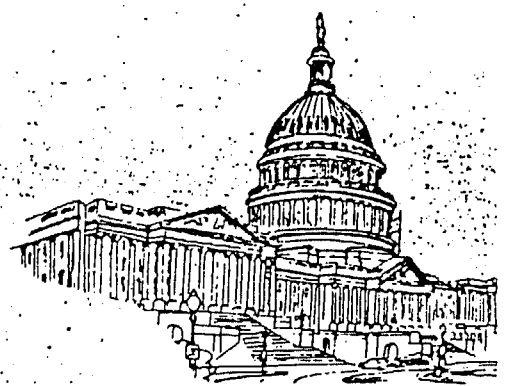


News



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Congressman Don Bailey

21st Congressional District Pennsylvania

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE DEC. 20, 1982

BAILEY BILLS FOR VIETNAM MEMORIAL PASS HOUSE IN FINAL HOURS

Congressman Don Bailey (D-PA) announced this evening that two resolutions which he introduced have passed the House of Representatives without any opposition. These resolutions, House Concurrent Resolution 437 and House Joint Resolution 636, direct the completion of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial as follows:

" Whereas many Vietnam veterans and veterans' organizations have expressed great concern that the design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial...honor and recognize appropriately the service and sacrifice of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam war...

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives...that the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission...shall follow the clear wishes of the Vietnam veterans...and approve the Vietnam Veterans Memorial... to include the flag and inscription and the statue as agreed upon...by these organizations...."

A number of veterans' organizations and individual veterans have been concerned about the design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Last year they came to Congressman Bailey as their spokesman because of his distinguished service in Vietnam and his leadership in the Congress on issues concerning veterans. Congressman Bailey led a coalition of veterans and veterans' groups working with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund and other concerned groups to develop a plan for the memorial which would suitably commemorate the service of the men and women who fought in Vietnam.

This coalition reached a consensus in October of this year, agreeing that the memorial could include, besides the wall with the names of those who died or are missing, the Flag of the United States, an inscription and a statue depicting the servicemen in the field. Based on this agreement, the Secretary of the Interior approved the construction of the first part of the memorial, the wall, for dedication this past Veterans Day. Meanwhile, the Fine Arts Commission, against the agreement of the concerned parties, changed the placement of the Flag, statue and inscription at the last moment.

These two resolutions state that the Flag, the inscription and statue must be placed as originally intended, as an integral part of the memorial rather than off to the side of the memorial as the Commission dictated. The House states, in Mr. Bailey's resolutions, that this is the intended agreement of all veterans groups concerned and shall be done to honor and commemorate the sacrifice of the veterans in an appropriate manner.

Iowa State Bar Association Board of Governors.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

The Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

Knoxville Bar Association Board of Governors.

Maine State Bar Association, Bankruptcy and Reorganization Section.

Washington State Bar.

Bankruptcy Lawyers Bar Association, New York, N.Y.

Chattanooga Bar Association.

Federal Bar Association, Council on Federal Litigation.

The Cuyahoga County Bar Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Bar Association of Greater Cleveland.

The Association of the Federal Bar of the State of New Jersey.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The National Bankruptcy Conference.

The Commercial Law League of America.

National Association of Credit Management.

New England Association of Credit Executives.

Wells Fargo Bank.

Union 76.

Ashland Oil, Inc.

TRW.

Georgia Pacific Corporation.

General Electric.

Delta Steel, Inc.

All States Steel Corporation.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I believe the gentleman from Virginia was on his feet first and I will yield to him and then, of course, I will yield to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I must tell this House how disappointed I am that we cannot find 40 minutes to discuss this very significant piece of legislation.

Twice within the last 2 weeks the Attorney General of the United States has written to the Speaker of this House and told him the chaos that will result if we do not act by December 24.

Twice the Attorney General has told the Speaker of this House that it is imperative that we take some action before the December 24 deadline which the Supreme Court has set.

After December 24, the bankruptcy courts of the United States will be virtually unable to act in a great portion of all the litigation that comes before them; 600,000 cases are pending in the bankruptcy courts of the United States. Without jurisdiction to determine these controversies, the whole load will fall upon the district courts of the United States, the already overburdened and overcrowded district courts. Every case, every issue, will be resolved over does this court have jurisdiction, without ever getting to the substantive issues that will come before the court.

