December 14, 1987

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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AMERICA'S FAILURE OF NERVE IN NICARAGUA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House on aid to the Nicaraguan resistance. Within the past few months, half-hearted efforts have been made in Central America to promote peace and stability in the region. To date, these efforts include a number of compromises too weak to bring about lasting peace and freedom in Central America.

The Boland amendments are examples of poorly negotiated compromises resulting from this subject. These amendments are increasingly gaining notoriety. They represent a clomeration of compromises too weak to make a strong unified statement. As a result, it is impossible for the United States to establish a firm direction to assist the freedom fighters in Nicaragua. Our involvement in Central America has the potential to seriously damage the credibility of the United States Government.

We as leaders of this country must make bold decisions without apprehension or doubt, and we must be willing to accept the consequences of these decisions. We cannot be bought off by such superficial actions on the part of the Sandinistas. Rather, we must stand firm, accepting nothing less than true peace and freedom in Central America.

The following article by Richard Perle in U.S. News & World Report addresses the concerns facing both Congress and the administration. I commend the article to my colleagues' attention.

AMERICA’S FAILURE OF NERVE IN NICARAGUA

(By Richard Perle)

When an amendment begins with the words “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be appropriated under this or any other act for the purpose of...” you can be certain of at least one thing: If the amendment becomes law, some administration program will be stopped dead in its tracks, dead, done, over, finito, period.

So decisive, so categorical are those words that even a majority of both houses of Congress to agree to them is seldom easy and often impossible. For one thing, the language of the amendment becomes law, some administration program will be stopped dead in its tracks, dead, done, over, finito, period.

But there is a more fundamental reason why the Congress is seldom categorical or decisive: Decisive, categorical legislation entails an assumption of responsibility. And as nature loathes a vacuum, so the Congress loathes responsibility. And as representatives half a chance and they will shape any legislation into an opportunity to come down squarely on both sides of an issue. That is why vital matters are often settled by voice votes on motions to table amendments, obscuring the choices-and, often, the identities of those who make them. The cigars are long gone, but the smoke-filled rooms remain.

Even if congressional leaders were prepared to act with clarity and determination, procedural constraints, issues of jurisdiction, the need to reconcile differences between the House and Senate, the threat of presidential vetoes and the difficulty of organizing and holding majorities all incline the Congress toward hedging, ambiguity and compromise.

So it was with the Boland amendments, all five of them, enacted between December, 1983, and December, 1985. Five easy pieces, they were, wrung out of a running skirmish between the White House and the opponents of aid to the Nicaraguan resistance, the Contras. The Congress exhibited the unwillingness of the Congress to halt that aid. Each seeming prohibition was won, not like a blanket but like Belgian lace: Hold them up to the light, and an intricate pattern of interstices is revealed through which an administration wishing to aid the Contras could, at various times, pass money, arms, intelligence, training and that most ubiquitous subterfuge humanitarian assistance.

AN UNWORTHY CAMPAIGN

Here was a deplorable failure of nerve, repeated five times in three years, by a Congress that lacked the courage of its convictions, not so much quarreling as conspiring with a President who lacked the courage of his.

At no time during the early ‘80s when Edward Boland and his Democratic House colleagues laid gentle siege to his policy did the President choose to mount a campaign worthy of the sacrifice that the resistance fighters made. A compromise followed another in a lengthening chain of small openings and partial measures by which the White House and the Congress became increasingly coherent substitute for a consistent national policy.

Thus a callous, reciprocating cowardice grew up between the branches of government, while 1,800 miles away in Central America, the Contras, unwisely in the ways of Washington, struggled and died to recapture the revolution betrayed by the Sandinistas.

The unrelenting pressure from the Congress was aimed at numbers but not at killing, the President’s program to assist the democratic resistance. A direct assault on the Reagan policy carried the considerable political risk that the Marxist-Leninist regime in Managua might, by some unforeseen action, enrage the American people and ultimately cause the Congress itself to be held hostage. Indeed, something rather like that happened when Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega rewarded his Capitol Hill benefactors by turning up in Moscow immediately following an anti-Contra vote.

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If there are heroes to be found, the place to look is among those who carried on the struggle. Contra at times, without the external support of high office or the blurring of responsibility which the President and Mr. Bo...
land's majority reserved for themselves alone. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and Rear Adm. John Poindexter have, in each in his own way, earned a place in the litany of those who fought for freedom, without much help and against all odds. And while a vengeful Congress shares with the special prosecutor a summer with which verdicts would be mis-
demeanors, high crimes of derection go unnoticed.

Despite congressional reluctance to underwrite the struggle in Central America, the President has managed to extract funding sufficient to give democracy in El Salvador the chance to take root. But this success story required a five-fold increase in military assistance back in 1984. Saving the democratic resistance in Nicaragua will require

Ronald Reagan may yet acquit himself, his Presidency and the Contra cause. But to
do so he will have to fight. In Washington as he would have the democratic resistance fight in Nicaragua: With courage and con-

Boland Amendment, which was

Although the Iran-Contra hearings have

Boland No. 1: Passed in December, 1982, it

Boland No. 2: Passed in October, 1983. It

Boland No. 4: Passed in August of 1985, this

Boland No. 5: The fifth (and, let us hope, final) Boland Amendment, which was

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, on December 3 I had the pleasure of attending a retirement dinner honoring Eugene Glover, general secre-
tary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists [I.A.M.]. I was the guest of Lodge No. 459 district 77 one of the local Minneapolis-St. Paul units.

As a former machinist union member and union steward myself and growing up under my father's active machinist participation, I have a real appreciation for the work that Gene Glover has done these past 30 years. I would like to join the many fans that Gene has gained in wishing him and his family well in the years ahead as he enjoys his retirement from the I.A.M.

In all of the tasks that he set out to achieve, Gene Glover has demonstrated the electricity and excitement that was felt by all who came in contact with him. There may have been a few sparks but the results have been many positive for the rank and file union membership.

The I.A.M. has been a dynamic labor force in the 1980's because of these substantial efforts. Labor union membership has experienced some decline in the changing marketplace and world of work that constitutes America in the 1980s, but our public policies can be modified in manufacturing and trade to give a fair shake to the highly skilled machinist of the I.A.M. and other union crafts. The American workers' energy and productivity will then continue to contribute to the creation of wealth and well being of all members of our great Nation.

The political and public decision process to which the I.A.M. has so loyally participated with good leaders such as Gene Glover, must join hands for commonsense policies and sol-
tutions to provide a fair shake for machinists and all U.S. workers in our economy. Gene Glover has marked his effort and main-
tain a strong I.A.M. labor union framework vital to our economy for which his coworkers within and outside the labor union movement say an emphatic "Thanks Gene!"

December 14, 1987

COMBATTING HEALTH CARE FRAUD

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, health care fraud is a growing national problem. The Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care of the Select Committee on Aging, which I have the privilege to chair, has held numerous hearings and issued reports documenting the shocking pervasiveness of fraud, waste and abuse in public and private health care programs. Health care fraud ranges from medical quackery to overcharging Medicare and private in-
surers to practicing medicine with fraudulent credentials. The subcommittee found that health care fraud, the association is lost to the pur-
chase of quack cures and health remedies. We found that there may be as many as 10,000 doctors practicing in the United States with fraudulent credentials. We have also doc-

The problem of health care fraud requires a comprehensive response on the part of both the government and the private sector. We

The Fraud Factor in Rising Medical Costs

(By James L. Garcia)

The cost of health care in America has

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Involves several people piling into a couple of cars and arranging a fenderbender, which is duly reported to the police and written up. Then they go to their physicians complaining of back or neck aches, ailments that are unlikely to be challenged even in the absence of medical confirmation. When the patients have incurred medical costs exceeding some legal threshold, they make a direct claim to the insurance carrier for pain and suffering, which is usually payable in addition to medical bills. This kind of staged accident generally takes place in more densely populated geographic communities.

Other conspiracies may be considerably more complex. Unscrupulous medical practices have targeted elderly health plans, which are much more lucrative than auto insurance. Relying on the tendency of employers to defer to their insurance carriers for claims verifications and carrier cooperation to shy away from challenging claims for fear of being sued under state bad faith laws, the fraudulent carriers, who know that a high percentage of these claims will go unreviewed, can succeed.

Insurance fraud is opportunistic, and perpetrators focus their efforts in areas of high health care usage and/or low oversight. Florida, with its many elderly residents and numerous health clubs with health promotion minded members, is one example. Both populations have fallen prey to sophisticated and large-scale insurance fraud.

Medicare population a target

About 20 percent of Florida's 2.4 million residents are 65 or older and most are better off financially and more likely to seek medical care than younger people. They generally have adequate and in turn receive kickbacks or sometimes a percentage of revenues from the lent operators.

