in a strong military and political alliance, sharing principles and a belief in freedom, as well as a common interest in the security and prosperity of our nations. If two World Wars showed us the value of being prepared, as far as freedom was concerned, the Great Depression of the 1930’s showed the same to be true in the economic sphere. The great international cooperation after the Second World War, the UN, IMF, World Bank and GATT, not to mention the North Atlantic Alliance, were created precisely to prevent a repetition of the mistakes of the then recent past.

The world prospered under those institutions. There were many reasons but the recognition of the one-world thesis was an important one. This was the period of booming economies, trade and technology. For a number of reasons, since 1973 the world has been a more difficult place and our countries have been subjected to political, economic and social pressures. With the passage of time, the underlying causes of short-term problems— notably the effects of volatile exchange rates—we have come close to ignoring the lessons of the past. Protectionism has grown; trade barriers have been erected; the trade-based world order established in 1944 has been broken; nationalization of industries, once privatized, share ownership has been spread to a majority of the population. Inflation has been brought under control, the budget deficit has been reduced from over 9 percent of GDP 11 years ago to close to balance today. So Britain is proving a place to invest, as many American firms, with total investments of some $36 billion have found. And in a free market direction Britain has become a substantial source of investment in this country, some $70 billion and is the largest foreign investor in the U.S.—a two-way flow which is to the benefit of both countries.

I would like to think that that sums up our relationship a two-way flow of goods and services, of investments, in terms of military and political cooperation, arms control negotiations with the Russians or active measures for shipping, in economic affairs by promoting the consolidation and expansion of the world’s open trading system, or at the level of personal exchanges and sentiment, like tomorrow’s Regatta. I am sorry that there are no British boats but there are lots of good British boats available, as I saw for myself at the Annapolis boat show last month. I look forward to a time when a British boat wins the Regatta, thus redeeming 1776. Meanwhile I am delighted to be here and thank you all for listening.

SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES—AN UPDATED REPORT BY THE FBI

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbatchev signed a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons.

As the Soviets themselves have said, however, this agreement is only a beginning and only addresses short-range nuclear weapons. There are still many other areas of concern. It has been suggested that the alliance on active measures operations to discredit the Nation in the eyes of our allies and, in fact, in the eyes of our own people.

Throughout my 6-year tenure on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and also as member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I have done everything I can to provide the American people with information about previously little-known or little-understood Soviet active measures operations designed to give them a diplomatic and political advantage over the United States by undermining United States credibility with allies throughout the world and advancing their own foreign policy objectives.

The Intelligence Committee has held extensive hearings over the years with United States and foreign officials testifying about the wide range of active measures techniques employed by the Soviets here and abroad. These include the use of forged documents, written and oral disinformation, agents of influence, political influence operations, Communist parties, and an international network of Soviet-controlled front groups.

The committee also has received testimony from Soviet and East-Bloc defectors who directed many of the active measures campaigns against the United States. Among these defectors, who have been an invaluable source of information to our intelligence community, was Lasilav Bittman, the former Deputy Chief of the Disinformation Department of the Soviet KGB, who was responsible for active measures campaigns in Japan.

In an effort to increase public awareness of the Soviet activities, I persuaded the chairman of the Intelligence Committee to declassify and release large portions of these hearings, and the FBI to declassify a 1983 report on political disinformation activities related to the Soviet student peace movement. Increasing public awareness and understanding of Soviet active measures operations will improve our ability, and that of our allies, to expose Soviet active measures operations and diminish their effectiveness.

American journalists and scholars are becoming increasingly aware of Soviet forgery and disinformation campaigns and are taking great care in checking their authenticity. Similar caution is being exercised in Europe, a favorite target for the Soviets to initiate active measures operations.

Although we are experiencing increasing success at uncovering and deterring these Soviet efforts, we still have a long way to go if we are to expose the threats to our international and countless Soviet agents and contacts that are damaging United States credibility around the world. There is no way to know precisely how much the Soviets spend on their active measures operations, but the CIA estimates that it is in excess of $4 billion per year.

In an effort to further increase public awareness of Soviet active measures, the FBI has provided me with an update of its 1983 report on Soviet active measures operations here in the United States. The complete report entitled "Soviet Active Measures in the United States 1986-87" follows my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, while I share the hope of all Americans that this week’s meetings will be productive and lead to a better understanding between United States and Soviet leaders, I caution my colleagues to be aware of Soviet active measures efforts, especially as we enter into discussion of future arms limitations agreements on these negotiations. Active measures such as forgeries and disinformation are an important foreign policy tool of the Soviet Union and I commend this latest FBI report to my
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Colleagues so that they might better understand Soviet efforts to alter United States policy and world opinion and to increase public awareness of this Soviet effort in the months and years ahead.

The text of the report follows:

SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986-87. PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. Overview of Soviet Active Measures

Definition and Objectives

The term active measures is a literal translation of a Russian phrase used to describe overt and covert techniques and intelligence operations designed to advance Soviet foreign policy objectives and to influence events in foreign countries. In the United States, Soviet active measures operations utilized a wide range of techniques which include: forged documents, written and oral disinformation, agents of influence, political infiltrations, and broad contact with political leaders and journalists, communists, and parties, and an international network of Soviet-controlled front groups.

