GLASNOST, CONTINUED

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, periodically I have been inserting in the RECORD news about a new Soviet publication named "Glasnost." Perhaps I should say it is a publication that appears in the Soviet Union and not a "Soviet publication" since the term suggests an official Soviet organ of news or opinion. To the contrary—this Glasnost is a publication of citizens of the Soviet Union, but is in no way a part of the state apparatus. It is not a "samizdat" publication, either, for unlike such "unofficial" literature, glasnost is published quite openly and Soviet officials have been made aware of its existence by its writers and editors.

The fate of "glasnost" magazine will determine to a great extent the fate of the concept of "Glasnost" itself. Will the openness spoken of so often by Mr. Gorbachev be able to accommodate a magazine that does not follow the party line? Will glasnost, the magazine, go beyond the limits with certain actions taken by the state and begin to openly question the vanguard status of the party itself?

Much remains to be seen, but the process of publication has begun. We should be aware of the fate of this magazine and of its editor, Mr. Grigoryants.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Where in Russia Can You Read About Glasnost? Glasnost," the Washington Times, September 17, 1987.

WHERE IN RUSSIA CAN YOU READ ABOUT GLASNOST? GLASNOST

(By Henrik Bering-Jensen)

Is Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost half empty, half full or something else altogether? To test where the level on the Soviet leader's policy of greater openness in addressing the internal problems of the country, a group of dissidents has now obligingly volunteered to take him—literally—at his word. The result: a new, wholly independent magazine full of candid advice and helpful hints as to how the Soviet Union might be made a nicer place to live. Its name: none other than Glasnost itself.

Whether this contribution to the public debate is exactly what Gorbachev had in mind remains to be seen, not least by its editor, Sergei I. Grigoryants, a former political prisoner. As Mr. Grigoryants has emphasized, glasnost is not samizdat, or unofficial literature. From the beginning, he decided to do everything in the open. "We want to go through all the legal channels," he stated in May when the magazine was in its planning stages. "We don't want to do anything secretly or underground."

Some former samizdat writers contend that in the past they made no attempts to conceal their products, but it is clear that Mr. Grigoryants has gone farther than most in making his intentions public. He notified the authorities of every step and, in a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party; requested facilities for printing in accordance with a new law that allows private individuals to set up small businesses.

He also made it clear that if he did not get this help, he would proceed anyway. The magazine was originally scheduled to appear in June, but awaiting the response of the authorities, Mr. Grigoryants postponed publishing until July. A month after his application, the State Committee on Publications, to which his letter had been forwarded, politely declined to lend its official blessing to the magazine. Sergei Grigoryants was sentenced in 1983 to seven years in prison and was released in February, following the much publicized announcement by the authorities that 150 dissidents would be freed.

The purpose of the publication is to prove the seriousness of Mr. Gorbachev's proclaimed policy. Says Yuri Yarim-Agaaev, executive editor of Glasnost, "The magazine is not meant merely to dispute the official glasnost, but to complement it. The main idea is to create an independent publication in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Grigoryants' magazine is an important test of how far the Soviet government is ready to go.

In this respect, the choice of the magazine's title is no accident. It might look like a very bad form if the authorities try to suppress it. The main idea is to create an independent publication in the Soviet Union. The magazine is being produced under difficult circumstances—with volunteer typing and state aid—because it would facilitate such processes. This limits initial production to some 100 copies, which are retyped in Moscow and elsewhere; typists from "Sverdlovsk," Kiev, and glasnost is translated into English by the Center for Democracy, a human rights organization in New York City.

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According to Mr. Reznik, the sum of this is that the government still has a hold over these people. "The authorities can raise these people at any time and put people back into prison."

The second issue of the journal is reportedly out now in the Soviet Union, containing legal files from the Stalin years being destroyed at a rate of 5,000 a month. It is said to be carrying several foreign correspondents, Mr. Rusovsky called the Tatars in Moscow. Mr. Grigoryants in 1975. The charges were

My Yarim-Agaev, there have been several disturbing and conflicting signs. Mr. Grigoryants's apartment. Mr. Grigoryants's head was launched against the United Christian Community. "We understand that we are challenging the government," he stated at the presentation of the bulletin's first issue July 31. Not to be outdone, Vyacheslav Chernovil, a veteran dissident who spent 13 years in prison and more than two years in exile from 1987 to 1988, has announced his intention to publish an Ukrainian dissident journal.

How have the authorities reacted to Mr. Grigoryants's efforts so far? According to Mr. Yarim-Agaev, there have been several disturbing and conflicting signs. Mr. Grigoryants was thus condemned in a Tass statement on recent demonstrations by Crimean Tatars in Moscow.

The Tatars are still struggling to return to the homeland from which they were deported in 1944, when the Crimea was recaptured by the Russians and the entire Tatar nation was accused of collaboration with the Nazis. One of their new conferences was held at Mr. Grigoryants's apartment. "There was no difference," says Mr. Grigoryants. "In this statement, but I think it was not accidental that he in particular was singled out," says Mr. Yarim-Agaev.

More directly, Anatoly L. Rusovsky, who is considered a KGB mouthpiece, attacked Mr. Grigoryants in the Moscow evening paper, Pravaya Moskva for having "old anti-Soviet banners" and for opening "old rotting trunks." Unearthing a bit of old dirt himself, he insisted that Mr. Grigoryants was a charlatan, a "speculant" in ideological terms referring to the charges of illegal speculation in works of art that were brought against Mr. Grigoryants in 1975. The charges were that he had been "unlawful" and "unauthorized" in his activities and sentenced to prison.

In a subsequent interview with Western correspondents, Mr. Rusovsky called the journal Glavost "imperial and imperial," and, with disarming logic, asked, "If the process continues and goes on in depth, what need is there for an unofficial press?"—an observation that some dissidents find reminiscent of the "Why should the workers want to strike in the workers state?"

So far this attack has appeared only in the Moscow paper, which has been interpreted by Mr. Grigoryants as a sign that the authorities are trying to destroy him as a local phenomenon. "They do not want to inform the whole country about it," he has stated.

Even more ominous, this apartment has been ransacked by 10 KGB plainclothes agents. They searched through all his material but didn't find anything. Mr. Grigoryants immediately called several foreign correspondents in Moscow, saying he considered it a threat to his enterprise and an unacceptable interference.

Then a few days later, in a surprise move that has been ascribed to the international attention surrounding the magazine. Mr. Grigoryants reportedly received a letter from the local authorities in Moscow stating that he could register his enterprise officially.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE CAN'T WAIT
HON. RICHARD K. ARMYE OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. ARMYE. Mr. Speaker, the American people have spoken. They have rejected the insane policy of mutual assured destruction (MAD) and are demanding that our Government defend them against nuclear attack. I believe that we should begin immediately to build such a defense using the technology currently available. The defense of our people is simply too important to wait until the next century.

I commend to my colleagues the views of strategic expert Richard Perle. Mr. Perle shares my view that we must overcome the obstacles, political as well as technical, to the immediate deployment of a strategic defense. (From U.S. News & World Report, Sept. 14, 1987)

THE POLITICAL TRIALS OF SDI
(By Richard Perle)

If a ballistic missile with a nuclear warhead was launched against the United States today, there is no weapon in our vast arsenal that could prevent it from exploding on American soil. It is true, of course, that we can do a lot to discourage an attack before a launch takes place, and for this purpose we maintain a formidable capacity to retaliate and destroy an aggressor. But what about, say, a missile fired by an errant Soviet submarine commander or an accidental launch—or, in years to come, a missile sent by Libya's Muammar Qaddafi or someone like him? The answer is the same. There is nothing we could do to stop it.

This appallingly dangerous state of affairs is not caused by intractable laws of physics: nor is it the fault of inadequate defense policy; nor is it caused by a deficiency in the search for a strategic defense. It is, rather, the result of a deliberate policy adopted by a succession of American administrations according to which strategic defense is a vice and abject vulnerability a virtue.

The doctrine reflecting this strange sense of where safety lies is without precedent in human history. Throughout history, those menaced by offensive weapons have sought defensive ones with which to protect themselves. They have sought armor, sword, coastal fortifications to naval bombardment, and missiles to shoot down attacking aircraft. This is not caused by intractable laws of physics; it is, rather, the result of a deliberate policy adopted by a succession of American administrations according to which strategic defense is a vice and abject vulnerability a virtue.

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be no development, testing or deployment of future systems based on such advanced technologies as lasers, particle beams and other "physical principles"—the kind of arms-control negotiations with Moscow. The American side wished to ban deployment as well as testing, while the Russian side was forced to abandon its preferred development and testing of a ballistic missile defense based in space, and they were researching the OPP-type defenses that the United States has only recently begun to explore.

The Soviet negotiators were as determined to hold open the door for future advanced defenses as their American counterparts. In the last chaotic hours of the negotiation—indeed, on the very day the treaty was signed—a final compromise was reached. That compromise took the form of a statement known as "agreed statement D," which, by inference, does ban the deployment of future systems based on "other physical principles" but does not ban development or testing, on which points "agreed statement D" is consciously silent. It was a compromise typical of arms-control negotiations with Moscow. The American side wished to ban deployment as well as testing. The Soviets would agree only to ban deployment, excepting the standard by which we tend to compose such differences—that a third of a loaf is better than none—we signed "agreed statement D." The treaty text itself and the record of the negotiations clearly support this view, now known as the "broad" interpretation of the ABM Treaty's treatment of future defenses. It is the interpretation put on the treaty by State Department legal adviser Judge Robert H. Jackson, by Senator Richard G. Schwartz and by Paul Nitze (who participated in the negotiations) and by the President. The broad interpretation became evident 15 years ago. It is difficult to appreciate fully the slapdash, inconsistent manner in which this then marginal matter was approached by officials whose knowledge of the issue was often at second- or third-hand. The helpful statements of midlevel officials on which the senator relies were scattered over hundreds of pages of testimony. Most of them responded to questions posed by Senator Henry Jackson, who, almost alone among his colleagues, thought it important that all details not be overlooked by a Senate uninterested in the fine print.

Unhappily, "Scoop" Jackson was only partially successful, and neither he nor I, who worked at the problem at the time, had access to the negotiating record or understood the importance that the issue would assume in the future. The crucial question: Do the Soviets agree with the White House interpretation of the treaty, and how do they interpret "agreed statement D"? Had he done so, a volatileassic during which the American failure to bring the Soviets around to the narrow interpretation would have become evident 15 years ago.

Senator Nunn argues that the treaty ratified in 1972 constituted a "contract" between the Senate and the executive branch of government. He contends, in effect, that by interpreting the treaty differently in 1987—even though the new interpretation reflects the position the Soviets took all along—the President is in breach of that contract. (In a new maneuver, Nunn is now threatening to hold up ratification unless the Congress gives the President permission to withdraw from the ABM Treaty in order to develop, then build and deploy a defense with less in testing it or even its major components.

Imagine the situation: "I'm sorry, sir, that I can't let you take a demonstration drive, because the test was seriously underfunded, and delay it by many years. But even if money and time could be found to pay for the Nunn-Levin amendment, we would have to be careful to withdraw from the ABM Treaty in order to deploy, then build and deploy a defense with less in testing it or even its major components.

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care have skyrocketed, rising at an average annual rate of 17 percent.

On Tuesday, September 16, 1987, I introduced, along with my distinguished colleague from Oregon [Mr. Wy_dex], H.R. 3291, to make fairer future increases in the Medicare part B premium. Under H.R. 3291, future annual increases could not be more than the percentage cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] seniors receive to their Social Security benefits. For 1988, premium increases would be held to 4.2 percent, rather than the projected 38.5 percent. Thus, if our bill were enacted, seniors' monthly premium would rise only 90 cents a month, from $17.90 to $18.70.

Older and disabled Americans already bear all too heavy health care costs. The average senior citizen will be forced to spend over $1,800 on health care this year, an increase of over 7.1 percent since Medicare's enactment in 1965. Since 1960, Part B premiums have nearly doubled, from $108 to $214.80.

Our Nation's older citizens must not be made to pay for others' failures. H.R. 3291 would prohibit this from happening. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important and timely legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. D'ALESSANDRO, JR.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 15, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I join in paying tribute to my friend Thomas J. D'Alesandro, Jr. "Tommy," as he was known to everyone from Presidents to his fellow citizens, exemplified the best qualities of public service.

Beginning his career as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, Tommy served on every level of government. As a Member of Congress from 1939 until 1947, he worked diligently to meet the formidable challenges of wartime America and made a valuable contribution towards shaping a lasting peace.

But Tommy was most closely identified with his native city of Baltimore which he loved and identified with so closely that he turned to serve as mayor, a post he held for 12 years.

During his tenure, Tommy led the effort to enhance the physical character of the city, including the opening of Baltimore-Washington International Airport. Under Tommy's leadership, the city greatly expanded its education facilities and opened 87 new schools. Significantly, it was Tommy who succeeded in securing public approval for the financing of the Charles Center urban renewal project. This pivotal undertaking launched the rejuvenation that ultimately changed the heart of Baltimore.

Throughout his life, Tommy's home was only a block from his birthplace in the "Little Italy" section of Baltimore. When questioned about remaining in his modest rowhouse community Tommy responded. "These are my people and this is where I belong."

This love and affection was mutual. Tommy never lost his enormous popularity with the people of his city. They recognized that whatever position he held, he always remained one of them. Tommy's hallmark was his basic humanity, his kindness toward others and his enduring compassion.

In recent years, Tommy enjoyed his status as an "elder statesman" of the Democratic party and his advice was widely sought and universally respected. This political legacy continues with his daughter Nancy Pelosi, our newest Democratic colleague in the House, and I know that he was very proud that she has continued this family tradition.