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As insurance investigators catch on to such practices and institute safeguards against them, policyholders are left with no other choice but to anticipate and circumvent investigation. For example, one outpatient group surgical practice in a large city is now taking steps to avoid the temptation of submitting claims for unnecessary procedures and treatments that had not been performed, would insert surgical staplers in patients to create the appearance of operations and then charge for the procedures. Insurers no longer can take solace in assuming that the claims they process were, in fact, fraudulent. Today's sanitations are too sophisticated. Insurers need to institute safeguards against this crime and encourage tougher sanctions for perpetrators of health care fraud in society. As a result, employers and insurance carriers are taking steps to help detect and prevent it.

Although every fraudulent claim ever submitted passes under the eye of an insurance claims processor, this is not the leading means of detecting fraudulent situations. Identifying fraud is secondary to the main priority of health care payers, which is to prevent the payment of fraudulent claims. At Aetna, over 70 percent of claims identified as questionable because of indicators turn out to be fraudulent, and some carriers have claimed detection rates of up to 80 percent. If a carrier were to become significantly tougher in questioning claims, the number of detected frauds would increase but so would the proportion of valid claims held up for audit, which would be unacceptable for business, legal and ethical reasons.

Consequently, some fraudulent cases will continue to get past the company. Some are noticed and reported by patients. Only then can they be brought to the attention of the medical profession and other insurers throughout the country. The cost to medical care to society is big enough, the Democratic Leadership, becomes the Executive. That's a bunch of hooey! We're not strengthening the Congress with these omnibus bills; we're destroying our legislative prerogatives and responsibilities by legislating harmlessly and shutting most Members out of the process.

Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I inserted a special order in the Record entitled "CR Madness" discussing the need for reform. We should return to the separate enactment of regular appropriations bills, or, at the least, treat these omnibus CR's in a more rational, open, and understandable manner. A recent Washington Post editorial and David Broder column echo these sentiments. I insert both the editorial and column at this point in the Record.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 7, 1987]

**MEGABILLS**

The White House says the president will veto the continuing resolution if the language reviving the so-called fairness doctrine stays in it. We say that not just because we oppose the doctrine; the president is right on procedural grounds. The megabills to which Congress has turned increasingly in recent years destroy the normal legislative process and eliminate accountability.

One reason is that these bills are the only way to do even the most basic business in a government this divided. That may be so, and in fairness, it is not our fault. The administration invented the modern megabill in 1981, the celebrated Gramm-Latta mule in which the president and David Stockman touched up half the government. The big bills remain the means of forcing compromise; the defense and domestic budgets become hostages for one another.

But it is meaningless to bring to the floor a single $587 billion appropriation bill covering everything from nuclear weapons and control to national parks. A congressman is asked to vote yes or no; what does either vote signify? The bills that would allow everything to be tacked on. The megabill to which Congress has turned increasingly in recent years destroy the normal legislative process and eliminate accountability.

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Some blame the development on the new congressional budget process, which began in the mid-1970s, claiming it has slowed the work of the appropriations committees. But in the past couple of years, Congress has chosen to appropriate appropriations bills into the CR, rather than send them individually to the president for his approval or veto.

Increasingly, the CR has become a vehicle for shoving extraneous legislation down a reluctant president's throat. Earlier this year, Reagan vetoed a bill to restate the fairness doctrine, a regulation requiring broadcasters to present alternative policy views. The Senate failed by 13 votes to override the veto, so now congressional sponsors of the legislation must read the House CR—figuring Reagan would not veto money for military pay or school lunches just to win the fairness doctrine fight.

Whether you agree with Reagan or not on that issue, you have to recognize the Democratic architects of this strategy are attempting an end run, not just around Reagan, but around the Constitution.

What is to be expected when a Senate CR came up for action, Sen. Daniel Evans offered an amendment requiring that any future CR be split into its component parts when it comes out of the House-Senate conference committee, so that Congress can vote on each separate appropriation and the president can sign or veto each of them. Evans lost by a narrow 51-to-44 margin. Similar legislation offered by Rep. Mickey Edwards was killed in the House Rules Committee, which denied Edwards the chance for a floor vote.

Edwards' sponsorship is significant. Unlike most other conservatives, he has consistently opposed Reagan's call for presidential authority to veto individual items in appropriations bills. The "line-item veto" authority, Edwards has argued, would tilt the constitutional balance too heavily in the executive's direction.

But denying the president his right to receive and act on individual appropriations bills is a serious infringement on his constitutional authority, Edwards and Evans rightly say.

Whatever advantage Democrats may temporarily gain by using the CR device to thwart the Reagan restoration act is a win for educational independence. The president should either swallow it whole or accept responsibility for shutting down the government. Reagan says he will not shrink from the latter course—but the president should have to face that choice.

This is a new and ugly feature of government, a phenomenon of the 1980s. For most of its history, Congress has passed individual appropriations bills for individual departments or functions and sent them on to the president for his signature or veto. The CR was used only when a particular appropriation was briefly delayed and authorized by Congress to go on spending for a short time.

But in recent years, Congress has fallen into the habit of wrapping all its spending authority into a single omnibus bill and sending it out with other measures to make them "veto proof."

(From U.S. News & World Report, May 4, 1987)

GOOD INTENTIONS AIN'T ENOUGH—GEORGE ROCHE ON THE THREAT OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

It's tough being an innovator. Social pion­eers are always being put on the spot. Even when they have clearly carried out the good intentions of people trying to address them will be called into question.

One can recall the protests of civil rights advocates, for example, that their intention was to eliminate the very real discrimination suffered by blacks and other minorities. In no way did they intend to saddle the country with quotas or reverse discrimination. Likewise, those who advocate­red reform of abortion laws wanted only to save poor girls from the dangers of cost­hanger abortions and the foul dens of the back-street butchers. It was not intended as birth control.

What has happened in both areas is due to the threat of Unintended Consequences—which somehow derives the most outrageous results from the most nobly motivated ef­forts.

Now another well-intended measure looms: The Civil-Rights Restoration Act, a bill designed to "correct the defects" in enforcement of Title VII of the Education Amendments of 1972 that arose from the Supreme Court's decision in the famous Grove City College v. Bell case of 1984.

This bill, whose chief sponsor and most visible advocate is Senator Ted Kennedy, contains the most staggering possibilities for extension and abuse of government power all based entirely on the best of intentions.

Hillsdale College, of which I am president, and Grove City College of Pennsylvania resisted federal demands to provide statistics on student and staff gender and ethnic makeup. Our reasoning was that since these were private schools receiving no direct federal funds, we had no obligation to comply.

The government saw things differently, since some Hillsdale and Grove City students were receiving federal student aid. The situation ended with Grove City's going to the Supreme Court to argue a case com­plied largely by Hillsdale. The result was null.

On one hand, the Court agreed with the government that federal aid to a student makes the college where the student spends their time an indirect recipient of federal funds and therefore liable to comply with federal regulations. On the other hand, the Court said that federal money finding its way into one part of an institution does not necessarily create obligations for the institution as a whole—a win for educational freedom, albeit a small one. It's this part of the Court's finding that the civil-rights restora­tion act is designed to "correct."

The proposed law would allow government to control the flow of federal funds to any institution that discriminates—or fails to comply fully with a regulation—in even one program. It would be a powerful weapon in the enforcement of civil rights, and, as such, has an appeal that lawmakers find hard to resist.

But this act is not limited to colleges. Super­markets where customers pay for grocer­ies with food stamps would be covered. Farms participating in crop-subsidy and price-support programs would be covered. In short, any entity anywhere through which even one federal dollar flows—no matter
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HON. BRUCE F. VENTO
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, during the House consideration of H.R. 515, the Credit and Charge Card Disclosure Act, I offered an amendment relating to annual renewal fees which was adopted. Since then several questions have been raised regarding the implementation of the amendment which I would like to clarify.

My amendment builds on the basic premise of H.R. 515 that the informed consumer is the best method to assure competitiveness among credit card companies. By providing a 30-day renewal notification process for credit card holders, those consumers will have time to review and find the best credit card to meet their needs.

My amendment only applies to annual fees or other membership or participation fees for availability of a consumer credit card account. The notification requirement in my amendment does not apply to other fees that may be imposed in connection with such an account.

In addition, the notice required by my amendment can be given either before the imposition of the fee, or in the monthly billing notice disclosing the imposition of the fee, but the consumer must have clear notice of his right to cancel continued credit availability and 30 days to exercise that right and avoid payment of the fee and interest associated with that fee.

PRESIDENT AQUINO TALKS TOUGH

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, this past August, I visited the Philippines to explore the economic and military well-being of a nation whose stability is important not only to the United States national interests but also to peace and democracy in that part of the world. As chairman of the House Subcommittees on Commerce, I was interested in exploring the economic outlook of the Philippines as well as the trade situation.

During my trip, I was able to meet with numerous key government officials as well as several American and Filipino business leaders. It was very evident that the economic needs of the Filipino people are tremendous and that President Corazon Aquino has before her a Herculean task. I was impressed by her strong resolve to set right the inequities of the Marcos years and rejuvenate the Philippines.

