at the same time, treat wheat and feed grain producers in a fair and equitable manner.

WHO'S RUNNING THE SHOW?

HON. RICHARD ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, last night in his State of the Union Address the President laid out the sad truth for us: "The Federal budget system is broken; it doesn't work (and) you know it, I know it, and the American people know it."

He was also specific as to the root of our problem, "We do not face large deficits because American families are undertaxed. We face those deficits because the Federal Government overspends."

The extent of our indebtedness is truly frightening. And don't believe those who tell you it was the Reagan tax cuts which led us to this problem. Even with the President's tax cuts, the Government took in \$70 billion more in revenues last year than the year before—and we still had a \$200 billion deficit.

As long as spending continues to grow faster than revenues, the Government will

always find itself in a sea of red ink. It would be the height of irresponsibility to pile this debt burden on our children, and I don't intend to let it happen. The only answer is to cut the domestic giveaway programs, the useless Government boondoggles that the American people neither want nor need.

Last night, Mr. Speaker, the President issued us a direct challenge: "Members of Congress, passage of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings gives us an historic opportunity to achieve what has eluded our national leadership for decades—forcing the Federal Government to live within its means."

Mr. Speaker, I accept that challenge.

Gramm-Rudman will balance the budget by 1991, but it shouldn't be through indiscriminate across-the-board cuts. The heart of Gramm-Rudman lies in forcing Congress to do its job; to make the tough choices and difficult tradeoffs necessary to end deficit spending.

For years, the American people have been asking who has been making the decisions in Washington, the Congress or the bureaucrats? Gramm-Rudman forces us to address this question. Do we act responsibly, or do we confirm the people's worst suspicion—that the bureaucrats are running this Government. Many have focused on the sequestration process, but the indiscriminate across-the-board cuts will be forthcoming only if the Congress abrogates its responsibility.

Gramm-Rudman is all about choices, and I'm willing to lay mine out for the Congress and the American people. Instead of cutting the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Immigration Service, let's end the practice of subsidizing business, let's make welfare recipients work, and let's end the revenue sharing program. I think it's pretty clear there isn't any Federal revenue left to share.

There is no doubt about it; Gramm-Rudman forces Congress to make tough decisions and difficult tradeoffs. But the people are demanding fiscal responsibility, and I, for one, feel more than an obligation to deliver.

A SALUTE TO OUR HOSPITALIZED VETERANS

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to salute our hospitalized veterans throughout the Nation and in my own district, who have served our country so well and have sacrificed so much. They deserve not only our recognition but, indeed, our respect.

Friday, February 14, 1986, has been set aside as the day of the week in which my district will join the Nation in paying tribute to these fine men and women—a group whose steadily growing number and need for hospital care demands our attention.

The facts speak for themselves. Today, 1 in 10 Americans is 65 years old or over. Fifty years from now, one of every five Americans will be 65 years or older. Many have referred to this as "the graying of America." I like to think of it as America "wising up."

As our population does become more mature and its needs increase, let us not forget our veterans who have sacrificed a part of their youth so that we might all share the fruits of democracy.

Included in that bounty is the assurance that all Americans should be able to receive adequate health care—including veterans. The Veterans' Administration is to be commended, along with its thousands of selfless employees, for the excellent job they have done—and hopefully will continue to do—for all veterans. But to continue their good work, we, in Congress, must never forget their needs, financially or otherwise. That is why I have adamantly opposed any reduction in the VA budget, including cuts in compensation, pension benefits and future cost-of-living adjustments.

There are some impressive results that have been achieved through American's investment in the VA. In the year 1984 alone, all VA medical centers combined treated an average of 63,094 patients daily. Also, there were over 16.9 million outpatient medical visits provided by the VA staff at 226 outpatient clinics. Astounding results, indeed.

But the VA commitment, and our commitment, should not, and does not end there. The VA has continued to upgrade its outpatient facilities throughout the Nation. In fact, I have been working with the VA to insure that the veterans in my district who depend greatly on the Butler Veterans' Administration Medical Center, receive some of the benefits of these improvements.

According to the VA, four programs have received initial approval which are specifically designed to respond to community need. I am pleased to say that the first steps have been taken toward the creation of an adult day care health center, a domiciliary facility that might include as much as 200 beds, a chronic rehabilitation program for veterans afflicted with stroke or heart ailments, and a psychiatric outpatient clinic that could accommodate as many as 5,000 people per year.

We are all painfully aware of the recent direction toward budgetary constraint. Gramm-Rudman immediately comes to mind. There are no guarantees.

However, we must all bear in mind the current and future needs of these brave men and women. Their actions must never be forgotten, nor should our gratitude.

I take great pride in joining with my constituents and colleagues on February 14, 1986, in saluting our hospitalized veterans. They are one asset that must never be cut. Never.

On behalf of all constituents of the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, I salute you.

**ST. PAUL'S WINTER CARNIVAL—
100 YEARS OF HEARTWARMING
FUN**

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, 1986 marks the centennial celebration of the St. Paul, Minne-

sota Winter Carnival—one of the grandest and most heartwarming winter festivals in the United States.

Winter carnival is 2½ weeks in late January and early February packed full of festivities and parades and special events and celebrations. It is supported entirely by private donations and private volunteer contributions. It is a tribute to the finest American spirit and sense of adventure.

Winter carnival began 100 years ago after—so the story goes—an east coast newspaper wrote that Minnesota was a "Siberia . . . unfit for humans." Civic boosters responded to the insensitive characterization strongly, organizing an ambitious winter carnival celebration that extended to all parts of the city and surrounding communities. Today, winter carnival has become a heralded tradition, immensely popular and worthy of national media acclaim.

One of the highlights of the winter carnival is the construction of a huge palace made up entirely of ice. In the past years, the ice palaces have been large enough to house a restaurant and once, long ago, an encampment of 200 Dakota Sioux Indians.

This year's 127 foot tall ice palace is the highest ever. Today, in St. Paul, the last 500-pound ice block for the 1986 ice palace will be laid, and an American flag donated by my office will be flown above it.

Special credit of the 1986 ice palace is in order. The Ellerbe Co. contributed this year's winning architectural design. Hundreds of volunteers and union workers donated some \$500,000 worth of free labor to build it. The Chaupt brothers, Ed and Russell, "old time" professional ice cutters, came out of retirement to supervise the cutting of the mammoth 21-inch thick ice blocks and to oversee the nuts and bolts of actual construction. And the people of St. Paul and other parts of Minnesota generously gave their moral and financial support by buying ice blocks at \$10 each to offset the costs of construction materials. In addition, winter carnival festivities have been used as a catalyst to encourage food donations for Minnesota's needy families through the Food Shelf Program.

So that my colleagues can better understand and appreciate St. Paul's historic Winter Carnival Centennial Celebration, I am submitting for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this fine article by Katherine Lanpher which appeared in the January 30, 1986, St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, Jan. 30, 1986]

CASTLE-BUILDING VOLUNTEERS ARE STARS IN HISTORY

(By Katherine Lanpher)

For three days every week, Raymond Ricci works two jobs, starting his day at a construction site and ending it at his warehouse job.

However, he only gets paid for one of the jobs.

Ricci, 25, is one of the estimated 600 volunteer workers who provide the muscle to erect the Winter Carnival Ice Palace in Phalen Park.

The dedication of Ricci is typical for most of the volunteers, culled from more than 35 trade unions that range from ironworkers to sign painters, said Thomas Keller, president of Austin P. Keller Construction Co., which is building the palace.

"History will remember these people," Keller said.

Working conditions are not exactly plush at the site; wind chill temperatures have dipped to 60 below zero and the breeze at the top of the building is often more than brisk. But even when insurance problems and unseasonably warm weather cast doubt on the future of the palace, the crews kept showing up.

"They have worked in weather they couldn't be paid to work in," Keller said. "These are the men who wouldn't say quit."

In donated wages alone, the contributions of the volunteer crew so far would have cost about \$500,000. An individual crew member who has put in 500 hours of unpaid labor has probably forfeited more than \$10,000 at trade rates, Keller said.

"That's a big individual contribution," he said. "There's not a company in the U.S. that would spend a half million dollars for an ice cube."

"It's a personal commitment," Keller said. For Ricci, who puts in double shifts at the site on days he doesn't work at his warehouse job, it's a chance to be part of history.

An East Side resident, he remembers some of the smaller ice palaces during the Winter Carnivals of his youth and he remembers his father talking about the ones before his time.

Now, he's done everything from hauling ice out of Lake Phalen to making the icy slush used as mortar. He can point to ice blocks he cut and placed in a palace tower.

"It's history," he said. "A hundred years ago they built one of these things and they didn't have the mechanical things. I heard they did it by horse and they pulled things up ramps."

For some of the workers, there's a pride in facing the challenge of a construction job that they'll probably never see the likes of again.

"Conventional construction methods are thrown out the window," said Gary Lyon, a foreman with Highland Electric Inc., 2030 St. Clair Ave.

Lyon, 55, has helped with the lighting of the palace, a prodigious task that in the end will use 600 miles of wire and 1,100 colored lightbulbs coated with ceramic to protect them from breakage. The power needed to light the palace will equal that needed to electronically heat six homes, he said.

Like many of the workers who have put in time at the palace since the work began in late December, Lyon points with pride to his parts of the palace. On a tour of the interior, he ruefully pointed to the ice blocks that, warmed by the sun, have fissured and clouded over.

But at another wall on the north side, he beamed.

"This wall here's the prettiest," he said. "It's the clearest ice, the colors blast through."

Public interest in the structure is another motivating factor, Lyon said.

"I've been here at 12:30 at night and there'll be 40 cars lined up," he said. "They just keep coming and coming. . . . You can't imagine the thousands of people who are going to be here."

Nick Miklya has been laying brick for almost 36 years. This winter he's been doing ice masonry instead of brick masonry.

"Most bricks are 3½ to 4 pounds," he said. "These ice blocks are about 500 pounds apiece. There's a lot of difference. We used to lay big stones like this when I first started in masonry."

Miklya, 59, is only two years away from retirement. But Wednesday, he was supervising six others who were laying ice blocks on a 50-foot tower.

Miklya said he wasn't working on the ice palace because of its history, but because of its future.

"Well, I thought it would be nice for my grandchildren," he said. "So they can look at a picture and say 'My grandfather did that.'"

NATIONAL LITERACY VOLUNTEERS WEEK—FEBRUARY 2-8, 1986

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Literacy Volunteers Week. I would like to commend the more than 17,500 volunteers nationwide who devote many hours each month to helping the estimated 25 million functionally illiterate Americans to learn to read.

Illiteracy is a severe handicap which seriously curtails an individual's ability to enjoy and benefit from the opportunities America offers. It has been recognized as a major national problem, and one that is costly for our society as well as tragic for the individual so burdened. It has been estimated that illiteracy costs \$6 billion annually in unemployment compensation and child welfare payments. These costs correlate directly with the high number of illiterate adults who are unable to perform at the level necessary to hold a job. Illiterates are said to comprise a shocking 50 to 75 percent of our unemployed and millions of Americans are unable to read well enough to pass the standard drivers' test, write a letter to a loved one, or even to read labels on everyday products in the grocery store.

