

File
Review

October 22, 1985

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 13761

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
SPENDING TOTALS—SENATE-PASSED

(In billions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1986	
	Budget authority	Outlays
Outlays from prior-year budget authority and other actions completed.....	(¹)	7.4
H.R. 2959, as passed by the Senate.....	15.2	8.2
Possible later requirements: Salaries and expenses.....	+1	+ (¹)

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
SPENDING TOTALS—SENATE-PASSED—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1986	
	Budget authority	Outlays
Adjustment to conform mandatory programs to budget resolution assumptions.....	+ (¹)	-1
Subcommittee total.....	15.3	15.6
Subcommittee 302(b) allocation.....	15.3	15.6
House-passed bill.....	15.4	15.6
President's request.....	15.3	15.6

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
SPENDING TOTALS—SENATE-PASSED—Continued

(In billions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1986	
	Budget authority	Outlays
Subcommittee total compared to: Subcommittee 302(b) allocation.....	(¹)	+ (¹)
House-passed bill.....	-1	+ (¹)
President's request.....	-1	+ (¹)

¹ Less than \$50 million.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE

(In billions of dollars)

Subcommittee	Appropriations Committee's 302(b) allocation	Budget authority		Adjusted bill totals ¹	Bill compared to crosswalk		Bill status
		Outlays	Outlays		Outlays	Outlays	
Agriculture.....	28.2	25.2	28.2	25.2	-(²)	-0.1	Senate-passed.
Commerce-Justice.....	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.0	-0.1	+0.1	Senate-reported.
Defense.....	285.5	252.2					
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	5	+ (²)	+ (²)	Senate-reported.
Energy-Water.....	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.6	-(²)	-(²)	Conference
Foreign operations.....	15.2	14.7					
HUD-Independent.....	58.7	61.7	58.7	62.0	+ (²)	+ 8	Senate-reported. ³
Interior.....	8.2	8.9	8.2	9.3	+ (²)	+ 4	Senate-reported.
Labor-HHS.....	108-0	115.3	108.0	115.3	-(²)	-(²)	Senate-reported.
Legislative Branch.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-(²)	-(²)	Senate-passed.
Military Construction.....	9.0	7.6					
Transportation.....	10.5	26.6	10.0	26.7	-5	+1	Senate-reported
Treasury-Postal.....	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	-(²)	-(²)	Senate-passed.
Unassigned.....	1.2	-4			-1.2	+4	
Total, Appropriations Committee.....	567.1	554.1	255.8	281.5	-1.7	+1.8	

¹ In addition to the bill, includes outlays from budget authority enacted in prior years, possible later requirements, adjustments to conform mandatory items to the budget resolution level, and other adjustments.
² Less than \$50 million.
³ Scoring of the Senate-passed HUD-passed HUD-Independent Agencies bill has not been completed as of this time.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: Senate Budget Committee Staff.

PS

RILEY GARNER—A SHELBY COUNTY INSTITUTION

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, my good friend, Riley Garner recently announced his candidacy for reelection to the office of Shelby County trustee. I believe that the people of Shelby County are well served by Riley's decision.

Quite simply, Riley Garner is a Shelby County institution. He was first elected as county trustee in 1947. Ever since he has held his office he has performed his duties as county trustee in a manner that has earned the trust and respect of the people of Shelby County.

When Riley first took office in 1947 his office processed about 60,000 tax bills which altogether totaled some \$3 million. In 1984 his office handled some 300,000 tax bills totaling about \$155 million. Yet even with this increased work load, the number of employees in Riley's office still stands at 17—the same number of employees that were in his office in 1947. That is a noteworthy accomplishment, Mr. President.

When Riley took office, he was faced with the task of collecting some \$3 million in delinquent taxes owed to Shelby County. And since 1947 he has been able to make tremendous strides in reducing the amount of delinquent taxes that are owed to the county. Throughout his tenure in office, between 98 and 98.5 percent of all taxes that are owed to Shelby County are

collected in full. While he was doing that, I am informed that Riley was able to turn back to Shelby County about 69 percent of his budget that was allotted for his office during this past year. The message is a simply one—Riley does an excellent job and he does it well within budget.