On October 20, 1987, President Aquino met with Filipino business leaders and delivered a strong speech full of resolve and commitment to improving the plight of her fellow countrymen and women. I would like to share this speech with my colleagues because I think it is truly indicative of the unswerving commitment and courage President Aquino is demonstrating.

Her directives to government officials, business interests, and the military are all issues that need to be aired and addressed directly. President Aquino’s “tough talk” which I hope will be followed by “tough action” is medicine that needs to be swallowed if democracy in the Philippines is to remain viable.

I direct the attention of my colleagues to this excellent speech and I extend to President Aquino my best wishes for success in this necessary effort.
December 14, 1987

But first: the formalities. Let me say that it is a pleasure to meet with businessmen, "the engines of economic growth," as you are referred to in all our economic plans. In the hope that more of you, together with those who work with you, on the shop floor and in the fields of our bounty, will come forward to help us as more of you, together with those who work with you, on the shop floor and in the fields of our bounty, will come forward to help us and where Filipinos put their shoulders to the whole of our national economy, that our future is made.

I remember that at the beginning because there has been more talk than work in our country today. That is a pity. Because recovery and progress won't come through talking. At this time, when all the talk is about coups and strikes, it is worth remembering that is work, by all of us, that is going to lift us to better times.

When politics gets in the way of work, we have a problem, and there's been too much politics.

Let me get down to the issues that made you invite me here.

Issue number one: Government lacks a program of economy and politics.

Political divisions and infighting that government lacks a coherent plan of economy. Wrong. We have a detailed Medium-Term Plan that says what we need to produce, and destroy them. I shall not pontificate here and there as need arises. A lot of spirited and intelligent debate went into the making of that plan. So that we would not believe the overheated debates proved a flaw in the government. To the contrary, I thought the debates assured a better plan. The Plan sets the direction this government would like the country to take. It is not set in concrete, because we do not pretend that the Plan foresees every contingency. If you don't like the direction, let us know. We can reopen the debate. This is a democracy.

The state of the economy was clearly and accurately described by me in my State-of-the-Nation Message. I recounted the disappointments we had met in our effort to revive the economy with external assistance, but I also pointed out the healthy signs in the economy. Recession bottomed out in late 1986. We posted a modest 1.5 percent growth. It was a marked improvement over the previous years had been negative. The reforms we had implemented improved the situation further. First quarter GNP, 1987, posted a change rate remained stable, but I made no promises. From sugar to sardines are gone; more reforms we had implemented. All these efforts helped us put the country back to work. We can put the country back to work. We can revive the economy with external assistance. We can achieve development without a fight. They fought me, I fought back. Surrender would have been easier, but, it is not in me to ever yield. I want peace as much as the next person, but not at any price. Reality is never neat or tidy.

The August 28 coup attempt reveals a fissure in the military. That is true. But more importantly, the determined and forceful putting down of the attempt by the military shows the triumph of professionalism. The military as a whole is going to lift us to better times. Naturally, because neither side would give up without a fight. They fought me, I fought back. Surrender would have been easier, but, it is not in me to ever yield. I want peace as much as the next person, but not at any price. Reality is never neat or tidy.

Issue number two: relations with the military. In a sound democracy, civilian government and its military arm have each their respective roles. One makes policy, including military policy. I appoint officers. But, obviously, we have been undergoing a period of adjustment, as all our institutions, the military included, are searching for democracy. Still, the fact speak for themselves. With the military, we have crushed every challenge to the supremacy of civilian authority. There was turmoil. Naturally, because neither side would give up without a fight. They fought me, I fought back. Surrender would have been easier, but, it is not in me to ever yield. I want peace as much as the next person, but not at any price. Reality is never neat or tidy.

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I am not surprised that instead of backslapping congratulations, there was hand wringing instead. For we Filipinos did it alone; we Filipinos did it. But it doesn't erase the fact that the coup was roundly defeated, the perpetrators are in hiding, and their leaders are in hiding.

But better than defeating coups, is deterring them and removing, or at least reducing, the propensity to stage them. When the military have legitimate needs that have not been met. But they have never been ignored by the government. We continue to scrape and stretch and stretch to give them better conditions and better equipment for the all-important task of keeping the peace and defending our enemies. I will go back to this later.

It is said that Government has had no blueprint of political development. I had a blueprint of political development. I formulated it when I challenged Marcos for the possession of state power. The blueprint called for a restoration of democracy, respect for its processes, adoption of a democratic constitution, the establishment of its necessary institutions such as an independent and non-partisan judiciary, and accountable Executive and a representative legislature. I came to power with a democratic blueprint that did not sit well with those who had other ideas about how power should be shared and exercised in this country, such as by a junta. I rejected those ideas and stuck to my blueprint, and I carried it out to the letter and in record time, despite numerous attempts to sidetrack me by coups and threats, all of which I defeated.

We now have a Supreme Court and a revamped judiciary that no one can take exception to, that everyone lauds for its new honesty, competence and independence. The government has given the people a government that stripped me of the vast, supreme powers r

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

use maximum force. But our victory was quickly undone by reactions to the coup. That reaction took the form of rumors of another coup; of talk about fatal weakness in the governmental system; of talk about our inability to defeat the coup; of divisions between military and civilians although the coup was defeated by solidarity of the two sectors. What happened?

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invite them especially to look at their mentor in Hawaii and contemplate his fate. 

Struggle against the communists must be waged by civilians, as well as by the military, but I happen to Labor. I am responsible for the results I am still waiting for.

Of course, military initiatives are not enough. Economic improvement and expanded social services are the long-term and final solutions. But we need military victories now to make our programs work; to buy us the conditions in which our services can reach the people and change their lives for the better.

One month before the August 28 coup attempt, I devoted a third of my State-of-the-Nation Message to the requirements of a better fighting force and the Congress is now acting on my specific requests.

My counter-insurgency policy has always been clear. First talk, in keeping with my pledge to negotiate peace that respects law and democracy. And then fight, should it fall. I have said clearly all that needs to be said. Am I also expected to take up and myself to vindicate my honor? It is clear that this is the exuberance of democracy. And if there is something premeditated and carefully planned about this exuberance, I opened my remarks by saying that the future of our nation will be decided on the shop floors and fields of the economy. We have to get our labor relations right. That means labor must accept the same values of responsibility and authority for collecting their commitment to the rights and freedoms that are the foundation of their dignity. It is a vision we can achieved assuredly as we advance towards realization of democracy which we now enjoy.

The fifth issue I want to raise is foreign debt. The government has run out of fresh borrowing. Servicing the debt takes up over 40 percent of the budget, and over 45 percent of our export earnings. In the next six weeks we shall have to pay $4 billion to our official and private creditors while we shall be getting only $4 billion in additional loans. This means that we will be paying $16 billion more than we will be getting.

Our policy has been very clear from the start: growth must take priority, for the plain and simple reason that if we have no money to pay, we can't. And if we starve the nation of essential services, there may be no one around willing to honor the debt. Meanwhile, I have instructed our representatives to consolidate the rescheduling agreement by November 15th. That should end speculation and remove at least one excuse for hoarding dollars.

The sixth issue is what really brought you here. The question you all really want to talk is, can she back it up, she the government? These are the questions that were asked by all those who have openly challenged my power, authority, and resolved, and who have suffered for it. I speak of the shame-faced officers who have abandoned their followers to await trial in court, and the failed presidents who made the last places in the last elections and now trying a backdoor to power.

Well, they can forget it. Although I am not as big, and physically small, I have blocked all doors to power except elections in 1992. You invited me here on the issue of Presidents, and I am going to talk about that. And I have no reason to be afraid of anything.

The Department of National Defense and Labor will finalize and sign within this week the Labor Department's Personnel During Strikes and Lock Outs.

The Central Bank, the Department of Transportation and Communications, the NTC and the NEDA are directed to give them the full support they need to push through their programs of privatization. There is grave doubt about the process. The policy, in brief, is: no funny, deals, no favoritism. The policy, in brief, is: no funny deals, no favoritism. The policy, in brief, is: no funny deals, no favoritism.

I urge the PLDT management to come up with a comprehensive program for improving the service and upgrading facilities. The Central Bank, the Department of Transportation and Communications, the PLDT and the NEDA are directed to give them the full rest assistance.

I have directed all concerned agencies to submit immediately the necessary measures I will implement this week.

The Cory who could do no wrong in those days and years, who always has said yes, is not it? It didn't last very long. By mid 1986, there's enough traffic there. The Cory who could do no wrong in those days and years, who always has said yes, is not it? It didn't last very long. By mid 1986, there's enough traffic there.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

I except sniping from yesterday's men, passed over as they are, by the march of history. To all other Filipinos, though, I say the tide is with us. Together our future can be as bright as we choose to make it. So judge my leadership as the sum of all our strengths. What sets me apart is that I bring us together where others would divide us as a faction. Those who challenge me, challenge us.

The last time I spoke here before you, I left you with a slogan that carried us to victory. I leave you with this: Sobra na ang Komunista. Tama na ak grupo. 