How do you decide whether you are going to sell an asset or not? How do you decide whether you are going to hold it or not? All these things will be chaotic.

In this time of more bankruptcies than ever before in this time in which the Supreme Court has given us two extensions until December 24, for this Congress not to act is the height of irresponsibility.

The chaos that will result, I say to the majority leader, the chaos that will result is blood that will be on our hands. It will be our fault and there is no excuse for not assigning 40 minutes to this issue.

Mr. WRIGHT. With great respect for the gentleman and his opinions, I should simply like to report that the Attorney General has written not only to the Speaker in that vein, but also twice has written to the majority leader in the Senate and I am advised that the Senate has no intention of taking action on this legislation this year.

Therefore, we would do nothing but waste our time and perhaps the patience of some of the Members by taking it up at this time. For that reason, we would postpone it until next year.

Mr. BUTLER. Well, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, it seems to me that the body has spent as much time as we have on domestic content, as much time as we have spent on immigration, as much time as we have spent on those endless roads that are going nowhere, could spare 40 minutes for this controversial piece of legislation, this significant piece of legislation which I assure the gentleman if it passes this body, the Senate will act on it, because they have every intention of following the lead that we have in this body.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, may I say to my distinguished friend that the litany of those things on which this House has frittered away time might be endless ad infinitum and as mindful as I am of those words written by Kipling when he spoke of old men and he said:

They peck out, dissect and extrude to the mind the flaccid tissues of long dead issues offensive to God and mankind, like vultures over an ox that the Army has left behind.

DIRECTING COMPLETION OF VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL IN WEST POTOMAC PARK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 636) directing the completion of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. Res. 636

Whereas many Vietnam veterans and veterans' organizations have expressed great concern that the design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia as dedicated on November 13, 1982, honor and recognize appropriately the service and sacrifice of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam war;

Whereas many individual veterans and veterans' organizations expressing such concern met with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. (the organization authorized by Public Law 96-297 to carry out the design and construction of the memorial), and reached an agreement in October 1982, concerning the memorial's final design;

Whereas the final design agreed upon and recommended by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. and the various veterans' organizations and other interested parties would provide for the placement of an American flag with an inscription at the point that is pointed at by the V-shape of the two intersecting walls of the memorial and is 40 feet from the apex of the walls on a line bisecting the apex and equidistant from the end of each wall and for the placement of a statute by Frederick Hart of three American servicemen of the Vietnam war on the same line at a point 170 feet from the apex of the walls of the memorial and facing into the V-shape formed by the walls; and

Whereas these two elements of the design complete the memorial as a fitting commemoration to the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam war: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and other pertinent parties shall follow the clear wishes of Vietnam-era veterans of the United States, veterans' service organizations, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., and other interested persons and parties and approve the Vietnam Veterans memorial in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia to include the flag and inscription and the statue as agreed upon, submitted, and recommended in October 1982 by these organizations and interested persons and parties.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE COMPLETION OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL IN WEST POTOMAC PARK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 437) expressing the sense of Congress concerning the completion of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in West Potomac Park in the District of Columbia, and ask for its immediate consideration.

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CON. RES. 437

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CLOSE-CAPTIONED
VISION MONTH

A. Mr. Speaker, I ask
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joint resolution (S.J.
thorize and request the
esignate the month of
2 as "National Close-

Captioned Television Month," and ask
for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the
Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is
there objection to the request of the
gentleman from New York?

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, re-
serving the right to object, I do so to
request the distinguished chairman of
the subcommittee to explain this
measure.

Mr. GARCIA. If the gentleman will
yield, I would like to yield to the spon-
sor of the legislation, the gentleman
from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN).

Mr. DERWINSKI. I yield to the gen-
tleman from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. I thank the gentle-
man for yielding.

As a matter of explanation, this
joint resolution has already been
passed by the Senate. It designates
December of this year as the "Nation-
al Close-Captioned Television Month."
This is a bill jointly cosponsored by
myself and the gentleman from Michi-
gan (Mr. VANDER JAGT) earlier on in
the session.

Basically, this just recognizes the
tremendous contribution that close-
captioning has made to the deaf and
hard of hearing in our society. It re-
cognizes that it has been a tremendous
success.