As a dedicated public servant and man of the people, Tommy was an inspiration to us all. I join with my colleagues in sending my deepest condolences to his family.

INFANT DEATH, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT REMAIN SERIOUS NATIONAL CONCERNS

HON. GEORGE MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, infant mortality and low birth weight rates in this country remain at unacceptably high levels and progress made in reducing infant deaths has come to a virtual halt, according to a study released last week by the Food Research and Action Center [FRAC], a nonprofit organization dedicated to alleviating hunger and poverty in the United States. This comprehensive study of all 50 States and the 54 largest cities between 1979-84, "Poor Infants, Poor Chances," also documents the widening gap in infant deaths between whites and nonwhites.

Citing the growing problems of hunger and poverty as principal contributors to low birth weight and infant mortality, FRAC calls for expansion of sound, cost-effective nutrition programs, such as the Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], which currently serves only 40 percent of those eligible—and heightened efforts to reduce poverty in this Nation.

Other highlights of FRAC's report include:

The United States ranks 17th among other developed countries in ability to prevent infant deaths, with an average infant mortality rate for 1980-85 of 11 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Washington, DC, reported the highest infant mortality rate (21.2) among major cities for 1984, followed by Detroit, Atlanta, Newark, Cleveland, Norfolk, and Baltimore. Oklahoma City reported the lowest rate.

Thirty-four of the Nation's 54 largest cities had infant death rates above the national average—10.8 in 1984—9 had infant mortality rates 1½ times the national rate and 2 cities, Washington and Detroit, had infant death rates that were more than double the national rate.

From 1976 to 1981, the infant mortality rate dropped by an average of 4.7 percent per year. From 1981 to 1986, the infant mortality rate dropped by an average of only 2.7 percent per year. National Center for Health Statistics data released last month indicate that changes in the national infant mortality rate from 1964 to 1965 and again from 1985 to 1986—decline of 1.9 each year—were statistically insignificant.

In 1984, nonwhite infant mortality rates were greater than white infant mortality rates in one-half of the cities and in 87 percent of the States.

Seven of the 10 States with the highest infant mortality rates in 1984 were among the poorest States.

In 1986, the poverty rate for black Americans—31.1 percent—was nearly 3 times that of white—11.0 percent.

In 1984, nearly three-fourths of the Nation's 54 largest cities and one-half of the States had low birth weight rates in excess of the national rate—6.7 percent.

Low birth weight babies—born weighing less than 5½ lbs.—account for more than two-thirds of all infant deaths. In the first 4 weeks of life, a low birth weight baby is 40 times more likely to die than a normal weight baby.

These findings are part of a growing body of evidence that upholds the prudence of providing low-income and other at-risk pregnant women with quality prenatal care. We have the chance to do just that not only by expanding the WIC Program, but by enacting as well the Infant Mortality Amendments of 1987, which would extend Medicaid eligibility to more poor pregnant women. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these vital programs.

THE REALITY OF THE CHILD CARE PROBLEM

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, we hear and read a great deal these days about the critical need for affordable, quality care for the children of working parents. On September 11, the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, which I chair, held a field hearing in San Carlos, CA, to examine this important subject.

One of the many well-informed witnesses who testified before my distinguished colleague from New York, Mr. DioGuardi, my distinguished neighbor from San Francisco, Ms. Pelosi, and me was Dr. Charlie M. Knight, the superintendent of the Ravenswood City School District in East Palo Alto.

Dr. Knight provided an excellent description of the real-life situation of the typical single parent in a low-income area. The description gives a moving picture, with realistic details of the problems.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this description to my colleagues. It brings to life the child care issue with which we are grappling here.

The material follows:

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLIE M. KNIGHT
INTRODUCTION

On a typical day, Agnes Rodgers wakes herself up at 5:30. It has been an average night, the baby had wakened once. Still tired, she washes, irons a dress, and begins to...
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wake her four children. While the older girls are still in bed, Agnes gets her eight-month-old daughter, Tammy ready for a day at the Center; changing her diaper, dressing her, packing a change of clothes, and feeding her. Tammy is gorggy from sleep, but in a good mood as her mother pulls the baby's right arm out of her sleeper and into her mother's hands. Agnes must rush as she breaks up an argument between her other two daughters. By 7:05, Agnes has packed Tammy in her car seat, tells her three and four-year-olds to buckle up and waves goodbye to seven-year-old Aaron. She hopes her car will start. At 7:05 she drops the three children off at the Child Development Center. Three-year-old Jane whimpers a little and the baby cries as Agnes passes her to the teacher. Agnes watches for a minute until the baby begins to settle down, then leaves to enter crowded 101 on the way to her job in Burlingame. She barely makes it by 8 A.M. and is tired already. Because she is a good typist, her supervisor has been tolerant of her frequent tardiness when she can't keep to her tight schedule.

Because she feels guilty about leaving her baby, during the day she calls the Center three times. In the evening she is least able to cope with it. There is little relief in this high-pressure existence, and because of her age she is least able to cope with it. Agnes (fictitious name), a 25-year-old single parent, is one of the lucky fifteen parents from East Palo Alto served by the infant center. Her child's survival depends on the staff's always being there, and feels her daughter is safe and well care for by professionals. Like other mothers, she has a great deal of difficulty paying the nominal weekly fees for each of her daughters. On more than one occasion she has told the Center's Director that another pressuring bill is going unpaid so that she can maintain her child-care. Turnover at the Center is very low. One mother, who had scrambled to get in at a late payment, said she had to keep her child in the program. There was no where else.

THE NATIONAL DAY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1987, will be the 76th National Day for the Republic of China on Taiwan. The Taiwanese have much to celebrate. Their country has just ended 38 years of martial law and has passed a new security law which will contribute to the progress of the Chinese people toward the freedom and justice common to all the Western democracies. We here in the United States have come to respect and distinguish Taiwan as an oasis of democracy in a sea of authoritarianism. Taiwan has always been a haven for democracy. Taiwan and we look forward to seeing Taiwan become a full constitutional democracy in the near future.

Apropos its promising political developments, Taiwan is also enjoying continuing economic growth. The Taiwan dollar, which had reached $4,700 this year, the highest in Chinese history. Taiwan's economic success has earned it the world's admiration.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

We wish Taiwan continued political and economic success and congratulate President Chiang Ching-kuo and his people on the occasion of their forthcoming National Day.

THREE INEVITABILITIES: DEATH, TAXES, AND MARKET'S COLLAPSE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the ever-escalating stock market is just one indicator that paints a seemingly robust portrait of our economy. However, though many Americans may be riding a high tide today, there are many reasons to believe that the booming economy could easily go bust in the near future. I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article written by Arthur Burck, a Palm Beach, Florida, business merger consultant with 50 years of Wall Street experience behind him. Pointing to the market's exuberancy, a stock at the market level that has been highly overinflated, and increasingly debt-financed business and consumer sectors, Mr. Burck warns that the next recession could cause a plunge that would rival that of the Great Depression. The article is especially valuable for its insightful analysis of today's unhealthy business practices and how they have contributed to the problem. Our business world has been overrun with an excess of "mergermania." In an effort to go for large-scale profits in financial markets, we have created a casino-like atmosphere in the economy while neglecting the all-important manufacturing base. America must return to producing goods of real value, and we must learn to look at our workers as people, not just commodities. The time to address these problems is now, not in the future when it gets worse. I hope all my colleagues will find the time to read the following article.

THREE INEVITABILITIES: DEATH, TAXES, AND MARKET'S COLLAPSE

(By Arthur Burck)

One would think that I should know something about the stock market. You see, for 50 years I have had at least one foot on Wall Street.

That is why I am baffled because today I am just as confused as I was when in 1927 as a neophyte lawyer I went to work for a Wall Street law firm where I was soon toiling on the problems of such clients as the New York Stock Exchange. Later I had a 13-year stint with the Securities and Exchange Commission reorganising big corporations, and therefore became skilled in how much a business was worth. Since 1954 I have made my living as a specialist in buying, selling and merging big businesses. Here again the $64,000 question is always: What is a business worth? Really, isn't that what the stock market is all about?

Yet today when I try to cope with the stock market I find that I am puzzled, baffled and frustrated. Believe it or not, I find that I am more at home at Belmont Race Track than at the corner of Broad and Wall streets.

Nevertheless, as certain as death and taxes is the inevitability that the market will collapse. But when? I learned in the 1960s that a certain fall can be delayed a lot longer than one would imagine; I was right the time had arrived in 1966 and yet it was not until 1969-70 that the market dropped 50%.

The market is buoyed by an incredible amount of available money, such as that in foreign hands and in pension and other funds. But this money is controlled by tax lawyers and may be political factors that can prolong the euphoria until after the 1988 elections.

But when it comes, the deluge is likely to sweep down, the foundations of our entire economy. Why? The five-year rise has been of abnormally dimensions—776 to 2,680—and apt is the old homily that the higher you go the harder the fall. Today stocks are selling at an average ratio of 20 times earnings in comparison to seven times in 1982.

During the last half century I have been wrestling with the problem of what a business is worth at a given time, there is one principle that I have found immutable. It is that the key is not the past or even current earnings that is vital; at best they are but guides. It is the future stream of earnings that is the important judgmental criteria. Business tycoons are capable of making informed judgments on such future projections, and that is why buying a business—or buying stocks—is so tricky.

What then is the future of our nation's businesses and their predictable earnings stream? One thing is clear: our businesses are not worth three times their 1982 valuation. Why?

Today, despite the comfortable surface prosperity enjoyed by most Americans, the hard reality is that most American manufacturing industries are in trouble. Call the nation achieving prosperity built primarily on a base of defense and service industries? The problem is compounded by the malaise in other endangered areas, especially agriculture, banking, mining, energy-related businesses and countless once-thriving smaller businesses that were damaged by mergermania.

Indeed, when the history of our times is written, the destructive takeovers and acquisitions of recent decades may well replace the shadow of the stock market crash as the cataclysm most damaging to the nation's financial and economic foundations. Japan has said it better than Japan's Akio Morita, chairman of Sony in a recent address at the University of Montana: Unfortunately, America's brightest managerial talent is engaged in takeover moves and empire-building. . . . The big attraction in American business today is the money game, in which profits are made not by manufacturing and selling goods.

"America must return to fundamentals, to making things of real value. A business organization's real asset is its people—but how can you expect your people to be motivated to work when they are traded like merchandise? A nation's economy is only as strong as its manufacturing base, and this base is being chewed away by every mindless merger and by every decision to shift production to a developing country only to save on labor. . . .

"But in recent
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The excesses of mergers and acquisitions in the 1980s have raised concerns about the impact on the financial community and the economy. The use of high debt levels in leveraged buyouts and other transactions has led to a spiraling of defaults, particularly in the face of a downturn in the economy. This has caused a significant erosion of the value of many companies and has led to a reduction in the supply of stock. The use of debt to finance these transactions has been a common practice, leading to a significant increase in the amount of debt in the economy. This has raised concerns about the sustainability of these practices in the long term.

The history of the Kosciuszko Society in Greenfield reflects the respect and admiration it has for its members. The society was founded in 1912, with the goal of serving the Polish-American community. Since its inception, the society has continued to grow and prosper, with a focus on promoting the Polish-American culture and heritage. The society has served as a source of pride and community for its members, and has been an important part of the Polish-American community for over a century.

I am proud to represent the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Society of Greenfield in the First Congressional District of Massachusetts. The society is a testament to the resilience and strength of the Polish-American community, and its members have made significant contributions to the community and the nation. The society has played an important role in promoting the Polish-American culture, and has been an important source of pride and community for its members.

I am committed to supporting the Kosciuszko Society and its members, and I will work to ensure that their contributions are recognized and celebrated. The society has a rich history and a strong tradition, and I am honored to represent it in the United States House of Representatives.

Hon. John Bryant of Texas in the House of Representatives

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as a Texas representative in the House of Representatives, I congratulate you for the contributions that you have made and continue to make to Polish-Americans and to our community as a whole. And I wish you continued success in your pursuit of excellence in community service and everyday life.

In Opposition to Bork

HON. JOHN BRYANT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as a Texas representative in the House of Representatives, I want to express my support for the nomination of Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court.

I am speaking out because I believe it is time that the public was told the truth about the nomination. Bork's nomination has raised significant concerns about his views on civil rights, privacy, and the role of the Supreme Court. While Bork has been a respected jurist in the past, his record on these issues is not without controversy.

I am proud of the work that the House Judiciary Committee has done in considering Bork's nomination. The committee has conducted a thorough and impartial investigation of Bork's views and record, and has taken its duty seriously.

I am confident that the House will make the right decision on Bork's nomination, and I support you in your efforts to ensure that the public is informed about the issues involved. Thank you for your leadership on this important matter.
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the nature of this nomination, because I be-
lieve it is time a Texas voice other than that of
Texas Gov. Bill Clements was heard in this
debate, and because it is my hope that by speak-
ing out, I will encourage the public to
make its opinion known and embolden other
public officials to speak out against this nomi-
 nation as well.

Contrary to the image which the Reagan
administration is attempting to project for the
appointment of Robert Bork, is not the ap-
pointment of a mainstream moderate Ameri-
can thinker. It is a thoroughly political, parti-
san, and ideological attempt by the Reagan
White House to appoint a right-wing judicial
activist and to gammatrap our own. This is
in a way that has only one precedent in
modern history: the Roosevelt Court Packing
Plan of 1937.