I have heard the talk of the coffeeshops. I am addressing your concern about graft and corruption in government. I have directed the prosecution of graft and corruption cases to be signed, endorsed supported or whatever by me or any of my kin should be reported to the NBI. I cannot issue a directive to all the banks on this matter, but let it be known that any application for importation of anything, apples, castanas, orange and guns, accounted to be signed, endorsed supported or whatever by me or any of my kin should be reported to the NBI. I am not sorry the honeymoon is over. The sooner we get over the fantasy of the initial leadership by Hedley Donovan. I honeymoons and face the hard work of the country so that all could be heard; and would not clamp down but rather open up policies that has been tested in a massived electorate for the Congress, and in a sweeping voter's registration, a plebiscite, a sweeping change of fundamental rights within the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies to secure an substantial advantage over the U.S. and its NATO allies in terms of manpower and materiel in Europe. The Democratic Party believes that this imbalance must be corrected if the threat of war is going to be diminished. Since it would be far more desirable to establish an acceptable balance of conventional military power in Europe by multilateral agreement than to emigrate, none of us is fully free. So long as Soviet Christians are deprived of the right to practice their religion, all of us are spiritually impoverished. And so, even as we celebrate the progress in arms control that has taken place this year, we do not overlook the fact that so long as Soviet Jews are deprived of the right to emigrate, none of us is fully free. So long as Soviet Christians are deprived of the right to practice their religion, all of us are spiritually impoverished.

So long as Soviet dissidents remain unacknowledged and unrewarded, each of us loses a bit of our own humanity. That is why we Democrats believe that the achievement of all previous proposals to the INF Treaty will be a significant advancement by progress, not only in

DECEMBER 14, 1987

If anyone says that I have made an exception for him or her, report it to the press and to me. I got a copy of an application filled with the Central Bank for the importation of apples. It is signed, "Corazon Aquino, President of the Philippines," as if the signer wasn’t sure if the Central Bank knew I was President. Now that the Central Bank, I got four-and-a-half million apples. More likely, that’s a piece of black propaganda that isn’t going to fly, eight million cases means more apples than there are Filipinos.

I cannot issue a directive to all the banks on this matter, but let it be known that any application for importation of anything, apples, castanas, orange and guns, accounted to be signed, endorsed supported or whatever by me or any of my kin should be reported to the NBI. I am not sorry the honeymoon is over. The sooner we get over the fantasy of the initial leadership by Hedley Donovan. I honeymoons and face the hard work of the country so that all could be heard; and would not clamp down but rather open up policies that has been tested in a massived electorate for the Congress, and in a sweeping voter's registration, a plebiscite, a sweeping change of fundamental rights within the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies to secure an substantial advantage over the U.S. and its NATO allies in terms of manpower and materiel in Europe. The Democratic Party believes that this imbalance must be corrected if the threat of war is going to be diminished. Since it would be far more desirable to establish an acceptable balance of conventional military power in Europe by multilateral agreement than to emigrate, none of us is fully free. So long as Soviet Christians are deprived of the right to practice their religion, all of us are spiritually impoverished. And so, even as we celebrate the progress in arms control that has taken place this year, we do not overlook the fact that so long as Soviet Jews are deprived of the right to emigrate, none of us is fully free. So long as Soviet Christians are deprived of the right to practice their religion, all of us are spiritually impoverished.
arms control, but in the resolution of re-
gional and human rights issues as well.

In the meantime, we must recognize that
we all share the same small planet, and that
we must, therefore, find ways to resolve our
differences peacefully. "It is better," as Winston Churchill once
said, "to jaw-jaw, than war-war." This has been Congressman Steve Solarz.

Thank you for listening.

ECONOMIC ILLITERACY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, we are led to be-
lieve by many individuals across this country
that we are in a predicament of extreme pro-
portions. This predication reached a moment-
ous nadir last October with the fabulous Wall
Street "Black Monday." The following article
by the renowned economist Milton Friedman,
explains this predication as "an increase in
the level of economic illiteracy." 

I urge you to read and consider this article and take
a closer look at what the American public is
led to believe.

From the Wall Street Journal, Dec. 2,
1987

AN ECONOMIST'S GROWING GARDEN OF
FALLACIES

(By Milton Friedman)

"Black Monday" has been followed by
something I had thought almost impossible:
an increase in the level of economic illiter-
acy in public discussions of economics. The
substitution of adjectives for both logic and
fact, reliance on economic fallacies, and the
absence of any sense of proportion have
reached highs as the Dow reached lows.

As documentation, herewith a few quotes
extracted at random from the news media
and public discussions of current economic
policies. I do not attribute the quotes to in-
dividuals. That would be invidious, since I
could readily have found dozens of similar
quotes. However, I assure you that these are
all from reputable publications (including
the Wall Street Journal), some quoting from
statements by high public officials.

1. "Stupendous Budget Deficit"

FACTS: GOVERNMENT DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS (+) AS
A PERCENTAGE OF GNP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>State, local</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. "Crushing Federal Debt"

Facts: Net Federal debt as percentage of GNP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Foreign Trade: "We Are Consuming
More Than We Produce"

Facts: Total personal consumption
plus government purchases of goods and
services in 1986 as percentage of:

Gross production (GNP) = 87.2
Net production (NNP) = 97.1


Facts: U.S. Estimated Net Investment
Income (1986): $20.844 billion

(a) If your income from investments ex-
ceeds the cost of carrying your investments,
you are clearly not a net debtor. Similarly
here. The available estimates are contradic-
tory. Balance-sheet estimates record a large
net debt. Income-account estimates record a
large net investment income that has been
roughly stable for years. Both estimates are
subject to wide margins of error. No one can
confidently assert any sense the U.S. is
never a net debtor or a net creditor.

(b) Whatever the figure, the so-called
net debt is the estimated difference be-	ween the dollar value of all the assets in the
United States owned by foreigners and the
dollar value of all the assets outside the
United States owned by U.S. residents (includ-
ing state, local, and federal governments).

There is no single entity corresponding to
the nation that is either a debtor or credi-
tor. Insofar as individuals are net creditors
or net debtors, they receive the corre-
sponding income and are liable for the corre-
sponding payments.

To illustrate the key point concretely, the
net external debt of all the residents and
governmental units of the State of Califor-
nia, including that owed to residents of
other states as well as of other countries,
almost surely dwarfs the comparable total
for the nation. That fact has caused no eco-


omic or political problems in California.

There would be a political uproar if such an
estimate were compiled and given publicly.

The so-called net external debt of the U.S.
is a political, not an economic, problem.

5. "The Gramm-Rudman Cuts Would Be
Starvation Diet"

Facts: Gramm-Rudman cuts (billions): $23

As percentage of:

Proposed federal spending = 2.2
GNP = 0.5

6. "Tax Reduction of 1981 . . . Pro-
duced . . . A Huge Federal Deficit"

FACTS: PERCENTAGE OF GNP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(first half)</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1987</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal spending</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal tax revenues</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

December 14, 1987

(a) The Dow is now roughly at the same
level as in December 1986. The level of
wealth in Black Monday. Total value of
fixed-income securities outstanding is a mul-
tiple of total value of equity securities
in first nine months of 1987 partly
or wholly offset income in value of equi-
ties.

THE DEATH OF MR. CHARLES M. RUSSOLINI

HON. DON RITTER
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, may I call the at-
tention of the Congress, most respectfully, to
the recent death of Charles M. Russolini,
former treasurer of the city of Allentown, in
the Lehigh Valley.

Charles was a beloved figure to all Lehigh
countians and he was doubly beloved to me.
He was so kind, so thoughtful, so bright, and
clever, yet so humble.

He taught people like myself much about
character and grace. Edie and I and others
will never forget Charles. He'll live on in
our hearts as if he were next door. That's the way
he affected those around him.

Charles held a post within the tax collector's
office for a record 40 years, 14 as assistant
treasurer and 26 as city treasurer, running
without formal opposition either in the Repub-
lican primaries or from Democrats on the gen-
eral ballot for his final five terms.

The sterling quality of this man was reflect-
ed in the way he marked his professional re-
sponsibilities with a personal touch. Charlie's
insistence on Saturday hours in his office
during tax-paying periods for the convenience
of taxpayers, highlights the excellence he
brought to his service.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Charles acknowledged
his birth in Bologna, Italy, as well as his ac-
ceptance and election by a largely Pennsylva-
nia Dutch community. He considered this posi-
tion a privilege and a gift that he welcomed as
an opportunity in which he served his commu-
nity.

Charlie may have passed away physically,
but his legacy, his humanity, can never die.

NOT ALL ELDERLY OPPOSE
SOCIAL SECURITY REDUCTIONS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, it is gener-
ally assumed around here that a politician who
suggests any proposal that will have an effect
of reducing Social Security payments will incur
the wrath of each and every older person who
hears about it.
December 14, 1987

But that has not been my experience. Last month, I wrote an article for the Washington Post entitled "Put Social Security on the Table," which advocated including that program in the deficit-reduction talks which were then in progress. My article, which was subsequently published in other newspapers around the country, suggested that congressional and White House budget negotiators consider either limiting next year's cost-of-living adjustment for Social Security recipients or taxing a greater share of benefits.