But Riley is more than a good public official. He is an outstanding citizen as well. He cares deeply about the people of Shelby County. His list of Civic achievements is long and varied. He has received the Dr. James Bodley Americanism Award from the Memphis American Legion. He has received the B.P.O. Elks Outstanding Service Award. He has been the chairman of the Memphis Easter Seal Society and was past chairman of the Tennessee Society for Crippled Children and Crippled Adults. He has been instrumental in insuring the success of fundraising drives for St. Jude's Hospital, Baptist Hospital, Methodist Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and many other worthy Memphis Institutions. In short, Riley has worked long and hard to improve the quality of life in Memphis and Shelby County.

Riley Garner is a model citizen and a model public official. He cares deeply about his fellow citizens, and I believe that the people of Shelby County care deeply about him. I wish Riley Garner well in the years ahead as he continues his duties as county trustee and as a civil leader of Shelby County.

AN INTERNATIONAL COVENANT DEFINING TERRORISM

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, recent events have once again brought the subject of terrorism to the center of America's attention. While we all abhor terrorism, the term itself is often too imprecise, too freighted with political judgment and too often open to misunderstanding to be a useful category in American extradition law. However, the humanitarian sentiment and principle behind our opposition to terrorism must not be misunderstood. What cannot be achieved directly may have to be achieved indirectly.

Terrorism, in common parlance, refers to those acts or threats of violence which are calculated to instill fear—indeed terror—in the minds of the target population. That is why, when we think of terrorists, we think first of persons who attack or threaten presumptively innocent or helpless persons, or who kidnap, bomb, or murder for symbolic reasons. Terrorism, in its most perjorative sense, refers to acts or threats of violence that are wanton, indiscriminate, and without any immediate, practical objective.

Americans have, unfortunately, been targets of terrorist activities for some time. Just recently, the Soviet Union found that it, too, had to face a terrorist attack on its diplomatic staff in Lebanon. We believe it is time for the two superpowers and their respective

S 13762

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

October 22, 1985

allies to make a concerted effort to totally eliminate sanctuaries for international terrorists who commit serious offenses against individuals of other nations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter to President Reagan, cosigned by a number of us in the U.S. Senate, to urge the adoption of an international covenant that would define international terrorism and deny political sanctuary to such individuals throughout the world.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, October 21, 1985.

Hon. RONALD REAGAN,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The civilized world today stands at a crossroads between unchecked international terrorism and the rule of law. Your forthcoming summit meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev offers a unique and historic opportunity for you, as the leader of the free world, to begin the process that will lead to the elimination of this dark shadow of terrorism which threatens the security of every nation and all peoples.

You go to the summit with both the legal and moral authority necessary to propose to Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviet Union and the United States join in adopting an international covenant that would define terrorists as those who attack or threaten presumptively innocent or helpless persons, or who kidnap, bomb, or murder for symbolic reasons. This covenant would also bind its signatories to deny political sanctuary to all such individuals throughout the world.

All governments have an obligation to protect the lives of its citizens from violence and to bring their assailants to justice. But justice can only be assured if all nations unite in declaring terrorists persona non grata. Cowardly vigilantes must be denied sanctuary and sustenance by civilized societies. Such united action by the world community will go far in ridding society of their ilk. Your leadership, in joint cooperation with Mr. Gorbachev, will give this document the necessary moral authority to unite the world's nations against such continued barbarous activity.

Terrorists have thrown down the gauntlet before the civilized world. Mr. President, you have a unique opportunity to lead the community of nations in meeting and eradicating this challenge to world order.

We therefore pledge our firm support to you in an effort to persuade Mr. Gorbachev to join in covenant with the United States in treating terrorism as a cancer that must be completely excised for the good of all civilized society.

Best wishes,
Sincerely,

MARK ANDREWS.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I welcome my colleagues' endorsement of this letter to President Reagan. If they are interested in cosigning, I ask them please to contact our office as soon as possible. We intend to send it out at the end of the week.