Although there are numerous organizations dedicated to teaching adults and non-English speaking people to read, I would like to recognize the outstanding work of one group in particular. Literacy Volunteers of America is a national organization devoted to teaching English-speaking adults to read as well as teaching English as a second language to students of other cultures. Founded 24 years ago, Literacy Volunteers has grown to 200 affiliates based in 37 States and is now headed by Mrs. George Bush. Each year volunteers undergo a 20-hour training course and subsequently commit an entire year to volunteer service.

Connecticut was one of the first States to organize on a statewide scale. Literacy Volunteers of Connecticut was organized in 1972 and provides total statewide coverage, with 18 affiliates at present. Since its founding, Literacy Volunteers of Connecticut has devoted over 500,000 hours to help an estimated 14,000 adults in Connecticut.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these and the countless other volunteers who see the need to help their fellow citizens develop a skill so many of us take for granted. Illiteracy has become less tolerable as work increasingly requires a knowledge of reading and mathematics in America. Our competitive position continues to be compromised by the trading prac-

tices of foreign countries, but in the long run, it is our ability to compete as individuals that will determine our success as a nation. We must ensure that our work force is educated and able to adapt to the fast-paced changes that worldwide technological developments impose. Today I salute the thousands of literacy volunteers in the United States who recognize and address this national need and help our fellow Americans to help themselves and our Nation.

BANKRUPTCY JUDGESHIP ACT OF 1986

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I have today along with 27 cosponsors introduced the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1986, a bill to create 45 additional bankruptcy judgeships across the country. Additional bankruptcy judges are necessary in order to cope with the ever-rising number of bankruptcy filings in many judicial districts. Many current bankruptcy judges are tremendously overworked, gallantly working day and night, sometimes working 6 or even 7 days a week. Even with this effort, in some districts the workload is just too much for cases to be moved quickly along. This gives cause for concern, because the sooner a bankruptcy case can be terminated, the sooner the debtor can get a fresh start towards making a meaningful contribution to our Nation's economy and the sooner creditors can receive payment. The measure I have introduced will offer relief to the judicial districts that are the most heavily burdened.

The bill would raise the number of bankruptcy judgeships from the current 232 to 277. In this time of budget deficits and Gramm-Rudman restraints, it is important to be critical and determine where only the most severe needs lie for additional bankruptcy judges.

An efficient bankruptcy court system is of great importance to maintaining stability in our economy. By adding additional judges to the bankruptcy system, the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 1986 helps achieve this efficiency.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. BERNARD MIMMS AND CANCER SURVIVORS ACROSS OUR NATION

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I pay tribute to a young man who has demonstrated remarkable courage and determination—Bernard Mimms. Mr. Mimms was recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, marking the end of a 3-year battle with testicular cancer that threatened his military career. He underwent four operations and chemotherapy, lost over 50 pounds, and took his cause all the way to the White House before he was declared fit and allowed to receive his degree

and commission. He should be congratulated for his medical conquering of cancer; of even greater significance, Bernard Mimms should be praised for his social conquering of cancer—an entirely separate fight far too many cancer victims lose.

At this time, I would also like to commend the U.S. military for their insight and enlightened position regarding employment for persons with a cancer history. Our Nation's armed services has contributed a critical step forward in the fight to grant cancer survivors equal protection under the law. Their policy of nondiscrimination is certainly inspiring.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 1294, to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act to prohibit employment-based discrimination against persons on the basis of cancer history. This is not an isolated or hypothetical problem. Employment discrimination is, in fact, an outrage which victimizes about 1 out of every 5 persons with a cancer history. These 1 million or so Americans face injustices ranging from job denial to wage reduction, exclusion from and reduction in benefits, promotion denial—and in some cases—outright dismissal.

It is obvious from the medical perspective that we have come a long way as a nation with respect to cancer. Today, 1 out of every 2 persons diagnosed with cancer is cured. A person with a cancer history—medically speaking is just that—a person for whom cancer is history. However, it is just as obvious that we are not as advanced or enlightened regarding how we as a society treat those with a cancer history. Many of these people are not allowed to pick up their careers, or begin new ones, or obtain jobs commensurate with their abilities. It is not because they do not want to do these things. It is because they are prevented—prevented by prejudice, discrimination, and misconceptions surrounding cancer, and society's ignorance concerning the medical advances of the last two decades.

I ask that each and every Member of Congress give H.R. 1294 their careful attention and consideration. Let us never forget what this bill is seeking to outlaw—employment discrimination against cancer survivors, persons who have endured so much, triumphed over many obstacles, but who continue to be victimized and stigmatized. Bernard Mimms and the U.S. military truly serve as an inspiration to all with respect to cancer survivors and their rights within our Nation's workplace. Lieutenant Mimms is an example of why it is imperative that we permit, and encourage these people to remain fully integrated and productive members of society.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join with the Boy Scouts of America as they celebrate their anniversary week, February 2-8, 1986.

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated on February 8, 1910, and was chartered by

Congress in 1916. The Scouting Program has influenced three generations of Americans and continues to pass on the principles of the Boy Scouts to Today's Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Explorers, and Varsity Scouts. The times may have changed since the Boy Scouts of America was incorporated, but the principles remain the same: Developing character, responsible citizenship, and personal fitness.

The Four Rivers Council serves the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, which I have the privilege of representing in the Congress. This past year was a productive one for the council; 2,823 youths participated in Boy Scout programs—the largest membership in the 75-year history of the council.

The council's accomplishments during 1985 included: Improvements at Camp Roy C. Manchester on Kentucky Lake and renewal of the lease for the use of this property for another 20 years; the start of an endowment program with a \$100,000 donation; and the participation of 618 Scouts in the summer camp program.

I always enjoy recalling experiences and adventures that were mine as a Boy Scout. Scouting has something for everyone and each individual is valued for his contribution to his family, community, and country.

I want to take this time to commend the Boy Scouts of America for their accomplishments during this past year and to wish them continued success in their endeavors in the year ahead.

DEALING WITH QADHAFI: THE PRESIDENT PLAYS A LONE BUT MORAL HAND

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I commend the President for his firm and sound approach to dealing with Libya's support of international terrorism. While most of our allies play a timid and cautious game with that outlaw state, and place economic relations above all other concerns, our Government has taken a sensible and moral approach in dealing with Colonel Qadhafi. We must never forget that brave men often walk alone.

Qadhafi and terrorism have almost become synonymous. An innocent British policewoman was murdered outside the Libyan Embassy in London. Libyan terrorists have preyed upon opponents of the Colonel in Europe and Africa and he has brazenly threatened the lives of moderate Arab leaders. Qadhafi has mined the Red Sea and threatened to terrorize Americans in our own country. The bloody massacres in Rome and Vienna reflect Colonel Qadhafi's contempt for two nations that have gone out of their way to try to accommodate the Arab side of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

Terrorism is an international problem and an international solution to that problem is what President Reagan has been seeking. It is shortsighted for our European allies to maintain a business-as-usual attitude about the recent massacres in Europe. Our country and

our European allies have suffered at the hands of international terrorism. Billions of dollars have been spent to counter terrorism in Europe as well as to increase security at European airports. President Reagan has properly called upon our allies to help our country isolate the pirate state. With few exceptions, his call has gone unanswered. Our Government responded carefully to the Qadhafi threat. Our choice was a responsible and sound one. The President did not choose to initially use the military option.

Let us hope that persuasion will convince our allies that economically isolating Libya is the best course of action at this point. Given the current oil glut in the world, European nations can obtain oil from other countries. Is maintaining lucrative trade more important than getting Colonel Qadhafi out of the business of exporting terrorism? Will the financial gains from maintaining business links with Libya offset the millions of dollars that are being lost with declining United States tourism in Europe? Will more Libyan-backed terrorism directed against innocent Americans and Europeans be needed in order to convince our allies that joint action in imposing sanctions is necessary? Ultimately, they will pay a high price for the policy of appeasement. Only by raising the costs of outlaw behavior can the civilized world begin to prevent the spread of terrorism. Wake up Europe before it's too late! Now is the time for our European allies to follow the President's leadership and impose strong sanctions on Libya. There is a time to come forward and do what is right, whether or not the price is the loss of business to someone else.

With these concerns in mind, I commend the following thoughtful editorial from the Economist to my colleagues in the Congress:

DON'T JUST STAND THERE

It is extraordinary. During the 16 years that he has run Libya, with its tiny population of only 3m people, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi has come to be detested by just about everybody he has ever had dealings with—Arab and African as much as people from the western world. Not only is he the liveliest godfather of international terrorism. He is also an adventurous political meddler in the African continent, and beyond. But there he still is, and the president of the United States, though convinced that Libya's colonel was behind last month's terrorism in Rome and Vienna, can this week find only a pinprick of "sanctions" to retaliate with, while everybody else pretends to look the other way.

All Colonel Qaddafi's immediate neighbours loathe him: Algeria, which considers him a bumptious parvenu and pest; Tunisia, whose government Colonel Qaddafi has tried to overthrow; Chad, which he tried to conquer; and Egypt, whose leaders he wants to kill. Even the handful of Muslim countries still friendly to him are periodically appalled. He has quarrelled with Syria over Lebanon, disagreed with Iran over the Gulf war, and enraged Lebanon's Shia Muslims—the main revolutionary force in that benighted country—by causing their top religious leader to "disappear". The Russians have encouraged him to make trouble for the West, but even they seem reluctant to give him a long leash. And yet he survives. How on earth does he do it? And how long will he go on doing it?

At first a lot of Libyans rather liked their colonel. His coup against the corrupt King Idris in 1969 was popular. Flush with oil money, and with blessedly few people, he built a lot of schools, roads, houses, hospitals. But over the years Libya turned into a nasty little police state, with 30,000 of its best educated people fleeing into exile. And now, with oil earnings diving from more than \$20 billion in 1980 to less than \$7 billion last year, it is feeling the economic pinch. The macho of the Maghreb is no longer the hero of yesteryear.

So where lies his strength? First, his "madness"—obsessionalism, megalomania, love of fantasy—is not quite total. His three chief obsessions are, in any case, exaggerated versions of sentiments keenly felt throughout the Arab world. He hates Israel. He blames the West, especially America, for propping Israel up and despises godless western materialism, while paradoxically envying western affluence. And he hankers after an idyllic Arab unity that would make Arabs a world power to be reckoned with. This jumble of feelings is widely shared by fellow-Arabs less bloody-mindedly ruthless about translating them into action.

Yes, his erratic tactics, his conceit, his readiness to use every sort of violence to fulfill his dreams are the stuff of madness. But do not underestimate his cleverness. He knows how to exploit Arab and third-world dreamland sympathy. He often accurately senses the point at which he needs to draw back from the brink when bigger powers—Egypt, France, America—call his bluff. Last week he decided to curb his tongue just when a few more bursts of hyper-rhetoric might have provoked an American military blow.

But there are cruder reasons for his survival: fear and petty self-interest. People fear his unpredictability. They fear his stop-at-nothing fanatics who travel the globe shooting Libyan "stray dogs" and any foreigner who angers the colonel. The western world, especially the European bit, shrinks from the prospect of Afro-Asian displeasure at the spectacle of a third-world leader, however disliked among his own, being humiliated by the wicked West. As for the self-interest, Libya offers easy pickings for hundreds of western construction and oil-connected service companies. If western boardrooms happen to buttress the leading godfather of international terror, so—they seem to say—be it.