I fully expected to receive letters and calls from older people who were outraged by those suggestions — and I did, in fact, get some such responses. But I also received a surprising number of letters and calls from older folks who agreed with what I said, and I thought our colleagues might be interested in seeing a sample of those responses.

An 84-year-old woman from Lacey, WA, wrote: "Social Security is a crucial part of my retirement**. But I still feel that we older persons should shoulder part of this country's deficit just as the young and middle aged (who are, by the way, paying toward these Social Security programs) and not take a COLA this year.

A retiree from Pacific Palisades, CA, wrote: "My wife and I are tired of hearing that Social Security is a sacred cow and can't be touched. To us nothing is that sacred in the present emergency. To us the greatest harm you could do us retirees would be to let the present financial problems facing the country turn into a full-fledged depression, which would then probably be followed by inflation. "We've been paying into the fund for over 40 years and so we feel we are entitled to something. But we are not entitled to unlimited cost-of-living adjustments."

A couple from Bethesda, MD, wrote: "One of us is now a Social Security recipient, the other will be in a couple of years, and we anticipate retirement in which Social Security (and Federal Civil Service Retirement) will be our only serious income. Your proposal would affect us directly, and would reduce our income. And we are wholeheartedly in support of what you propose." As Federal retirees, we think of what you propose. * * * As a whole group, we think of what you propose. We're just as concerned with the deficit as the young and middle-aged and those who are, by the way, paying toward these Social Security programs.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support your proposal. I don't support although I've been paying into the fund for over 40 years and have already received half my lifetime's contributions back. More than that, I think it's time for the young and middle-aged to shoulder their share of the deficit. I've been really paying into Social Security for over 40 years and I'm ready to have some of it now.

We ALREADY HAVE A BLUEPRINT TO REDUCE THE DEFICIT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in this time of budget reconciliation, continuing resolution and daily reminders that we the Members of Congress have been dilatory in our responsibility to take the initiative to resolve the budget deficit, J. Peter Grace provided us in 1985 the means to eradicate the deficit without further strapping the American people with more taxes. Grace, who headed the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control — the Grace Commission — has spent much time and money preaching the results of the Grace Commission's War on Waste.

Unfortunately, few of the excellent ideas he presented to the President. Mr. Grace, in the following article makes direct reference to our dismal efforts in the deficit-cutting process. He says of congressional action, "They aren't serious. If they were, they would have called me." Mr. Grace has again put the challenge to us. To not pick up the phone would be a terrible injustice to our constituents who have sent us to these hallowed halls of leadership. I ask that we all consider the following article and take a closer look at the results of the Grace Commission.


A MAN WITH 2,478 SOLUTIONS TO THE DEFICIT WAITS A CALL

(By Albert Scardino)

While congressional committees were piling away at the Federal budget last week, looking for $30-odd billion to cut in the inconclusive war on the Federal budget deficit, J. Peter Grace was flying around the world calling them clowns.

"They aren't serious," he says. "If they were, they would have called me."

And Peter has called them, too. Just as he has called thousands of others in the last three years, exactly how to cut
tive of W. R. Grace, he can be seen boun-
ing through the headquarters on West 42d
Street with a mischievous glint in his eye,
thumbing his nose playfully at the assist-
ants who are trying to explain to him the
international travels, tugging his vest down
erover his tummy without quite popping the
button.
In his office overlooking Bryant Park, he
has surrounded himself with mementoes of
his family: an oil portrait of his father and
pottery of his five daughters, snapshots of
family gatherings at one of his four houses and porcelain statues of dogs
of all description. Smoking pipes, dozens of
the bookselves, the bookshelves and the
window sill in the bathroom.
It is the office of a tycoon, a patriarch.
Today Mr. Grace controls only 1 percent of
the enterprise that bears his grandfather's
name, but he rules it like a fief. He is a
holdover from another day, sustaining him-
sel by force of personality.
Then there is his method of waging war
on waste. With no visible result, he has
spent thousands of hours, and hundreds of
thousands of his own and his company's dol-
ars, crossing the country with his mes-
gage, preaching to the converted in hun-
dreds of business audiences.
Mr. Grace enlisted Jack Anderson, the
newspaper columnist, as his Sancho Panza in a
grass-roots organization known as Citizens
Against Government Waste. He has enrolled
164 members of Congress in what he calls
the Grace Caucus.
But Congress, the target of his assaults,
punched back. And he is more likely to
be seen as politically unworkable.
"You'd better pass from the scene."
If you don't think that I'll do it, run for
Congress. That ought to scare 'em.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR E.W.
RICHMOND
HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987
Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, Senator E.W.
Richmond, a longtime, close friend whom I ad-
mired very much, died at age 83 on Sunday,
November 22, at the Owensboro-Davies
County Hospital in Owensboro, KY.
E.W. Richmond was a developer, farmer,
high school teacher, and county school super-
intendent in Daviess County, his home
164 members of Congress in what he calls
the Grace Caucus.
"That sounded familiar to Mr. Grace.
"Tell me more," Mr. Wriston saying.
"That's the way you always seemed to re-
develop the Owensboro Downtown Motor Inn,
Mayor Fisher said. He owned the building and
was trying to find investors to renovate it.
E.W. Richmond served as senator for the
Kentucky's eighth senate district from 1954 to
1962. He served as senate president pro tem
in 1956 and 1957. He was in charge of
A.B. "Happy" Chandler's unsuccessful cam-
paign for governor.
He was known best recently for develop-
ment locally and in other cities.
After he decided not to run for reelection in
1961, E.W. Richmond became involved in real
estate and buildings.
In 1964, he built Brescia College's first dor-
mitory for men, called E.W. Richmond Hall.
It is now the Morehead Center, used by Green
River Comprehensive Care.
He worked to open a retirement complex on
the riverfront, but another complex broke
ground elsewhere, stopping the 6-year effort.
E.W. Richmond built 30 nursing and person-
al care homes in Kentucky, 5 in Indiana, and 2
in West Virginia. He developed four subdivi-
sions in Daviess County, one in Madisonville,
and one in Union City, TN.
"He was always working on different
projects," Mayor Fisher said. "He was a front
runner in building nursing homes.
A native of Daviess County, E.W. Richmond
graduated from Whiteville High School and the
University of Kentucky. He taught at Berry
High School in Harrison County between 1928
and 1935.

In 1935, he returned to Daviess County as
county school superintendent. He held that
job for a decade.
E.W. Richmond was also a farmer and
raised horses.
He served as president of the Owensboro
Lions Club, the Daviess County Farm Bureau,
that the county Soil Conservation Dis-
trict, and served on the first Owensboro-Da-
viess County Airport Board.
He was an elder at Cumberland Presbyterian
Church in Mt. Pleasant.
I am very proud of the letter I've received
from E.W.'s lovely widow Marjorie Richmond,
and have enjoyed talking with Marjorie on two
cussions recently.
My wife Carol and I extend our sympathy to
Marjorie, E.W.'s nephew Scott Richmond, an
attorney in Owensboro, and Veeta Person, a
first cousin of E.W.'s, who lives with Marjorie
on the beautiful Richmond farm south of
Owensboro.

BEYOND THE INF TREATY
HON. DOUG BEREUER
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987
Mr. BEREUER. Mr. Speaker, I invite my
colleagues' attention to two recent editorials
that should be examined in any formulation of
policy regarding arms control agreements
to follow the expected ratification of the INF
Treaty. The following editorial of December 9,
1987, from the Lincoln Journal of Lincoln, NE,
focuses on the need to address the conven-
tional arms imbalance in Europe between the
Warsaw Pact and NATO while the editorial of
the same date in the New York Times is di-
rected toward any treaty to reduce long-
or strategic nuclear weapons.
(From the Lincoln (NE) Journal, Dec. 9,
1987.)

QUESTION OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES LOOMS
BEYOND NEW ARMS PACT
Mikhail Gorbachev should have immune-
less trouble gaining a symbolic ratifica-
tion of the intermediate-range nuclear mis-
sile treaty signed in Washington Tuesday
afternoon than will Ronald Reagan. As we all
know, yes-bossism goes with the territory
of a single-party, authoritarian state.
In the contentious U.S. Senate, a variety of
objections to treaty ratification—most of
them brilliantly—were disposed of before
the superpowers pact goes through.
Take away Pershing II missiles capable in
five minutes of obliterating Soviet command
and control central complexes—located in
the Soviet Union, not Poland or some other
helpless buffer nation—and a mighty piece
of the old deterrent formulation crumbles.
The Reagan administration officially re-
peals and repeals: Removal of INF missiles
will not undercut NATO's ability to counter
an invasion from the east. But the existing
disparity in reported conventional forces
still cannot be waved away.
For NATO to begin to fill in the gap of re-
duced nuclear capability, new strategic
conventional resources means increased
military budgets in Europe. That's no more
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

December 14, 1987

Missiles in silos are potentially more vulnerable than mobile missiles. Yet the U.S. proposal would ban land-based mobiles. One reason is that it’s hard to verify numbers of missiles. Thus this hurdle can surely be overcome. Another reason is that Moscow has such mobile missiles and Washington doesn’t. That can be true even if the verification of their volume in silos is prepared to spend a lot of money to develop new land mobiles. Will they?

