

H 2374

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

April 27, 1983

portant one, conservation being one of the matters uppermost in the minds of the American public, I wish to declare today as "National Antilitter Champions" the people of Lycoming County in my district in central Pennsylvania.

More than 20,000 volunteers representing 16.9 percent of the county population participated in an antilitter campaign of picking up litter from over 700 miles of Lycoming County highways. This represents 81.3 percent of the 861 miles of State highways in the county. They picked up 186 tons of litter and deposited it on a parking lot at the Lycoming County Mall to show the results of their efforts. Over a half million cans were collected for recycling.

Therefore, I put before this House and challenge every Member of the House to compare their efforts or to exceed this record in the hope that we lose the distinction in Lycoming County of being the No. 1 antilitter area in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, Anthony Casale, a citizen of Lycoming County who began this effort, is to be given a great deal of credit, but more credit goes to the rising consciousness of the people of all the country, and especially in Lycoming County, on the need to conserve and to be antilitter in conscience.

INTRODUCTION OF EQUAL ACCESS ACT FOR GREATER PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

(Mr. LOTT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, a year and a half ago, the Supreme Court, in the case of *Widmar* against Vincent, took a giant step forward in the protection of religious liberty in the United States. The Court held that a public university could not discriminate against voluntary religious groups in the conduct of extracurricular activities. Wherever a public university makes time and space available for voluntary political, civic, and social groups, the university has a constitutional obligation to make equal access available to voluntary religious groups. These principles of religious liberty and nondiscrimination are in the best traditions of the American system.

Unfortunately, lower courts have been less than eager to follow the lead of the Supreme Court in this area. Even though the Supreme Court held some 15 years ago that the first amendment applies to public secondary and elementary school students, some lower courts have gone so far as to prohibit the exercise by those students of the liberties guaranteed by the Supreme Court in the *Widmar* case. It seems to me that Congress has both the power and the obligation to protect this exercise of liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Equal Access Act, which would require all public educational institutions receiving Federal funds to comply with the principles set down in the *Widmar* case. Schools would be required to recognize the same rights and privileges for voluntary religious groups which they make available to other voluntary extracurricular activities. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by three original cosponsors: the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP); the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE); and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER). A similar measure has already been introduced in the other body by Senator DENTON, and a somewhat different response to the same problem has been introduced by Senator HATFIELD. President Reagan has lent his endorsement to this approach, and Secretary of Education Terrell Bell is expected to endorse the idea in hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee this Thursday.

The religious liberties of our children are too important to be neglected by this Congress. I call on my colleagues to assist in the enactment of this legislation to redress the inequities our children presently face.

BACK TO THE BASICS IN EDUCATION

(Mr. PACKARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, we need to get back to the basics in the education of our children. The report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education forces us to face the fact that the foundations of American education "are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and a people." The mediocre education we are giving to our children today is a cruel deception. Prompt action is urgently needed to restore meaning to the diplomas awarded by our high schools and colleges.

As the report states, "the primary responsibility for financing and governing the schools" lies with State and local officials. The Commission has recommended that States and localities adopt stiffer requirements for a student to receive a high school diploma. Four years of English and three years of math, science, and social studies should certainly be a part of every student's high school education.

The education of our children must be the very best that we can offer. We must not settle for mediocrity.

UNFAIR FOREIGN COMPETITION: FEEDSTOCK SUBSIDIZED IMPORTS

(Mr. MOLLOHAN asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that unfair foreign trade practices have become pervasive, undermining both our domestic and overseas markets. One striking case involves the U.S. carbon black industry.

The historical record is enlightening. In 1882, the Cabot Corp. began its first carbon black manufacturing operation just 4 miles from Grantsville, W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River. This represented the first production of carbon black in this country. The Cabot Co. grew and my father, who was born and raised in Grantsville, can well remember the operation as making an important contribution to the local economy. Today Cabot faces a real threat from Mexican producers—a challenge based completely on unfair foreign competition.

Feedstocks for carbon black production are natural gas and a residual oil known as carbon black feedstock. Approximately 70 percent of the cost of carbon black production is attributable to hydrocarbon raw material costs, 86 percent of which is for the purchase of carbon black feedstock.

The price of this feedstock in the United States is \$25 a barrel. PEMEX, the Mexican national oil monopoly, charges Mexican carbon black producers about \$2 or less a barrel and this price is available only to local producers. With this advantage, Mexican producers have production costs at or near 10 percent of those of U.S. carbon black producers.

The Department of Commerce, acting under U.S. trade laws, has recently determined in an action filed by the U.S. carbon black producers that subsidized feedstock prices for carbon black by the Government of Mexico are not countervailable when Mexican carbon black is imported into the United States since such material is generally available to all Mexican producers. It is argued that this is a comparative advantage based on abundant local natural resources. These arguments are factually incorrect, but more importantly they permit Mexico to grant a clear and intentional subsidy for which a nonoil producing country would be penalized if made as a monetary grant.