THUMP OR SQUEEZE

Too many innocent people have been victims of Libyan violence. Mr. Reagan is right to call a halt. Whenever a villain appears in history, fashionable fainthearts will always argue that, no, such-and-such a dictator is merely an inevitable manifestation of social disorder. Understand, they say, the "underlying" causes of the "problem"; Qaddafi exists inevitably; if he were removed, the alternative would be no better—and so on. This is nonsense. Libya minus Qaddafi would be a much less dangerous place for the rest of the world. If there is to be any chance of making it so, getting rid of Colonel Qaddafi is the first step. But how?

There is no moral objection to meeting force with force. The Americans should not rule out the possibility of military action when Libyans are once again caught somewhere with a smoking gun: and those of America's allies that have the right sort of military power—notably Britain, France and West Germany—should be ready to help. The trouble with the military option is that

it is difficult to put into practice with the necessary precision. The Pentagon has studied a range of tactics, from assassination of Colonel Qaddafi through exemplary assaults against terror-training camps to air raids and bombardment from the sea. None of them, so far, has quite fitted the bill. There is too high a risk of failure. Too many civilians might be killed. The Europeans would be shocked by the use of American muscle, especially if it were clumsily applied.

That leaves political, diplomatic and economic measures. The Europeans cannot have it both ways. Colonel Qaddafi encourages terror against European airports, abets terror against European democracies. If it is not practical to stop him by force, other means should be tried. The Europeans should not turn their back on America because they stand to lose Libyan markets or because they are squeamish about briefly annoying other Arabs.

For a start, Western Europe should cut its diplomatic links with Tripoli—as Britain did after one of Colonel Qaddafi's "diplomats" shot a British policewoman in 1984. Much Libyan terrorism, designed both to help non-Libyan terrorist movements and to kill the colonel's Libyan opponents, has been directed from embassies in Western Europe. There is no point in cosy chats with Libya. If there was Libyan complicity in the Malta hijacking two months ago, the Bonn agreement between the seven countries who own 70% of the world's commercial aircraft should be invoked: air links with Libya should be cut, spare parts withheld. Immigration from Libya should be tightly controlled.

America is right, too, to try to persuade Europe to impose wider economic sanctions. European governments, at first, will not listen to America. But public opinion in Europe is more friendly—and more down to earth. Sooner rather than later, Libyan fingerprints will be found on another batch of corpses. Then sanctions might begin to make more obvious sense.

But they would have to be co-ordinated. Britain would have to cease its parrot-cry of "sanctions never work". That depends where and how they are implemented. France, West Germany and Italy could buy their oil elsewhere; on today's buyers' markets, not all of Libya's oil would slip into the general pool. The 40,000 skilled western expatriates who service Libya should be given every encouragement to get out—not least, by being warned that they will get scant sympathy if they get into trouble through staying behind.

Of course terrorism will not fade away. Libya is by no means its sole source. Some terrorists—especially the suicide merchants—are bound to slip through the security network. Frustrated Palestinians will get help from some Arab quarters so long as they are denied even a patch of their homeland. Nor will sanctions "work" immediately against Colonel Qaddafi. He would take time to stew, before, ideally, his own people overthrew him. There would be squeaks of outrage from the third world, but most of them would be insincere. The more genuine and likely response would be a soft sigh of collective gratitude.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to be able to inform you and my colleagues here in the House of Representatives that 1986 is the year that the National Association of Retired Federal Employees will celebrate its 65th anniversary.

NARFE has served the interests of its members since its founding in Washington, DC, in 1921. The first meeting was attended by only 14 persons, but the organization would grow until today its members number in the hundreds of thousands. There are now 1,662 NARFE chapters, including several in my home State of Pennsylvania.

NARFE has been able to grow and expand because of its responsiveness to the needs and problems of its members. As times have changed so have the goals and objectives of the organization. In the beginning the organization's purpose was to promote improvements in the retirement system and to try to keep the retirement system financially sound. When the retirement system became threatened, NARFE changed from a support organization to become a politically active organization to protect its members' hard-earned rights and benefits.

Today, and for the foreseeable future, NARFE faces new challenges. Under Gramm-Rudman its members and other Federal retirees are being asked to bear an unequal share of the burden to reduce Federal deficits. I think it was unconscionable that the Gramm-Rudman bill stole from Federal retirees their promised 3.1 percent cost-of-living adjustment, and that is one of the major reasons why I voted against Gramm-Rudman. I am also cosponsoring Congresswoman OAKAR's bill, H.R. 4060, to guarantee in the future that Federal retirees cost-of-living adjustments will also be excluded from future Gramm-Rudman budget cuts. This will insure that all retirees in the United States will receive fair and equal treatment.

Federal retirees also face a loss of benefits due to some ill-considered provisions in the tax reform bill that we were not given an opportunity to remove on the House floor. Instead of taxing benefits only after a retiree has received moneys equal to their contributions—which have already been taxed—the proposed bill would tax benefits on a prorated basis. With NARFE's support I hope to eliminate this provision of the tax bill before it becomes law.

In every part of the Nation there are NARFE chapters—from the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania to the San Fernando Valley in California—and in many of these chapters birthday celebrations are being planned. They will be held throughout the 65th anniversary year, culminating in a national observance to be held in Washington, DC, at the national headquarters building on February 19, 1986, the actual birth date of NARFE.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my fellow Members of the House join me in wishing the National Association of Retired Federal Employees a happy 65th anniversary with many others to follow in the years to come.

THE "CHALLENGER"

HON. CECIL (CEC) HEFTEL

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. HEFTEL of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise on this occasion. America and the world have lost seven courageous explorers. The loss of the *Challenger* is particularly poignant to me since one member of the crew, Lt. Col. Ellison Onizuka, was from my State of Hawaii. Colonel Onizuka was a son of Hawaii, a man who inspired a generation of young people in his beloved State.

The *Challenger* crew carried with them the hopes and dreams of a nation and embodied the spirit of a proud land. I had the privilege of meeting Colonel Onizuka some time ago and was impressed with his proud loyalty, his courage, his compassion. His Nation and his beloved Hawaii will never forget him or the courageous crew. They led us all on a journey through time and through their courage and their vision we crossed new frontiers of knowledge and charted the course of our destiny.

Mr. Speaker, let us not use this occasion to second guess our national commitment to the space program. Let us honor the memory of these brave Americans and rededicate ourselves to the exploration of space, man's last great frontier. Let us not turn back the pages of history, but forge a new chapter in our long journey through time with courage and vision.

DRY BEANS AND OTHER CROPS THREATENED

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, mid-Michigan is known throughout the world as the heart of dry bean production. Yet farmers are threatened by the very instrument of Government that is supposed to help them. Recently, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that farmers who plant at least half their acreage in a program crop, such as corn, could plant their remaining permitted acreage in another crop, such as dry beans, and receive payments as though they had planted almost their entire farm in the program crop.

There is abundant evidence that this will greatly increase the number of acres planted to dry beans, which would be a serious blow to mid-Michigan bean farmers.

However, mid-Michigan farmers aren't the only ones affected by this situation. Among the commodities likely to see price drops because of it are: vegetables, popcorn, sweet corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay—especially alfalfa—and sunflowers.

We must take action immediately to prevent a serious drop in farm income. H.R. 4079, introduced by Congressman BOB TRAXLER and me last week, addresses the problem by granting the Secretary of Agriculture discretion to exclude from the provision any commodity when, by including it in the program, farm income for that commodity would seriously drop.

Mr. Speaker, we are running short of time. The season is upon us: will we act now to preserve farm income, or will we allow even more farmers to suffer? I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4079.

A SALUTE TO HELEN S. BROWN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with the Helen Brown Senior Citizen Center and Noble Nela Senior Citizens, Inc., in saluting Mrs. Helen S. Brown. Mrs. Brown will be honored on Sunday, February 16, 1986, on the occasion of her retirement as director of the East Cleveland Office on Aging and the Helen S. Brown Senior Center. On behalf of the residents of the 21st Congressional District of Ohio, particularly the hundreds of seniors she serves, I salute Helen S. Brown on this auspicious occasion.

Mr. Speaker, Helen S. Brown is a native of Oberlin, OH. She graduated from Oberlin School of Commerce where she studied secretarial science. She later received a scholarship from Smith College in Little Rock, AR, to study religious education. Subsequently, Mrs. Brown attended Fenn College—now Cleveland State University—majoring in business administration and personnel. She later completed 3 years of legal training at Cleveland Marshall Law School.

Since the completion of her educational training, Mrs. Brown has been actively employed in a number of noteworthy positions in the city of Cleveland. These include, being the first black person ever employed by a major bank in Ohio; serving as acting executive secretary of the Mount Pleasant Community Council; working as a social worker and administrative assistant at the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department and; serving as director of "Project Upgrade", an educational program of the School of Applied Social Science at Case Western Reserve University.

However, Mr. Speaker, of all the notable positions Mrs. Brown has held over the years, there is one job for which she will be most honored and remembered. It is as director of the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center that Mrs. Helen S. Brown has made her indelible mark on the East Cleveland Community.

In October of 1971, Mrs. Brown began her service as coordinator of senior services in East Cleveland. This position later evolved into the position of director of the East Cleveland Office on Aging. As director of the office on aging, Mrs. Brown became very concerned that adequate support services were not available to the senior citizens of East Cleveland.

Mrs. Brown's innovative approach to improving this situation was to embark upon a vigorous campaign that would take the East Cleveland Office on Aging directly to the seniors. Mrs. Brown felt that who, better than the seniors, would best know what support services were lacking and could make the best suggestions for new programs and additional services. In an effort to reach as many seniors as possible, Mrs. Brown personally made telephone calls, she knocked on doors, she left no stone unturned. And of those she couldn't reach directly by herself, she had her staff and friends make the effort. First and foremost in her mind, was to have programs for seniors that actually worked—services that would allow them to maintain their lifestyles as independently as possible. The compilation of Mrs. Brown's endeavors evolved into what is now known as the Helen S. Brown Senior Center, named in her honor at the request of the seniors she serves.

As was Mrs. Brown's dream, the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center has as its main objective to improve the quality of life of East Cleveland's seniors by providing basic social services and a wide range of activities which enable them to function as independent members of the community in the most complete and fulfilling way possible for each individual. Under the strong leadership of Helen S. Brown, the center is able to provide a number of valuable services and programs geared to senior citizens either directly or through coordinating agencies and institutions. For the elderly, the center serves as a "supermarket" of services, where seniors can personally select the service or programs they feel will best meet their needs. These services include: Medical treatment, nutritional education, home delivered meals, transportation, the Tele-Friend Program, services for the deaf, and high school and community college courses for seniors which are conducted at the center.

The Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center is a department of the city of East Cleveland and funded jointly by the city of Cleveland and the Ohio Department of Aging. It is a model program for the State of Ohio and has hosted visitors from several foreign countries.