This prospective agreement would also sharply reduce the number of submarines carrying long-range missiles. That provision will work against the U.S. side particularly because each new Trident submarine holds almost 200 missile warheads—a lot of eggs for each basket. Moscow cannot locate those subs at sea today. But what if there’s a breakthrough in antisubmarine technology? The U.S. would then have to find a way to put fewer eggs in new, smaller submarines—an enormously expensive proposition.

Until recently, the Reagan Administration treated arms control as a propaganda game. Its proposals seemed intended more to cast Moscow’s security as U.S. security. Now Moscow, for its own reasons, is saying yes to many of the proposals. From what is known of the emerging agreement, it looks as if security would not be diminished—and overall relations can continue to improve. But first the Administration has hard work to do, persuading its own experts, and the public, that the strategic arms accord makes strategic sense.

Since I don’t want physicians to have any illusions about national health insurance, I am devoting this column to recent evidence of its realities in two countries that have experienced national health insurance for years, Britain and Sweden.

Here is how the London Economist summed up the state of Britain’s National Health Service on the eve of the recent parliamentary election.

“The National Health Service is one of the British institutions that needs to be preserved not only for its egalitarian standards but for its effective lower costs. The present NHS is run so that demand (sometimes nil-priced, therefore infinite) is thrown at a limited number of hospitals and practitioners, who are given no incentive to provide health care either most cost-effectively or where it is most needed. In 40 years that the NHS increased Britons’ ‘life expectancy by less than rich Britons’ high one. The NHS now staffs pleasant south English suburbs with one-third more patients per inhabitant than poorer northern slums, which sometimes have three times their sickness rates. It imposes West Europe’s longest pre-surgery waiting lists on patients who can get into ‘often-dirty hospitals.’

I suggest passing out that quotation, from Monday, May 23, 1988, British Economist to American supporters of socialized medicine. In most cases, these misguided zealots are remarkably uninformed about what really happens under nationalized systems. For example:

The British Medical Journal of May 16, 1987, gave a concrete example of the realities of national health insurance. It reported on a study of the care given to patients who died of asthma in hospitals; the study concluded that almost half of these deaths could have been prevented with better care: “Before considering policies aimed at speeding admission to hospitals of patients with acute attacks of asthma, it is crucial that the general practitioner are offered to all patients with asthma should be improved.”

For data on Sweden, we turn to Gunnar Biörck, professor emeritus of medicine at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm and a member of the Swedish Parliament. In the same issue of the British Medical Journal, Biörck raises the question of whether patients (obviously those in socialized medical systems) “have a right to the best and most expensive treatment.” He quotes two paragraphs from this thoughtful article:

“In a climate of disintegrating national economies, politicians and administrators are faced with the challenge of meeting the expectations of their constituents in ways that must cost next to nothing and preferably less than that. Their goal is, therefore, to find formulas for the least expensive treatment of their public’s expectations.... For the first time in more than 300 years, the top administrator of the Swedish Board of Health is no longer a doctor. Yet we are probably not the only country where medicine finds itself driven into a corner.”

Florence Nightingale is no more, but there is still a gale is no more, but there is still a...
I like Biorck's phrase about countries where "medicine finds itself driven into a corner," where even elementary medical care is threatened. This situation is, of course, the result of the alleged need for medical insurance, where there is never enough money for medical care after the needs of schools, national defense, police- men, and Social Security systems and old-age pensions have been met.

SECTION 331 OF HOUSE-PASSED TRADE BILL WILL HELP TO ENHANCE NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY

HON. HOWARD WOLPE
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, section 331 of the House-passed trade bill contains provisions which will help to enhance our national energy security. Unfortunately, some opponents of these provisions have an incorrect understanding of current law and how section 331 would alter it.

All domestically produced crude oil is already subject to export restrictions by virtue of provisions contained in five separate statutes. Section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act of 1979—which governs Alaskan North Slope crude oil—contains the most stringent export restrictions. In essence, section 7(d) provides that exports of ANS crude are prohibited unless the President makes certain findings, which must be approved by both Houses of Congress. Among other things, the President must find the proposed exports are in the national interest and will benefit U.S. consumers. These are commonsense findings based on a decision first made by Congress in 1973 that a domestic use priority should be placed on the vast supplies of ANS crude.

Section 331 of the trade bill, which I sponsored, would amend section 7(d) in two ways. First, it would extend coverage of section 7(d) to all domestically produced crude oil. This does nothing more than bring consistency to our domestic energy policy. As a result of having five separate statutes—with five separate sets of restrictions—governing crude oil exports, our policy regarding oil exports is unnecessarily complicated.

More fundamentally, this extension of section 7(d)'s coverage makes sense at a time when U.S. dependence on crude oil imports is growing at an alarming rate. By the early 1990's, we are likely to be importing over one-half of our domestic petroleum needs. I know that my colleagues have not yet forgotten the long gasoline lines of the 1970's. They were caused by relatively minor disruptions of our imported oil supply. Our national security depends on reducing, to the maximum extent possible, our reliance on the volatile Middle East for crude oil. By extending section 7(d) to cover all domestically produced crude oil, the House of Representatives has shown once again that it is determined to ensure that exports of U.S. crude oil will be permitted only if they promote our national interests.

The other portion of my amendment places restrictions on a proposed export refinery to be built at the terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The primary purpose of this refinery is to exploit a loophole in section 7(d) by exporting ANS crude in the form of refined product. The provision does not, as some have asserted, ban exports of refined petroleum products refined anywhere in the United States. In fact, it would not alter the current export sales of any refinery currently operating anywhere in the United States. Only the proposed export refinery in Alaska would be affected since it plans to export well over one-half of its output to the Far East. Simply stated, my amendment requires any refinery exporting more than a third of its output—on an annual basis—to meet the same national interest and consumer benefit tests that apply to ANS crude oil. Thus, even the proposed Alaska refinery would be permitted to export all of its output if the President made the requisite findings under section 7(d) and the Congress concurred.

Every barrel of oil produced in Alaska is currently being consumed in the United States. That has been the case since Congress first placed restrictions on the export of Alaskan oil in 1973, and it will remain the case in the years ahead. The export restrictions of section 7(d) are part of a longstanding national policy that has promoted national security, energy conservation, and consumer benefits. Because they are in place today, militarily useful tankers that would otherwise have been scrapped or laid up are carrying Alaska oil to west and gulf coast ports. Much-needed pipeline extensions are being built to carry oil from California to the Midwest. Under section 7(d), the production of Alaskan North Slope crude has increased because oil companies have discovered they have a profitable market for it in the United States. Furthermore, consumers on the west coast have benefited from access to lower priced domestic petroleum products.

Section 331 is not a radical departure from existing law, but rather a reaffirmation of the type of sound energy policy that our country needs.

THE BAHAI'S IN IRAN

HON. SINDNEY R. YATES
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, nothing in my experience is more tragic than the complicity of the world community in the 1930's when it turned its head and failed to tell Nazi Germany that its policies and actions were anathema to civilized people everywhere and would not be tolerated.

I think of that time when I consider the human rights environment in the Soviet Union and the violations of individual rights in other parts of the world. We have a responsibility to the oppressed and that is why I want to again call to the attention of the House the very precarious position of the Bahai's in Iran.

As you may know, the Bahai faith began in Iran in the early 1800's and over the decades it has spread around the world. Bahai's are known everywhere as tolerant, gentle, and very peaceful people. World peace and the unity of the human race are basic tenets of their religion. In short, there is nothing about the Bahais' or their religion that makes them a threat to the Khomeini government. But they are suffering in Iran because of their beliefs. It is my understanding that some 200 Bahai's are now in Iranian prisons and there are reports that at least 12 of these prisoners are scheduled to be executed by the Iranian Government. The general pattern of repression for the 300,000 Iranian Bahai's has increased in recent months and I can only say to the rulers of Iran that they are very wrong if they think no one is watching and listening. There is nothing to be gained by the severe mistreatment and repression of these people. The Bahai's are not a danger to Iran or its government and many people in all parts of the world care very much about what happens to them.

PLIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY SHOWS SANCTIONS FALL HEAVILY ON BLACKS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, last year, the Congress overrode the President's veto, and placed economic sanctions on the Republic of South Africa. The rationale behind the imposition of sanctions was the false belief that sanctions would necessitate change in the system of apartheid. Several of my colleagues and I warned that the sanctions would only serve to harm the very people that the Congress intended to help. As a case in point, I submit the following article by Mr. Roger Thurow, which confirms our fears by proving that the burden of sanctions has indeed fallen upon the blacks of South Africa.