THE CHILEAN SITUATION

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, on September 23, Senator LUGAR

and I introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 68, which expresses the Senate's support for Chile's National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy. At the same time, we circulated a letter to Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno of Santiago conveying the Senate's support for this effort of Chile's many democrats to renew their country's traditional adherence to democratic principles and processes. These expressions of support for Chilean democracy have received substantial backing in the U.S. Senate. I'm pleased to report that a bipartisan group of 22 Senators—consisting of many committee chairmen, conservatives, moderates, and liberals—have spoken with one voice in favor of a return to democracy in Chile.

Several bills reflecting the Senate's concern about the current situation in Chile are now being considered by the Foreign Relations Committee. I have been assured by the chairman of that committee that these resolutions on Chile shall receive immediate consideration, so that the Senate may take a firm stand on this important foreign policy matter.

Despite numerous constraints, the National Endowment for Democracy has initiated several important projects in Chile which seek to strengthen democratic groups and institutions in that country. NED has, for example, facilitated a nongovernmental relationship between Chile and the State of Washington through the Partners of the Americas Program. This partnership will allow for continued exchanges in the areas of youth, agricultural groups, and farmer cooperatives, and women and small business development. NED also organized an international symposium on the problems of contemporary democracy at the Institute of Political Science at the Catholic University of Santiago. This conference brought together distinguished political scientists from Latin America and the United States to discuss democratic philosophies and to examine transition experiences in various countries from authoritarian regimes to pluralistic democracies.

Perhaps the most significant of the NED projects in Chile required the active involvement of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives (MAC). Minnesota is justly proud of its long tradition of success in cooperative activity. NED initiated a \$90,000 pilot project in 1984 and 1985 which established a program of exchanges and "sister co-op" relationships between U.S. cooperatives and their counterparts in Chile. As a result of this program, several Chilean cooperatives have requested the formation of sister cooperatives in the United States. In speaking with members of the MAC, I've learned that the Chilean participants gained an understanding of the political role of our U.S. national and State cooperative organizations for nonpartisan political action. The Chileans have responded by creating their

own lobbying organization to represent the entire Chilean cooperative movement before a rather hostile government. They came to appreciate the need for united political action to maintain and expand their democratic cooperatives.

The success of this international cooperative effort and NED's role in its implementation suggests that we can and should do more to aid Chile's democratic institutions. Simply expressing our verbal support for a transition to democracy in Chile is not enough. We do have the technical expertise and the experience to strengthen the organization of democratic political parties and legislative institutions, to improve the functioning of the judicial system, to assist independent journalists who seek to establish a free press, and to aid the growth of democratic labor unions. While the men and women of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the United States Information Agency perform their tasks extremely well, the NED can do much to strengthen democracy in Chile through private, nongovernmental efforts. I would hope that the Senate would keep this in mind as we debate the future of the NED during consideration of the Commerce, Justice, and State appropriations bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter to Cardinal Fresno on the Chilean National Accord for the Transition to Democracy and a summary of the report of a delegation from the United States Overseas Cooperative Development Committee which visited Chile in March of 1985.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, October 4, 1985.

His Eminence JUAN CARDINAL FRANCISCO
FRESNO,

Archbishop of Santiago, Santiago, Chile.

DEAR CARDINAL FRESNO: We write to express our concern over the slow process of democratization in Chile and to convey our support for the return of democracy in your country.

As we believe that a restoration of democracy is the best way of assuring Chile's political, economic, and social stability, we have joined in this effort to express our solidarity with responsible Chilean democratic leaders who seek to assist the restoration of democracy and respect for law in Chile. It is our fervent hope that all responsible sectors in Chile will treat the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy with the seriousness that the reconciliation process demands. We further believe that the current situation in Chile demands a coherent, long-term, and positive approach on the part of American policy-makers.

Terrorism, human and civil rights violations, a substantial Communist party committed to the violent overthrow of the government, the national debt crisis, are only a few of the current obstacles to be overcome in achieving genuine political stability. Perhaps the most difficult challenge of all is forging a broad consensus on the institutional means of rebuilding a stable democracy in your country and marshalling the will,