In addition to the services provided to the elderly, the Helen S. Brown Center is used as a training center for the Francis P. Bolton School of Nursing and the Kent State School of Nursing. Over the years, the center has provided hundreds of nursing students with their first on-hand experience in working with the elderly to maintain a healthy and fulfilling lifestyle—the type of experience unavailable in the classroom or traditional hospital setting. The center also serves as a field placement program for Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland State University, and the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Speaker, Helen S. Brown has received numerous awards as a result of her work with the elderly and was representative of Cuyahoga County to the White House Conference on Aging in 1981.

In addition to the great accomplishments she has made in ensuring the availability and access of adequate social and health care services for the elderly residents of East Cleveland, Mrs. Brown has found time to serve on a number of community boards. She

serves on the board of trustees of the Eliza Bryant Multi-Purpose Center and the Northeast Glenville Mental Health Center and is also a member of the Ohio Federation on Aging, the National Caucus of Black Aged; the National Council of Social Workers and; the National Council on Aging.

Yet, despite her forthcoming retirement, Mrs. Brown is still very actively involved in developing additional services for East Cleveland seniors. She was instrumental in forming the East Cleveland Elderly Housing Services, Inc., which, in March of 1985, received a \$2.4 million loan from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] to build a 65 unit high rise for the elderly. The project is presently being constructed adjacent to the Helen S. Brown Senior Center. Additionally, Mrs. Brown is now working actively with a task force seeking funding for a new gerontological center which would house a health clinic and an adult day care program.

Mr. Speaker, as a tribute to the significant contributions and tireless efforts of Mrs. Helen S. Brown, it is a great honor and a pleasure for me to join in the salute to my good friend.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO TOM RUPERT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a very dear friend of mine, Tom Rupert, for his many years of dedicated service to the city of Torrance, CA. Rarely has a man of such immense talents given so unselfishly of his time and abilities to enhance the city in which he lives. Tom is to be honored at a testimonial dinner in Torrance on February 22.

Tom Rupert grew up in San Pedro and Long Beach, but in 1953 he moved to Torrance, a city which could never have realized the tremendous impact this man's selfless efforts would make upon the city. Tom attended UCLA and acquired what amounts to something between a 2-year degree and a bachelor's degree. This fact renders his many achievements as an investor, lobbyist, computer programmer, author of legislation, writer, lecturer, legislative adviser, auditor, and money manager even more unbelievable.

Tom first worked in the finance management department for Pacific Airlines and then ventured into the travel business on his own. While establishing five travel agencies in the South Bay area, Tom designed a computer program for scheduling reservations that became the foundation for the system now used by all ticket agencies. At this time, his life changed drastically.

The Torrance city council, recognizing the talents of a true leader, appointed Tom in 1963 to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of the former city treasurer. Undeniably one of the most effective and capable of Torrance's city officials, Tom is a man of tremendous value to the city. As the architect of Torrance's highly regarded fiscal program, Tom's unmistakably skillful handling of city funds has

contributed much toward Torrance being recognized as a truly great city, not only in California, but throughout the United States.

Today, Torrance is a shining example of fiscal stability. The city can rest assured that it faces no financial crises due to the well-rounded revenue base of property, business, and taxes developed by Tom Rupert.

In addition to his duties as a public servant, Tom also gives of himself to promote a number of civic organizations, such as the local little league and the chamber of commerce. He also heads the Municipal Treasurer's Association of America and Canada. In what little time he has to spare, Tom regularly shares his vast knowledge through teaching courses in investments and the legislative process at Cal Poly—Pomona and the University of California, Santa Cruz.

It is with great pride that my wife, Lee, joins me in this celebration of Tom's service to his community. We are truly honored to have known this fine man for many, many years, and we treasure our friendship with Tom and his wife, Marie. I know that I speak for the citizens of our area in expressing the great admiration and affection we feel toward Tom Rupert and in wishing Tom, Marie, and the rest of the family—their children Terrie, Tom, Jr., Roberta, Denise, and Kim, and grandchildren Tracie, Wendie, Emily, Thomas Clyde III ("T.C."), and Chelsea—all the best in the years ahead.

DISMANTLING THE FTC CREATES BACKLASH

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, one of the saddest aspects of the Washington scene in recent years has been the failure of Federal agencies to enforce the law. From environmental to civil rights to antitrust and consumer laws, the pattern is the same. The irony is that the law enforcement breakdown not only hurts the general public, but also those in the private sector whom the agencies think they are doing a favor.

A good example of this is the backlash arising from the Federal Trade Commission's relaxed approach to advertising abuses. States and private litigants have moved into the enforcement void because the enforcement breakdown in Washington cannot and will not quell the public's demand for action to restrict abuse. The resulting pressures and confusion have apparently given many in the business world second thoughts about the wisdom of the FTC's winking at the law, a point that is suggested by a Business Week article I am inserting in the RECORD. I am hopeful that out of this turmoil we are seeing the reemergence of a consensus supporting enforcement of the law.

The article follows:

[From Business Week, Dec. 2, 1985]

DECEPTIVE ADS: THE FTC'S LAISSEZ-FAIRE APPROACH IS BACKFIRING

(By Christine Dugas in New York, with
Paula Dwyer in Washington)

The Center for Science in the Public Interest thinks McDonald's Chicken McNuggets ads are a lot of baloney. "McDonald's is telling the public only half the story," says Bruce Silverglade, legal director of the Washington-based nonprofit group. Though the ads say McNuggets are made from "whole breasts and thighs," Silverglade claims the product contains processed chicken skin as well and is fried in highly saturated beef fat.

To challenge the ad, Silverglade's group took the traditional route: It filed a petition with the Federal Trade Commission. But the group did not stop there. It also took the allegations, which McDonald's denies, to the New York Attorney General. Why the extra step? Because, Silverglade explains, he doubts the FTC—the nation's chief consumer protection agency—will pursue the case.

MULTIPLE BATTLEFIELDS

Given the FTC's recent track record, he's probably right. Since James C. Miller III took over as chairman in 1981, the agency has considerably narrowed its approach to deceptive advertising. Instead of vigorously pursuing national advertisers, it has concentrated on small companies selling offbeat products.

But big advertisers aren't off the hook. The FTC's laissez-faire attitude is encouraging consumers and companies to seek relief elsewhere. They are going directly to court, to state prosecutors, and to the National Advertising Div. (NAD) of the Council of Better Business Bureaus Inc. As a result, advertisers are fighting on multiple battlefields.

In some ways, the current FTC stance is a backlash against former Chairman Michael Pertschuk. Ad people dubbed his FTC the "National Nanny" because, among other things, he moved to severely constrain ads for children's food.

Miller refocused the agency to handle only "the most blatant cases," says one FTC staff member. Miller became President Reagan's budget director in October, but his designated successor, attorney Daniel Oliver, is not expected to shift the agency's orientation.

A case against Weider Health & Fitness Inc. typifies the current FTC approach. The California company agreed to reimburse \$400,000 to thousands of customers who had bought its muscle-building pills. "The courts are full of deceptive-advertising cases involving nationally advertised products," says Thomas J. McGrew, a lawyer with Washington's Arnold & Porter. "Yet the FTC prefers to focus on the true eccentrics and charlatans." Of the 13 cases brought by the FTC in fiscal 1984, three involved products that are not fakes. J. Howard Beales III, acting deputy director of the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection, says the FTC goes after the cases "that matter most to consumers."

Many marketers initially applauded the FTC's new direction. Ironically, they are now finding that fighting lawsuits in various states is expensive and time-consuming. Some courts are levying punitive damages, too, something the FTC can't do. In a recent dispute between Jartran Inc. and U-Haul International Inc., for example, a U.S. district court judge fined Jartran \$20 mil-

lion in punitive damages on top of \$20 million awarded to U-Haul to compensate for its losses resulting from ads that were ruled deceptive. The ads claimed Jartran had newer, easier-to-drive trucks than U-Haul. Jartran is appealing the decision.

Advertisers are finding litigation inefficient. Consider a 1984 court battle over ads for Procter & Gamble Co.'s Wondra lotion and Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.'s Vaseline Intensive Care. Both products claimed to be the best hand lotion available, and both inundated a court with expert testimony. A federal district judge found much of the testimony incomprehensible and ordered both companies to refrain from making such claims. More recently, American Home Products Corp. has sued Johnson & Johnson for its claims in Tylenol ads that ibuprofen-based analgesics—including AHP's Advil—cause stomach irritation. J&J, which denies the allegations, has filed a counter-suit.

Advertisers are no happier about a barrage of enforcement efforts by states such as New York, Texas, Massachusetts, and California. New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams challenged Coca-Cola Co. when a consumer complained that diet Coke ads proclaimed, "Now with NutraSweet," even though the product also contained saccharin. Last year, Coca-Cola agreed to change the ads to "NutraSweet blend." Currently, both Texas and New York are investigating Kraft Inc.'s Cheez Whiz ads (table, page 136).

A few advertisers are even getting sued directly by consumers. A California class action against General Foods Corp. claims that ads for some of its sugared cereals were deceptive and preyed on the "unique susceptibility of children." One advertisement for Honeycomb cereal, the plaintiffs allege, showed that after eating the cereal, children had the power to lift large playhouses. They are asking for \$25 million in damages.

BAD OLD DAYS

Advertisers would rather such matters be handled by the NAD, established in 1971. It evaluates more than 100 complaints annually. But critics complain that it lacks muscle. Cases are kept confidential until resolved, no fines are imposed, and ad changes can only be requested—not ordered. "I usually agree with [the NAD's] decisions, but by the time they get around to making them, the ad probably has been dropped," says Herschel Elkins, senior assistant attorney general of California.

With such challenges coming from all directions, some advertisers may even long for the days of a tougher FTC. "We don't want the FTC to be like [it was under] Pertschuk," says Douglas J. Wood, an attorney with Hall, Dickler, Lawler, Kent & Friedman, a firm specializing in advertising cases. "But today, the FTC is no longer even a cop on the beat. It's doing virtually nothing."

ANOTHER SPACE PAYOFF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy which befell the space shuttle *Challenger* on mission 51-L has focused the Nation's attention on the great challenges and risks that our space program entails. All too often in times of such

great sorrow we lost sight of the goals which have given us direction and have sustained our dedication to pushing back the frontiers of the unknown.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the astonishing success of the *Voyager 2* encounter with the planet Uranus on January 24.

The imagery and data which we have received over the past several days have revealed substantially more about Uranus than we had learned collectively since its discovery 200 years ago. This fundamental information about the rings, moons, and surface features of Uranus will contribute greatly to our understanding of how the Earth and our solar system have evolved.

Over the past 8 years, *Voyager 2* has traveled 1.8 billion miles, discovered 26 moons, returned spectacular images of Jupiter and Saturn, and provided a wealth of data on interplanetary fields and particles throughout its travels. We are already planning for the next planetary encounter with Neptune in 1989. After that, *Voyager 2*, like *Voyager 1*, will pass through what is known as the heliopause out of our solar system. We have even placed messages and sound recordings onboard in the event that some day, the spacecraft is retrieved by some other intelligent beings.

