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lating accrued amounts which are not included in the official public debt," said William M. O'Reilly, director of the CPA firm preparing the report.

The major variances between official reported deficits and those contained in the O'Reilly report are due primarily to differ-

ences in measuring and reporting liabilities. "Our report reflects accrued pension costs, reserves for losses on federal loan guarantees, and other liabilities of the government which are not included in the official Treasury debt," said O'Reilly.

manager; and Chuck Martin, program director. A very special expression of thanks and appreciation also goes to Greg Taylor, director of promotion, and Nancy Wilkerson, promotion coordinator at KHJ. They both did an outstanding job in coordinating all of KHJ's participation in the Save Our Bay rally.

On the day of the rally, held alongside the world famous Santa Monica Pier, over 1,000 people parked their blankets on the beach and listened to their elected officials, rock performers, Rick Dees, and other famous celebrities, including Dinah Shore, Brian Wilson and Mike Love of the Beach Boys, Dick Martin, and Rick Little join in the chorus of opposition to oil drilling. Many more telegraphed messages of support were also read that day.

A brief note about Rick Dees. He's a bright new star in the entertainment industry. Since moving to Los Angeles from Memphis in early 1979, he quickly and easily captured the loyalty and friendship of his morning drive listeners. Be it at home, at work or on the way to work, every business morning Rick Dees and his wife, Julie McWhirter Dees, entertain Los Angelenos with funny stories, great impersonations, and terrific music. More than anything else, though, they communicate their likeability. It is their greatest asset. Keep an eye on them, they are on the way up.

Again, Mr. Speaker, let me restate to KHJ and to Rick Dees my personal thanks and gratitude. Their fine work has helped to insure that Santa Monica Bay will remain as it is, a unique national resource for the people to enjoy.

NICARAGUA'S LINK TO TERRORISM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1980

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 30, 1980, the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of which I am a member, held an important oversight hearing on the implementation of key provisions of Public Law 96-257, the President's special Nicaraguan aid program. According to the law as passed by the Congress and signed by the President, before any aid under the authority of that law is made available to the Government of Nicaragua, the President must certify to the Congress that the Sandinista government "has not cooperated with or harbors any international terrorist organizations or is aiding, abetting, or supporting acts of violence or terrorism in other countries."

During this hearing, which follows the President's action on September

12, 1980, tion to the tee heard Congress, the Defe the Centi lowing th sion as w committed engaging supporting violence t tion deny

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TESTIMONY

Mr. Chair President of t tification pur Foreign Assis that the Gov cooperated wi al terrorist o ting, or suppo ism in other c formation ava the opposit. examine info President by no reasonable evidence, coul contained in t As this is an from any of ports. I will which is th classified info

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROJECTED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

[In billions of dollars]

	Actual			Projected		
	December 1976	December 1980	Net change	September 1980	September 1981	Net change
Assets:						
Cash and monetary reserves.....	42	51	9	51	53	2
Receivables (net of allowances).....	130	182	52	180	190	10
Inventories (at cost).....	77	90	13	89	92	3
Property and equipment (at cost).....	302	369	67	385	400	15
Less—accumulated depreciation.....	-150	-192	-42	-189	-201	-12
Deferred charges and other assets.....	21	26	5	25	28	3
Total assets.....	422	546	124	542	562	20
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable.....	54	87	33	83	98	15
Unearned revenue.....	10	13	3	13	15	2
Borrowing from the public.....	508	727	219	715	765	50
Accrued pension, retirement, and disability plans.....	1,207	2,078	871	1,984	2,361	377
Loss reserves for guarantee and insurance programs.....	28	47	19	45	51	6
Contingent liabilities.....						
Other liabilities.....	43	46	3	46	47	1
Total liabilities.....	1,850	2,998	1,148	2,886	3,337	451
Fiscal deficit:						
Deficit—U.S. Government.....	1,428	2,452	1,024	2,344	2,775	431
Total liabilities and fiscal deficit.....	422	546	124	542	562	20

* Loan guarantee amount is \$298 billion in 1980 and \$340 billion in 1981. We have assumed a writeoff rate of 15 percent on the average of all guarantee loans.
 ** The maximum financial exposure on insured risks is estimated at \$2.7 trillion for 1980 and 1981.