Although most Soviet active measures activities occur overseas, the Soviet leadership in this country contribute to advancing Soviet foreign policy interests and in general discredit the United States. The Soviet leadership in Moscow takes a long-term view of its active measures operations directed against the United States. Through these operations, the Soviets attempt to: directly influence the policies and actions of the U.S. Government; undermine public confidence in U.S. leaders and institutions; influence public opinion on matters of military, economic, and political programs; disrupt relations between the United States and its allies; and demonstrate that the policies and goals of the United States are incompatible with the growth of developing nations.

The Soviet leadership views active measures as an important instrument to carry out its foreign policy goals and objectives. The highest level of the Soviet government, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), ultimately approves the major themes of Soviet foreign policy and active measures operations under the Foreign Policy Committee, forming a general direction, a large and complex bureaucracy designs and implements specific active measures programs. The Politburo still considers the United States the "main enemy" and therefore directs a large percentage of its total resources against the U.S. Government.

The Soviet Government's Active Measures Apparatus

During 1986 and early 1987, the Soviet Union restructured but did not reduce its vast active measures apparatus in Moscow. They reorganized the International Department (ID), abolished the International Information Department, and named new experts on Canada and the United States to top leadership positions. Alexander Yakovlev, who was the Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. in 1977 and 1978, was named as a candidate member of the Politburo in January 1987. Yakovlev also heads the Propaganda and Information Department in the ID, which is responsible for managing all Soviet propaganda. Anatoly Dobrynin, the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States, was appointed by General Secretary Gorbachev to head the reconstruction. Dobrynin, who is 84 years of age, was appointed to the senior position of CPSU Secretary.

Both Yakovlev and Dobrynin lived and worked in the West for many years and perhaps understand the culture and Government of Canada and the United States better than any other high-level Soviet official.

The KGB also are acutely aware of previous weaknesses in Soviet tactics and operations directed against the West and will likely modernize the active measures apparatus to make it function more effectively.

The ID is responsible for the overall supervision of active measures operations and determines the themes and goals of active measures operations and campaigns. The ID also implements active measures operations and directs activity and.AppCompatActivity and direct pro-Soviet Communist parties, international front organizations, and friendship societies such as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCAFS). These organizations are largely financed and controlled by the Soviet Union, and their activities are not independent of the United States and other NATO countries. Because they pretend to be non-aligned, independent organizations that promote genuine democracy, the Committee of, these fronts organizations often attract broader public support and are usually more influential than openly pro-Soviet Communist parties or organizations.

Communist front organizations have also played an important role in Soviet union and in the political arena. Many of these organizations are linked with the United Nations (UN) and in Third World countries. The Soviets' commitment to the anti-imperialism often establishes a common language for the independent organizations of women, peace groups, youth, and students. Some U.S. and Third World organizations, normally under financial stress and lack of active measure support, may use active measure support to bring their activities to the United States.

Before examining recent active measures operations impacting on the United States, it is important to note that many active measures operations utilize direct and covert elements as well as clandestine or covert ones. Although many active measures are planned and executed by Soviet Union, it should be emphasized that all Soviet officials, journalists, scholars, trade union officials, scientists, and even some students who visit the United States could be used for active measures operations.

The KGB and GRU report directly and indirectly to the CPSU leadership, and to the Politburo through their respective chiefs. Viktor M. Chebrikov is the current head of the KGB and has been a full voting member of the Politburo since April 1985. In May 1987, Dimitri T. Yazov reorganized the General Staff of Defense, General Petr L. Ivanov has been Chief of the GRU since 1963. Although foreign covert operations are conducted by both the KGB and the GRU, it is the KGB's First Chief Directorate that is primarily responsible for implementing covert active measures operations. The First Chief Directorate is organized by both geographical and functional departments. The geographic department that operates in the United States and Canada is known as the First Department. In addition, one functional and specialized component of the KGB's First Chief Directorate, the Special Branch Service A, supports active measures operations worldwide.

In addition to KGB and GRU IOs, the Soviet Union treaty on the Eastern European intelligence services to assist them in their operations against the United States. The intelligence services of each of these Soviet bloc countries serve in varying degrees to assist the Soviet Union intelligence collection and active measures operations.

The FBI is cognizant of recent active measures operations against the United States that have been carried out by Eastern European intelligence services under the direct Soviet guidance. While these Bloc services are not large, in comparison to the total number of Soviet officers, they significantly increase the total number of hostile IOs in the United States. The FBI estimates that approximately 10 percent of the KGB and GRU IOs are Soviet Bloc officials in the United States.
damage caused by the initial release of the news story based upon the forgery.

Many U.S. Government officials and organizations have been the victims of a
forger's attempt to alter important evidence in the case involving the
Soviet nuclear force modernization, U.S. defense policies, and more recently the
SDI. The forger has provided a number of false stories to NATO allies, including
the U.S.S.R., the U.K., and Japan, and has even attempted to influence U.S. offici-
al activities within the Departments of Defense and State. The forger has also
been involved in attempts to disrupt the work of a number of private sector
organizations, including the National Security Council and the United Nations.

The forger has been identified as a foreigner who is alleged to have
acted in concert with a group of U.S. citizens. This group has been identified
as a network of foreign nationals who have been involved in similar activities
in the past.

The forger has been arrested and charged with conspiracy to commit
fraud and identity theft. He is currently awaiting trial and is expected to face
severe penalties if convicted.

The U.S. Government has also taken steps to ensure that similar incidents do
not occur in the future. These steps include increased security measures
and improved communication among government agencies.