What is equally as remarkable is durability of the spacecraft itself. This sturdy craft has already far exceeded its design life. *Voyager 1* and *2* are the most sophisticated robotic spacecraft ever flown. They not only make autonomous independent decisions but their six onboard computers have been reprogrammed so many times in flight that we are now flying virtually different spacecraft than we launched. Project engineers have performed outstandingly in analyzing and overcoming hardware failures and in learning how to reduce the cost of operating and controlling the spacecraft. I believe that the investment this Nation made in the *Voyager* project was a wise one which has paid for itself many times over.

Many have tried to contrast the manned space program with the unmanned program. Closer examination clearly shows that our space program has matured to the stage that both manned and unmanned missions are interdependent and integral parts of an overall strategy for exploring and using space. The space shuttle *Challenger* was uniquely designed to launch planetary payloads such as the Ulysses satellite which will collect valuable data on Jupiter and the Sun. The presence of man has greatly expanded our capabilities in all space endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend NASA and the *Voyager* project team for this splendid accomplishment. Planetary exploration is a vital part of our space program and one which we must continue to support. I hope that in this year of difficult budgetary decisions, we keep in mind the contribution that these programs make to our society and to this Nation's heritage.

THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS AND THE ABUSE OF THE FAIRNESS DOCTRINE

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, last night our President, addressed the Congress, and the American people, concerning the state of the union. It was an address that is required by our Constitution. As in the past, it was a speech to review where this Nation has been, where we are, and, God willing, where we will go.

The State of the Union Address is not a partisan speech. Republicans and Democrats are not compared and contrasted at all. In last night's speech, our President extended his congratulations and thanks to you for your years of service to our Nation. It was well deserved. He embraced you and asked you to join with him so that our branch might join with the executive branch in solving the problems that confront America today.

The President's address was an invitation to the future. It was an invitation to the elected policymakers of this country to join hands and lead our Nation into the 21st century.

Our Nation is strong because of our freedoms and privileges. As a people, we have chosen to establish doctrines which guarantee that these freedoms and privileges are preserved and maintained. Among those doctrines is the fairness, or equal time, doctrine.

Simply put, this doctrine guarantees that the American public will have an opportunity to hear opposing views in order that a balanced perspective may be provided.

This doctrine has been utilized and has accomplished its purpose any number of times in the past. For example, when our President spoke to the people regarding his plans to revamp the tax system, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, presented an informed, substantive response to the public.

Doctrines, like the freedoms and the privileges that they protect, may be abused. Unfortunately, last night the response to the President's address was an abuse of this doctrine so great that it causes even the most optimistic among us to become cynics.

Rather than utilize the air time that is provided for a response, the President's opponent presented a slick, over-produced, prerecorded partisan diatribe of the worst sort.

The response, was a prerecorded 20-minute unpaid political commercial that was prepared before the President even delivered his address.

Rather than providing alternatives, the program provided a political showcase. It was single purposed propaganda that had no apparent purpose other than to give national exposure to certain individuals.

Political parties are comprised of people with a common vision of societal order, progress and harmony. Political parties, and their members, are generally dedicated people trying to make our world a better place. Walter Lippmann was absolutely correct when he expressed this thought by noting:

Before you can begin to think about politics at all, you have to abandon the notion that here is a war between good men and bad men.

Sometimes, as bodies comprised of people, human imperfection causes political parties to falter. Sometimes they lose sight of their true purpose. Sometimes the temptation is just too great.

Last night, I am afraid, the President's opponents took blatant advantage of the fairness doctrine in their response. Last night, the temptation must have been too great, for as his opponents rushed to present their diatribe, they stumbled and fell. For the sake of our two party system I dearly hope that there are no scars.

MR. GAVAZZI RETIRES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, Mr. Al Gavazzi retired after a total of 45 years of Government service.

For the past 15 years, Al has served as Director of the Washington VA Medical Center. In addition, he served as the Director of the Medical District comprised of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia area.

Al appeared before our Veterans' Affairs Committee many times. I learned early on as chairman of the committee that we needed to hear from health care personnel in the field in order to know what is really going on in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Al was always knowledgeable, straightforward, and candid in his remarks. We always knew he would tell it like it is and the VA is a better institution because of people like him.

Al Gavazzi is one of the best hospital administrators in or out of Government.

Mr. Speaker, veterans who come to the VA Medical Center in the future will miss Al Gavazzi. He cares deeply about the welfare of veterans who are sick and disabled. To cite an example of his dedication and concern, Al spent every Christmas Day for many years visiting with veteran patients. It meant much to Al and to the veterans he served. That is the kind of person he is and we all shall miss him.

There follows a biographical sketch that recently appeared in a VA publication outlining the highlights of Al Gavazzi's distinguished career. I call it to the attention of my colleagues and to veterans everywhere.

As Al leaves the Veterans' Administration, we wish him continued good health and happiness.

MR. GAVAZZI RETIRES

Mr. Aladino A. Gavazzi, Director of the VA Medical Center, Washington, D.C. for 15 years retired after a total of 45 years of government service on January 3, 1986. Mr. Gavazzi started his federal civilian career on April 4, 1946 in the Veterans Administration Regional Office in New York City, as a CPC-3 messenger at an annual salary of \$1,572. He held numerous other positions at the Regional Office including File Clerk, Property and Supply Clerk, Storekeeper and Publications Clerk. In June 1950, he

was promoted to a GS-4, Claims Eligibility Examiner at the VA Hospital in Brooklyn, New York. After a period of time as a Registrar Assistant, GS-5 at the VA Hospital in Brooklyn he became a Resident in Hospital Administration at the VA Hospital in the Bronx, New York in February 1954. After this he began a number of assignments in increasingly responsible hospital administration positions at VA Medical Centers Keoughtan, Virginia and Chicago (Research) Illinois. In 1960 he was then named Assistant Director at the Medical Center in Dwight, Illinois.

On April 15, 1962 he became the Assistant Director at the old VA Hospital, Mt. Alto, Washington, D.C. In December 1963 he went to Central Office to become the Associate Director of the Hospital Construction Service. In November 1965 he was reassigned to the VA Hospital, Martinsburg, WV as the Hospital Director. In August 1968 he transferred to VA Central Office as the Executive Assistant to the Chief Medical Director and then in January 1971 he was assigned to the VA Medical Center, Washington, D.C. as the Director, the position from which he retired.

During his career Mr. Gavazzi has received numerous letters of appreciation, commendations and awards, including Outstanding Performance Ratings, Sustained Superior Performance Awards and a Presidential Citation for Outstanding Contributions for economy and improvement in government operations. Mr. Gavazzi received a BS degree in Hospital Administration from Columbia University in June 1953 and a Master of Science in Hospital Administration from Columbia in 1955. He is a member of numerous professional organizations in the health care field, including The American College of Hospital Administration (Fellow); the Royal Society of Health as well as the DAV, VFW, American Legion, AMVETS and the Catholic War Vets.

He has faculty appointments at both Georgetown University and George Washington University and he has served on the American Hospital Association's Council of Human Resources. He is retired with the rank of Colonel from the U.S. Army Reserves.

Mr. Gavazzi will most certainly be missed by all of the Medical Center employees. He had a policy that he would personally welcome all new employees. Pity the Personnel Office if Mr. Gavazzi were to see a new employee in the hall that had not been to new employee orientation and met the Director. Mr. Gavazzi was famous for his open-door policy by which any employee could speak to him on any matter at any time. As a manager, Mr. Gavazzi possesses a keen ability to get to the heart of a problem and, with little or no fanfare, solve it. When others might hesitate to make a decision Mr. Gavazzi would always assess the facts that were available and make his decision, usually proving, sometimes to the amazement of his staff, to be exactly correct. He was always known to give career guidance and assistance to any employee who asked regardless of their level in the organization. Many persons in the Veterans Administration are where they are today due to his assistance and guidance. With his retirement the Veterans Administration loses a large portion of its "corporate memory." Mr. Gavazzi's career spanned a period of time that saw many changes in the Veterans Administration. Many of these changes took place while he was in key positions and his organizational knowledge is unmatched.

The staff of this Medical Center wishes Mr. Gavazzi, his wife Nancy Lee and family continued good health and best wishes. Knowing Mr. Gavazzi as we do, he will not be "retired". We are certain he is going to remain active in the health care field as well as maintain his interest in the success of the Veterans Administration and its mission.

**NATIONAL TRIO DAY:
FEBRUARY 28**

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. FORD OF Michigan. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was joined by Congressman CONTE and Congressman STOKES in introducing House Concurrent Resolution 278 proclaiming February 28, 1986, as National TRIO Day. The TRIO programs, which are formally called the Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, are authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965. They serve as a vital part of the Federal strategy to assure equal educational opportunity in postsecondary education.

The 1,280 presently funded TRIO programs operate in over 800 colleges and universities and over 80 community agencies. Currently, more than 460,000 disadvantaged youth and adults receive counseling, basic skills instruction, tutoring, and information about college admissions and financial aid from these projects. Two-thirds of the students served by TRIO come from families whose income is below 150 percent of the poverty level, and where neither parent has graduated from college.

National TRIO Day is designed to draw attention to the national importance of federally supported initiatives to assure equal educational opportunity. TRIO and the other Federal student aid programs authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act offer a realistic promise of upward mobility, both to individuals and families and well as developing the talents of all our citizens to the benefit of the Nation.

Moreover, these programs have a proven record of success. For example, upward bound graduates are more than four times as likely to graduate from college compared to similar students who did not have the benefit of these services. Special services students who receive counseling, tutoring and basic skills instruction are more than twice as likely to remain in school as similar students who do not participate in the program. And, more than 20 percent of black and Hispanic freshmen who enter college receive information and assistance in applying for one of the TRIO programs.

National TRIO Day also aims at drawing attention to the serious erosion of these programs that will result from the automatic cuts under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation, absent other actions by Congress. It is presently estimated that over 38,400 students would be eliminated from the programs in fiscal year 1986 and that an additional 123,400 students could be dropped in fiscal year 1987, if the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings se-

questration order becomes effective. Coupled with substantial cuts in student financial aid, this can only exacerbate present trends of declining enrollments of poor and minority students in postsecondary education.

If you wish to cosponsor House Concurrent Resolution 278, please call Gloria O. Gray-Watson at ext. 58881.

**FINDING REAL SOLUTIONS FOR
LIABILITY PROBLEMS**

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today we in Congress are being sought out at every turn by people at home who are shocked and bewildered by the sudden high cost or complete lack of liability insurance. This crisis touches every business, every professional person, every local government official, every consumer, every taxpayer.

I can cite innumerable examples from my district. The Northfield, IL Park District will pay 50 times more for liability insurance this year than in 1983. The annual premium quoted for 1986, \$20,000 is five times higher than the total amount of claims in the history of the park district. Doctors are retiring early from high-risk specialties; the jobs and new products of small manufacturers are being lost to overseas competitors because it is impossible for them to get product liability coverage and still operate at a profit; school sports programs are dropped; production of essential vaccines to protect our children against polio and DPT lapses because no liability insurance is available. Small businesses like pest control companies are trapped in the catch-22 of being required to carry insurance to be licensed but being unable to find or afford insurance and prohibited from forming self-insured risk pools.