TRIBUTE TO RICK DEES AND KHJ

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1980

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commend to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding contribution made to the Los Angeles community by radio station KHJ and by Los Angeles' favorite disc jockey, Rick Dees. Those familiar with KHJ know that is an enormously public spirited station, consistently demonstrating a desire to make Los Angeles an even better place to live. It was no exception then, when "the Rhythm of the Southland," as it is known to its millions of listeners, graciously and enthusiastically devoted considerable time, energy, and expense to help save Santa Monica Bay from Federal offshore drilling proposals.

When the Secretary of the Interior announced that Santa Monica Bay, that beautiful part of the Pacific Ocean which lies between Point Dume in Malibu and Point Vicente in Palos Verdes, would be exempted from Federal oil drilling lease sales, it was a much savored victory. This magnificent body of water, visited by over 56 million people each year, is simply too valuable a resource to endanger by constructing oil drilling platforms only 3 miles from the curvaceous, palm

laden palisades and beaches of Los Angeles. The Secretary's decision marked the culmination of yeomanly efforts on the part of a great many people who got this message across. KHJ and Rick Dees were at the forefront of this effort.

Concerned that the public had no direct voice in the early Interior Department decisionmaking process, I was able to form the bipartisan Save Our Bay Committee. It included the mayors of the Santa Monica Bay coastal cities and many State and county elected officials as well. We had decided that a public demonstration of support for the preservation of Santa Monica Bay was required and I asked Rick Dees and KHJ if they would help arrange publicity and support for our petition signing rally. Their response was immediate and enthusiastic.

Within days, KHJ had mobilized its considerable resources to print thousands of fliers and petition signing pads. Its parent company, RKO General, issued a multimillion dollar insurance policy to cover the day's events. KHJ set up a roller disco skateathon contest which ran concurrently with the rally's other events. Rick Dees and KHJ's many other talented disc jockeys gave the rally weeks of airwave publicity. Many more tasks were also performed, for all of which special thanks to KHJ's Dwight Case, corporate president; Harvey Mednick, vice president; Richard McGeary, general

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12, 1980, in issuing such a determination to the Congress, the subcommittee heard testimony from Members of Congress, the Department of State, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Central Intelligence Agency. Following that hearing, it was my conclusion as well as a majority of the subcommittee that Nicaragua is in fact engaging in those very activities of supporting terrorism and exporting violence that the President's certification denies.

While much of the evidence relevant to such a certification is of a classified nature, the subcommittee did hear public testimony which does reveal the seriousness of the question at hand and the overwhelming amount of evidence that is available through nonclassified sources. In his statement before the subcommittee, our colleague Congressman BILL YOUNG of Florida, who is the author of the key amendment in question, clearly spelled out his view that the legislative intent has not been complied with by the President. Furthermore, in reaching this decision it should be noted that Congressman YOUNG, as a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, has had access to the identical intelligence resources the President used to reach his determination.

In light of the evidence that has been presented before the subcommittee concerning the activities of the Sandinista government before September 12 of this year when the President made his certification and such new evidence related to their activities after that date such as that related to the Somoza assassination, I urge my colleagues to join with me in calling upon the President to review his decision and the entire determination process. According to the law, if the President is made aware of such evidence that runs contrary to his certification, he is required to make all such loans immediately due and payable.

For the information of my colleagues, at this point in the Record, I submit the entire text of Congressman YOUNG's testimony:

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN C. W. BILL YOUNG

Mr. Chairman, on September 12, the President of the United States signed a certification pursuant to Section 536(G) of the Foreign Assistance Act in which he swore that the Government of Nicaragua "has not cooperated with or harbors any international terrorist organization or is aiding, abetting, or supporting acts of violence or terrorism in other countries." The intelligence information available to the President proves the opposite. I have had the opportunity to examine information made available to the President by our intelligence agencies and no reasonable man, after examining that evidence, could reach the same conclusion contained in the President's certification.