This scheme was wrong then and it is
wrong now. And I would point out that the
appointment of a man who is
viewed in one of the
debates rather than carry out such an order; the
episode: the firing of Watergate
ard Nixon ordered Cox fired, then Attorney

But Robert Bark, third in
line

Deputy Attorney

architects: Jerry

Archibald

Richardson refused, resigning
in

He is in my opinion

a

We

727

extremists. His confirmation
was clear. The

speech"—not to speech or books
related to science, literature, or art—an in-
terpretation leaving government able to ban,
censor, or interfere with this type of
expression and the freedom to

The confirmation of
is not the
san, and

the appointment of Robert Bark is not the
san, and

the appointment of an
extremist like Robert Bork to the highest court
in the land is critical to the future of America.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNITED WAY OF AMER-
ICA IS MARKED IN HUDSON
COUNTY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, while the atten-
ction of the people throughout the world has
been centered on the 200th anniversary of the
U.S. Constitution, which will be celebrated
this week, there is a centennial anniversary
year which is also of tremendous signi-
ficance.

The centennial I speak of is the 100th anni-
versary of the United Way of America, and in
my district, the United Way of Hudson County
is having a luncheon celebration which will be
attended by 800 community and business
leaders at the Statler-Hilton in Secaucus.

The program marking this important occa-
sion has been coordinated by Mr. William
Martin, executive director of the United Way of
Hudson County. Truly a dynamic individual,
who has given to our area a lifetime of caring,
a lifetime of sharing, and a lifetime of service.

With Bill's assistance we are providing this
information, which I am requesting be placed in
the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in order that
this important occasion can be widely known,
giving the United Way of America, which func-
tions in hundreds upon hundreds of communi-
ties throughout our land, its due

In 1887, four Denver religious leaders, re-
flecting upon the changing social needs of
their community, got together and formed the
charity organization society . . . and the
concept of United Way took root.

On September 22, 1887 United Way of
Hudson County, Jersey City, NJ, will
celebrate the centennial of the United Way
movement. Not many social institutions have
stood the test of time as United Way has.
For nearly a century, in thousands of

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elected public officials to speak out forthrightly
and strongly as soon as possible, because
this vote will be close and will occur very
soon. Preventing the lifetime appointment of a
man who has clearly stated that he would like
to roll back the clock to erase years of
progress is far more important than any politi-
cal career.

Preventing the lifetime appointment of an
extremist like Robert Bork to the highest court
in the land is critical to the future of America.

The confirmation of
designed to obstruct the

Court that is

philosophically

and

groundbreaking—enough
not, as

would be the case if Bork were confirmed to
 replace Justice Lewis Powell of Virginia, that
deprees the South of high court representa-
tion is the only way to advance the
interests of the South than Reconstruction and one that threatens
ever good and decent advance our country

has made toward a more open, equal, and
democratic society in the past 30 years.
The views of Robert Bork are bizarre and
unusual ones, far outside the mainstream of
American legal thinking, and clearly at

defending the majority of Ameri-
cans. His confirmation would elevate another
extremist unerathered by the White House staff,
the time to a lifetime position on the Nation's
highest court. If they are successful we will
have a new Supreme Court Justice who:
First, believes that the Bill of Rights is, in
his own words, a "hastily drafted document on
which little thought was expended."

Second, has said it is, in his own words, "a
vital area of personal liberty" to be able to
deny an American citizen a hotel room, serv-

ice in a restaurant, or a seat on the bus be-

cause of the color of his or her skin.

Third, believes it is constitutionally permis-

sible for the Government to charge a fee for
the right to vote.

Fourth, believes it is constitutional for deeds
to contain provisions that prohibit the sale
of the property to persons of a specific race.
Fifth, believes it is constitutional for one
person's vote to count more than another
person's vote at election time.

Sixth, has said that the first amendment

guarantee of freedom of speech applies only
to "political speech"—not to speech or books
related to science, literature, or art—an in-
terpretation leaving government able to ban,
censor, or interfere with this type of
expression and the freedom to

Seventh, believes that there is no right of
privacy in the Constitution and that the Gov-

ternment should be permitted to tell married
couples that they cannot use contraceptives.
Eighth, believes that there is no constitu-
tional right of a divorced parent to have rea-
sonable visitation with his or her children.

These views are well documented, not
taken out of context, and are a part of the

luminous public record of Robert Bork.

There are those who will argue that all
should withhold judgment until after the con-
cision of Senate hearings on Bork's nomina-
tion which will not begin until next week.
However, I would point out that Bork has
and in 1982 when he was nominated by
President Reagan to the U.S. Court of Appeals
for the D.C. Circuit.

Inasmuch as the record established in those
hearings, as well as in Bork's other volumi-
nous writings and opinions, provide the com-
pleting arguments to refuse to confirm his ap-
pointment, what could the upcoming hearings
reveal that could justify voting for Bork?

In fact, the most recent whip vote count
indicates that the vote of the Senate is 46
against Bork, 44 for Bork and 10 undecided.
The reason that 90 Senators have already
made their minds up about this matter is that
his record is already very clear. And while
public officials and citizens sit silently, Presi-
dent Reagan, Governor Clements, and 44
Members of the Senate are working full
time to prevent the confirmation of Robert Bork.
For this reason I speak out today urging
members of the public and call upon other
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United Way what it is today ... a vital part of community life. By saluting these volunteers we do no less than salute the spirit of voluntarism that makes this Nation unique. The United Way of Hudson County was founded as the Allied Aid Association in 1935 by Governor A. Harry Moore (1932-35) then “Community Chest”, “Community Fund;” United Way of New Jersey, United and United Way of Bayonne founded in 1968, merged into the United Way of Hudson County in 1972. And in 1977 joined in partnership with United Way of Tri-State bringing together 37 United Ways of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, 660 communities and 1,740 human service agencies, Attorney Thomas Lynch played a key role in every aspect of organization from 1935 to 1984.

Our centennial celebration is a salute to the past presidents of our United Way,


Campaign leaders Charles Griffin, Harold Wayne, Florence Hayes, Thomas Lynch, Joseph Barbera and Lester Thurston played pivotal roles in assisting the Presidents.

Bayonne United Way, founded by Samuel Kaye and the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce:


While the centennial celebration pays tribute to these dynamic leaders ... we cannot forget the dedicated group of volunteers and professionals is getting ready to take charge. We must leave them a legacy—a community system that is as strong, caring, inclusive, and responsive as it can be. The centennial then, is an occasion to look forward to the next hundred years and to lay the foundation now for a new era of hope and service. It is in this spirit that we are joining together in a major nation-wide mobilization called the second century initiative to achieve two broad goals:

A: Make a dramatic leap forward in service by building a United Way system that is even more open and caring 5 years from now than it is today.

B: Double United Way capacity in volunteers and financial resources over a 5-year period 1987-1991.

The United Way mission is: to increase the organized capacity of people to care for one another. It calls on you to be the catalysts of hope, help and heart to your community.

United Way of Hudson County leaders have taken the mission to heart. The volunteers are performing miracles daily ... weekly ... monthly. You are forging coalitions that are helping people more effectively than ever—coalitions that promote health and hope, assist our disabled and homeless. You are bringing together groups of people that have never talked with each other, and might never have, except for the United Way.

This Nation needs a voluntary initiative now—a voluntary initiative of the quality and dimension that the second century represents. Your reasons for doing all this can be found in the teenage suicide—suicide which is the third largest cause of death for teenagers in this country. We talk about the frail elderly. We talk about the unmet needs of families.

Our growing society also is changing the nature of the family. The agency system that you are financing and making possible for this Nation is the substitute for the families of old. We collectively need support systems today. Not one of us, regardless of our status in life, is without the need of help. All of us will need it.

The second century initiative is really the opportunity for all of us to join hands and push this Nation forward. And the bottom-line mission for the second century is this: to achieve two broad goals: to suffer from the imbalance promoted by our Nation’s regressive trade policy. The California almond industry is one of the bright spots, however, relying on innovation and hard work to maintain our position. Much of the world’s almond crop is produced in the 15th Congressional District which I represent, and I salute our almond industry with this recent New York Times article:

By Richard W. Stevenson

SACRAMENTO, CA.—One year after a crop failure left supplies short and prices increasing, the almond growers of California’s lush central valley are harvesting what appears to be their largest crop ever. Hard-pressed farmers may be generally happy about the bumper crop. But the almond glut it is creating poses a major marketing challenge for the California Almond Growers Exchange, or CAGE, the grower-owned cooperative that sells more than half of the state’s almonds and is best known to consumers for its Blue Diamond brand.

The cooperative is considered by agriculture experts to be particularly skillful at marketing. And considering that other cooperatives include Sunkist for oranges, Sun-Maid for raisins, Welch’s for grapes and Crosse & Blackwell for cranberries, that is quite a compliment.

COPERATIVE’S SUCCESS HAILD

“In the areas of product development and product differentiation particularly, CAGE’s success has been particularly skillful, at least compared to what other marketing cooperatives have been able to accomplish,” said Richard J. Sexton, an assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of California at Davis.

Indeed, the cooperative has helped make almonds one of the hottest products in the
food industry and a mainstay of California agriculture. But as the cooperative is learning the hard way, the halo of success in marketing, it remains hostage to the whims of nature.

Almond growers learn each February how big their crop will be by watching the bees in their orchards. In 1986, heavy rains kept the bees from pollinating the almond trees, resulting in one of the worst crops in a decade. This year, in dry weather, the bees seemed to make up for lost time, giving life to the hope for the world needs.

"If you're General Motors and you need three million cars, you produce three million cars," said Walter Payne, the cooperative's vice president for marketing and sales. "In agriculture, if you need 500 million pounds, you might get 240 million or you might get 600 million."

That kind of uncertainty and fluctuation can wreak havoc with marketing plans and pricing. Last year some customers that the cooperative had spent years persuading to buy more nuts suddenly found their supplies being rationed, and hard-won sales on supermarket shelves had to be surrendered.

This year, by contrast, with the supply exceeding the demand, the $750 million-a-year industry will put 18 percent of its 600 million-pound crop into the market, insurance that prices do not tumble too precipitously. Already, the wholesale price of a six-ounce can of almonds that might have retailed for $1.50 a year earlier went for $2.69 last year.

Like other cooperatives, the California Almond Growers Exchange is owned by its 5,300 grower members, for which it processes and sells the nuts. The cooperative packages some almonds under its Blue Diamond brand name and sells most of the rest to bulk customers, such as food and candy companies that use the nuts in their products.

The cooperative's biggest competitors are a unit of Tenneco Inc., based in Bakersfield, Calif., and the T.M. Duche Nut Company of Orland, Calif.

Almonds were a favorite of King Tutankhamen of Egypt in the 14th century B.C. and were brought to California by Spanish missionaries. It is this heritage that the cooperative and its smaller competitors have stepped up their sales efforts to drive away many buyers.

HEAVY SPENDING ON PROMOTIONS

The cooperative tried to mitigate the damage by cutting its profit margin to the bone and spending heavily on coupons and other price-cutting promotions. But this year, Mr. Payne conceded, it still has a selling job to do to win back its old customers.

The cooperative's biggest competitor, Hershey's, is a common flavor enhancer. Besides selling roasted and flavored nuts, the cooperative has also helped turn almonds into a popular new ingredient in cereals such as the Ralston Purina Company's Almond Delight and General Mills Inc.'s Cluster and Raisin Nut Bran. Over all, domestic food manufacturers bought 18.5 million pounds of almonds from the cooperative and other suppliers in 1985, up from 7.75 million five years earlier, and the growth appears to be continuing.

"Tastes ebb and flow," said Carl Andrews, a spokesman for the HERSHEY Foods Corporation, the world's largest purchaser of almonds. "It seems that this particular taste is very popular now."
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These might simply be the only ways to survive. Clearly it is totally unacceptable and incompatible with human decency and solidarity to even suggest that the poor must accept an ever lower standard of living in the face of environmental problems. What is needed are national and international strategies that offer real options, that secure and enhance incomes as well as the natural wealth of the local, national and international level.

While the Commission emphatically recognizes these dangers, it also stresses that alarming tendencies for more and more exports are tied to debt servicing will have to be reversed. In the face of commodity prices, which have never been so low in real terms since the thirties, urgent action is needed to alleviate debt burdens in ways that represent a fairer sharing between debtors and lenders. North and South must both realize that it is in their own best interest to expand trade and increase capital flows to developing countries.

Let us be frank. Much of the debt will not and cannot be paid back in any real sense. What is needed are new loans on concessional terms, new investments and economic reforms. New policies must comprise debt relief, long-term rescheduling and conversion to softer terms.

The UN Program of Action for African Environmental Rights (UNEP/POAAR) has been followed by efforts on the part of African governments. Many have taken enormous burdens on themselves to restructure their economies. The crucial question is: Will the international community be able to come to Africa’s assistance in such a magnitude and scope as to fulfill the African peoples’ and governments’ earnest desire and commitment to the continent’s recovery and acceleration of the developmental process? The official development assistance but also and more importantly in terms of addressing the commodity issue and the debt problems? The flows of finance will have to be turned back to Africa. In that regard, I would note that too long donor countries have neglected to make serious efforts to reach internationally agreed aid targets. I take the liberty of pointing my finger on the basis of the fact that for several years my country has contributed more than 1 percent of GNP to ODA. The 0.7 percent GNP target, reiterated recently at the summit of the seven major Western industrialized nations, must be immediately and fully implemented.

Developing countries need much larger financial inflows, and new funds must be forthcoming for projects that aim at sustainable development.

Mr. Chairman, some countries might be sceptical about the application of the Commission’s sustainability criteria and perceive it as a new form of conditionalism. Our Report aims at raising global awareness among governments, aid agencies and others concerned with development of the necessity of integrating environmental considerations into economic decision-making and development policies. It is clear, however, and I emphasize this point, that this integrated process must be made operational by the governments themselves as part of their national strategies for development. External assistance will be needed, from UNEP and other organizations, to help many countries establish their own institutional capacity to conduct this integration in practice. Such assistance must come at the request of the developing countries. This must be assisted by the international community.