These are just a few instances, but they highlight the negative side of the liability explosion. When exterminators cannot get coverage, then we have rats, roaches, and disease. When schools cannot offer sports programs and municipalities cannot run emergency rescue vehicles, then our youth and elderly will suffer. When our businesses cannot make a profit, then jobs will disappear. When local governments face outrageous suits, the taxpayer picks up the bill. The mounting national catalog of horror stories and unfortunate consequences of the liability explosion is just mind-boggling.

Disbelief, outrage, and despair are natural reactions for those whose actions and livelihoods are jeopardized. We in Congress are terribly concerned, but we must also guard against misdiagnosing the problems and misprescribing the solutions. The problems and the solutions for the liability crisis, like the elephant described by the six blind men, take on a different character when viewed from the perspective of product liability, or environmental liability, or professional liability, or local government liability.

The very best role for the Congress at this point is to help State governments and our

constituents look beyond their outrage, despair, and paralysis to find concrete solutions.

I would like to make some suggestions about where I think these solutions will be found and who should find them.

As one who served in the State legislature in Illinois for a number of years before coming to Congress, I strongly believe that most of these liability issues can best be addressed at the State level. Some States have already taken action to get liability problems under control. In other States, the conflicts between people with a vested interest in promoting ever-wider definitions of actions subject to litigation and those who seek to reestablish some balance has led to paralysis and inaction. This is the case even in areas like medical malpractice where 10 years of experience with the liability crisis have made it clearer and clearer what needs to be done.

It is time for us all to face a few fundamental facts. First, the tort system is not a comprehensive social insurance plan. Not all wrongs can be righted through the tort system, and certainly not by dragging "deep pocket" defendants with minimal fault into suits in hopes of large settlements under a joint and several liability standard. Comparative fault must be reestablished as the standard to judge the financial liability of minor parties in tort suits.

Second, there must be some reasonable cap, say \$250,000, placed on awards for non-economic losses. As the shuttle tragedy so clearly brought home to all of us, pain and suffering are very real. When something unfortunate strikes us or a loved one, there is not enough money in the entire world to ease the pain. Judges and juries know this, too. Pain and suffering can only be valued at an arbitrary level, sometimes upwards of \$1 million.

Without a cap, however, and without a reasonable relationship between culpability and financial liability, we will soon be living in a world without insurance and full of bankruptcy and taxpayer revolts.

Insurance can only exist where risks are relatively predictable and can be spread. That is not the case today. Insurance is an extremely complicated product, one whose price must reflect actuarial calculations of risk. The capitalization, pricing, and management of insurance must be monitored carefully and conscientiously by the State so that consumer interests are protected. We need better insurance, not less insurance or a pie-in-the-sky illusion that the Federal Government can somehow pay the tab for all the risks that no one else is able to cover.

Caps and the restoration of a comparative negligence standard are the two most essential elements in ensuring that, in the future, harmed parties will be able to be compensated. If we keep going with a redistribution approach which seeks compensation for harmed parties without regard for negligence or cost, we will stifle the tort system and wipe out the best means we have for allowing calculated risks to be taken that will lead to a better and safer world.

State governments that have not yet acted must face up to their responsibilities to make these changes and others that will over time restore balance to the civil justice system. In areas where they cannot or will not take

action, it is likely that the Federal Government will eventually have to intervene to ensure that this growing crisis does not continue.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday. I regret I missed the votes on Senate bill 2036 which made certain technical corrections to amendments made by the Food Security Act of 1985 and the committee amendment to H.R. 3010 which reduced the authorizations for fiscal year 1986 from \$64.9 million to \$28.1 million—the latter figure is the amount Congress appropriated for health planning for this fiscal year in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill signed into law December 1985. Had I been here, I would have voted yes on both questions.

JIM SIVELLE RETIRES FROM J.C. PENNEY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an exemplary citizen: Mr. Jim Sivelles of San Bernardino, CA. This year, Jim will retire from the J.C. Penney Co. after 39 years of dedicated service.

A long-time resident of San Bernardino County, Jim Sivelles has touched the lives of many. He is a true gentleman, one whose devotion to helping others has earned him the respect and admiration of his peers. Jim enjoys involving himself in the community, exhibited by his past and present memberships on the boards of the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce, the Salvation Army, the San Bernardino Community Hospital, and the YMCA. He led the way in the 1974 Arrowhead United Way campaign and presided over the San Bernardino Rotary Club in 1975 and 1976. Jim has been president of the San Bernardino Downtown Associates, and has served on the Central City Committee. Our community owes much to this caring individual.

Through the years, Jim has served on the board of the National Orange Show; demonstrating his involvement in one of his community's leading interests. His participation as a member of the 35th Congressional District's Academy Review Board has been invaluable. The members of this board meet periodically to interview the young men and women who have been nominated for admission to a military service academy to ensure that they meet all qualifications and requirements for admission. He has worked closely with my staff in this regard, and has established an excellent rapport with them, typical of Jim's professional, yet personable demeanor.

Jim and his wife, Betty, are model citizens. They represent all that is good about the people of our great Nation. It has been my ex-

perience while in Congress that the pages of the RECORD are reserved for the exceptional, the heroic, and the deeds of statesmen. There are times, however, when we run across someone who is a good neighbor, a friend to many and an example for our children. Such a man is Jim Sivelles.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join with me, friends and family, in wishing all the best for healthy, happy retirement to Jim Sivelles, one of the good guys.

INTRODUCTION OF CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT BILL

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues my introduction of a bill that would transfer 17.5 acres of public land to the Capulin National Monument. The bill is noncontroversial and would basically include land in the monument area in northeastern New Mexico to serve as a buffer zone to the westerly side of this environmentally unique area.

Capulin Mountain, a recently extinct volcano, erupted three times over an estimated 2,000 year period—the last eruption occurred approximately 10,000 years ago. The existing monument boundary contains approximately 0.5 square miles of the 25 square miles of lava flows. The second lava flow from the mountain formed an outstanding lava dike.

Mr. Speaker, the National Park Service in 1984 outlined the many benefits to be derived from a bill that would include the transfer of the 17.5 acres of public land in question. If the tract is included within the boundary it would contain the only portion of the outstanding collapsed lava tube formation within the monument area. That remnant of volcanic lava flow would be in plain view from the entrance road to the monument; provide an opportunity for onsite interpretation of the geologic formation; and prevent the removal of lava rock.

The acquisition of all lands within the authorized boundary of Capulin Mountain was completed 14 years ago when 95 acres were acquired from the State of New Mexico. This land was then transferred to the National Park Service in a land exchange between the State of New Mexico and the Bureau of Land Management. As a part of the exchange the State relinquished title to 17.5 acres of land that lie outside and adjacent to the western boundary of the monument and north of the entrance road.

On November 27, 1972, the National Park Service filed a request for the withdrawal of the 17.5 acres in question for the expressed purpose of adding the property to the Capulin Mountain National Monument.

Mr. Speaker, back in January 1975, a notice of proposed withdrawal was published in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Land Management. The notice stated that the BLM would undertake an investigation to examine

the potential demand on the 17.5 acres of land and its resources and invited the public to comment or state their objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal. No public response was received.

Further, 16-years ago, the BLM published in the Federal Register, 43 CFR Public Land Order 5723 entitled, "New Mexico; Withdrawal in Aid of Legislation for Capulin Mountain National Monument." The order stated that, "This order will withdraw 17,464 acres of land under the general land laws for use as a buffer area in connection with administration by the National Park Service of the Capulin Mountain National Monument." The withdrawal remained in effect for not more than 5 years of the order—ending on May 13, 1985. The only public response to that 1980 notice was a positive one—received from the Eastern Plains Council of Governments from Clovis, New Mexico. The Clovis Council of Governments supported the withdrawal of the land and the inclusion of the acreage within the boundary of Capulin Mountain National Monument.

Mr. Speaker, the withdrawal order has expired and has signaled the need for legislation so that the 17.5 acres in question can be made a permanent part of the Capulin Mountain National Monument. I hope that my colleagues will take the opportunity to review this legislation and lend their support to my effort to enhance the unique nature of the Capulin Mountain National Monument.

REVISING SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 5, 1986 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REVISING SOCIAL SECURITY

Last session when Congress passed the Gramm-Rudman budget balancing plan, it exempted social security from the automatic cuts that may be required to achieve specified reductions in the deficit over the next 5 years. My sense, however, is that this exemption may shortly be re-examined, as Congress is forced to examine the fairness of the pending cutbacks required by the new law.

Under Gramm-Rudman, any year Congress and the President fail to meet specific deficit reduction targets, across-the-board cuts will automatically be made. Since more than 50 percent of the federal budget, including social security, was exempted from the automatic cuts, the effect on the remaining programs could be enormous. Beginning in October, many domestic programs, like the FBI, could be cut up to 25 percent and many defense programs up to 18 percent. Several worthy programs may be eliminated altogether. In this climate, even some strong supporters of social security, in both the Congress and the executive branch, are beginning to think that unless modest savings are found in social security, severe cuts will have to be made in other programs they also firmly support.

The pressure to revisit social security also comes from a series of reports on how the fi-

ancial status of older persons has changed remarkably in recent years. On the average, America's older citizens are now better off financially than the population as a whole, and have more spendable discretionary income per capita (the amount after paying for taxes and necessities) than any other age group. Moreover, in 1970, the poverty rate among older persons was the highest of all age groups; today the poverty rate of children is the highest, almost double that of seniors. Certainly the rapid improvement in the financial status of older persons is one of the federal government's major success stories, and improving that status will remain a goal. But it has also raised questions about the fairness in the allocation of dwindling federal dollars. The 11 percent of the population that is over 65 receives 51 percent of all government spending for social services.

Several other arguments are made in favor of revisiting social security. First, social security is basically a transfer of wealth between generations, as the social security taxes of those working go out almost immediately to pay the benefits of those retired. In its worst light, social security can involve taxing a struggling low-income family to pay benefits to a millionaire retiree. Moreover, today's social security beneficiary receives, on the average, \$2.50 back for every \$1.00 that he and his employer combined paid into the system, plus real inflation. A typical worker entering the labor force today could end up getting back less than what he and his employer paid in. Second, another concern is that under Gramm-Rudman, programs like social security that stress present consumption could be spared, while programs that stress investment in the future (such as research, basic physical infrastructure, and education) could be sharply cut. Third, the political pressures for cutting social security are starting to grow, as other groups already seeing their benefits being eroded, such as federal retirees, object to exempting social security. Moreover, the broad constituency for social security may be weakening, as the upper-middle class comes to rely more on private pensions and tax-subsidized retirement plans, and as the baby-boom generation, which now constitutes nearly 45 percent of the voting population, is becoming increasingly skeptical about the benefits they will get from social security.

Yet it is clear to me that there are major constraints on trimming social security. Congress is aware that older persons vary widely in their degree of financial security. While many are wealthy, many are still poor, and depend upon social security for their very livelihood. Cuts in benefits for older persons who are poor or of moderate means could impose severe hardships, and would find little support in Congress. Moreover, given the past political damage inflicted on any public official merely suggesting a cut in social security, Congress will be very cautious about considering changes. I would not expect Congress to review social security for savings except in the context of a very broad budget-reduction compromise—including domestic cuts, defense cuts, and some form of revenue increases. Social security would be called on for sacrifices only if all others are sharing in the sacrifice.