This decision has far-reaching and disastrous implications for all U.S. industries dependent on petroleum feedstocks, such as petrochemicals, anhydrous ammonia, and cement. If the Department of Commerce were permitted to continue this policy, it could well lead to the destruction of important U.S. industries, despite our efforts to promote modernization and productivity. Nonmarketplace advantages—including material subsidies—sponsored by foreign governments to give their industries unfair advantages must be rooted out.

April 27, 1983

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 2373

SUBSTITUTE FOR EMERGENCY HOUSING ASSISTANCE ACT

(Mr. WYLIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon the House will be taking up H.R. 1983, the Emergency Housing Assistance Act. I will offer a substitute that not only attacks the problem of foreclosures in a more direct and cost-effective manner than H.R. 1983, but will also include the \$100 million in emergency assistance for the homeless provision.

I take this time to alert my colleagues to that fact, since there has been some question about whether my substitute would include the \$100 million in emergency assistance for the homeless, and I have concluded that it is in our best interests to do that.

I have spoken to the principal author of the provision, Congressman VENTO, about my intention. The addition of the \$100 million to my substitute means that it is more likely to prevail than if it is included in the housing authorization bill.

Housing conferences have a history of being long and drawn out. We have completed many conferences with Christmas carols in the background. I believe these funds for the homeless are too important to run the risk of delaying consideration until next winter.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER CEILING AT NATIONAL AIRPORT

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker I would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation on behalf of the Washington metropolitan area to Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole for her appropriate decision to propose a reduction in the passenger ceiling at National Airport.

I believe it is important to point out that her proposal, which is being issued for public comment before final decision, would not affect a single flight now in operation at National.

This proposal from the Federal Government, which is the proprietor of both National and Dulles Airports, continues the progress of the local airports policy in the right direction. A lowering of the passenger cap at National will be a tremendous boost to Dulles. With this fall's opening of the Dulles connector linking I-66 and the Dulles Access Highway, the trip from downtown Washington to Dulles will be about a half hour, which will make Dulles more convenient and accessible.

Mrs. Dole's decision is a continuation of the good neighbor policy for the Washington area established in 1981 when the Metropolitan Washington airports policy was implemented and her proposal is another important step

toward bringing greater balance between the passenger levels at National and Dulles Airports.

Again, on behalf of the area's citizens, I commend Secretary Dole on her proposal.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 287

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 287.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PANETTA). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

BOLAND AMENDMENT NOT BEING VIOLATED BY ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. YOUNG of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the language of the Boland amendment came directly from the language included in the intelligence authorization bill's report. As a member of the Intelligence Committee, I had a little bit of something to do with drafting that language and the debate that ensued prior to its adoption.

I can tell you that it is important to this House of Representatives for all our colleagues to know and to understand exactly what type of direction was given to the administration when the Boland language was approved and the Intelligence Authorization Act was approved.

What I am suggesting to you is that those who suggested the Boland amendment is being violated today by the administration are not really aware of the direction given to the administration by the Intelligence Committee. I would urge my colleagues to go to the office of the Intelligence Committee and read the transcript that we are talking about, find out what it was that the Intelligence Committee told the administration that they could do or that they could not do with regard to Central America.

□ 1215

A DIALOG WITH THE SANDINISTA JUNTA

(Mr. WHITEHURST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Young) and three other colleagues of the Intelligence Committee had the opportunity in the last 2 days to visit Central America. It is impossible, of course, in this time to give the full story of what we saw and heard, but I would like to call the attention of the House to a dialog that we had with

members of the Sandinista Junta in Managua on Monday morning.

I told the members of the junta that we wanted the best of relations with their country, but I said, what prevented good relations were their efforts toward exporting their revolution within the frontiers of their neighbors. I called particular attention to the aid that has been given to the rebels in El Salvador. I said that as long as that went on it was impossible for us to have good relations with them.

The answer I got was one of complete denial that they are doing anything to aid and abet the revolution inside the borders of their neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, the headquarters of the rebel movement in El Salvador is located in Managua. Nobody should be under any illusions as to the intentions of the Sandinista government.

SALVAGE CENTRAL AMERICA FROM THOSE WHO WOULD SAVAGE IT

(Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we will soon face the question whether to try to salvage or to write off the non-Communist governments to our south. We cannot decide here what kind of governments our friends in Central America will have. Not only is it none of our business, but that does not work. Even FDR's handiwork in Nicaragua has finally fallen apart.

But we can say that Soviet, Lybian, and PLO influence will not expand in this hemisphere. That is our business. It has been our business since the Monroe administration. We should commend the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee for recognizing the need for, at least, a token effort.

But there will be voices of dissent and more voices demanding any effort be meaningless. We have no choice but to make a real effort to salvage Central America from those who would savage that land.

We must reject the line of the Soviet-PLO-Lybian-Cuban axis: That what they seek to contest we must abandon, and what they seek to solidify we must assure them. That line, if adopted again, will give us a choice in a few years whether or not to help defend Mexico and Panama.

PEOPLE OF LYCOMING COUNTY, PA., DECLARED "NATIONAL ANTILITTER CHAMPIONS"

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, on a lighter note, but nevertheless an im-