The Commission was emphatic in coupling its demand for higher quality and environment...
mental sensitivity in aid and lending with substantially increased aid flows. Our report cannot be read on implemented à la carte. Donors or lenders cannot unilaterally impose on Africa huge increases in flows of aid or lending that go against the sovereign priorities of developing countries. Borrowers carry an equal obligation with lenders and donors to adjust their development priorities on the basis of long-term sustainability criteria. These notions are inherent in our concept of sustainable development, which is based on equity and the joining of forces rather than on the imposition of external will and power.

The Lagos plan of Action—which was an ambitious, but in wide circles outside Africa a far too neglected design for a better future—Africa’s Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the recently issued Abuja statement all clearly demonstrate the determination of African countries to agree on development goals for the future and for their ability to establish priorities which are in line with sound sustainability criteria. The similarities between these documents and programmes, not least in the setting of priorities. Cooperation on sustainable development in Africa should come in response to those priorities.

Mr. Chairman, lending and aid alone will fall to bring about the common objectives under development and aid agreements and assist in getting a fairer income from their traditional exports. Commodity prices must be increased. The terms of trade must be reversed to favour Africa rather than to impoverish it. Commodity agreements must be strengthened and new ones must be established. The existing structures of manufacturing and high technology, so far oppressed by external conditions, must be based on more equitable economic exchanges.

The ongoing negotiations in UNCTAD and GATT, as well as in other fora such as the World Bank, the IMF, regional development banks, UNIDO, UNDP, WHO and FAO will be at the core of the process we call for. A new international consensus must promote international action along the lines of a world programme of sustainable development into all policies and programmes.

The report’s focus reports on food security as essential to human progress. We have the possibility of feeding a doubled world population some time during the next century. But many experts believe that parts of Africa could in fact become a granary sufficient to serve the whole continent. Presently, international policies have hampere future possibilities. The Commission calls for a shift in agricultural production patterns to where the demand is. Only then will we be able to access the income to those who need it. Agricultural practices can be made compatible with environmental requirements. Greater resources must be directed towards developing techniques adapted to local conditions. Prices on the national as well as the international level must increase. The front-line states deserve our firm support in the face of threats and aggression from South Africa, thereby demanding even larger yields from their scarce resources.

Sustainable Development. Needless to say the inadequacy of present international cooperation. Ten years ago the United Nations Security Council adopted the only mandatory measure against South Africa. The time has now come to move forward. The time has now come to restore the authority of the international institutions we have created.

Mr. Chairman, unlike previous independent commissions, the World Commission has a mandate from the United Nations following its positive reception at the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, our report now moves to the General Assembly of the United Nations where it will be dealt with this fall.

In our report we call upon the UN General Assembly, as a step towards sustainable development, to transform “Our Common Future” into an UN Action Programme for Sustainable Development. Needless to say here, before one-third of the member states of the world organization, Africa is essential to “Our Common Future”. Your support is vital.

In concluding, let me say that during the 900 days we worked as a commission, we gained renewed confidence in people’s ability to cooperate. We went to five continents, to Harare and Nairobi, to Moscow, Oslo, Jakarta, Sao Paulo, Tokyo and Ottawa. We heard the views and concerns of people from all walks of life who face the real problems, be they farmers, scientists, politicians, or ordinary people. During our process of learning and sharing, the nationalism and artificial divisions between the countries, between North and South receded. In their place emerged a strong sense of unity and common responsibility. We hope the black population will now come to understand that existing threats to sustained human progress demand that we realize we are all neighbours on a small and fragile planet and that it is not only our duty, but also in our own interest to care for each other.

It is my hope that a transition towards sustainable development, as called for by “Our Common Future”, will lead to a new deal in international cooperation.

WHY THE RUSH TO GIVE UP ON SANCTIONS?

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, just before Congress adjourned for the August recess, the Los Angeles Times ran a very cogent editorial
entitled, "Why the Rush To Give Up on Sanctions?" written by my colleague, HOWARD WOLPE, chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa.

The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 will be 1-year-old on October 2. Next month, the President will send to the Congress, as required under the act, his report on the extent to which the South African Government is moving toward negotiations with the majority population. As the antiapartheid debate is re-lived this fall, I recommend this article as a timely and incisive analysis of the sudden changes now taking place in South Africa.

[From the Los Angeles Times, July 26, 1987] WHY THE RUSH TO GIVE UP ON SANCTIONS?

(By Howard E. Wolpe)

In the wake of the rightward tilt in last month's whites-only elections in South Africa, some people are declaring that economic sanctions are a failure—that they've accomplished little more than hardening the government's determination to keep apartheid policy.

The growing popularity of this assessment (which I believe is wrong) is encouraged by certain false premises that must be swiftly and decisively rejected. It is true, for example, that in South Africa, as in other parts of the developing world, the increase in economic sanctions and material support are nothing other than defensive. Second, and more subtle, is the ambivalence that arises when HON. DON EDWARDS HON. DON EDWARDS the Congress is unwilling to slow the growth of defense spending; instead, what is urgently needed is a more effective policy toward southern Africa.

Together, in varying proportions, these attitudes help explain why there can be early racial double standard in American foreign policymaking. The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, Congress put into effect a medium-to-long-range strategy designed to have seen the deficit nearly triple, from $73 billion in fiscal year 1981, to $221 billion in fiscal year 1986. But while the fact that it is the President's policies—notably his 1981 tax cut and the binge in military spending—which have led to these massive deficits, the administration has refused to work cooperatively with the Congress in making the difficult choices which must be made if we are to avoid the new and potentially catastrophic deficit and impatience in foreign-policy matters. I feel confident that together the Congress and the President could tackle the deficit first reached the $200 billion range in 1983.

During each year since, the government has run a deficit triple the size of any annual deficit prior to 1981. It took the U.S. more than 200 years to accumulate a total national debt of $1 trillion, but in just the last six years, that debt has more than doubled to $2.3 trillion because of these huge deficits.

Everyone agrees that we cannot continue to increase the national debt at this incredible rate. There are only two ways of solving the problem: either cut spending or raise taxes—or, more feasibly and reasonably, a combination of the two. But political obstacles stand in the way. President Reagan adamantly objects to raising any new taxes and opposes slowing the growth of defense spending; both he and many members of Congress are unwilling to slow the growth of Social Security, which accounts for more than 20 percent of the federal budget; and a majority in Congress of both parties do not want to cut most domestic programs any further.

Two years ago, Congress tried to force a resolution of the problem by passing the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law requiring each succeeding year's deficit to be $36 billion less than the previous year's. In keeping with that law, Congress has attempted to reduce the federal budget deficit, and in just the last six years, the deficit has more than doubled to $2.3 trillion because of these huge deficits.

Everyone agrees that we cannot continue to increase the national debt at this incredible rate. There are only two ways of solving the problem: either cut spending or raise taxes—or, more feasibly and reasonably, a combination of the two. But political obstacles stand in the way. President Reagan adamantly objects to raising any new taxes and opposes slowing the growth of defense spending; both he and many members of Congress are unwilling to slow the growth of Social Security, which accounts for more than 20 percent of the federal budget; and a majority in Congress of both parties do not want to cut most domestic programs any further.

Two years ago, Congress tried to force a resolution of the problem by passing the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law requiring each succeeding year's deficit to be $36 billion less than the previous year's. In keeping with that law, Congress has attempted to reduce the federal deficit in just the last six years, the deficit has more than doubled to $2.3 trillion because of these huge deficits.

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September 21, 1987

Possible spending cuts and 1988 savings
(in billions of dollars)

Defense Spending (28 percent of the budget):

(1) Freeze (i.e., no increases for inflation).................................

(2) Cut by 3 percent...........................................

Entitlement Programs (41 percent of the budget):

Skip cost-of-living increases for one year for entitlement programs, which include Social Security, Medicare, military and civilian retirement pensions, veterans benefits, etc. (Means-tested programs would be exempt)............

Domestic Programs (16 percent of the budget):

(Includes funding for education, job training, national parks, health research, air safety, environmental protection, housing, highways and mass transit, FBI and drug enforcement, immigration controls, space programs, etc.): .........................................................

(1) Freeze (i.e., no increases for inflation).................................

(2) Cut by 3 percent...........................................

Interest Payments on the National Debt
(the remaining 15 percent of the budget):...........................................

The only way interest payments can be cut is if the deficit is reduced. If you check off at least $30 billion worth of spending reductions and revenue increases (below), take credit for $1 billion in reduced payments..........................

Possible revenue increases and 1988 revenue gain

Retain a tax rate of 38.5 percent for taxable income over $100,000 (single returns) and $150,000 (joint returns), instead of letting the rate drop to 28 percent, as currently scheduled..........................

Raise the Federal tax on beer by 32 cents a bottle..........................

Raise the Federal tax on cigarettes from 16 to 32 cents a pack .......

Raise the Federal tax on gasoline:

(1) By 5 cents a gallon ......................................

(2) By 20 cents a gallon ....................................

Treat most Social Security benefits as taxable income (the way private pensions are treated for tax purposes)..........................

Reduce the business tax deduction for meals and entertainment from 80 to 60 percent..........................

Impose a 7.5 percent tax on the value of stocks and other securities when they are bought or sold..................

Your total deficit reduction

If you found $36 billion worth of spending cuts and tax increases from the list above that you like, you have also found ways to produce continuing large reductions in deficits in the years beyond 1988. If these cuts were to be enacted into law now, only very modest additional spending cuts and tax increases would be needed in future years to actually balance the budget five or six years from now.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

What makes the budget problem so frustrating is that unlike other major problems that face us, such as the U.S. trade deficit or nuclear arms control, the budget deficit can be solved simply by passing the necessary legislation; our failure to control the deficit

$5 is a failure of political will rather than of not knowing what to do or how to do it. Fact is, the great majority of Americans think that the federal budget deficit is the most serious issue facing our nation today. But to break the political deadlock, public support is needed for specific steps to solve the problem.

Want to help? Then check off at least $86 billion worth of deficit reduction options listed above and send a copy to President Reagan, your senators, and your congressman.

WHY HEALTH COSTS KEEP SOARING

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last week, the news was that the Senate and House (1) premium was going to rise 37 percent next year, from a monthly premium of $17.90 to about $24.80.

Why? Part of the reason is brilliantly described in a new article by Princeton University Professor Uwe Reinhardt contained in the Milbank Quarterly, volume 65, No. 2, 1987. I reprint below portions of his article, entitled "Resource Allocation in Health Care: The Allocation of Life Styles to Providers."

One can think of the monetary transfer to the providers of health care as their generalized claim on the good things in life, that is, on the food, clothes, shelter, automobiles, vacations, fur coats, and so on, produced by the economy. Thus, the statement that health care costs are out of control, for example, say, 10 percent of the gross national product (GNP) does not imply that American patients cut out for themselves a slice equal to 10 percent of the pie. It is, rather, does it necessarily mean patients received more services if, one year later, 11 percent of the GNP were spent on health care.

Rather, the statement signifies that in return for whatever services and supplies the providers did transfer to patients this year they were allowed to claim for themselves 10 (or 11) percent of that national pie as a reward.

In 1980 a claim equal to 10.7 percent of the GNP was handed to American providers of health care collectively in return for whatever health services American patients received that year. In Canada and West Germany, providers were rewarded with generalized claims equal to between 8 and 9 percent of these nations' GNP, respectively, as a reward for whatever services were rendered patients in these countries. In the United Kingdom, that reward has been only about 6 percent of that nation's GNP in recent years (see Waldo, Levit, and Lazenby 1986, 5). In Japan, it has been about 6.5 percent (see Ministry of Health and Welfare, 1986, table 3).

Precisely what real health services patients in these other nations did and did not receive in comparison with American patients is, of course, an intriguing question. For example, in view of the much lower national health expenditures in neighboring Canada, one is tempted to pose American providers the following question:

"In return for the much higher allocation of financial resources from American society to American providers of health care collectively, do American patients receive a commensurately superior flow of real health care services? If so, precisely what are they getting? Does America spend far more than Canadians? Is the probability of surviving a given illness episode in the United States perceptibly higher, on average, than that in Canada? Do Americans, on average, walk about with less pain from ill health and with less anxiety over the physical and financial consequences of illness than do Canadians? And how, on average, do the poorest of the two nations' citizens fare in health care?"

The convincing answers to these questions are not known at this time. But the questions are eminently researchable and eminently worth asking.

In fact, these questions lead directly to yet other intriguing questions, namely:

"What actually shapes the relation between the monetary resource transfers in figure 1? Are the two so tightly linked that, in discussions on "resource allocation in health care,' one can be viewed as a proxy for the other? And, in public debates on health policy? Or is the link between the two loose enough to permit each to go its own way?"

The providers of health care certainly seem to posit a very tight linkage or, at least, they pretend that they do. On this "futured belief, any proposal to constrain the flow of money from society to providers is immediately deemed by the latter as a proposal to limit the flow of real health services from providers to patients. It is branded as a direct assault on the "quality" of health care, if not as an attempt to "ration" health care outright. That belief, for example, seems implicit in the American Medical Association's contention that the fee freeze imposed by Congress in 1985 had created a "concern of some health care professionals that patients may be discriminated against in the absence of a fee increase." "In the opinion of many providers, the freeze is the equivalent of a wage freeze," the AMA said (New York Times, Oct. 18, 1985).