The forger's activities have highlighted the need for increased vigilance
and cooperation among government agencies and private sector organizations
in order to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

The forger's activities have also raised concerns about the security of
government documents and data. The U.S. Government has taken steps to
improve security measures and to ensure that such documents and data are
protected from unauthorized access.

The forger's activities have also had a significant impact on international
relations. The forger's false statements have been used to support the
arguments of foreign governments, and have contributed to increased
tension between the United States and certain foreign countries.

The forger's activities have also raised questions about the reliability of
government documents and data. The U.S. Government has taken steps to
improve the accuracy and reliability of government documents and data,
and to ensure that such documents and data are protected from unauthorized
access.
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Cueiller on August 6, 1987, which is the anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima.

The principal control and direction for this program is from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in the Soviet Union. This organization has utilized two Communist front organizations, the NCASP and the IPA, to further its objectives in the Soviet Union. On August 9, 1988, representatives from the Soviet Union and the NCASP gathered at the UN in New York City and signed the PAP. The signing ceremony took place before the audience of several hundred UN officials, diplomats, and members of the public. This signing marked the beginning of a one-year campaign to collect millions of signatures from U.S. and Soviet citizens on the petitions. The Soviets estimate they will get 180 million signatures, while the U.S. goal is 15 million signatures.

An important fact, which is not known to many, is that the document was secretely drafted by high-level Soviet officials months earlier and only received a "rubber stamp" approval from various front organizations in the Soviet Union. The following four initiatives are a major departure for the Soviets:

1. A verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban.
2. A freeze, phased reduction and eventual elimination of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
3. A transfer of resources from military to human needs.
4. An increase of people to people contacts.

This major active measure campaign was touted by its supporters as a contribution by the U.S. and USSR peace movements to the United Nations International Year of Peace and was organized in cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat for the International Year of Peace.

Although the PAP did not receive much support from various U.S. organizations in 1986, it has thus far in 1987 received the endorsement of several general organizations, religious organizations, SANE, NWM, national elected officials, and other individuals. The appeal has been published internationally and over 300 million copies distributed to Soviet front organizations, the Christian World Peace Conference. In February 1987, the NCASP claimed to have received a total of over 200,000 signatures from citizens of every state.

The People's Peace Appeal is perhaps the best example of a political influence operation which previously front organizations in the United States and directed by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in Moscow. These anti-phal front organizations and affiliated chapters in the United States have directed copies of the original petitions to President Reagan, General Secretary Gorbachev, and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The People's Peace Appeal is one of the more recent Soviet efforts to exert influence over U.S. Government officials and to exert pressure on the United States to disrupt or halt the SDI research programs. Soviet correspondents in the United States continue to have a particular interest in SDI research and the ongoing Geneva arms negotiations. Several correspondents have traveled extensively throughout the United States gathering information and speaking out on such topics as the growing concern of college campuses about accepting U.S. Government contracts to do SDI research. The articles published by these correspondents for worldwide dissemination frequently contain disinformation on SDI to discredit the foreign policy goals of the Soviet Union.

The People's Peace for Peace (PAP) is one of the more recent Soviet efforts to influence public opinion in the United States on Soviet foreign policy priorities and to exert pressure on U.S. Government officials to effect changes in policies favorable to Moscow. The goal of this operation is to collect millions of signatures on petitions circulated in the United States and the Soviet Union and then to present the President with letters to President Reagan, General Secretary Gorbachev, and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

between the GPD and retired military leaders from the Eastern-Bloc and the Soviet Union. During 1987, several Polish and Hungarian generals belonging to groups that affiliated themselves with the GPD movement.

The Center for Defense Information (CDI) is an organization of retired U.S. military officers that describes itself as one of the foremost independent research organizations analyzing military strategy, defense policies, and weapons technologies. Although the CDI is not officially affiliated with the GPD, it engages in similar activities and reports the activities and statements of the GPD and former Soviet military officers.

The Soviet military officers have effectively utilized statements made by GPD and CDI officials in their active measures campaigns. Some of those military officers possess a high degree of credibility not only to the general public but also with various government leaders. The statements and reports from these former military officers are often covered by the United States foreign media. Some of these former military officers have access to the highest levels of foreign media.

Mikhail Milhetsyyn is an excellent example of one Soviet general who enjoys extended coverage in the West. Milhetsyyn, who speaks English, is a senior party official at Georgi Arbatov's Institute of the USA and Canada and is considered by many to be one of the Soviet Union's foremost experts in the field of military policy. Milhetsyyn is a retired Lieutenant General in the Soviet Intelligence service and is affiliated with the Soviet Intelligence service and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Milhetsyyn has traveled to the United States on numerous occasions and usually promotes Soviet views and disinformation on arms-control issues. During 1986 and 1987, he made several television appearances on the major networks in the United States. On August 1, 1986, he was interviewed on the NBC television show in Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the potential body of the Missouri River Peace Cruise. He has also appeared on CBS and other television programs as an official Soviet spokesmen.

On August 8, 1986 he was one of the Soviet signers of the PAP at the UN who also signed the GPD. Following the signing of the Soviet directed active measures operation.