As this is an open session, I will not quote from any of the classified intelligence reports. I will use instead the public record which is thoroughly consistent with the classified information and is not contradict-

ed in any way by the reports of our intelligence agencies.

The Sandinistas have made it clear that they have no intentions of fulfilling any requirements that the Congress of the United States has placed on the \$75 million loan. Interior Minister Tomas Borge said on September 5, "If they could buy us with \$75 million or with one billion dollars, we would stop being revolutionaries. We revolutionaries would rather starve if necessary before falling on our knees in the face of yankee imperialism. Let them refuse once and for all to give us the \$75 million. They think we are going to beg. How little do they know the Sandinistas." (Broadcast over Managua Radio Sandino, on September 6, 1980.)

In an interview published September 14, 1980, in the newspaper LaPrensa, the Junta member Arturo Cruz pointed out that, "at the same time Congress was approving the loan, there were precise recommendations to President Carter to affect the disbursement and the use of the loan, based on direct and precise observations of Nicaragua." He called specific attention to the clause that prevented the Sandinistas from getting money in the event that Nicaragua is "proved to be involved in acts of terrorism or to be sheltering groups which carry out such actions." Cruz continued, "I wish to make it very clear, that this is a duty imposed by the U.S. legislature on the President. In other words, it is 'their' political problem. The 'revolutionary government in no way accepts, under any circumstances, any agreement—whether for a loan or for financial cooperation—with the United States or with 'any' country in the world not even with the Holy See, that contains any clause that is injurious to the national dignity or that imposes financial conditions of a unilateral nature."

Despite the fact that the Sandinistas have made it clear that they will not accept the \$75 million if that means that they must stop supporting terrorism in Latin America, Cruz claimed that as soon as Congress approved the loan, \$15 million was made available and that when they sign the agreement they will receive another \$40 million and the rest will come a short time later. In other words, the first \$15 million was released to them long before the President certified that they were not involved in the export of terrorism.

The most significant support to terrorism given by the Sandinistas is the aid and training that they supply to terrorist groups in El Salvador. On June 23, 1980, the press and radio in El Salvador published the statement of a captured terrorist Julian Ignacio Otero Espinosa. Otero testified that he, himself was involved in the shipment of arms from Nicaragua to the terrorists in El Salvador. He said, "On several opportunities we went to the border with Honduras to receive arms coming from Nicaragua. On other occasions, we received arms coming directly from the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Cuba." He referred to "the active collaboration of the government of Nicaragua. Not long ago landing exercises were carried out in the Corinto area and they have training camps in Nicaragua."

On June 25, 1980, the official Managua radio Sandino, reported the unification of the terrorist groups in El Salvador. They stated "A single army will emerge from their force, their heroism, their revolutionary awareness, their responsibility toward the peoples of the world and their unity." The day before the announcement of the unity of the terrorist groups in El Salvador over the official Nicaraguan radio, the terrorists sent letters to a number of prominent politicians and journalists in El Salvador threatening their lives. Those threat-

ened include representatives of the French News Agency, Reuters, Associated Press and United Press International.

It is interesting to note that the Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Julian Lopez, is a member of the Americas Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The Americas Department is responsible for providing support to terrorists and insurrectionary groups throughout the hemisphere.

It is also of some significance that the press in Kuwait reported on August 23 that a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization had gone to Nicaragua to supervise military training. According to the newspaper, Ar-Ray Al-Amm the instructors were sent in accordance with an agreement between Yasir Arafat and the leaders of the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua. Actually, there has been a long standing relationship between the PLO terrorists and the Sandinista terrorists. On August 7, 1979, the Kuwait newspaper Al-Watan reported an interview with Jorge Mandi, the Sandinista representative in Europe. Mandi said, "There is a long standing blood unity between us and the Palestinian Revolution. We have long had close relations with the Palestinians. Many of the units belonging to the Sandinista movement were at Palestinian revolution bases in Jordan . . . as an example of our cooperation with the Palestinian Revolution, a number of our comrades took part in the operation to divert four planes which the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine seized and landed at a desert airfield in Jordan. One of our comrades was also wounded in another hijack operation in which Layla Khalid was involved. She was in command of the operation and our comrades helped her carry it out."