In other words, providers are certainly threatened by the providers of health care that any increase in the money flow to them—for example, supposed increases in Medicare and Medicaid payments—would lead liposuction and in some unspecified manner to a proportionate increase in the real health care resources made available to patients. It is the medical analogue of the trickle-down theory.

Not only the providers of health care tend to think that way; government officials usually do as well. Suppose, for example, that the state of New Jersey decided to raise the relatively low fees paid physicians under that state's Medicaid program by, say, 10 percent. A natural inclination among politicians would then be to claim that much had been done for the state's poor. In fact, in their published reports state officials would measure their goodwill toward the poor precisely by this monetary transfer to physicians. The only reliable inference to be drawn is that the assumption that "more is better" would be that something had been done by New Jersey's physicians. Just what additional health services the physicians
would ultimately bestow upon New Jersey's poor in return for the higher fees—the variance by which the benefits received by the poor ought to be assessed—would be an entirely different matter.

This seemingly pedantic distinction between types of resources allocated to health care cannot be exaggerated in thinking about health policy, as will be readily apparent from the data presented in tables 1 and 2. Table 1 records fee charged, in 1984, by physicians in the United States and in Canada for a variety of standard surgical interventions. Table 2, taken directly from a recent report by the Office of Technology Assessment (U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment 1986, table 2.11), records the enormous variation in the so-called prevailing (maximum) charges allowed physicians under part B of the federal Medicare program in 1980.

Table 1.—Comparison of 1984 Medical Fees, United States and Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>United States (dollars)</th>
<th>Canada (Canadian dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biopsy of lymph node</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>2,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocardiograms (professional charges only)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraction of lens by an ophthalmologist</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross surgery for varicose veins</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>5,321</td>
<td>13,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocardiogram (professional charges only)</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>4,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross surgery for varicose veins</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>5,321</td>
<td>13,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source: Reinhart 1985, table 2.

Table 2.—High and Low Prevailing Charges in Localities for Five Selected Procedures, Fee Screen Year 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Locality Prevailing Charges</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biopsy of lymph node</td>
<td>Single metropolitan area</td>
<td>$114</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>74:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocardiograms (professional charges only)</td>
<td>Single metropolitan area</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>6:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraction of lens by an ophthalmologist</td>
<td>Single metropolitan area</td>
<td>$229</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>5.9:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross surgery for varicose veins</td>
<td>Single metropolitan area</td>
<td>$229</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>5.9:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>Single metropolitan area</td>
<td>$229</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>5.9:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment 1986, table 2.11.

A budget allocation of the equivalent of $1 million in U.S. dollars obviously buys many more operations of a given type than allowed in Canada than it does in the United States, and it buys far fewer such operations in California than it does in most other regions of the United States. In 1984, for example, the federal Medicare program for the aged paid physicians in Mississippi a maximum fee of $488 for a coronary bypass, while surgeons in California were paid $5,000 for the procedure and those in New York $6,000 (Reinhart 1985, figures 2 and 3).

Differences in practice costs and in length of training can explain some of the observed variations in fees, but they cannot fully explain them. These variations remain a complex mystery among both researchers and policy makers, and even among physicians themselves. And they naturally lead to questions of the following sort:

"Suppose the Medicare program could somehow reduce its monetary allocation for coronary bypass procedures by 50 percent. Under such circumstances, would the annual rate of such operations in California be maintained only if California surgeons were content with a money transfer per operation equal to, say, the United States median fee? Would that rationing of money for California surgeons necessarily have to take the form of rationing of coronary bypasses in that state? And, if it did, ought we to be blamed for that rationing of medical services; the federal government for constraining fiscal policy in California? Or is it the United States and California to the United States median level, or California surgeons for withholding their services from patients?"

This line of questioning is sharpened if one contemplates the data presented in table 3. These data represent charges for diagnostic tests ordered by a physician during one office visit for an employee of the Caterpillar Tractor Company (CTCO), a company that funds and administers its own health insurance program for employees.

The second column in the table exhibits the amount the physician billed the company for services rendered to the employee. The third (rightmost) column shows the amount the physician was charged by the outside laboratory for the tests. It is seen that, depending on whether or not the laboratory grants the physician a volume discount, his mark-up over costs was either 46 percent on costs of $100 (166 percent increase over charges) or $374 on costs of $114 (328 percent increase over costs). If, now, as part of a cost-containment strategy, the Caterpillar Tractor Company agreed to reduce the physician's markup to, say, a mere 100 percent above costs, could the firm's cost-containment program fairly be accused of rationing health care, or of even of rationing health care outright?

Table 3.—Charges to Insurers and Costs to the Physician for a Series of Diagnostic Tests Ordered for 1 Patient During 1 Office Visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test (estimates)</th>
<th>Fee charged (insurer)</th>
<th>Cost (physician)</th>
<th>Net markup (profit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin</td>
<td>$125-$250</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrocardiogram</td>
<td>$200-$400</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum cholesterol</td>
<td>$50-$100</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH</td>
<td>$10-$20</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA factor</td>
<td>$20-$40</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In connection with diagnostic tests, the preceding illustration does not seem an isolated case. In an advertisement of its AV-1000™ test equipment, for example, the producer of that equipment advised prospective clients (physicians) that the "typical scheduled reimbursement for the complete AV-1000™ test is $130" and that, at that price or volume discount, per equipment item will be recouped in four months at only 10 tests per month and in six weeks at 30 tests per month. The advertisement further advises physicians that "scheduled reimbursement in the South Florida metropolitan area for venous and arterial testing is $125-$150 inline with the same test equipment and price level in the Chicago area." It may be assumed that, upon perceiving these fees, the producer of the equipment will not have been dainty in setting the markup over true manufacturing costs to arrive at the price tag of $4,995. Another manufacturer, promating its VISION™ blood-test equipment, suggests in an advertisement that "by deferring a money transfer of 5.8 months for that equipment. Surely these high markups for diagnostic tests and the unusually fast payback periods for such diagnostic equipment are not the result of the demand stemming from the market for tests of this sort is far from perfectly competitive. This circumstance, in turn, raises the question. What likelihood might there be that patients bestow upon the producers of the diagnostic equipment and the physicians who purchased and used it the money budgets allocated to health care have been brutally slashed by both payers, and that these cuts are inexcusably pushing the United States health sector toward the type of rationing practiced by the much-loathed British National Health Service.

There has, in fact, been a marked reduction in the income that the providers of health care have been able to extract from patients or third-party payers. Throughout the 1980s, the providers of health care in the United States have liquidated slowly over sundry meek attempts at cost containment by government and business. There has been an increase in the number of physician visits per capita (Reynolds and Duan 1985, 25). And there have appeared in newspapers throughout the country disturbing anecdotes of outright denial of critically needed health care to poor, uninsured patients (in this connection see, for example, Reinhardt 1986; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 1983), sometimes within sight of otherwise ample health care resources. Are these contractions in the flow of real health services to patients an unavoidable consequence of the corresponding contraction in the flow of money to the American health sector?

Actually, it would be difficult to support this thesis. The aggregate data on aggregate health expenditures. If anything, the aggregate flow of financial resources to the American health care sector appears to have increased since 1980; if anything, one measures it in current dollars, in constant-purchasing-power dollars, or by the percentage of the GNP devoted to health care. In 1980, for example, Americans transferred 9.1 percent of their GNP to the providers of health care. By 1984 that percentage increased to 16.3 percent of a then larger GNP. As already noted, by 1985 it had grown to 19.7 percent of a still larger GNP. As a result, it is now that the GNP has climbed further toward 11 percent of the GNP in 1986.

The driving force behind this increase in national health expenditures appears to have been rapid increases in the money transfer per unit of health resource (prices) to the providers of health care rather than a reduction in their costs. The latter are to extract from patients or third-party payers (table 4). In spite of the fact that there is vastly excess capacity in the hospital sector and that physicians are now generally believed to be in surplus, factors that would have depressed prices in a properly functioning market. . . .

Table 4.—Trends in the Consumer Price Index-Health Services, 1940-1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CPI-U, All items</th>
<th>CPI-U, all services</th>
<th>CPI-U, medical care services</th>
<th>Hospital room</th>
<th>Prescription drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

To sum up at this point: The link between the financial resources made available to a health care sector and the real health care resources that sector makes available to patients is actually quite loose. That may be thought of as the lifestyle the providers of health care can extract from the process of caring for patients. Figure 1, speaking, if the providers can somehow insist upon driving Cadillacs, then a given money budget set aside by society for the health sector will make available to patients fewer real health services than would be available if providers could be induced somehow to make do with Chevrolets. The relation between the upper and the lower loops in figure 1, as is obviously simple, and as complex, that.

RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT OVER RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN HEALTH CARE

Because the economic lifestyle espoused by providers of health care so crucially affects the patient's welfare, the question arises whether there exists an objectively determinable "proper" relation between the two resource transfers in figure 1 and, if so, what mechanism best assures the establishment of that proper relationship?

The data in table 6, for example, suggest that the generosity of nations toward their physicians varies considerably. This raises the question whether British, Italian, and French physicians are underpaid, or whether all of the GNP society should permit the providers of health care to claim as a reward for services rendered patients.

TABLE 6—NET PRETAX PRACTICE INCOME OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AS A MULTIPLE OF AVERAGE EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA, CIRCA 1978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ratio of physician net income to gross average employee compensation and gross domestic product per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Relatively few American physicians are general practitioners and these earn relatively low incomes. For all American physicians the ratio was 4.2 in 1972, and 4.6 in 1983.

-For Japan the members represent the 1975 income of all physicians.


CONTINUED NUCLEAR TESTING NOT NECESSARY, STUDY SAYS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. MARKY. Mr. Speaker, an article in yesterday's Los Angeles Times reports a distinguished scientist from the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory has made available to the public, after an extensive review of nuclear test data, that continued nuclear explosive testing is not needed to assure the continued reliability of the existing nuclear stockpile. As this issue has a direct bearing on our deliberations on nuclear test limits, I encourage all of my colleagues to read it.

The article follows:

CONTINUED NUCLEAR TESTING NOT NECESSARY, STUDY SAYS

(By Robert Scherer)

LIVERMORE, CALIF.—A new classified study by a senior physicist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory has concluded that the lab's director was incorrect when he told Congress that continued nuclear testing is required to ensure the reliability of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

The study, the most detailed of the U.S. nuclear testing program ever undertaken, appears to provide factual support for an emerging body of scientific opinion critical of the Defense Department's insistence on continued testing. Last week, a report by University of California scientists concurred in the Livermore study's overall conclusions, and at least two leading weapons scientists recently have written to Congress questioning the need for the continuing test program.

The views set forth in these studies and letters contradict written testimony delivered to the Senate Armed Services Committee earlier this year by Roger Batzel—director of one of the country's two nuclear weapons labs. He alleged that "one-third of all modern weapons designs placed in the U.S. stockpile have required and received post-deployment nuclear tests for resolution of problems." In three-fourths of these cases, Batzel wrote, "the problems were discovered only because of the ongoing nuclear testing."

The accuracy of that statement has become a matter of unusual importance because it has subsequently been echoed by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and others within the Administration who oppose pending legislation to significantly lower the permissible size of U.S. nuclear tests.

The question raised by Weinberger's views became a genuine concern following the release by his department of the Livermore laboratory's overall conclusions, requested by Congress that one-third of the weapon tests, "over 31-year veteran of the nation's nuclear weapons program and the author of more books that led to the Livermore and Energy Department clearance procedures. But he agreed to disclose some of his non-classified conclusions because he believes that Batzel, Weinberger and other test ban opponents are using a spurious technical argument to derail a policy they oppose."

"The public is being hoodwinked," Kidder charged.

At least one other veteran Livermore physicist, Hugh E. DeWitt, concurs not only in Kidder's technical conclusion but also in his charge that test ban opponents are manipulating classified information in support of their objections. In a letter last June to Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.), DeWitt wrote:

"Clearly Dr. Batzel's statement is considered to be extremely important by high-level officials in the U.S. government. The statement is based on the verification of classified testing data. The accuracy of the statement can be independently judged only by an examination of this classified data and this data is not normally available to most of the audiences... who hear the statement from U.S. government representatives. Dr. Kidder and I have examined the classified data on which the statement is based and we conclude that Dr. Batzel's statement is misleading to the point of being false. Dr. Kidder and I have examined the classified data."

"In my opinion, as a longtime staff member of the Livermore lab, the main purpose of present-day nuclear testing is not to identify and correct problems but to develop new nuclear weapons (often called modernization)."

"Batzel's alarming statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee is a case story that does not hold up when the supporting classified testing information is examined. His statement is a serious misuse of classified information. He could get away with it only on the assumption that nobody outside the weapons labs would challenge his statement by actually examining the classified data."

DeWitt, restricting his comments to unclassified data, argued that Batzel's claim to Congress that one-third of the weapon designs required testing was based on a group of 14 warheads. DeWitt noted—and the lab's specialists agree—that all of those problems were subsequently solved and that these did not represent an ongoing problem with any weapon in the stockpile.

Kidder and DeWitt further contend that none of the 14 cases does not fall into "modern weapon designs," as Batzel claimed. In fact, nine of them—four strategic and five tactical—were developed more than two decades ago. Three of the nine are not even in the stockpile at this time.

24693
Seven of those nine shared common problem that in the words of physicist George Miller, Livermore’s associate director, “had to do with the effects of reaging of the boost gas (tritium).” Kidder noted that this problem was cleared up in the early 1960s and is not a factor in more recent designs. The other three—missiles—the warheads for the Sergeant and Polaris ballistic missiles—are among the thorny questions.

According to Kidder and the UC report, only five warheads tested in the last 10 years are relevant to the discussion of current stockpile reliability.