On April 21, 1987, the Washington Post reported that Lieutenant General Milhetsyyn was one of seven high-ranking Soviet officers who united the United States to discuss military policy at the Carnegie Endowment and at Notre Dame. Milhetsyyn was again featured on the nationwide television program Today to discuss arms-control, this time with the director of the CDI, General La Rocque. Milhetsyyn has met with La Rocque, who is a retired Rear Admiral of the U.S. Navy, on numerous occasions.

In December 1986, a new Soviet organization of high-level war II officers was founded in Moscow. Known as the "Soviet Retired Admirals and Generals for Peace and Disarmament," this group's stated purpose is to make a contribution to the Soviet people's non-proliferation of nuclear arms and the goal to halt nuclear test ban, prevent the militarization of outer space, and reduce the number of nuclear and conventional weapons in the world. During a Soviet television interview on December 7, 1986, Lieutenant General Milhetsyyn made the following comment on the group's work:

If we come in support of the Soviet initiatives then it is not because we are some kind of conformist, or that we support all
our Government’s proposals without even thinking. Our stance is that the fact that the objectives of our movement are common with the objectives of the Soviet leadership.”

In addition to his work in the arms-control area, Milchtein also helps carry out other active measures campaigns on different topics. In his work, he puts a lot of weight on publications and on publications in the West. The LRA, he has observed, is not as well known as the CPSU, which is perhaps why fewer individuals are aware of it. According to Milchtein, the LRA is a relatively new organization, and it is hard to say how effective it is in terms of raising international support for its foreign policy objectives.

World Federation of Trade Unions

The WFTU is currently headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and is a pro-Soviet international trade union organization that claims a total membership of over 500 million. Of this number, 195 million members are from the Soviet Union, while 160 million are from Communist China and 150 million are from Communist Europe. The WFTU is controlled by the International Federation (ID) of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), which in turn is directed by the ID, Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU).

Since coming under Communist control in 1949, the WFTU has been primarily an organization of the CC, CPSU, and its primary function is to provide propaganda for the Soviet Union. It has played a key role in setting up new, national, and regional trade unions in the Soviet Union and is used to support the Communist Party’s objectives. The current WFTU representative to the United Nations (UN) in New York City is a member of the Communist Party, USA.

The major objectives of the Communist Party, USA, are to bring about a new order in the world by establishing a socialist economy and society. The Party is dedicated to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to the building of a classless, egalitarian society. It is committed to the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers’ state. The Party is also dedicated to the defense of the Soviet Union and its allies.

The LRA is headquartered in New York City, and employs at least four full-time employees. One of LRA’s main functions is to publish a monthly newsletter called “Economic Notes” which are sent to the Communist Party, USA. The LRA also publishes various periodicals and labor matters in the United States. Copies of the newsletter are made available to many labor organizations throughout the United States.

LRA receives its direction from the Labor Department of the CPSU and has an Advisor Board with the support of 15 individuals who are nearly all CPSU members. The LRA continues to conduct research and is interested in economic and social questions in the interest of the labor movement in the United States. LRA espouses the official line of the CPSU and produces increasingly more active in world labor matters. During 1986, LRA was actively involved in the labor movement and had a strong program. Specifically, the LRA endorses peace events and publishes U.S. labor movement statistics purporting to show how much labor, off the United States would be economically if tax dollars were diverted from military to social programs.

LRA receives some of its funding from the CPSU. However, the money is also raised through donations, subscriptions to “Economic Notes,” and donations converted by LRA officials. All contributions to LRA are tax-deductible and it is listed as a non-profit tax-exempt organization.

In 1985, the LRA engaged in various publications and its “special trade union research service” could supply national, regional, or local unions in the United States with information that would be useful during labor-management negotiations: corporate reports, in-depth industry studies, international contacts, various references, materials, plant shutdown-strategy studies, and speakers for educational programs.

In addition, LRA announced that it has computerized its operations during 1986 and now has the ability to network with other organizations across the country. They are now using a computer equipment to meet the growing demand for LRA’s publications and research services. According to a LRA letter, “The Economic Notes” is a reader-friendly publication, and the LRA is attempting to purchase access to computer information banks on corporate financial records, and to build a new special data base, the latter geared to trade union needs. LRA has asked for additional contributions so that it would be able to respond to trade union requests from all parts of the country within a matter of hours.

Communist Party, USA

American labor unions, for the most part, do not support the WFTU. Consequently, the CPSU and its front organizations conduct many of the activities on behalf of the labor movement in the United States. The CPSU National headquarters continues to task its districts to focus on the infiltration of labor and trade unions. CPSU members have been able to join the leadership of some trade unions.

One of the major priorities of the CPSU is to maintain and strengthen the labor movement in the United States. The CPSU’s policy is to continue to infiltrate and control labor unions and to mobilize the trade unions to join the peace and disarmament movement in the United States.

The WFTU and CPSU continue to believe that the time is propitious to influence trade unions because the Reagan administration’s economic policies and budget cuts, and the unemployment programs, are undermining the fabric of the industrial sector of the United States. These topics and others are routinely discussed in monthly CPSU-sponsored labor publication as “Labor Today” and “Economic Notes.”

Local CPSU districts have also been active in creating new political organizations which are involved in labor matters. In 1974, the CPSU, Wisconsin District was instrumental in creating an organization called the Labor Party. The LFP is organized on a basis of a coalition of the LFP with the CPUSA, LRP, and the CPI

V. THE SOVIET CAMPAIGN TO INFLUENCE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

It is clear from developments within the past year that the Soviet Union is increasingly interested in influencing and manipulating American churches, religious organizations, and their leaders within the United States. This campaign represents Soviet awareness that churches and religious institutions are important factors in the formation of public opinion in the United States. The apparent Soviet objective is to generate a bloc of opposition against increased U.S. military spending for measures such as the arms control and disarmament. Religious leaders in the United States have voiced religious opinion against only U.S. defense policies.