Alex Hudson, the general manager of the South African Cane Growers' Association, avers that sanctions are never healthy. It is like a slow bleeding to death. With regard to the South African sugarcane industry and the black farmers in particular, Mr. Hudson's statement is quite accurate. While sanctions have severely affected those at the bottom of the economic scale, the blacks, sanctions have had little effect on the white government. In fact, the economy, fueled by the high price of gold, continues to grow.

I commend the following article regarding the negative impact of sanctions for the careful consideration of my colleagues. I would further recommend that now is the time for the Congress to make a prudent decision to lift sanctions and to encourage United States reinvestment in South Africa. I believe that a positive example, we can help bring an end to apartheid without hurting the blacks in South Africa.

The article follows:


PLIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY SHOWS SANCTIONS FALL HEAVILY ON BLACKS

(By Roger Thurow)

Entumeni, South Africa—Sitting in a country courthouse that is surrounded by...
sugar-cane fields and wrapped in fog, the 18 black sugar-cane farmers seem sealed off from the outside world. Yet it is the international pressures on South Africa that have brought the group together. "They have helped us to understand the country's sugar industry, and these contacts have been strengthening ties with the growers," "Without sugar-cane, we are starving."

On the surface, the international sanctions drive, which picked up steam a year ago today when the U.S. Congress passed an array of penalties, seems to have landed at the country's sugar industry, and these sanctions have come here to wrestle with the consequences. "Without sugar cane, we have no money to make the monthly payments," says Sylvester Pillay, one of the growers, "Without sugar-cane, we are starving."

In Washington, meantime, the Reagan administration expressed its opposition to sanctions and said it is seeking "other ways" to prod Pretoria toward dismantling apartheid. It was a glancing blow. The white government, which was supposed to be prodded into reform, remains unbowed. The economy, fueled by the lofty price of gold—the country's most valuable export, which is barely touched by the sanctions—is still growing.

But here in remote Entumeni, on the vulnerable underside of the economy, there is no mistaking the hardship the sanctions have inflicted. And to some, the farmers' plight serves as a warning of the fate that may befall them if shrinking foreign markets choke off economic growth and throw masses of people out of work. "Sanctions are never healthy," says Rex Hudson, the general manager of the South African Cane Growers Association. "It is like a slow bleeding to death."

Each of 18 men and women gathered in the courthouse has about 2 1/2 acres of cane, and each is desperate to expand. But sanctions, particularly moves by the U.S. and Canada to block imports of South African sugar, have stunted the sugar industry's growth. The South African Sugar Association, which regulates cane production along with the government, has stopped handing out new quotas to farmers. So 2 1/2 acres apiece will have to do.

A sophisticated understanding of the political pros and cons of the sanctions, the farmers talk instead about the uncertainty that the measures have brought to their lives. "We're the ones who feel the sanctions," says Mr. Sibiya. "What kind of future do we have if we can't expand? There is a lot of worry and confusion in this room."

Adds Geoffrey Bhengu, a farmer up the road in the town of Eshowe: "We are like people in the cold. They are moving toward the precipice but can't stop because they have no choice. It is a prolonged tension."

Africa is one to feel the effects are those on the bottom of the economic scale—the blacks. Industries hardest hit by sanctions—coal mining, textiles, agriculture—have begun retrenchment, led by contracts for credit for 7 years. Some of those turned out of work are black. sanksion has led some businessmen and government officials to adopt an air of invincibility. But others fear it won't be long before the effects of the sanctions creep higher—to the whites.

"Most of us know it can't go on like this," says the manager of an export-import company, reworking the restricted access to the markets of North America, Western Europe and Japan by virtue of the U.S. and Canadian sanctions. "In the East bloc or the Third World. We need the exposure to the latest technology. We can't pretend not to feel the effects of sanctions."

There is no pretending in Entumeni. The sugar sanctions have touched off a chain reaction—first hitting the industry as a whole, then the small growers of KwaZulu, which is the government's designated homeland for members of the Zulu tribe, and finally jeopardizing the smallest mill in the country.

When the U.S. sanctions came into effect, one of the first casualties was South African sugar. And they had big plans. "When we went out for the first year, Canada followed by eliminating its allotment of 120,000 tons. Suddenly, the South African industry, already reeling from the sanctions, had lost about 20% of its export market.

Although industry officials say they have found other buyers to take up the slack—they won't say which ones—they have lost about 20% of its export market.

Before sanctions hit, the sugar association was making plans to diversify this money to aid the black growers. Of course, that fell through when we lost the market," says Peter Sale, general manager of the sugar association.

This loss is being felt most acutely in KwaZulu, where sugar cane is the largest source of income. Since 1973, when the association began a financial-assistance program for them, the number of black cane growers has more than quadrupled to about 21,000. "When we got this money, we came to stay," says Mr. Sibiya. "We don't have an option of getting out."

The 2,000 white growers, who raise most of the country's cane, are better able to adjust to market fluctuations, either by planting other crops or by selling their land. The black farmers don't have this option, because they don't own the land; it is held by the local chief in trust from the central government.

But they may be forced out if the Entumeni sugar mill, the smallest in the country and the only one in the immediate area, shuts down. Already fending off sanctions, the mill was counting on the expansion by the black growers to rearrange it to health. Now, it is fighting to stay open.

"I wouldn't put it out of the question that if the economic sanctions continue as they are, this mill won't be viable anymore," says Rob Pole, the manager. "Being the smallest, we're certainly feeling the threat from sanctions. The smart guys are always the ones who feel it most."

Mr. Bhengu, who is also the deputy minister of education in the KwaZulu government, says it resulted in significant improvements in education. "It has been a major success story," he says. "But in the future as administrator, I fear for his tenure."
RECOGNIZING THE CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, December 11, an article appeared in the Wall Street Journal that dismayed the conscience of innocent people caught in the middle of a war. The plight of families struggling to survive in Nicaragua under the oppression of the Sandinista regime is a sight we seldom read about: the scene of bombing and the tragic loss of life. The rural residents of Nicaragua have endured years of human rights violations as they watch their homeland being destroyed by a Communist dictatorship. I continue to support the Contras in their efforts to overthrow the Sandinista government, but I believe that the Sandinista propaganda campaign has a hand in the human rights reign in a democracy that recognizes the principle of due process. Americas Watch has its offices in Washington, D.C., and I think it is fair to say that the Sandinista propaganda campaign is protecting the peasantry from the Contras, but that the Contras are not driving the Sandinista troops from the countryside.

The same 58-page report devotes 11 pages to "Indiscriminate Attacks" against civilians by Contras. But it says the following about the report: "In the course of our investigation, we did not learn of any such incidents in 1987." In fact, the Sandinista government just doesn't seem to care with the areas in question does one fall well away from any Contra activity. A direct hit was scored on the water-shingled residence of Andrea Rayon. Her 15-year-old nephew, Miguel Angel Zeledon, was killed. Clementina Pau Rayos, 19, who was pregnant, suffered massive shrapnel wounds and lost her baby.

The rural residents say they have few fears of the Contras. Many of these people romanticize the Contras to the point of being blind to the Contras' own abuses, because the Contras have sometimes wreaked havoc on civilian areas. It is difficult, however, to feel abused. When asked why Americas Watch did not go into the countryside itself to seek the facts, the astonishing reply came back: "That's a restricted area." The excuse is false. The area is not too muddy for access? Or is the truth too cruel?

THE AGONY OF SOUTHEAST NICARAGUA TOO LONG OVERLOOKED
(By Gary Moore)

NUEVA GUINCA, NICARAGUA—Fierce fighting in southeastern Nicaragua has been largely ignored by the press, as the Sandinista government battles the U.S.-supported Contra guerrilla force. With the continuing flurry of peace negotiations—which focus attention on Managua and areas outside the country—the press oversights are understandable. It is difficult, however, to understand the same sources have said that, as a rule, the Sandinista troops in southeastern Nicaragua may have punished repeatedly the nearest civilians when battle losses were suffered to the Contras.

On Sept. 14, the Sandinista air force, in combat with Contras at Cerro de las Torres, lost a Soviet-supplied Hind helicopter, one of the feared "flying tanks," to a shoulder-fired Redeye missile supplied by the U.S. Two more Sandinista helicopters returned to the same area—one—on September 22—bombed the Contras, who had disappeared but instead burned the nearest civilian hamlet, Casa de Tablas, where no Contras had taken refuge. A direct hit was scored on the water-shingled residence of Andrea Rayon. Her 15-year-old nephew, Miguel Angel Zeledon, was killed. Clementina Pau Rayos, 19, who was pregnant, suffered massive shrapnel wounds and lost her baby.

The rural residents say they have few fears of the Contras. Many of these people romanticize the Contras to the point of being blind to the Contras' own abuses, because the Contras have sometimes wreaked havoc on civilian areas. It is difficult, however, to feel abused. When asked why Americas Watch did not go into the countryside itself to seek the facts, the astonishing reply came back: "That's a restricted area." The excuse is false. The area is not too muddy for access? Or is the truth too cruel?