Of those five, Kidder said, three—the B-61 tactical bomb, the air- and sea-launched cruise missile and the ground-launched cruise missile—were not tested under low temperature conditions before being put into the stockpile. Subsequently, scientists at Los Alamos realized that the cruise missile would be carried under the wings of B-52 bombers at high and, therefore, very cold altitudes. At that time, low temperature tests were ordered for all three warheads.

The other two—the warhead for the Poldson missile and an eight-inch artillery projectile—were not tested because they were substantially modernized.

Kidder concludes that none of the examples cited by Batzel justify the argument that retesting is required to ensure the reliability of previously tested modern weapons.

The Livermore physicists’ study will be submitted to Congress sometime in the next few months, along with another report by associate director Miller.

Miller was somewhat critical of his own report, because he shares with Batzel and Kidder—their concerns about the reliability of the nation’s nuclear weapons.

Physicist J. Carson Mark, who headed Los Alamos’ nuclear weapons design program for almost 20 years, echoes DeWitt’s contention that the current debate may not be about the reliability of the existing weapons but about the lab’s ability to produce new ones. In a letter to Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), Mark wrote: “It is extremely rare—maybe even never before—suggested, in my judgment, that a unit has been selected from the stockpile and fired just to make sure that it still works. Obviously, one would learn very little from such a procedure.”

In practice, confidence in reliability has been based on a stockpile surveillance program where on a scheduled basis units are pulled at random, disassembled and subject to intensive examination to ascertain if any changes appear to be taking place. However, Mark said his view—one which he shares with Batzel and Kidder—is that without testing a nation cannot have . . . new weapons or weapons modified.

“Do you want new weapons or not? That,” Kidder said, “is the only real question.”

Could the United States verify that the Soviets were not cheating on such an agreement? Could America ensure that its nuclear deterrent was survivable and reliable without testing?

In recent years the matter of verification of a test ban agreement has been revived. New technology and methods of verification involving seismological techniques as well as satellite surveillance have refined the nuclear detectors.

Recently, the Soviets have indicated that they would accept onsite inspection and, indeed, teams of U.S. scientists are currently in the Soviet Union on a mission of evaluating geological conditions close to the test site.

Top Soviet scientists stated that they would accede to a U.S. request to conduct Cortex monitoring of their test sites. This procedure is more invasive of a nation’s security concerns but involves drilling a second hole parallel and close to the one with the explosion and subsequently revealing much more about the nature of the explosion than through seismological means.

Because of all of these improvements, verification no longer looms as a matter of seri­ous doubt. Soviets contend that they themselves have testified to Congress that they do not believe the Soviets have been cheating on the existing test ban treaty.

So, with the technical argument against a test ban now rests on the matter of stockpile reliability.

Frederick Reines, the UC Irvine physicist who directed the report for the regents, tends to side with Livermore’s Kidder and DeWitt on this question, U.S. nuclear weapons, he said, are designed “to last one hell of a long time. . . . We should not be prevent­ed (by doubts of stockpile reliability) from thinking in a constructive way about the possibilities of test bans. We are not pre­cluded from this by any means.”

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JIM BUTERA: AN INSIDE PLAYER

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The savings banks had a few close calls before the banking act cleared Congress. For instance, early versions would have disenfranchised them from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC). The distinctions could easily have been lost in the tricky negotiations that preceded passage of the Competitive Equality Banking Act, signed into law last month. Instead, the savings institutions emerged relatively unscathed.

Much of the credit for the success goes to the National Council of Savings Institutions and to Butera, the council’s chief congressional lobbyist. It helped, of course, that the 445 savings banks, most of which are located in the Northeast, are arguably among the nation’s healthiest financial institutions, earning a cumulative $1.8 billion in 1986, according to an industry study.

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Peterson agreed that, professionally, Butera's one fault lies in his "insular view of whether a thrift industry is growing." In an interview, Butera, 42, admitted that he is somewhat myopic about the needs of the savings banks and the large savings and loan industry. But he states that since other financial groups, the council doesn't try to limit other financial institutions' powers as it pursues its own goals. "Our approach is to live and let live," he said. "We want to be in the securities business, so the last thing we're going to do is say nonbank banks should be allowed to do what we do.

A former marine who earned a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart during two tours in Vietnam, the 14-year veteran of the capital's lobbying wars vigorously looks after the banks' interests in Washington legislative and regulatory circles. But he skips power lunches to trim for the Nov. 8 Marine Marathon every afternoon.

A graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center, Butera joined the ABA's legal department in 1972. He moved to the savings bank group 18 months later, drawn by the promise of wider-ranging responsibilities that encompassed not only legal matters but many other regulatory issues as well. The council, which also represents 180 large S&Ls and 27 savings banks insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp., has a $9 million annual budget and 85 employees, half in Washington and half in the council's Fairfield (Conn.) education center.

Butera recalled that perhaps his most important lobbying lesson came in the early 1970s, when commercial banks and S&Ls asked Congress to stop savings banks from offering interest-bearing demand accounts, known as NOW accounts. The battle ended with the savings banks being allowed to offer the accounts only in the two states where they already existed. Eventually, the accounts' popularity led to their adoption by the same banks and thrifts that had opposed them.

"It was astonishing to me how the right idea and a few friends in Congress can beat the odds," Butera said.

Now that the banking bill is behind him, Butera has a new goal: completing the 28-mile Star Marathon every afternoon. A few hours, a time that would have placed him in the top 6 percent of the 7,913 people who ran the race in 1986. Using the same approach he uses in long-distance lobbying, Butera is depending on work and determination to pull him through; two years ago, he ran the marathon in 3 hours, 15 minutes.

**SALUTE TO MARITIME DAYS AT CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR**

**HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARISNO OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, September 21, 1987**

Mr. LAGOMARISNO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the first annual Maritime Days at Channel Islands Harbor, Oxnard, CA, on October 2 through October 4, 1987.

Maritime Days is a community event organized by volunteers and coordinated by the Channel Islands Harbor Association and the Ventura County Visitors Bureau. Honoring the bicentennial of the Constitution, the opening event will be a reenactment of the Boston Tea Party followed by a pancake breakfast on October 3 and then a tallship race featuring seven California tallships including the official ship of the California Maritime Museum, the California. Additional events include a chowder cook-off, arts and crafts fair, boat show, exhibits, musical entertainment and a maritime film festival featuring "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Captain Blood," "The Bounty," "Tripsil," and "The Buccaneer."

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors has declared the month of October as "Maritime Month" in conjunction with this program. Please join me in wishing for a successful Maritime Days at Channel Islands Harbor, and for bigger and better Maritime Days in the future.

**CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT OF 1987**

**HON. WILLIAM V. CLAY OF MISSOURI**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, September 21, 1987**

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the House for the passage of the Civil Liberties Act, H.R. 442, providing restitution for Japanese Americans whose civil liberties were violated during World War II.

I would also like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an article which I wrote 6 years ago, August 10, 1981, concerning the pain and suffering which was brought by Executive Order 9066.

**IN THE SHADOWS OF HISTORY**

While many occurrences in American history, such as the Vietnam War, Watergate and the McCarthy witch hunts have been openly discussed and debated, others remain dimly concealed in the shadows of history. One such shadowy event centers on the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. A little background information is needed to remind us of what took place.

On December 7, 1941, the American bases at Pearl Harbor were attacked by military forces of the Kingdom of Japan. The next day, President Franklin D. Roosevelt received from Congress a declaration of war. But during the next few months, the situation in this area was extremely tense, especially on the West Coast. Many people expected San Francisco or Los Angeles to be the next target of the Japanese.

Out of the hysteria of the times came one of the darkest moments in the history of the United States. On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which provided for the forced removal of 120,000 persons of Japanese descent from the three West Coast states, plus Arizona, and relocated them in ten camps throughout the Western states.

The removal of these people was bad in itself. But the even sadder fact is that over 77,000 of them were citizens of the United States. However, they were treated in a way that few citizens have ever experienced. Most of them were forced to leave their homes, their possessions were either violated or suspended. Lackey orders were given a week's notice of their relocation so that they could sell or store their belongings. Most of the Japanese-Americans, having to dispose of their things in a day or two,

Many were forced to sell at prices far below the real value of their possessions, others had their belongings taken by their neighbors or confiscated by the government.

Upon their arrival at inland towns like Manzanar, their belongings consisting mainly of that which they could carry; they were greeted by a sight that would repel most Americans. Their "homes" for the next few years were to be the relocation camps. Surrounded by barbed wire and watchtowers, the buildings were originally little more than tarpaper shacks that couldn't even keep out the sand. Most of the bare necessities of community life were missing. Although conditions were to improve over the next couple of years, these camps remained far from being homes to those forced to live in them.

Many Americans are either ignorant of these facts or choose to forget them. However, we must never forget what we did to our fellow citizens. We must remember that, despite our protestations, it can happen here. Unfortunately, we cannot go back in time and correct our wrongs in this case, just like we cannot go back in other cases. However, there is a partial way to right the wrongs of the past: that is by providing compensation to those who were relocated, or to their children. With this, we can pay them back for the property they lost. Our recognition of what happened, and by compensation, we will be able to start to pay back what we owe these people. Unfortunately, we will never be able to pay them back for the time stolen from them, or for the pain and suffering they endured.

**TWO NEW CHILD PROTECTION BILLS**

**HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH OF FLORIDA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, September 21, 1987**

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, although we have worked hard and long protecting our children, we must continue fighting the grave problems that confront them in two areas. Unfortunately, the number of children who have been abducted and victimized by child pornographers is still too high. In response to these cruel-hearted crimes, I am introducing two pieces of legislation.

The first bill further cracks down on child pornography by bringing it under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) statute. I believe this to be an effective way to continue the work of recent Congresses in this area.

Those engaged in a pattern of child pornography distribution would be subject to criminal penalties of up to 20 years imprisonment, forfeiture of any property acquired as part of a pornography enterprise, and a fine of up to $25,000.

Until we integrate the sexual exploitation provisions with RICO, our children may have little or no access to remedies under the law and limited or no availability of injunctive relief against the publication and dispersion of child pornography.

The second piece of legislation is designed to act as a deterrent against child predators. The abduction of children has had tragic results in South Florida's recent past.
Over 1,800,000 children disappear from their homes in the United States each year. Many run away. Too many, however, are abducted.

The crime of abduction is complicated by evidence of interstate transportation and different State laws which makes it difficult to apprehend and convict the abductors. This problem necessitates the bill to impose harsher sentences on those who prey on our children. This legislation would provide for a mandatory life sentence without parole for any nonparent who abducts a minor.

Current Federal kidnapping statutes are inadequate. In a kidnapping case, the kidnapper usually requests the parent or guardian to take action, such as pay ransom, or not take action, such as not testifying against him. In many child abduction cases, however, the abductors are only interested in exploiting and abusing children and never contact the parents for money. We must fill the gap with this legislation by initiating Federal involvement in nonransom abduction cases.

As legislators we must enact appropriate measures to severely punish those who exploit and harm children. The tragic truth remains that, when one child dies due to abduction, it is one too many.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CALVIN W. STEIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to rise today to pay tribute to a man who exemplifies the very meaning of the word successful. Calvin W. Stein is worthy of such praise and will be honored at a very special retirement luncheon October 7, 1987 at the Stouffer Resort in Orlando, FL. Only the press of our congressional schedule keeps me from joining Cal for this significant event.

Calvin W. Stein is a native of the city of Baltimore, MD. Upon graduating from Catawba College in North Carolina, Calvin joined the Industrial Traffic Department of the Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corp. in 1941. His new career with General Motors was suddenly interrupted, as he was called for active duty with the U.S. Navy in July, 1942.

A loyal American and a true patriot, Calvin W. Stein served his country well, displaying an aggressive determination and a sense of leadership not found in most. He served in the Navy’s Atlantic Fleet during a very volatile period in World War II. Calvin commanded sub chasers and patrol craft in the Atlantic Fleet until returning to inactive duty in November, 1945. His ties to our country’s military service were not broken, however, as he remained active in the Naval Reserve Program while pursuing his professional studies in transportation and material handling at the University of Baltimore.

In November 1950, Cal was again called upon by the U.S. Navy to serve his country in the Korean war. Cal did not hesitate to serve his country again, putting a potentially prosperous career on hold and risking the call of his country at war. Having served a year on the staff of the commander, Transport Squadron II, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Cal felt his expertise in transportation and material handling would be better served in the Navy’s Supply Corps, and requested a transfer. Upon having his request granted, Cal served in the capacity of traffic branch officer and material division officer, at the U.S. naval supply facility, naval supply activities, Brooklyn, NY from November 1951 until April 1954. Even after he again returned to civilian status, his interests in the Naval Reserve remained until he retired as a commander in 1966.

Cal’s strong abilities to organize and manage served him well in the business world, as he was affiliated with several domestic household goods van lines in management capacity. In 1969, he was elected president of the Household Goods Forwarders Association of America, Inc., after having previously served on its executive board since the association’s inception in September 1962. The Household Goods Forwarders Association of America, Inc., which has offices located at 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, represents 79 thru-bill, door-to-door, containerized exempt forwarders, and in addition, has in excess of 564 associate members domiciled in the continental United States and 69 foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Mr. Calvin W. Stein has had a positive impact on all that he has ever attempted. He has given much of himself and has helped make his community of Fairfax, VA a special place. He is a doer, an achiever, a credit to himself and to his country. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Calvin on all his accomplishments. We wish him and his wife, Mary, and their daughters, Nancy, happiness and all the best in the years ahead.

A BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE U.S. FISHING INDUSTRY

HON. ROD CHANDLER
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill that would serve to strengthen the vital and important U.S. fishing industry. This bill, which would amend the Internal Revenue Code to treat fishermen on large and small boats the same, would continue the work of encouraging the development of an efficient, world-class fishing industry that this Congress began in 1976 with the adoption of the Magnuson Act and the Sternman’s Exemption Act and that has been carried on by the growing U.S. commercial fishing industry. In 1976, in enacting the Magnuson Act, Congress extended U.S. territorial waters to 200 miles from our shore for the purpose of encouraging the growth of a new fishing fleet that could compete better with foreign fishing boats that had been reaping huge harvests in those waters. The act also expressed the desire that the U.S. fishing fleet ‘characterized by old vessels . . . relatively inefficient, and subject to high and rapidly increasing insurance rates’ would be able to ‘attract new capital, technology and young fishermen’ needed to rejuvenate our fishing fleet as a source of income, jobs and food.

In 1976, Congress also adopted the Sternman’s Exemption Act that acknowledged that fishermen whose sole remuneration was a share of the catch from the boat on which they worked were independent contractors within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code. In recognizing fishermen as independent contractors, that act focused on the traditional independence of U.S. fishermen and, most importantly, the fact that most fishermen are paid based entirely on their success. The Sternman’s Exemption Act also was intended to encourage the U.S. commercial fishing fleet by removing a substantial administrative burden from boat captains that had been required to report income for crew members even though a boat’s crew was likely to change every time that the boat put to sea.

These two acts have been remarkably successful. A new U.S. commercial fishing fleet is harvesting more fish and a greater share of the total catch in U.S. waters. Using larger, more efficient boats that work further from shore, this new fleet is creating jobs and encouraging the export of its catch, particularly to Japan. Further, these new, larger boats are safer than the smaller, older boats that had dominated the U.S. industry. The success of this new fleet is something that we can all be proud of.

It is now time, however, to again amend our tax law so as not to discourage the continued growth and success of this industry. In 1976, in adopting the Sternman’s Exemption Act, Congress limited independent contractor status to fishermen from boats with crews of ten or less. When adopted, the act adequately reflected the condition of a fishing industry that was made up of aging, smaller boats. Even then, however, Congress specifically noted that the primary factor in granting fishermen independent contractor status was the fact that fishermen are paid solely on the basis of their success, not the size of the boat on which they fished. Today, the larger, more efficient, safer boats that are increasing the viability of the U.S. industry cannot meet the arbitrary standard of 10 or less crew members, but the fishermen continues to be independent and are paid solely on the basis of the catch. I propose that the arbitrary limitation on the size of the crew be removed so that the growth and success of the U.S. fishing industry will not be impeded.

I should specifically note that this bill would not result in a loss of revenues. The total tax due would remain the same. The only change would be to remove the considerable administrative burden on boat captains that must now report tax data for crew members who tend to change each time the boat leaves port.

This bill is good for our fishing industry, but it is also good for all of us. When we can encourage an export-oriented, job-creating industry by removing an unnecessary administrative burden, I believe that we should do so.

EXTRCTIONS OF REMARKS

1946. After graduation in 1950, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. General Waldor completed both the Air War College and Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1971, by correspondence.

Upon receiving his commission, General Waldor was assigned to the navigator-bombardier-radar operated program. He attended training at Ellington Air Force Base, TX, and Mather Air Force Base, CA, where he was awarded his wings in 1951. He was then assigned to the 85th Bombardment Squadron, 47th Bombardment Wing, Langley Air Force Base, for B-45 combat crew training. The general flew with the wing to Royal Air Force Station Sculthorpe, England, in 1952 and served as a crew member and assistant operations officer for the 85th Bombardment Squadron until June 1954. He then moved to McGuire Air Force Base, NJ, as administration officer until his discharge from active duty in December 1954.

General Waldor was commissioned a captain in the Air Reserves in December 1954 and assigned to the Air Reserve Center in Newark, NJ. He subsequently joined the 8459th Air Terminal Squadron at McGuire Air Force Base. In 1960, while at McGuire, he organized and commanded the 5th Military Airlift Support Squadron. In 1973 he served as mobilization augmentee to the deputy director of transportation at Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, DC. General Waldor transferred to the Defense Logistics Agency, Cameron Station, VA, in April 1978, as mobilization augmentee to the assistant director for plans, programs, and systems.

In January 1982 he became mobilization assistant to the deputy chief of staff for logistics and engineering at Air Force Headquarters. He was assigned as mobilization assistant to the vice commander, Air Force Logistics Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, in July 1983. He assumed his duties as mobilization assistant to the deputy chief of staff for logistics at Headquarters Tactical Command, Langley Air Force Base, in May 1985.

His military decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, Air Force Commendation Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with eight oak leaf clusters, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with hourglass device, and Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon.

In his civilian capacity General Waldor is president of the Bronnrell-Dramer-Waldor Agency, a general insurance agency in Union, NJ, and director and chairman of the board of the Inter-Community Bank of Springfield, NJ.

General Waldor's civic affiliations include past president of the North Jersey Tennis Association; president of the East Orange Tennis Club; member of the board of overseers of the Jewish Chapel, U.S. Military Academy; trustee of the Jewish Community Federation of Metropolitan New Jersey; Society of Charter Property and Casualty Underwriters; Professional Insurance Association; Independent Agents Association; Reserve Officers Association; Air Force Association; West Point Society of New York; and vice president of the Daughters of Israel Geriatric Center.

General Waldor is married to the former Rita Kaden of Newark, NJ. They have three sons: Marc, Matthew, and Peter. Mr. Speaker, today Major General Waldor has officially retired from the U.S. Air Force. I am confident that he will continue to serve his country as a private citizen with the same dedication and commitment that marked his 37 years of service to the U.S. Air Force.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AME CHURCH

HON. MIKE ESPY
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, the African Methodist Episcopal Church is celebrating its bicentennial this week. The AME Church is one of the greatest voluntary organizations in the country today. The AME ministers and their congregations are constantly serving their communities, and assisting those who need a helping hand. But the AME Church has always had a record of solving society's problems since its inception 200 years ago in 1787.

I am proud to be a part of the AME's bicentennial celebration and to highlight the contributions of the AME Church during this country's antislavery movement, the civil rights movement, and the movement today to ensure justice for all. Before I can go any further, though, I must mention that one of the greatest AME ministers stood in my shoes more than 100 years ago in Washington, DC. He was Rev. Hiram Revels, of Mississippi, the first U.S. Senator of African descent.

Many other AME ministers went to Congress and became prominent. But the majority confined their labors to the organization of the church, which has continued to grow and grow. The church's beginnings date back to 1787, when a number of people of African descent, enamored with the spirit of independence in the American atmosphere, withdrew from the St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, PA, because the white Christians wanted to segregate them in the gallery of the church.

Richard Allen, a local Methodist Episcopal preacher, was their leader. The Reverend Allen was born a slave in Philadelphia and at an early age was sold to a Delaware farmer. Deeply religious, the Reverend Allen became a dedicated worker and conducted services in the home of his master, who was later converted and, as a result, freed the Allen family. While working at wood-cutting and hauling, he embraced every chance to preach to both blacks and whites. He traveled to Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to preach the word of God. Then, in 1786, he was asked to preach occasionally at the St. George Methodist Church in Philadelphia. Because of his personal appeal and excellent presentations, more and more blacks began to attend the services. The whites asked them to move to the back, to the gallery.

Richard Allen said no, just like Rose Parks, just like Fannie Lou Hamer, just like Medgar Evers, just like so many of our leaders in the

September 21, 1987

ETHNIC AMERICAN DAY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Council on Ethnic Americans, I rise today to inform my colleagues that yesterday, September 20, 1987, marked the celebration of Ethnic American Day.

For years, men, women, and children from many different lands have journeyed to America, often with nothing but their hopes and dreams in order to begin a new life. So different from the harsh reality of poverty and totalitarian rule which many of them experienced in their native lands.

The promise of America, with the opportunity we have to achieve so much for ourselves and our families, and to exercise so many freedoms, is perhaps most cherished by ethnic, immigrant families. For it is they who often began with little of the privileges we enjoy and usually take for granted.

Many ethnic Americans have come from Communist-ruled countries and have firsthand knowledge of what it means to live under a system completely indifferent to human rights and liberties. It should come as no surprise that these Americans see communism for what it is and are staunchly supportive of efforts to make certain it gains no more foothold in the world.

Through their determination and will to re-member their heritage with pride, ethnic Americans have contributed so much toward the rich diversity of our country and have enabled our Nation to maintain close ties with many different and varied regions of the world.

On Ethnic American Day we pay tribute to the perseverance of these proud Americans who have struggled and succeeded over the years to make a better life for themselves in America. Even more we recognize the enormous contributions they have made to the very fabric of our society.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JEROME WALDOR

HON. DEAN A. GALLO
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the contributions of the men and women of our armed services often go unrecognized. And to fail to recognize those who have spent a lifetime in the service to their country would be a gross injustice. It is for this reason that I rise today on the occasion of the retirement of Maj. Gen. Jerome Waldor from the U.S. Air Force after an Active and Reserve career spanning 37 years in the service of his country.

General Waldor was born September 21, 1927, in Newark, NJ. Upon graduation from Weequahic High School, he enlisted in the Navy V-5 Program in 1945. While in flight training, he received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, in
past. Richard Allen and his followers formed the "Free African Society" which later formed into a national organization in 1816. The Reverend Allen was chosen as its bishop. He never stopped preaching the word and helping people until he died in 1831.

During the next 50 years, the church was confined almost entirely to the Northern States because it was not allowed to operate among the slaves in the South. These churches in the North became extremely active in the anti-slavery movement and the "Underground Railroad." Before the Civil War was over, hundreds of preachers and teachers had been sent by the AME as missionaries to the South.

And, of course, the story continues. The AME Church has continued to fight for equal treatment for all people. The church was an important piece of the success of the civil rights movement during the sixties. AME churches were open to people to use as an organizational base for their work.

I know that my Missouri would not be the State it is today without the help of the AME churches, their ministers, and their congregations. I am honored to say thank you today for your help, not only for me, but for all of our people that AME Church has aided in time of need for 200 years.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In August, Rockville—the county seat of Montgomery County—celebrated its 200th anniversary relationship with its sister city of Pinneberg, near Hamburg in the Federal Republic of Germany. There was an exchange of artists and students and an extension of cultural, commercial and educational ties. There is a Pinneberg room in the Rockville Civic Center Mansion.

The ties between our country, my State, my district and Germany are great, and I am also pleased that Octoberfest is quickly becoming a popular American festival throughout our country.

IN OPPOSITION TO H.R. 162
HON. STAN PARRIS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 162, the High Risk Occupational Disease Notification and Prevention Act of 1987, for several reasons. Chief among these reasons are the administrative or bureaucratic problems that would be created under the legislation and the potential costs that would be forced upon employers.

H.R. 162 would create a Risk Assessment Board within the Department of Health and Human Services to determine employee populations at risk of disease and develop a system of notification. The legislation completely ignores existing regulatory mechanisms that address occupational disease and worker health and safety, notably, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's [OSHA] Hazard Communication Standard, which has recently been expanded pursuant to rules issued by the Department of Labor to cover millions of nonmanufacturing workers, as well as manufacturing workers. Instead, H.R. 162 would create yet another bureaucracy, at the expense of American taxpayers, to basically duplicate work now charged to other bodies.

At a time when this Congress is studying all possible ways to reduce Federal expenditures, creation of an unnecessary and costly bureaucracy is foolish. H.R. 162 would require that employers provide and pay for new medical benefits for workers who would mandate employee transfers. Additionally, case history suggests that the bill would result in a proliferation of unwarranted workers' compensation claims for stress, tort suits for emotional harm, and other claims filed by workers against employers. Estimates of the cost to employers of the bill's mandates and the resulting proliferation of law suits run a wide spectrum, but indicate quite clearly that employers, particularly small business employers, would be significantly burdened with new expenses that they simply cannot afford. It would be irresponsible for this Congress to enact legislation, so potentially damaging to our Nation's employers, before we know the true costs of the legislation and its effects upon small business.

I urge my colleagues to vote against passage of H.R. 162 when it comes to the House for a vote and to consider favorably the substitute measure introduced by Congressman Henry and Jeffords, which would correct many of the deficiencies of H.R. 162 while addressing the need for risk notification, by protecting workers and preventing disease through expansion of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE SHOULD MAKE ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS TO FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN 1988 CROP PROGRAMS

HON. DAN GLICKMAN
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today as the House is considering H.R. 3030, the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to a resolution I have introduced. That resolution expresses the sense of the House that the Secretary of Agriculture should make advance deficiency payments to farmers participating in 1988 crop programs advance deficiency payments. That resolution sends a signal to the Secretary that he should utilize the authority granted to him in the 1985 Food Security Act to ensure an orderly flow of funds to our farmers. It used, as I believe it should be, that authority will help mitigate the credit problems many of our farmers might otherwise face this year and will help alleviate, just as surely, the problems many of our agricultural lenders would otherwise encounter.

There are two aspects to the financial problems our agricultural economy is facing: one aspect concerns the availability of adequate and affordable sources of credit and the bill we are dealing with today, H.R. 3030, goes a long way in meeting that goal. The other aspect is ensuring that producers have the funds to meet those obligations. My resolution deals with that part of the problem.

As a result of the policy of the Farm bill to make farmers ounces on current payments and to price and to ensure adequate income for farmers during that period of transition, most of our farmers are participating in government crop programs. They are dependent on a reliable and steady source of funds from those programs for their planning and to meet the obligations they have assumed. During the past few years, the Secretary has made available to those farmers part of their crop payments in advance. To date, however, the Secretary has not made a similar announcement and consequently, the orderly planning process of many farmers has been thrown into disarray.