Previous Soviet efforts were directed more at infiltrating reform movements within the Christian community. This new campaign has targeted the members and leaders of a broad range of religious institutions within the United States. In an effort to neutralize perceived anti-Soviet feelings, the Soviets have directed increased efforts against the more conservative religious institutions within the United States. One example of this new active measures campaign is the Soviet use of disinformation about the degree of religious freedom in the United States.

Religion in the Soviet Union

The Soviets have several organizations at their disposal for the conduct of active measures campaigns:

1. The Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church.
2. The Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church.
3. The Special Commission for Contact with Foreign Religious Circles of the Soviet Peace Committee.
5. The USSR All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists.
The most significant and largest religious body in the Soviet Union is the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). The secular leader of the ROC is Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia. The ROC apparatus is carefully monitored and controlled by the Soviet Government through the State Committee for Religious Affairs which is under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Therefore, only politically loyal clergymen and administrators reach positions of authority and are allowed to have contact with foreigners. In the case of the ROC, Soviet authorities are able to maintain strict control over its operations.

The church officials have convinced a significant number of foreigners that the Soviet Government is committed to the religious freedom of its citizens. It is, however, clear to many foreign observers that the ROC is effectively under the control of the Soviet State. The state has successfully created a situation in which the ROC is unable to operate independently of the state. The ROC apparatus is subject to the same controls as other religious organizations in the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate is the agency responsible for all religious issues in the ROC. It has also established a number of local, regional, and international committees to promote religious activities. The ROC has a number of international committees and organizations that promote religious activities in the Soviet Union. These organizations are also subject to state control.

The ROC's activities in the United States are regulated by the State Committee for Religious Affairs. The ROC is also subject to the control of the State Committee for Religious Affairs in other countries. The ROC has a number of international committees and organizations that promote religious activities in the Soviet Union. These organizations are also subject to state control.

The USCCP, which is the US affiliate of the WPC, also contributes to Soviet efforts to influence and manipulate the American religious community by actively establishing and promoting a Religious Freedom Committee in the United States. This organization was formed in 1985 and is involved in the defense of religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

The USCCP is responsible for maintaining overall control of church-state relations in the Soviet Union. During the last three years, Khrushchev and his successor, Khrukov, have attempted to instill religious freedom into the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government has attempted to maintain religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

The USCCP has been successful in utilizing the visits of prominent, conservative, and anti-Communist churches to show that it enforces religious freedom. By obtaining statements from prominent conservative American religious leaders while they are in the Soviet Union, the USCCP is attempting to encourage the development of a more favorable attitude toward the Soviet Government.

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The Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), a news agency of the Soviet Government and is administered by the USSR Council of Ministers. Both TASS and Novosti send large numbers of correspondents around the world; however, Pravda, Izvestiya, Radio Moscow and other Soviet media organizations are frequently used to deliver news to correspondents in many countries, including the United States. TASS also prepares special background reports for newspaper and television journalists, as well as digests of the uncensored foreign media, for use by high-ranking Soviet officials.

As of April 1987, there were 168 Soviet correspondents working in the United States. While all the correspondents are employees of the Soviet Government and must support Soviet foreign policy objectives, approximately one-third of those correspondents are actually known or suspected KGB intelligence officers. Therefore, their assignments as correspondents permit them easy access to all areas of the United States. It should be emphasized that it is the direct assignment of KGB officers to influence public opinion and U.S. policy through active measures operations approved in Moscow.

On the April 12 edition of the television program "Nightline," which aired on March 5, 1987, Ted Koppel reported that he and other members of the U.S. media had received direct correspondence from Moscow concerning the hunger strike of an American scientist who opposed the Reagan Administration and is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and one of the leading Soviet dissidents in the United States. According to this correspondence, he received numerous requests for interviews and invitations from television talk shows when he visits the United States. This media exposure allows him to present pro-Soviet views to the American audience.

The hard-line Soviet rhetoric of older and oftentimes arrogant spokesmen such as Arbatov and Joe Adamov, a Moscow commentator, are being replaced by more refined, younger and articulate spokesmen. Recent television appearances by Vladimir Pozner, who appeared on television in the United States, and Dmitry Tito, of the Soviet Mission to the UN, and Vitaly Churkin, a First Secretary to the Soviet Embassy who spoke at New York University, demonstrate that the Soviet public and media can better identify with and appreciate this new generation of scholars, journalists, and intellectuals. This new style is more knowledgeable about the West and the importance of the media. They realize that American television can be useful and that the steady increase in public interest in certain issues just by appearing candid and forthright in their contacts.