This close association between the Sandinista terrorists and the PLO perhaps explains why, when the American Jewish Committee investigated the situation of Jews in Latin America in May, they found that the entire Jewish Community of Nicaragua, some 70 families, about 350 people, had vanished from that country. This was reported in the Jewish Press, New York, May 23, 1980.

The role of the Sandinista government of Nicaragua, and the terrorists that they support from other parts of Latin America, in the murder of former President Somoza is obvious to everyone. Only the Sandinistas benefited from the murder, and the Argentinian terrorist killed in a shoot out with police shortly after the murder had close ties with the Sandinista government. He was a member of the Trotskyite terrorist organization ERP (Revolutionary Army of the People) which has long collaborated with the Nicaraguan Sandinistas.

You may recall that my interest in this subject is not a recent one. I was instrumental in calling for the closed session of Congress held 25 February 1980 in order that classified information could be presented to the full Congress in considering aid for Nicaragua. Even prior to that time, the Subcommittee on Evaluation of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, of which I am a Member, had been engaged, as part of their regular duties, in monitoring the quality of intelligence performance in this part of the world. So this has been a continuing and ongoing effort.

I am very concerned about the President making the certification that the government of Nicaragua is not involved in the exporting of terrorism or in supporting the overthrow of other duly constituted governments in Central America, since I have had access to the intelligence information of the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency concerning this matter. While I cannot

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quote classified information in this open session, I can tell you that the intelligence reports confirm in overwhelming detail that the Sandinista clique that rules Nicaragua is engaged in the export of violence and terrorism.

I feel that you should also know about the difficulties that we have recently had in obtaining the classified information on this subject from the Executive Branch.

As I previously noted, the staff of the Subcommittee on Evaluation has had an ongoing study of intelligence of Nicaragua which began in late 1978. As part of that responsibility the staff often makes visits to the CIA to talk with analysts and periodically requests studies produced by the CIA and other intelligence agencies in Washington, and in general has paid attention to what is going on.

On 12 August of this year the staff made a routine request to talk with an analyst at CIA's National Foreign Assessment Center about Nicaragua. The staff was told that they would not be able to talk with the analyst at CIA since there was "a Presidential Embargo" on talking about Nicaragua. I was unaware of this at the time since this took place during the recess, but the staff was quite concerned. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Boland, sent a letter to the Director of Central Intelligence on this matter, on August 22. To date the CIA has not responded to that letter.

I would further note that the staff was notified via telephone on September 10 that the embargo had been lifted and that discussions could be held with CIA analysts. Two days later the President made his certification that Nicaragua is not exporting terrorism and/or acting as a conduit for arms or sanctuary for revolutionaries in other Central American countries.

On September 15 the staff of the House Intelligence Committee was briefed on Nicaragua. The evidence of Sandinista export of violence and terrorism was presented. As a result of that briefing the staff requested certain materials from the CIA. One of those papers was a study produced for the National Security Council. Although the staff was allowed to read the study, as I was, we were not allowed to keep the paper. We were later given a study which, for the most part, is the same as the paper which had been supplied to the National Security Council. One of the other documents is still denied to us.

At the same time the staff was talking with analysts in the intelligence community and also reviewing production by the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Department of State to ascertain if there was any kind of a dispute in regard to the facts, or if the intelligence was so ambiguous that differing interpretations could be placed on it.

The staff of the Subcommittee on Evaluation found that there is essentially no disagreement within the intelligence community on the evidence. There may be slight nuances here or there, but in general the community is in agreement.

While there is no intelligence issue, there is a policy issue. While the intelligence community is reporting one thing about what is occurring in Nicaragua, our Chief Executive Officer, the President of the United States chooses to disregard that evidence and certify otherwise. It is clear that either the President hasn't read the same intelligence reports that I have, or he had received them through a filter. In either event, it is a serious matter. I believe that you should explore this matter in depth with the agencies.