As the resolution states, over \$17
million has been invested by deaf and
hearing-impaired persons in the
United States to purchase these close-
captioned devices and put them on
their television sets. It recognizes the
fact that President Reagan mentioned
this in his inaugural address; that he
was the first President to so speak to
those millions of deaf and hearing-im-
paired. What this resolution does is
permit the President to designate De-
cember of this year as "National
Close-Captioned Television Month."

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the
gentleman from New York (Mr.
GARCIA) for bringing this resolution to
the floor. I thank the gentleman from
Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI) for his sup-
port, and I urge its passage.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the
gentleman's explanation is very
proper, factual, and impressive.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reserva-
tion of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is
there objection to the request of the
gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint re-
solution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 258

Whereas the Congress has officially pro-
claimed 1982 as the National Year of Dis-
abled Persons;

Whereas hearing-handicapped Americans
of all ages traditionally have suffered iso-
lation from society and too often have unwill-
ingly ended up as burdens to society rather
than participating citizens;

Whereas the recent telecommunications
breakthrough of "closed captioning" now
enables these people to read on the televi-
sion screen what they cannot hear and thus

share—for the first time in history—the
wealth of information, entertainment, and
language so abundantly absorbed by the
general public;

Whereas the innovative service, provid-
ed through the nonprofit and tax-exempt
National Captioning Institute (NCI), rep-
resents the culmination of almost ten years
of technological research and development,
market exploration, and cooperation be-
tween government, industry, and commu-
nity;

Whereas the nationwide service which
began in March 1980 on ABC, NBC, and
PBS is already proving to open up new
educational horizons and new avenues to
equal opportunity for this severely dis-
advantaged population, particularly its
children and youth;

Whereas hearing-impaired citizens have
personally invested over \$17,000,000 to
purchase of decoding devices;

Whereas many Members of the Congress
have long been actively supporting devel-
opment, implementation, and expansion of
closed-captioned television service which
is the first of its kind anywhere in the
world;

Whereas President Reagan, referring to
the closed captioning of his inaugural cer-
emonies and televised addresses to the
Nation, has stated: "I feel very honored to
be the first President in history to have
spoken directly to people who had never
before experienced this historic tradition."
Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the Pres-
ident of the United States is authorized and
requested to issue a proclamation designat-
ing the month of December 1982 as "Nation-
al Close-Captioned Television Month" in re-
cognition of this invaluable new service to
deaf and hard-of-hearing American citizens
and calling on the people of the United
States to observe the month with appro-
priate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

The Senate joint resolution was
ordered to be read a third time, was read
the third time, and passed, and a
motion to reconsider was laid on the
table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I have
unanimous consent that all Members
may have 5 legislative days in which to
revise and extend their remarks on the
Senate joint resolution just consid-
ered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.
There objection to the request of the
gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

VACATING PROCEEDINGS OF
SENATE BILL S. 3081

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker,
ask unanimous consent to vacate the
proceedings that occurred on Satur-
day, December 18, 1982, with respect
to the passage of the Senate bill
3081) to modify the judicial districts in
West Virginia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.
There objection to the request of the
gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, re-
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bomber production in accordance with changes in estimates of the cost effectiveness of the two aircraft, as well as changes in the Soviet military capa-

ent Reagan has proposed building the variant bombers. The term varied because research and development continued on the B-1 since the cancellation. Innovations and efficiencies developed in the 5 years since its design will be incorporated in the new model. The first B-1 squadron is expected to be operational in 1988.

John W. R. Taylor, editor of *Janes All World's Aircraft*, is universally recognized as one of the foremost experts on the type of military and civilian aircraft.

Mr. Taylor said: "It is therefore vital for all people to understand that the fragile co-existence maintained for generations by balanced East-West military power is being allowed to slip inch from our grasp."

Mr. Taylor was asked about his opposition to the B-1, he replied:

"I do not think that the cost consideration. It is a question of does for you. Does it keep you alive?"

"Is anything else that will do the job as well as this? By all means build it. But, in my case, there just isn't anything else." Mr. Taylor said the decision to build the B-1 is a clear way from the previous administration's policy of unilateral arms restraint.

The new policy direction will include the Soviet incentive to seriously discuss limitation agreements. In turn, our Nation in achieving its most important foreign policy goals: Preservation of peace and valid arms limitation agreements with verifiable provisions in any treaty that is agreed upon.