Soviets Allege U.S. Has Political Prisoners

The Soviet Union continues to allege that the U.S. Government has hundreds of political prisoners in correctional facilities across the United States. There are currently 25 active chapters in the United States. In the month of May, at least one chapter in each of the 50 states. The NCASF claims to be an independent and impartial organization that depends entirely on legitimate contributions for financial support. In reality, the NCASF provides funding for NSAOF's projects. The NCASF continues to state that its purpose is to promote friendship and understanding between Soviet and American citizens through cultural and educational exchange programs. In practice, however, the NCASF works to advance the foreign policy and propaganda objectives of the USSR. The NCASF's role is to support projects which provide the Soviets with an excellent conduit to promote their active measures campaigns, meet with U.S. persons for recruitment, and influence certain groups of activists in the U.S. peace movement. The NCASF is used by the Soviets as a bridge to reach people who would be reluctant to participate in an openly pro-Soviet disinformation campaign.

Soviet direction of the NCASF ischanneled through the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (SOSO), with ultimate authority resting with the Saudi Foreign Ministry. Soviet representatives of SOSO are in regular contact with NCASF officials and direct the NCASF to conduct its activities and campaigns.

The NCASF is currently sponsoring more visits by Soviet visitors to the United States. These groups are referred to as "Goodwill Tours" and are composed of culturally oriented Soviets traveling under tourist visas. In addition, many of these groups have been "crony"ed and instructed to meet with other Soviet groups visiting the United States. This has included meetings with minor political groups or the pro-Soviet community in the United States.

In the United States, the Soviet Union has been actively implementing active measures operations through its ability to direct and manipulate Communist Party organizations in the United States. Soviet efforts to publicize and conceal Soviet financial support. In many cases, this concealment process extends to nearly all the general membership, especially under limited conditions. These leadership positions are aware of the extensive Soviet funding and control over these organizations.

Standing Soviet organization of the Network is to unite as many different groups as possible under the general rubric of "economic disarming," "peace, jobs, and justice." The NCASF organizations often attract broader public support because they are able to be non-aligned and independent. The NCASF is able to manipulate larger collections of individuals and groups into supporting ideas and actions that consistently support Soviet foreign policy objectives that are directed against the Soviet Union. The National Council and American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) and the United Nations Peace Appeal (UNPA) of the United Nations. Both of these events which were previously described in this report, attracted extensive media coverage and were considered successes by the Soviets.

There appears to be an increased utilization of Soviet international front organizations and their affiliated groups to support Soviet active measures operations in the United States. Some front groups are forming for the National Intelligence Service (NIS). The New York City Chapter of the NCASF has apparently obtained such benefits that the IFLS, as has the LA.
The World Peace Council (WPC) is the largest and most active Soviet international front organization, with affiliates in approximately 50 countries. The WPC is one of the Soviet Union's major instruments of political action and propaganda in the nuclear disarmament movement and its current campaign is known as the Search for a Nuclear Arms Control Agreement (SACCA). The WPC's primary objective is to mobilize opposition against the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons program.

The WPC activities in the United States are coordinated by the USPC, which is a close ally of the Soviet Union. The USPC plays a significant role in organizing and coordinating WPC activities in the United States, including organizing conferences, meetings, and demonstrations.

The USPC has been active in the United States since the 1950s, and has been involved in various activities, including organizing rallies, demonstrations, and conferences. The USPC has also been involved in supporting various political causes, including the anti-war movement, the civil rights movement, and the movement for nuclear disarmament.

The WPC has been criticized for its close ties to the Soviet Union and for its role in spreading propaganda and misinformation. The USPC has also been accused of supporting terrorist organizations and of engaging in illegal activities.

In recent years, the USPC has faced increasing scrutiny and controversy. The organization has been the subject of numerous investigations and has been criticized for its close ties to the Soviet Union. The USPC has also been accused of engaging in illegal activities, including money laundering and tax evasion.

Despite these challenges, the USPC remains active and continues to play a significant role in the United States. The organization's activities and influence continue to be a source of controversy, and the USPC's future in the United States remains uncertain.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

December 9, 1987

SoViet Efforts to Influence the 1988 Presidential Elections

Soviet intelligence officers have already started to collect information on U.S. Presidential candidates and their positions on various issues. It is possible that the Soviet Union will institute a new series of active measures operations to discredit candidates who have platforms that are not acceptable to the Soviet Government. These operations can assume the form of official or other statements by, for example, the CPUSA, the CIA, and the United States government.

The CPUSA, which has been active in this area for some time, announced in 1984 that nothing was more important than the defeat of President Reagan. They utilized their front organizations to try to influence the election, in hopes of convincing the American people that the election of President Reagan would be a grave mistake and would lead to significant political and economic ramifications.

An Assessment of Future Active Measures Operations in the United States

In the United States, Soviet intelligence officers seek to influence both American citizens and U.S. Government officials, journalists, and political activists. Much of this activity will be overt in nature, although Soviet intelligence officers are always alert for the opportunity to recruit individuals who are in positions to facilitate or assist Soviet active measures operations.

The United States and Europe is the Soviet campaign to undermine the SDI research programs. The Soviets are specifically interested in exploiting disagreements and creating divisions between the United States and its NATO allies on this issue. In the United States, the Clinton administration has directed the undertakings to influence the activities of independent peace organizations. One form of the Soviet campaign is to influence U.S. and European peace and disarmament organizations to focus only on the American SDI program, while ignoring Soviet strategic defenses.

One of the best known and most frequently used Soviet active measures techniques is the funding of forgeries. However, in the United States, this technique is not being used as effectively or as often as it is in other countries. Although some outstanding foreign forgers have been active on the U.S. East Coast, there have been no recent forgeries that have surfaced in the United States.