THE CRIME OF SPREADING AIDS
HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the subject of AIDS continues to grow as a national topic. The AIDS virus has become more than just a health issue; it is a moral and legal issue as well. When an infected person continues to have sexual relations while knowing that he or she has the virus, it becomes a question of criminal and civil liability. Here then is a subject of no small explosive content and evidence. Even with the flood of current articles on the AIDS virus, I encourage my colleagues to read this outstanding article entitled, "The Crime of Spreading AIDS" which appeared in the Washington Post on August 31, 1987.

THE CRIME OF SPREADING AIDS

Suppose a person who knows that he has the AIDS virus persists in having sexual contact with others, thereby threatening their lives. Should that be a crime? If so, is it enough that the second person has been put at risk, or must the transmis-
be tested for AIDS. If those who test positive are ever arrested for prostitution again, they can be charged with a federal law. The Army is court-martialing a soldier who knew he had the virus and still had sexual relations with two other persons, one a woman and one a man.

AIDS is a terrible disease. Because it invariably kills and because it is mostly spread through homosexual activity, there has been a nasty mix of hysteria and vengefulness in some of the national reaction to what must still be treated as a public health problem. Legislation is only a partial solution to penalize as a crime the willful exposure of unknowing people to this virus. It is likely to be no more a deterrent than any other criminal penalty, but it is basic, ordinary justice.

INDEPENDENCE FOR NAMIBIA

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. DONALD E. LUKEINS, Mr. Speaker, since the creation of the United Nations in 1946, few items have occupied more time on its agenda than the question of independence for Namibia. Yet, 41 years and millions of dollars later, the U.N. has yet to render one decision that has benefited the population of Namibia. In fact, any progress that has been made toward independence in Namibia is made in spite of the U.N., not because of it.

One would think that the U.N. would have learned over the past few decades that it is the Namibians, not the outside powers, who have the right to self-determination and independence in Namibia. And, therefore, it is the Namibians themselves who have the right to determine how that independence should be exercised.

When the United Nations denied a similar request by these Namibian political parties in 1981, former U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick protested, pointing out the dangers of this position. "The Security Council damages its capacity to act as a forum, as a peacemaker, as an impartial mediator who can be trusted to treat all parties fairly. If the Security Council were to deny the right even to be heard, then the Security Council damages precisely those principles on which the United Nations itself is based—the principles of reason, discussion, representation. It is as easy to damage these principles as it is to silence dissent." I recognize the progress made by Namibians themselves toward Namibian independence. That progress should be built upon, not thrust aside and ignored. The U.N. must take into account the voices and actions of those in whom's name they profess to act.

THE 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

OF BILL AND LUCY LARSON

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 14, 1987

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today is the 60th wedding anniversary of W.G. "Bill" and Lucy Larson, close friends and leading citizens of Salt Lake County. I have known the Larsons for 25 years and am grateful for the help they gave me as a young man just beginning to get involved in politics. Bill Larson, as chairman of the Salt Lake County Commission, helped me get various public works jobs so that I could work at night for Cal Rampton, then an unknown Salt Lake attorney running for the Senate. Although we were just about the only Rampton supporters that year, Cal went on to be chosen the chief inspector of the police department, of the 4th district.

When the Twentieth Amendment was passed in 1933, many black people were not able to vote. In 1936 to work for Kennecott.

He remained at KCC in the railroad department until his retirement in September 1971.

In 1932, he began working in the laboratory department, of the Utah State Road Commission, then became a road inspector, and had been promoted to Chief Inspector over all new road construction before leaving in 1936 to work for Kennecott.

He helped to implement the Meals-On-Wheels program to supply hot meals to the needy and elderly in Salt Lake County.

He also helped to drive the Salt Lake Development Commission car for a four year term from 1958.

He was elected to the Salt Lake County Commission in 1959, serving as commission chairman in 1961-62.

He was instrumental in the first organization of the Metro Salt Lake Committee in 1962, and served as chairman.

He helped to implement the Meals-On-Wheels program, to supply hot meals to the needy and elderly in Salt Lake County.


chairman of Utah citizen's legislative council.

Bill was appointed by the S. L. County commission to the Council on Aging in 1973 where he served as chairman until 1977. He was later a member of the Utah Joint State legislative committee from 1976 to 1980; and the Outstanding Senior Citizen in S. L. County award was presented to him by the Utah socio club in 1976.

In 1977 he was appointed to the State Advisory Council on Aging, and served as chairman of the Governor's Conference on Aging in 1978, 1985, and 1986. The Utah State Human Services conference presented him with an Honorary Life Membership in 1984.

Bill was appointed by the Governor of the Utah State Board on Aging and Adult Services in 1978, and he has served as chairman of the board since 1985.

Lucy Grace Sorenson Larson was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah, and moved to Bingham Canyon in 1919. She has been politically active since she was able to vote . . . beginning with the Mayor's race in Bingham Canyon when she was 21.

Prior to her marriage she worked at the Bingham grocery and Sargis photo shop, and until that time she was registered as a Republican. But after casting her first vote for Reed Smoot, and voting for Herbert Hoover over Al Smith, she became a dyed-in-the-wool-Democrat.

Not only has she supported her husband in his political endeavors, she has had a political life of her own, serving as a delegate in his political endeavors, she has had a in-the-wool-Democrat.

Outstanding political life of her own, serving as a delegate in his political endeavors, she has had a in-the-wool-Democrat.

In 1932, was chairwoman of the Legislative Democratic Women's Club; acting through Embassy in Rome, Italy, as assistant press attache; served as staff assistant on the Interior and Insular Affairs in Washington D.C. and recently retired from federal government service. She lives in San Francisco, California.

Billie Gay worked in Washington, D.C. on the "Humphrey for Vice President" staff in 1984, and for ten years worked for Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill as senior legislative aide. Currently she is staff assistant to Robert A. Roe, chairman of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology for the U.S. House of Representatives.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**THE POST OFFICE: A MONOLITHIC Dinosaur**

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

**OF ILLINOIS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, December 14, 1987**

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, during the last few years, the Post Office has endured criticism from many quarters including the Grace Commission, Members of Congress and more importantly, the general public. Earlier this year, the New York magazine conducted a test of the postal system and found the system to be a monolithic dinosaur. A Wall Street Journal Editorial cries out for the privatization of the Post Office.

H.R. 2233: Privatization of U.S. Postal Service, was introduced to accommodate this much needed transition. This bill will give all the assets of the Post Office to its employers and allow them to run it as a regulated monopoly for a 5-year period. Thereafter, the monopoly would be abolished and free competition in all classes of mail would be allowed. Regulations would guarantee rural service and the retirement benefits of all employees' current levels.

In this day and age of the successful and profitable overnight delivery service, it is only fitting that the postal system enter the 20th century. I ask my fellow colleagues to read the editorial, H.R. 2233, which would bring efficient mail service to our voting constituents.

The text of the editorial follows:

**LETTER IMPERFECT**

This summer, New York magazine decided to test the U.S. Postal Service's claim that it delivers 90% of the mail on time in Manhattan. It arranged for 144 letters to be mailed from all over the country to a New York City residential address. Postal workers left the packages unattended while the messengers delivered the mail to their destinations, and then picked up the mail. They filled out the necessary delivery slips and sent them back to New York City. As a result, the magazine concluded, the Postal Service would be a "monolithic dinosaur." The Washington Post, May 13, 1987.

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More and more Americans are frustrated that according to a Postal Service that according to Federal Trade Commission Chairman Dan Oliver is a classic monopoly dinosaur. "The nature of a monopoly is to charge higher prices while restricting consumer choices," he wrote in a May letter to Postmaster General Preston Tisch. Mr. Oliver called for repeal of the 1872 Private Express Statutes, which forbid first-class delivery service from competing with the Post Office Service.

In a hand-delivered reply the post-master general strongly disagreed and wrote that the public was achieving better mail service across the board than ever before, a contention belied by a growing number of businesses and individuals who now send even routine documents via private overnight delivery services.

As an additional procedure along with the consideration 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.

**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 meeting to be scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.
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, December 15, 1987, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

DECEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings on intelligence matters.
  SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Marvin T. Runyon, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Linda J. Fisher, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Grant C. Petersen, of Washington, to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Rear Admiral Wesley V. Hull, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission, Water Resources Study proposals, and other pending calendar business.
  SD-406

DECEMBER 17

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

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Voice of America transmitter in Northern Costa Rica.
  SD-419

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 909, Commercial Activities Contracting Act of 1987.
  SD-342

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Foreign Relations
Western Hemispheres and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the situation in Haiti.
  SD-419

Judiciary
To continue hearings on the nomination of Anthony M. Kennedy, of California, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
  SR-325

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the problem of default in the guaranteed student loan program.
  SD-430

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 850, to designate a segment of the Rio Chama River in New Mexico as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
  SD-366

CANCELLATIONS

DECEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, focusing on the seizure of Crow Indian Tribal records.
  SR-485