B-1 bomber will have advantages that are a part of our triad of strategic nuclear weapons. Some of these are: B-1 bombers are the only element that can be employed prior to a decision to employ these weapons, and permits a trained crew to take command and accept responsibilities that are anticipated or preprogrammed in the systems.

B-1 bombers can be employed to insure their survivability, or to maintain resolve during times of crisis and confidence that the crew can be recalled or the situation developed. Bombers can be put on increased alert, dispersed to remote airfields, on airborne alert, or dispatched to various spots throughout the world without commitment to use their weapons.

When the availability of foreign bases is uncertain, the B-1 will provide the most flexible, and in some cases probably the most effective means to mount a rapid show of force. Bombers provide the only capability to attack unanticipated or mobile targets by the crew and aircraft sensors to determine target location at the times of deliv-

ering maritime roles, bombers have inherent capability to provide an important supplement to U.S. Naval Forces. They provide collateral maritime support in range sea surveillance and interdiction, laying and, potentially, in antisubmarine warfare.

In a reusable strategic weapons system, bombers have the capability to accurately deliver large nuclear or conventional payloads throughout the course of the conflict, at a level of cost that is commensurate with the level of the threat.

The B-1 is going to enter into the defense of our Nation's borders much later than it could have or should have. It will nevertheless play a vital role on our strategic defense until the year 2000, and perhaps beyond. First as a penetrating bomber, later as a bomber capable of standing off the coast of an adversary nation and launching cruise missiles. Its manufacture sends a strong signal to the Soviets that we are as serious about our defense as we are about pursuing arms agreements.

I thank the Speaker and wish him a holy and a merry Christmas. It was an honor to serve under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts and I consider him one of the finest figures of history serving his country today.

I wish all of my distinguished colleagues a holy holiday season and merry Christmas and wish them God's protection and guidance in the performance of their duties in the turbulent years before us.

VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL COMPLETION

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

Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed House Joint Resolution 636 and House Concurrent Resolution 437 without any dissenting votes. The support was unanimous—a very rare occurrence—for the placement of an American flag with inscription and a statue of three American servicemen as part of the integral and basic design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

This Member cannot adequately express, from a personal point of view, his heartfelt gratitude for the help my colleagues gave on this issue. Virtually all veterans groups and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund had agreed on the placement of the flag and statue as described in the resolutions. But a small group in the Fine Arts Commission were holding up final placement. This very strong and unanimous expression by our colleagues here in the House will obviously make it very clear what the Congress wants.

Most importantly the vote took place during a time when the floor of the House was full, and with the support of the House Majority Leader JIM WRIGHT, and the House Minority Leader BOB MICHEL. I particularly want to thank the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. UDALL, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Without his help and support we would not have been able to call up the bills. I also want to express my thanks to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. JOHN SEIBERLING, whose enthusiastic support along with the strong support of the gentleman from Alaska, DON YOUNG, also made the passage of these important bills possible.

To the veterans of the Vietnam war, who gave so much, then faced further

opposition at home, the passage of these bills which will insure that the memorial carry a message not only of honor and respect, but also convey a message concerning the very proper reasons why we fought in that war.

This action in many ways helps ease the hurt of our original unwelcome homecoming. More importantly, it clearly indicates that the memorial is to carry a political message, a good and strong and positive political message that the fundamental values of the United States are sound, and do offer help for mankind; and that in fighting the Vietnam war, regardless of one's opinion of how it was fought, the men and women who sacrificed there did so for the freedom and liberty of their fellow men, in the finest tradition of what the United States of America has stood for, stands for now, and we pray to God will continue to stand for, on behalf of the human rights of all individuals everywhere.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WALKER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WALKER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLOSKEY) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. McCLOSKEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. PHILLIP BURTON) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. PHILLIP BURTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NELSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, due to unavoidable circumstances, I was not present on rollcall votes No. 467, No. 479, No. 480, No. 481, and No. 482.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on passage of H.R. 3191 relating to the taxation of cruise ships (rollcall 467); "yes" on passage of House Resolution 621 creating an office of the Bicentennial of the House of Representatives. (rollcall 479); "yes" on resolving into the Committee of the Whole (rollcall 480); "yes" on resolving into the Committee of the Whole (rollcall 481); and "no" on the Education and Labor Committee amendment to the immigration bill (rollcall 482).