The United States government has been aware that attempts will be made to spread false information about the U.S. government in response to the SDI program. These attempts will be stopped by taking steps to ensure that only accurate information is disseminated to the public.
THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLUE RIDGE HAVEN EAST CONVALESCENT CENTER

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Blue Ridge Haven East Convalesscent Center recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Blue Ridge East opened its doors on March 4, 1962, and was the first new facility in the greater Harrisburg area designed to give 24 hour nursing care. The facility was built by Dr. Alfred Abrams, administrative director, and Dr. Donald B. Frieder, the medical director. Ruth E. Mumma, RN, was the first director of nursing and retained this position until her retirement on June 1, 1977.

Blue Ridge Haven East, with a bed capacity of 67 beds, is certified to participate in the Medicare and Medical Assistance programs. The center also has a contract with the Veterans' Administration to accept veterans from the VA Medical Center in Lebanon.

In addition to 24 hour nursing care, Blue Ridge East offers audiological services, speech therapy, physical therapy, and various medical and personal services. The social services and activities departments offer a wide range of social and recreational activities with a therapeutic emphasis. The center encourages community involvement through its Adopt-a-Grandparent Program, community gardening project, and its annual campaign for the Arthritis Foundation. The facility welcomes volunteers of all ages to participate in one of its already existing programs, or to create a unique program of their own design.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to Blue Ridge Haven East Convalesscent Center on its 25th anniversary. Its employees and volunteers have provided its patients and our community with many years of faithful service and support and for that we thank them and salute them.

SEAT BELTS IN SAN GABRIEL SAVE LIVES

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the San Gabriel City Council for the adoption of a resolution declaring December 1987 as "Seat Belt Month" in San Gabriel. Mayor Janis Cohen, along with city council members Sabino Cici, Mike Falafalos, Ed Lara, and Jeanne Parrish, should be recognized as leaders in promoting the benefits of seat belts as a means of improving public safety in our communities. In conjunction with this resolution, the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce, the San Gabriel Police Department, and the Automobile Club of Southern California, is conducting a citywide campaign this month to both improve community awareness and increase the usage of seat belts in automobiles.

In my home State, California, 3,000 are killed and over 240,000 are injured as a result of automobile accidents. It is in our neighborhood streets where many of these accidents take place as a result of everyday driving; 75 percent of these accidents within 25 miles of home, with more than 50 percent of all injury producing accidents occurring at speeds lower than 40 miles per hour; 20 percent of all serious injuries suffered in accidents result from nonbelievers being thrown into each other. The most frightening statistic is that traffic accidents are now the leading cause of death among people under the age of 45.

The benefits of seat belts are well documented. Seat belts worn by drivers and front seat passengers reduce the probability of being a fatal accident by 45 percent and reduce the probability of suffering a moderate to serious injury by 50 percent. Seat belts also help drivers in emergency situations maintain vehicle control as well as avoid being thrown from their vehicles. Seat belts are now designed to allow riders to move freely in their cars, but are also designed to lock in place when cars come to sudden halt. Most alarming is the fact that, though nearly all cars now come with seat belts, less than 20 percent of all Americans buckle up when they operate their cars.

Mr. Speaker, actions such as to encourage the use of seat belts should be commended. It is my hope that other local governments will follow San Gabriel City's lead, and remind their communities that seat belts work and save lives.

WHO IS WATCHING OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

HON. GEORGE MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, a very important report "Who is Watching Our Children's Health?" was issued by the Children's Defense Fund. The report found that U.S. leadership in the vaccination of the Nation's children is floundering and that we will not meet the Surgeon General's 1980 immunization goal of having 90 percent of all children complete a basic series of immunizations by age 2.

Most startling is the erosion of the immunization status of the Nation's youngest children. For each of the target diseases, immunization rates for children age 2 years fell during the 1980-85 period. These findings are particularly disturbing in light of UNICEF's worldwide campaign to immunize children against preventable diseases. The United States already lags far behind other industrialized nations in our rates of Rubella, diphtheria, pertussis, and polio, and in other significant indicators of the Nation's health. Once again, we have been given the dubious distinction of running behind the pack, instead of in front.

This is inexcusable when we have the knowledge to prevent poor health status, especially among the Nation's most vulnerable children. We also know that when prevention strategies are implemented, money saved is diverted to the Federal Treasury. The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families documented in its report on cost-effective prevention strategies that for every dollar spent on the Childhood Immunization Program, the Government saves $10 in medical costs.

For 1 million 2-year-olds, rubella vaccination would save $38.8 million in net medical costs and an additional $7.4 million in productivity. The cost of lifetime institutional care for a child left unvaccinated by measles is between $500,000 and $1 million. A Centers for Disease Control study indicated that the $180 million spent over several years on a measles vaccination program saved $1.3 billion in medical and long-term care by reducing hearing impairment, retardation, and other complications.

I urge my colleagues to study the report's findings, and to take immediate action to prevent a national tragedy by continuing to support all of the report's recommendations, including the full authorization levels for the childhood immunization program, the maternal and child health block grant, and the Community Health Centers' infant mortality initiative. The introduction from "Who is Watching Our Children's Health?" follows:

At a time when UNICEF and third world nations are conducting a worldwide campaign to immunize children against preventable diseases, U.S. leadership in the vaccination effort at home is floundering. The immunization rates of American children are stagnating overall and even declining for some crucial age groups. Congress, the Administration must act immediately to reverse this trend.