In its overall spending reduction effort, Congress will likely be reviewing a wide variety of programs to determine if benefits are going to those who may not really need them, such as looking at low-cost lunches given middle-class schoolchildren, free hos-

pital care for upper-income veterans, or farm subsidies given wealthy corporate farms. "Means-testing" and "targeting benefits" will be heard more and more around the halls of Congress. In the same vein, Congress may scrutinize the extent to which social security benefits are going to well-to-do retirees. For example, one-fifth of all social security payments go to people with total incomes exceeding \$25,000, and 700,000 people with incomes above \$50,000 a year receive social security benefits. One possible change in social security mentioned recently would be to tax a larger portion of the benefits provided to the well-to-do. That could raise some \$8 billion a year. Although a significant amount, it falls far short of the overall deficit reduction targets set by Gramm-Rudman. Achieving savings of that magnitude will take sacrifices by more than simply older persons.

My conversations with Hoosiers convince me that older persons are willing to respond to the spirit of shared sacrifice. Even a major lobbying group representing retirees has said that some savings in social security would be acceptable if they come in the context of an across-the-board attack on the deficit. The huge federal deficit harms all Americans, including older Americans.

It is still very uncertain whether Gramm-Rudman will lead Congress to seek a broad compromise of shared sacrifice or whether it will produce an even greater budget deadlock than before. Whether social security will be reviewed for possible savings depends upon the willingness of others to put other "untouchable" programs on the table for a similar review.

THE VALIANT VETERANS OF IWO JIMA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 41st anniversary of one of the most celebrated battles, in military history and in the history of the United States.

Few times in history have men fought so valiantly and died so bravely for such a paltry piece of real estate as was the case at Iwo Jima in 1945. The island of Iwo Jima measures only 4½ miles by 2½ miles. Before World War II, Iwo Jima was noted only for its sulphur deposits and for the remnants of ancient volcanic activity.

The geographic insignificance of Iwo Jima in itself, however, belies the strategic importance that the island assumed during the Pacific conflict. Although nature had given Iwo Jima nothing worth fighting for, the control of the island became a key in the struggle for victory in the Pacific basin.

The Japanese had made the barren island of Iwo Jima a major base for air attack on American-held Saipan. At the time of the American invasion, the Japanese had two airfields at total operating capacity, and were busily completing construction on a third. The control of Iwo was essential to the American forces, not only because it would eliminate a staging area for Japanese offensive activities, but also because it would provide American forces with a way station for bombers and

fighter escorts only 660 miles away from Japan's home islands.

Thus, although we took severe casualties in capturing Iwo Jima, our courageous comrades saved countless American lives by eliminating a crucial center of offensive operations, and by helping pave a path to Tokyo.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of thousands of Americans who owe a personal, direct debt of gratitude to our heroes of Iwo Jima. As a staff sergeant in the 19th Bomb Group of the 20th Air Force. My crew had to land on Iwo Jima several times on our way back from the home islands. In fact, over 24,000 American airmen found refuge on Iwo Jima before the war ended. A great debt is owed to those who secured Iwo Jima for the United States, an action which demonstrably helped end the war.

Those heroes represent one of the heaviest tolls ever taken in one military action—6,821 marines and sailors were killed and 19,217 more were wounded during the 5-week battle which began on February 19, 1945. For heroism during the battle for Iwo Jima, 24 Medals of Honor were awarded. Adm. Chester Nimitz was accurate when he remarked of those who fought there: "On Iwo Jima, uncommon valor was a common virtue."

Iwo Jima will always be remembered by Americans due in large part to the famous photograph taken by Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal of the raising of the American flag on Mount Suribachi. Three of the six brave marines portrayed in what has been called the most famous photo of all time did not survive the battle. Immediately after taking the famous photograph, Rosenthal asked the marines to pose for another photo after the flag was raised. When his editor asked him if his photo was posed, Rosenthal assumed he was referring to this second photograph and responded in the affirmative, thus creating an enduring yet unfortunate myth that the famed photo of the flag-raising—memorialized for all time as the basis for the Marine Corps Monument in Arlington National Cemetery—was not authentic. In reality, it is a candid and fitting symbol of marine bravery and heroism.

Mr. Speaker, it is partially because of this immortal heroism and partially because of Iwo Jima's strategic importance—an importance for which so many offered and gave their lives—in the Pacific that I have, in the past, voiced objection to our Nation's returning Iwo to the Japanese.

Mr. Speaker, as we again approach the anniversary of the bloody battle of Iwo Jima, let us not forget to offer our heartfelt thanks to those who gave so much.

On February 22, 1986, the Iwo Jima Survivors Association of New York will be conducting ceremonies in Wappingers Falls, NY, to commemorate the solemn occasion of the 41st anniversary of the battle. These survivors represent a body of Americans to whom we all owe more than can be repaid.

I invite my colleagues to join with me in saluting these valiant veterans, and offering our Nation's heartfelt thanks.

DONALD L. RISHEL

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with regret to note the death January 23, of former Union Township supervisor and Democratic committeeman Donald L. Rishel of Lawrence County, PA. He was a community leader of great initiative and success, providing an outstanding example of resource and accomplishment for all who knew him.

Donald was a Union Township supervisor for 6 years. He was employed as a machine operator for the Mesta Machine Co. for 15 years. He later worked for 12 years with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation where he was a foreman, retiring from Penn-Dot in 1982.

Donald will long be remembered as an outstanding example of personal and moral strength and stamina for standing for what was right, when an easier political way might have been available. We will all remember him for his effective leadership and his unusual ability to help others.

For those who knew him, Donald has forever earned a place in our hearts and our memories. Our prayers and thoughts go out to his wife, Edna; his son's David B. and Darrell L.; and his daughter, Dee. I am proud to pay tribute to this exceptional man, Donald L. Rishel.

SALE OF FEDERAL POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS SHORT-SIGHTED

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disappointed that the President has included a proposal to auction off the Bonneville Power Administration, the Western Area Power Administration [WAPA], the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Southwestern Power Administration in his proposed fiscal year 1987 budget. While privatization of Government assets may make sense in some cases, the facts bear out that this particular sale is clearly short-sighted and should be rejected by Congress.

The proposal to sell off these Federal power marketing administrations is a blatant effort to turn Federal dams into cash registers to finance other Government programs and expenditures. This plan simply does not make economic sense in the long run. Its short-term gains would be more than offset by long-term losses for all taxpayers, and especially the people of rural America.

Most of the Government's 174 powerplants in the Federal Power Program were launched to ensure comprehensive use and Government management of public resources—the Nation's rivers—and to promote economic development. Private companies would never have the capital to build such projects.

These projects are more than just powerplants, having been built to serve many purposes, such as flood control, navigation, recreation, irrigation, fish and wildlife protection, and salinity control, which are only partially or not at all reimbursable. Even if private power companies had the capital, they could not be expected to provide these public benefits as the Government now does.

Mr. Speaker, clearly there is no long-term benefit to be gained by selling Government powerplants. Turbines, transmission lines, substations, and other working parts of this significant public asset become more and more valuable each year as the Federal Government moves closer to free-and-clear ownership. Once they are paid for, they will remain important revenue-raising assets.

And do not be deceived; these agencies do pay their own way.

Unlike most Federal service programs, power projects are required by law to pay their own way. From construction of the power project through maintenance and operation, all costs to the Government are systematically recovered in full. All costs are paid by the people who use the electricity, not the general public. Rates are set, and adjusted as needed, to guarantee the Government a full payback plus substantial interest.

WAPA is repaying its debt to the Federal Government, and the Government is profiting. In fiscal year 1985, WAPA repaid \$233 million of outstanding principal and \$136 million in interest. To date, 42 percent—\$1.76 billion—of the debt has been paid. By any measure, this is a good financial relationship for WAPA, its customers, and the Government.

Federal power agencies actually return revenue to the Federal Government every single year, helping to reduce the Federal deficit. Last year, the agencies returned over \$1 billion to the U.S. Treasury. Clearly, the President's proposal is driven by abstract ideology—not realistic fiscal judgment.

The sale of hydroelectric plants would trade the lower interest rates that were in effect when these projects were built for the substantially higher rates that prevail today. New owners would have to finance them at today's interest rates, and the cost would be passed on dollar for dollar to the consumer.

This exchange will have a devastating economic effect on consumers of Federal power. In my State of South Dakota, East River Power Cooperative, with 60,000 customers, would pay \$30 million more per year if commercial rates were applied. On the average, that would translate into an increase of at least \$500 a year for their power customers.

In South Dakota, 1,468 manufacturers, retailers, and small businesses—employing 11,637 people and infusing \$847 million into the economy—would be adversely affected by the President's plan, and directly or indirectly, 37,148 farms producing agricultural commodities valued at \$2.5 billion would also be hurt. The dramatic rate increases which would follow the sale of WAPA could not come at a worse time, as our farms and farm communities are suffering the harshest economic crisis since the Depression.

I oppose the President's proposal to sell the Western Area Power Administration and other

Federal marketing administrations to commercial power utilities. I urge my colleagues to review all the facts and summarily reject this ill-conceived scheme.

TRANSAFRICA ON THE VISIT OF JONAS SAVIMBI

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1986

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I bring to your attention a letter, addressed to me, from Transafrica, regarding the visit of Jonas Savimbi, to the United States. The letter follows:

TRANSAFRICA,

Washington, DC, January 29, 1986.

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DYMALLY: Our nation is on the verge of exacerbating violence and regional conflict in Southern Africa. We, concerned citizens and staunch opponents of apartheid, are urging you to take immediate action to protect American national interests, and contribute to a peaceful resolution of the problems in that troubled area of the world.

As you know, there is a proposal within the Administration to provide covert military assistance to UNITA. This South African financed and directed group, is the apartheid regime's instrument for attacking and subverting the sovereign nation of Angola. There are also several bills pending in the House of Representatives which would provide various forms of assistance to UNITA.

All of these proposals are being advanced just as our country is beginning to move in the right direction of forthright opposition to apartheid in South Africa. You will recall how long and difficult it was to get the Administration to invoke very limited sanctions against the South African regime. The current attempts to aid UNITA would severely undermine our achievements so far and put us squarely on the side of apartheid South Africa.

For years the South African regime has pursued openly a two-pronged strategy designed to ensure the survival of its apartheid system: pervasive repression at home and destabilization—military, economic or otherwise—of neighboring states. For over ten years now, South African forces have terrorized, bombed, invaded and occupied large areas of Angola.

Jonas Savimbi's UNITA exists solely to prosecute this destabilization of Angola on South Africa's behalf. UNITA rebels are trained, supplied and directed by South Africa. These facts are well documented in numerous news reports and in accounts given by captured South African and UNITA personnel.

Clearly South Africa wants to establish a puppet regime in Angola that would protect apartheid. Jonas Savimbi, whose notorious career began as a self-proclaimed Maoist guerrilla is South Africa's choice to head a subjugated Angola.

South Africa's aggression against its neighbors are of course not confined to Angola. In Mozambique and Botswana, defenseless men, women, and children have been murdered by South African commandos. Tiny, landlocked Lesotho, presently blockaded by South African troops, has also

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

seen its citizens and South African refugees murdered in cold blood by South African soldiers.