This resolution will express the resolve of the House that the Secretary use his authority to make these advance payments. It is crucial that the flow of funds farmers have counted on to be continued. I want to make absolutely clear to my colleagues that this authority, if used as I believe it should be, will have no adverse affect on the budget. Indeed, while CBO estimates of the farm program H.R. 162 is going down dramatically that assumption includes the making of these payments. Arguably, in fact, the making of advance payments will
lessen eventual Government costs by ensuring that producers can stay on the land rather than forced off and adding new burdens to Government and private sector borrowers.

An identical measure has been introduced in the Senate and I urge my colleagues to join with me by cosponsoring this measure in letting the Secretary know that he should continue the cash-flow our producers need in an orderly fashion.

LA GRAN FIESTA
HON. JAIME B. FUSTER
OF PUERTO RICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987
Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to my colleagues’ attention a most remarkable motion picture picture about Puerto Rico that has received rave notices on the island and in New York, and which is about to be shown in Washington.

I know that my colleagues will be interested in seeing this film, and in recommending it to their friends. The name of the movie is “La Gran Fiesta,” and it will be shown on September 25 at the Cerberus Theater as well as on October 23 and 24 at 10:45 p.m. as part of the Latin American Film Festival at the American Film Institute of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

It is not very often that I commend to my friends and colleagues in the Congress a motion picture that is shown in commercial theaters. But I was so impressed with “La Gran Fiesta” when I saw it at its New York premiere recently that I want to share my enthusiasm with you.

The movie has everything, and the crowds that have seen it are a testament to the film’s originality, professionalism and plot. The film has also been praised by its technical excellence. I commend it to you.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DIONNE WARWICK
HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987
Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague William H. Gray III, in honoring a multitalented singer, recording artist, concert performer, and great humanitarian, Ms. Dionne Warwick.

In recognition and in appreciation of her 25 years in the entertainment industry and for her extensive efforts on behalf of humanitarian causes worldwide, we pay tribute to her special musical talent and celebrate her commitment to and generosity in improving the quality of life for those who suffer from chronic diseases.

Dionne Warwick’s unique and distinctive singing style has earned her Grammy awards, an NAACP Image Award, an Emmy Award nomination and a Peabody Award nomination, among many others. Her list of hit songs include: “That’s What Friends Are For,” “I Know I’ll Never Love This Way Again,” “Deja Vu,” “I Say A Little Christmas,” and “Do You Know The Way To San Jose?” She teamed up with Stevie Wonder on the music score for the film “The Woman in Red” and was listed as the music coordinator in the film credit.

Throughout her career, Ms. Warwick has actively supported health research, the treatment of blood related diseases, alcohol prevention, famine relief projects, and efforts to combat sickle cell anemia. Last year, she was named chairwoman and spokesperson for the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation. Her concern for those who suffer from all blood related diseases, was the basis for the formation of her own charity group, Blood Revolves Around Victorious Optimism (BRAVO). The BRAVO chapter was subsequently designed at the official AIDS Research Chapter of the city of Hope.

The recipient of many honorary degrees including an honorary juris doctorate from the University of Los Angeles, School of Law, an honorary doctorate of humane letters from Bethune-Cookman College, Ms. Warwick has taken an active role in encouraging young people to pursue higher education. In 1985, she established the Dionne Warwick Scholarship Foundation, which has awarded over 50 students with educational assistance.

Mr. Speaker, the music industry and the world have benefited greatly from Dionne Warwick, a woman of grace, style, compassion and caring. Her singing continues to touch the young, the old, the rich and the poor, and her giving spirit has brought joy to the world.

DEPUTY CHIEF MOIR TO RETIRE
HON. JAMES J. FLORIO
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987
Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, after 29 years of continuous, uninterrupted service to the community and the police department, Deputy Chief Robert Moir is leaving the Audubon Borough Police Department in New Jersey.

Mr. Moir’s 29 years go all the way back to 1959. He served his Nation in the defense of freedom in World War II, and he served his community in upholding law and order, serving the Borough of Audubon with dedication.

Often, local police officers such as Deputy Chief Moir are overlooked, and in many cases for good reason. In their round-the-clock pursuit of justice, they keep our cities and communities safe. When crime is nowhere to be found, our communities rest more easily and the officers are often forgotten.

Deputy Chief Moir is one of the many officers across the nation who provide an essential service to the citizens of the Nation. For his years of service, it is time to remember the part that he has played in bringing a little order to the Nation.

In recognition of the long service of this one man, Deputy Chief Moir, the police department and the citizens of Audubon will pay tribute to him with a retirement dinner on October 23.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I am pleased to honor Deputy Chief Moir for his service. His 29 years of contributions to the community have made me as much a beneficiary of his good work as the citizens of Audubon.

Deputy Chief Moir served first at the front lines of battle. His commitment to his fellow citizens, though, was not fulfilled in defending peace in time of war.

Instead, Robert Moir donned a different, but equally important, uniform in protecting the streets and homes of Audubon.

In retirement, every officer continues to carry his badge and the proud tradition that first led him to serve the public. Along with his friends and family, I am extending Deputy Chief Moir my appreciation and congratulations. May his years in retirement be as rewarding as the 29 years of a distinguished law enforcement career that preceded.

A TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER FOX
HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 21, 1987
Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, September 28, 1987, will be remembered as a very special day in the life of one young man from my district, Christopher Fox of Northumberland, PA. Chris Fox, son of Rev. and Mrs. James Fox, has earned Boy Scouts’ highest honor—the Eagle Award—which he will receive before family and friends at an induction ceremony at Trinity United Methodist Church, Northumberland.

Chris has had his eye on the Eagle rank ever since he joined scouting as a Cub Scout with Pack 53 in 1978. He quickly advanced through the ranks of Wolf and Bear, Webelos, Arrow of Light, and Tenderfoot.

For his Eagle project, Chris, a member of Boy Scout Troop 342, Susquehanna Council of Boy Scouts of America, organized and distributed 1600 “Vial of Life” kits to his community. The kits contained plastic bottles that the elderly could use to store medical information for medical personnel in case of an emergency. He received wide community support for his project.

Chris has displayed excellent service and leadership capabilities in his work with Scouts. Besides earning merit badges and ranks, he has earned the God and Family, God and Church; and will receive the God and Life Award.

I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in extending congratulations to Chris Fox for earning this worthy and special award. He has made his Congressman very proud. I wish him great success in his future endeavors.
TRIBUTE TO

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize today, the 65th anniversary of the Gerritsen Beach Civic Association from my district in Brooklyn. In this year of the 200th anniversary of our Constitution it is only right that we celebrate the grassroots community involvement on which our system is based. Gerritsen Beach Civic stands as a magnificent example of just this sort of involvement.

For 65 years this group has been at the forefront of the movement for civic improvement. These are citizens freely giving of their time and effort for the good of community life. The beautiful parklands, roads, and waterways of Gerritsen Beach are testimony to their efforts.

On Saturday, September 26 the group will hold a ceremony marking this anniversary. I take this opportunity to wish Gerritsen Beach Civic Association and their President Ann Dietrich congratulations on 65 years successful and productive years and my best wishes for 65 more.

TRIBUTE TO IRVING AND GERTRUDE SVERDLOW FAMILIES AGAINST CANCER TERROR

Mr. WORTLEY. Mr. Speaker, when a family loses a dear one to cancer, they usually pull together and unite on each other's inner strength. This is certainly understandable given the tragic circumstances.

Irving and Gertrude Sverdlow, however, are an unusual couple. After losing their son Paul, a brilliant physician, to cancer, the Sverdlows reached out to the community and formed an organization, Families Against Cancer Terror (FACT).

FACT is composed of community leaders from the private sector, State and local government, and families who have lost a loved one to cancer or are currently struggling with the disease. FACT is a support group that reaches out to the community to offer guidance to those in need and to educate the public about the facts surrounding cancer.

This all-volunteer organization has held rallies and information seminars to disseminate the facts both locally and around the Nation. The Sverdlows have taken their cause to other cities to assist them in forming support groups like FACT.

Last spring, the Sverdlows traveled here to Washington to testify before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Human Resources. They urged the committee to appropriate more funds for the research and treatment of cancer. In these times of fiscal restraint, the Sverdlows felt that it wouldn't be enough to limit their activities to the State and local levels. They felt that it was imperative that Federal lawmakers understand the importance of continued support for cancer programs.

I extend the highest level of praise and support to the Sverdlows who have taken a most unfortunate situation and made it an invaluable learning experience for us all. As their Congressman in Washington, I know that the Nation is now better informed due to their efforts.

ELDER COTTAGE HOUSING OPPORTUNITY ACT

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in recent years there has been increasing concern and interest in alternative approaches for housing for our Nation's elderly. Because of my concerns, I have recently introduced the "Elder Cottage Housing Opportunity Act," legislation which will increase the housing options available to senior citizens and their families.

An ECHO unit is a small, freestanding, barrier-free, energy efficient, removable housing unit that is installed adjacent to existing single-family houses. Usually, the unit is installed on the property of adult children. Interest in ECHO units has been stimulated in this country by their 10-year success in Victoria, Australia, where they are known as "granny flats."

The advantages of ECHO units are many. Because the units are removable, they are not viewed as contributing to the density of existing neighborhoods, unlike the traditional conversion of a basement or a garage into an apartment. They are cost effective; certainly less expensive than the construction of a single-family house. Most importantly, they give older people the feeling of independence while allowing them to be near their families.

The "Elder Cottage Housing Opportunity Act" would make ECHO units eligible for funding under the section 202 program, allowing nonprofit organizations to purchase the units and then lease them to individual homeowners. In addition, those individual consumers wishing to purchase an ECHO unit would be eligible for FHA mortgage insurance.

This legislation would transform an appealing concept into a viable housing choice for seniors and their families and I invite your co-sponsorship.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The station was among four broadcast stations selected nationally to receive the award, and was also the only public broadcast station and one of two stations in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area honored. Arnold Wallace, WHMM's general manager was presented the award in a ceremony held at the White House Rose Garden last month by Mr. Reagan.

Hats off to WHMM and its remarkable staff for a job well done, and for its unique interest in providing its viewing audience with clean and pure programming.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 22, 1987, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's Record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider S. 1490 and H.R. 2249, bills to designate certain employees of the Library of Congress as police and to require the rank structure and pay for such employees to be the same as that for the Capitol Police, H.R. 60, to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to accept gifts and bequests of personal property and money for the benefit of the Capitol Buildings Art Collection, and House Joint Resolution 308, to establish the Speaker's Civic Achievement Awards Program acts administered under the Librarian of Congress, and other pending legislative and administrative business.

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1665, Farm Credit Act of 1987.

SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.

Select on Intelligence
Select closed hearings on intelligence matters.

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Treaty (Treaty Doc. 100-5), and the International Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to provide limited extensions in the Clean Air Act deadlines for areas that violate the health-protective national air quality standards.

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the impact of proposed catastrophic health legislation on the Federal Employee Health Benefit program and the Federal annuitant.

Joint Economic
Education and Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the competitiveness and quality of the American work force.

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
Closed briefing on the situation in Panama.

Judiciary
To continue hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Bork, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1665, Farm Credit Act of 1987.

Energy and Natural Resources
Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1294, to promote the development of technologies which will enable fuel cells to use alternative fuel sources, S. 1295, to develop a national policy for the utilization of fuel cell technology, and S. 1296, to establish a hydrogen research and development program.

Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1475, to establish a clinical staffing recruitment and retention program within the Indian Health Service, and H.R. 2557, to make miscellaneous technical and minor amendments to laws relating to Indians.

SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider S. 1490 and H.R. 2249, bills to designate certain employees of the Library of Congress as police and to require the rank structure and pay for such employees to be the same as that for the Capitol Police, H.R. 60, to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to accept gifts and bequests of personal property and money for the benefit of the Capitol Buildings Art Collection, and House Joint Resolution 308, to establish the Speaker's Civic Achievement Awards Program to be administered under the Librarian of Congress, and other pending legislative and administrative business.

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 1665, Farm Credit Act of 1987.

24701

SD-366

SD-486

SD-342

S-325

S-116, Capitol

SR-332

SR-365

SR-485

SH-219

SH-219

SH-219
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 21, 1987

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 2121, to authorize and direct the National Park Service to assist the State of Georgia in relocating a highway affecting the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in Georgia. H.R. 1983, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to preserve certain wetlands and historic and prehistoric sites in the St. Johns River Valley, Florida, and S. 858, to establish the title of States in certain abandoned shipwrecks.

SEPTMBER 25

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Federal Spending, Budget, and Accounting Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the nomination of John K. Meagher, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury for Legislative Affairs.

Oversight of Government Management

Judiciary

To resume hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Bork, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SEPTMBER 28

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to review inventory control and surpluses by Federal agencies.

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To resume hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Bork, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEPTMBER 29

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1645, authorizing funds for certain Indian educational programs.

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to review coastal zone management consistency provisions.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold an oversight hearing on Federal procurement decisions concerning Wedtech Corporation.

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To continue hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Bork, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SEPTMBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the safety of military charter flights.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on Federal procurement decisions.

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

OCTOBER 1

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold closed hearings on the status of the Department of Energy's efforts to address issues concerning the defense materials production reactors located in the United States.

OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982.

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on pipeline safety.

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review infrastructure issues.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NOVEMBER 10
9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.
SR-253

NOVEMBER 12
9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.
SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 22
9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-253

11:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation to provide limited extensions in the Clean Air Act deadlines for areas that violate the health-protective national air quality standards.
SD-406

SEPTEMBER 24
9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366