As a result of more than a century of research, today vaccines are available to prevent illness, disability, or death from a number of the most common communicable diseases of childhood. The use of vaccines to prevent disease has been one of the major success stories in public health and modern medicine. Across the world, similar interventions have been proposed to save the lives of millions of children. Yet, because this nation has not eliminated any major childhood disease except smallpox, the potential for infection still exists in every community. Thus, in order to maintain past successes and achieve further progress, the nation must continue its efforts to provide adequate immunization levels for children.

In the past, successful efforts to improve immunization status and reduce preventable childhood diseases have used a three-pronged approach. The key elements of these efforts were: (1) achievement and maintenance of high immunization levels; (2) development of strong and effective surveillance systems; and (3) aggressive response to disease outbreaks. As a result of problems in the vaccine delivery system and inadequate funding levels, the nation's efforts in each of these critical areas have been reduced significantly.

We are moving backward rather than forward:

The nation will fail to meet many of the Surgeon General's 1980 Immunization Objectives for the Nation, including goals for reductions in the incidence of measles, mumps, pertussis, and tetanus; and the goal
for having 90 percent of all children complete a basic series of immunizations by age two years.

General levels of immunization for preschool-age children worsened or showed no improvement between 1980 and 1985. For example, the proportion of children younger than five years-old receiving doses of polio vaccine rose by 40 percent for children of all races and 80 percent for nonwhite children; and the percentage of children who were not immunized against rubella before age five rose during this period.

The erosion of the immunization status of the youngest children is particularly troubling. The proportion of infants inadequately immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis increased for all races and for nonwhites. Furthermore, for each of the seven targeted diseases (polio, measles, rubella, mumps, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis) immunization rates for children age two years fell during the 1980-1985 period, and none is approaching the goal of 90 percent.

While there is no danger of soon returning to the levels of disease experienced before 1970, during the 1980-1985 period we have made significant advances in the number of reported cases of measles, mumps, and pertussis.

The number of cases of measles reported in the United States has risen dramatically since 1983, and there were more cases in 1986 than in any year since 1970. Pertussis cases have also increased since 1983, with the number of reported cases nearly tripled between 1981 and 1985, reaching 3,566, the highest reported since 1970. During the same period, the overall rate of pertussis was highest among children younger than one year. The most common cause of measles is the pertussis vaccine. As with measles, inadequate immunization is a key factor in recent outbreaks of pertussis. Surveillance of immunization status virtually has been eliminated. In 1985 the U.S. Immunization Survey, which had been conducted by the Census Bureau for the CDC, was discontinued. No nationwide immunization statistics were collected by the federal government for 1986 or 1987.

The cost of vaccines has increased dramatically during the first half of this decade. Even in constant dollars, the cost of the combined measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine more than doubled between 1979 and 1986. And the actual cost of the combined diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine rose by more than 2,000 percent in a two-year period.

In the face of skyrocketing inflation in vaccine costs, federal funding for the purchase of vaccines has become inadequate. In FY 1979, funding through grants to states totaled $4.5 million; in FY 1985, federal government grants totaled $44 million, or only an estimated 16.2 million doses of vaccines could be purchased.

As a result of the limited numbers of manufacturers that continue to supply vaccines, the liability concerns of manufacturers, and the limited stockpiling (storage and preservation) of vaccines have created increases in costs and vaccine shortages. The system for funding childhood immunizations is suffering under extreme pressure and already has reached one point of crisis during which childhood immunization schedules were cutback.

WHAT MUST BE DONE NOW: SIX STEPS

The Congress and the Administration must show a sense of urgency about protecting children from preventable illness. Six immediate action items are all in the final section of the FY 1988 appropriations bill for funding the up to $357 million for the Childhood Immunization Program, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and the Community Health Centers' Infant Mortality Grant. These steps will increase the number of immunization providers using vaccines, are available for all children.

1. Immediate enactment of the FY 1987 and H.R. 1181, the Medicaid Infant Mortality and Childhood Immunization Amendments of 1986. These bills will continue Medicaid coverage for the poorest five-year-olds, permit immediate coverage of children still under age 16 months to four years were preventable through adequate immunization.

2. In 1986, after 15 years of continuous decline, there was a particularly large increase in the number of reported cases of mumps. For the first six months of 1987, more than 5,000 cases of mumps were reported. This is more than four times the number reported during the comparable period of 1986.

3. Pertussis, commonly known as whooping cough, is an acute respiratory disease. With immunization efforts, the incidence of pertussis dropped to an all-time low of 15 cases in 1971. However, the number of reported cases nearly tripled between 1981 and 1985, reaching 3,566, the highest reported since 1970. During the same period, the overall rate of pertussis was highest among children younger than one year. Over half of these infants were hospitalized, and one in every five was hospitalized with a complication of pneumonia. As with measles, inadequate immunization is a key factor in recent outbreaks of pertussis.

4. Surveillance of immunization status virtually has been eliminated. In 1985 the U.S. Immunization Survey, which had been conducted by the Census Bureau for the CDC, was discontinued. No nationwide immunization statistics were collected by the federal government for 1986 or 1987.

5. The cost of vaccines has increased dramatically during the first half of this decade. Even in constant dollars, the cost of the combined measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine more than doubled between 1979 and 1986. And the actual cost of the combined diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine rose by more than 2,000 percent in a two-year period.

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