In light of all this, it is incomprehensible that our country would want to associate with South Africa's reign of terror by supporting its surrogate. Bishop Desmond Tutu and other anti-apartheid leaders in South Africa have said repeatedly that aid to UNITA is aid to South Africa. Moreover, the Angolan government has expressed its readiness to improve relations with the United States. Many American corporations have profitable investments in Angola which are protected by Angolan and Cuban troops. And the Angolan government has made it clear that once it is no longer threatened by South Africa, the Cubans would leave.

The only conceivable explanation for aiding Jonas Savimbi is that those in this country who support South Africa now want to seize the offensive, roll back the effects of the limited sanctions, and indeed reduce the burden on the South African economy of supporting UNITA.

If we aid UNITA, our national ideals and long term interests in Africa would be irretrievably injured; America should incur the anger and disrespect of not only oppressed black South Africans, but also other Africans and those everywhere opposed to apartheid.

We ask you to stand firm to defend our national honor and keep America heading in the right direction—in support of peace and justice for Southern Africans. We implore you to oppose any form of aid or support for UNITA.

Sincerely,

Hon. James Abourezk, Former U.S. Senator; Hon. Toney Anaya, Governor, State of New Mexico; Hon. Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor, City of Washington, DC; Bishop John Hurst Adams, Chairman, Congress of National Black Churches; Arthur Ashe, Co-Chairman, Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid; Hon. Mary Frances Berry, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Hon. Julian Bond, Georgia State Senator; Cesar E. Chavez, President, United Farm Workers of America; Bishop Philip Cousin, President, National Council of Churches in the USA; Hon. David N. Dinkins, Manhattan Borough President, City of New York; Jerry Dunfey, Omni/Dunfey Hotels; Mary Hatwood Futrell, President, National Education Association; Dorothy I. Height, National President, National Council of Negro Women; Hon. Benjamin L. Hooks, Executive Director, NAACP; John Jacob, Executive Director, National Urban League; Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Leon Lynch, President, United Steelworkers of America; Gerald W. McEntee, International President, AFSCME; Randall Robinson, Executive Director, TransAfrica; Timothy Smith, Executive Director, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility; Rev. Arie Brouwer, General Secretary, National Council of Churches in the USA; Rev. Benjamin Chavis, Executive Director, United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice; Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa; Barbara Dudley, Executive Director, National Lawyers Guild; Hon. Robert Farrell, President, National Black Caucus of

Local Elected Officials; Hon. Richard G. Hatcher, Mayor, City of Gary; Dr. Sylvia Hill, Free South Africa Movement Steering Committee; Rev. Jesse Jackson, Chairman, National Rainbow Coalition; Corretta Scott King, President, Martin Luther King Center for Non-Violent Social Change; William Lucy, President, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Gay McDougal, Director, Southern Africa Project, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law; Eleanor Holmes Norton, Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center; Dr. Jean Sindab, Executive Director, Washington Office on Africa; Eleanor Smeal, President, National Organization of Women; Marc Stepp, Vice President, United Auto Workers of America; Hon. Percy E. Sutton, Chairman, Inner City Broadcasting Corporation; Robert L. White, President, National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees; Franklin H. Williams, President, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Hon. Coleman Young, Mayor, City of Detroit; Rev. Leon Sullivan, Pastor, Zion Baptist Church, City of Philadelphia; Hon. Maxine Waters, Assemblywoman, 48th Assembly District of California; Roger Wilkins, Free South Africa Movement Steering Committee; Hon. Andrew Young, Mayor, City of Atlanta.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 6, 1986, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 7

9:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for January.

SD-562

- 9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for the renewal of the Charter of the Export-Import Bank. SD-538
- Budget**
 To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1987 budget. SD-608

FEBRUARY 18

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 To continue oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987, focusing on the Department of Energy. SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Army cemetery expenses, Office of Consumer Affairs (Department of Commerce), Consumer Information Center, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. SD-124
- Foreign Relations**
 To resume hearings on S. 1972 and S. 2021, bills to authorize military and humanitarian assistance for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and S. Res. 280, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding support by the United States for the UNITA. SD-219
- Select on Indian Affairs**
 To hold hearings on those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1987. SD-628

- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the accident of the space shuttle flight 51L. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources**
 To hold oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987, focusing on the Department of the Interior. SD-366

FEBRUARY 19

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on liability insurance, focusing on the availability and affordability of insurance in various property and casualty lines. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources**
 To continue oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987, fo-

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- cusing on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. SD-366
- Select on Intelligence**
 To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community. SH-219
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Labor and Human Resources**
 Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1990, to establish an Education and Training Partnership to administer the Job Training Partnership Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. SD-430

- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and National Capital Planning Commission. SD-124

- 1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
 To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987. SD-192

- 2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 To continue oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987, focusing on Forest Service programs of the Department of Agriculture. SD-366

FEBRUARY 20

- 9:30 a.m.
Small Business
 To hold hearings on the cost and availability of liability insurance for small business. SR-428A
- Veterans' Affairs**
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Veterans' Administration. SR-418

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Council on Environmental Quality, Selective Service System, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Institute of Building Sciences. SD-124
- Environment and Public Works**
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987

February 5, 1986

for the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-406

- Labor and Human Resources**
 Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. SD-430

- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Fire Prevention and Control Act. SR-253

- 4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
 To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community. SH-219

FEBRUARY 21

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 477, to revise the standards of railroad revenue-adequacy, railroad market dominance, railroad rate reasonableness, and the Interstate Commerce Commission review of State ruling on intrastate rail rates. SR-253

- Finance**
 Health Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review hospital income under the Medicare prospective payment system. SD-215

- Labor and Human Resources**
 Handicapped Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for education of the handicapped, focusing on discretionary programs. SD-430

- Small Business**
 To continue hearings on the cost and availability of liability insurance for small business. SR-428A

- Special on Aging**
 To hold hearings on the impact of Gramm-Rudman on the elderly. SD-628

- 10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on certain proposals under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, including S. 416, S. 530, H.R. 1343, S. 1766, S. 1819, H.R. 105, H.R. 934, H.R. 1390, and H.R. 1963. SD-366

- Environment and Public Works**
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the Fish and Wildlife Service. SD-406

FEBRUARY 24

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1686, to implement a research program regarding specified aspects of fuel cell technology, and S. 1687, to develop a national policy for the utilization of fuel cell technology.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

FEBRUARY 25

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1990, to establish an Education and Training Partnership to administer the Job Training Partnership Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of the Disabled American Veterans.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Credit Union Administration, Office of Revenue Sharing (Department of the Treasury), and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-124

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of the Secretary of Labor and the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.

SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

11:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Naval Petroleum Reserve, and Office of Emergency Preparedness.

SD-138

Armed Services
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the strategic homeporting initiative.

SR-222

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Veterans' Administration.

SR-418

FEBRUARY 26

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Blind Veterans of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, all of the Department of Labor, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1999, to provide for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the most favored nation status of Romania.

SD-419

Select on Intelligence
To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Research and Special Programs Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1987.

SD-192

FEBRUARY 27

9:00 a.m.
Finance
Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1997, to impose a tax on the importation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, and S. 1507, to increase the tariff on im-

ported crude oil and refined petroleum products.

SD-215

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for Departmental Management, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Labor Management Services, all of the Department of Labor.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 1999, to provide for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up committee funding resolutions for 1986 and to consider other pending calendar business.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1885, to establish a Military Auxiliary Revolving Fund within the Treasury of the United States.

SD-562

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold closed hearings on the status of Micronesia.

SH-219

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to review United States policy toward Nicaragua.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review alleged Department of Defense subcontractor kickbacks.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for Head Start.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for NASA.

SR-253

4:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a.m.
Finance
Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 1997, to impose a tax on the importation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, and S. 1507, to increase the tariff

of imported crude oil and refined petroleum products.

SD-215

MARCH 4

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on liability insurance, focusing on the availability and affordability of insurance in various property and casualty lines.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on certain proposals under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, including S. 1021, H.R. 1795, S. 1568, S. 1617, S. 1638, H.R. 1593, S. 1690, S. 1888, S. 1963, and S. 2031.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, Commission on Fine Arts, and the National Gallery of Art.

SD-138

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Science Foundation, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety

Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Governmental Affairs

Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the District of Columbia courts.

SD-342

MARCH 6

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

4:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.

*Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

MARCH 11

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for job training programs.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Health Resources and Services Administration and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-124

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation, and the Panama Canal Commission.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on multilateral development banks.

SD-124

MARCH 13

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for job training programs.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Centers for Disease Control, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, Office of Inspector General, and Office of Civil Rights, all of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for foreign assistance programs of the Department of State.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-138

4:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Health Care Financing Administration, Social Security Administration, Office of Child Support Enforcement, and refugee programs, all of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources
 Labor Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on the retirement policy for public safety officials under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for international security assistance programs of the Department of State.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for Human Development Services, Office of Community Services, Departmental Management (salaries and expenses), and Policy Research, all of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Select on Intelligence
 To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Veterans Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Transportation Safety Board, Department of Transportation, and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Export-Import Bank.

S-126, Capitol

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 Handicapped Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rehabilitation programs.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of Indian Education, Department of Education, and the Institute of Museum Services.

SD-138

4:00 p.m.
 Select on Intelligence
 To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 Handicapped Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rehabilitation programs.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial, and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

MARCH 26

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

SD-138

MARCH 27

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

APRIL 8

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for energy conservation programs.

SD-138

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of the Secretary of Education, Departmental Management (salaries and expenses), Office for Civil Rights, and Office of Inspector General, all of the Department of Education.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).

SD-138

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Education, including elementary and secondary education, education block grants, and impact aid.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of Inspector General, Agency for International Development, Peace Corps, Inter-American Foundation, and the African Development Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Education, including education for the handicapped, rehabilitation services and handicapped research, and special institutions (including Howard University).

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities.

SD-138

APRIL 16

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, World War I Veterans, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and Atomic Veterans.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Education, including student financial assistance, guaranteed student loans, higher and continuing education, higher education facilities loans and insurance, college housing loans, and educational research and training.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Education, including bilingual education, vocational and adult education, education statistics, libraries, and the National Institute of Education.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for foreign assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Prospective Payment Commission, Railroad Retirement Board, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the United States Institute of Peace.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of State, focusing on international narcotics control, migration and refugee assistance, and anti-terrorism programs.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, and the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for ACTION (domestic programs), Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Council on the Handicapped, Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and National Center for the Study of Afro-American History and Culture.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the United States Railway Association and Conrail.

SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the De-

partments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1018, to clarify the meaning of the term "guard" for the purpose of permitting certain labor organizations to be certified by the National Labor Relations Board as representatives of employees other than plant guards.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of State, focusing on voluntary contributions to international organizations programs, and for the Office of the U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Energy Information Administration and the Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-192

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

APRIL 30

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-124

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for territorial affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the

Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Smithsonian Institution.

SD-192

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Transportation and certain related agencies.

SD-138

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for fossil energy and clean coal technology.

SD-192

MAY 20

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

MAY 29

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of the Secretary and Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

FEBRUARY 18

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Jed Dean Christensen, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

SD-366