As I mentioned there are documents which the Intelligence Committee staff has requested which they have not received.

They have been given various reasons and excuses for why they cannot have them. My own view is that they touch on political sensitivities rather than sources and methods. Let me say that in the deliberations over the Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980, H.R. 7663, I was a firm proponent, along with my colleagues on the Committee, that the CIA deserved protection for intelligence sources and methods. Obviously our nation's intelligence efforts need this kind of protection. However, they must not be manipulated by anyone to use the sources and methods caveat, to withhold information which is essentially politically sensitive rather than source sensitive. Let me reiterate that an embargo was placed on discussing this matter with the staff of a Committee of the Congress which is empowered to oversee the intelligence community, assess its performance and evaluate its effectiveness. The embargo was removed only after the President made a political decision about the information. And at this time, some data is still being denied to us.

It is very disturbing that the Central Intelligence Agency was directed to not provide an answer to the Chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to the questions that he asked in his letter of August 22.

What we have is a case of the intelligence community being manipulated by the Executive Branch to protect a political sensitivity. What dismays me is the political misuse of the intelligence community, which rightfully has a reputation for objectivity. The intelligence community must be free of political bias so that our decision makers can use their reports to reach decisions based on the facts of the matter, and not on desired political outcomes.

I look forward to hearing the testimony of the witnesses from the intelligence community. They have a hard problem in light of the President's certification. But, I am sure that they will be candid with this Committee. ●

DR. LAMAR DODD

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1980

● Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to announce that a fine Georgian and a distinguished American, Dr. Lamar Dodd, will present an illustrated lecture entitled "An Artist's Flight Into Painting" on October 22, 1980, at the theater of the National Air and Space Museum here in Washington. Dr. Dodd will explore the many entities that influence and stimulate an artist.

Lamar Dodd has a long history of affiliation with space exploration, and he has been involved for many years with the art program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Two favorite subjects of Dr. Dodd's paintings have been the exploration of space and the documentation of open heart surgery. He sees a definite link between scientists who work in these two fields. A comparison of these two subjects will also be covered in this upcoming lecture.

The contributions Dr. Lamar Dodd has made as an accomplished artist and educator for over 40 years cannot

be overstated. He has works in the permanent collections of the most prestigious museums in the country including the National Gallery, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of American Art, and the Virginia Museum of Fine Art. Presently, Dr. Dodd is the regent's professor emeritus of art at the University of Georgia where he served as head of the art department for 37 years.

In 1937, Lamar Dodd was invited to join the University of Georgia faculty and 1 year later was made head of the art department. He then molded a nationally recognized department from the skeletal eight students and virtually nonexistent budget that were there when he took over. When Dr. Dodd retired 37 years later it was an outfit of 1,200 art majors and was financed by a 7-digit budget plus many substantial grants from foundations. These monumental strides were made possible by the individual effort and excellent leadership that Lamar Dodd provided.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for all the Members of the House when I commend this fine American and grand artist and thank him for the multitude of contributions he has made to the world of art. I feel certain that the lecture he will deliver on October 22 will equal the high standards he has set and maintained throughout his notable career. ●

LIONS CLUBS

HON. GERALDINE A. FERRARO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1980

● Ms. FERRARO. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, 1980, the Lions Clubs of the Ninth Congressional District of New York, under the leadership of District Governor David Rennick, are commemorating World Lions Day. I would like to use this forum to publically congratulate these clubs for their successes in the past, and continued good work in the future.

One of the major objectives of the Lions Club is service to community members in need. Since they began in 1917, the Lions Clubs have made important contributions through their humanitarian activities. They have fostered a better understanding among people around the globe. The Lions Clubs are now represented in 149 countries, and have a total membership of 1.3 million.

I have had, as have so many of my colleagues in the House, the opportunity to speak before local Lions Clubs, to work with them toward our mutual goal of bettering our neighborhoods, and to rely upon them to help all of us who seek to improve the quality of life in our communities. Their record of service is one of which they can be proud, for it signifies a commitment which is deeply embedded in American culture.