

tions. First, why should government officials above the middle bureaucrat level enjoy tax free allowances that are far greater than the deductions for cost of living given to private citizens?

Secondly, why has the COL been pegged to the GS level now in use? What relevance does this have to the economic reality confronted abroad by American private citizens?

Third, why are government employees given more generous tax advantages in their housing allowances than private citizens?

Finally, what form of taxation of these allowances and benefits, if there must be any at all, would give the greatest equity in terms of treatment of private citizens and government employees? Why has there been any deviation from this standard? What should be done to make these two overseas groups comparable?*

ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1979

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1980

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to forbid the Department of Energy from including any ban on weekend recreational boating as part of the standby Federal emergency energy conservation plan—a ban that is in clear violation of the Energy Conservation Act of 1979.

If implemented, this regulation would have a disastrous impact on an industry that employs 600,000 people, and it would also place a hardship on millions of working Americans for whom a weekend family outing substitutes for expensive long distance vacations. Squeezed between rising prices and a falling standard of living, many Americans are sticking closer to home, taking a weekend off for fishing or water skiing, instead of a cross-country auto trip—while air travel and hotel accommodations at an Aspen ski resort are out of sight for most families.

DOE recognizes the impact of other regulations on the lifestyle of individuals but, its impact statement doesn't take into account that for millions of families who own a small boat or groups who charter them, boating is their major form of recreation. It does note, however, that three States, Texas, Florida, and Michigan, each have over 500,000 recreational motor boats.

Approximately 64 percent of all recreational boating occurs normally on weekends, says the Department indicating that the major use of boating is not by the wealthy taking extended fishing trips but, rather by average people. It says that the measure has an important symbolic purpose but, I wonder what the fellow with a 10-horsepower outboard motor who is told he has to cut down will take this as a symbol of?

Thus, millions of people will see their standard of living decline even further to save at most 1 percent of

our gasoline consumption. This is particularly ironic when we recall that the American public reduced its gasoline consumption 7 percent last year—while the Federal Government increased its usage.

The Department did, however, recognize the economic inequity of its own proposal, noting that:

A two-day weekend restriction on boating would severely impair the economic stability of marinas, boatyards and retailers who serve recreational power boats owners in the States where the measure is implemented. . . .

The manufacturing industry consists . . . of a very large number of small firms, many of which are likely to depend upon relatively local markets. To this extent, individual manufacturers in or near States which implement the measure could be seriously injured.

Most of the firms in the industry (including manufacturers, marinas, boatyards and dealers in boats and accessories) are small businesses. In some cases entire towns are dependent upon such businesses for their economic survival.

In terms of national regional differences and geographic distributional effects of the restrictions, the measure would have significantly different effects. . . .

By the DOE's own admission then, this proposed regulation violates the Energy Conservation Act of 1979, which specifically prohibits imposition of restrictions that place an unreasonable burden on any specific class of industry, business, or commercial enterprise.

While this is only a proposed emergency measure, it could be implemented by the President or the Governor of any State which experienced a shortfall of 8 percent. We have experienced such a shortfall in many States—including Texas—in the past because of the Government's attempt to bureaucratically allocate gasoline supplies on a historical basis that bears no relation to the changing needs of growing parts of the country. And, because of the International Energy Agreement, the Government has pledged to reduce our own consumption of fuel, should a foreign country experience interruption in its supplies.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the measure I have introduced to stop the Department of Energy's ill-advised plan, before consumers—the working people of this country—end up with the short end of the stick again.●

ALLARD LOWENSTEIN

SPEECH OF

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 1980

• Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for inclusion in the RECORD a speech given 2 years ago by Allard Lowenstein on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in

the United Nations. He gave this speech in his capacity as American Ambassador to the United Nations, a position he discharged with characteristic enthusiasm and dedication. This speech is a moving exhortation to devote our work to decreasing human suffering and to advancing the progress of mankind:

REMARKS BY ALLARD LOWENSTEIN, ~~to the~~
General Assembly

Mr. JEFF KAMEN: No matter what our faith, when the holiday season arrives, we are all either motivated by or, at the very least, reminded of open-hearted warmth and sincerity. And so it is altogether fitting that representing the United States of America at this function is a man who, as a member of the United States Congress and as American Ambassador to the United Nations, has come to be known for that kind of open-hearted warmth and sincerity. Ambassador Lowenstein.

His Excellency Mr. ALLARD LOWENSTEIN, Ambassador of the United States: This is the year of remarkable contrasts. Soon we will start the thirtieth anniversary celebrations of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which, pursuant to the Charter, is designed to assure the world that there will be a decrease in the suffering that people endure. Most people are born into a life of unremitting difficulty and perish before they have the opportunity to enjoy any of these advantages which, paradoxically, are available now in a way unparalleled in the whole human experience.

At the same time that this thirtieth anniversary comes and that people are beginning to acknowledge the finiteness of the planet itself, we find ourselves in so many ways trapped in an impasse that seems to be endless and which seems to be leading to an end to the whole planet. The arms race escalates, the tensions and hatreds escalate, the sense of frustration over dealing with the despoiling of the planet increases. I am struck by the incapacity of people functioning as diplomats to remember that they are people first and diplomats second, so that they can reach to each other and figure out ways that they can resolve dilemmas to the mutual advantage of the whole human race.

So I hope that in this programme commemorating the holidays and the international sense of renewal, that there will also come to people the realization that much more is necessary than the repetition of the Declaration or the Charter or past expressions of hope or brotherhood. Much more than that has to happen, or we will continue plummeting towards this extraordinary conclusion, at the very moment we should be rising toward the fulfillment of our greatest hopes. I think that if people in this season simply remember how much they have to learn from one another, how much they have to give to one another, and how much they lose by despoiling one another, that perhaps the spirit represented by the President's new leadership in human rights and by Andy Young's remarkable efforts around the world to find common denominators for human beings to work together, that perhaps this spirit will grow and flourish. If a Sadat can go to Jerusalem, there ought to be no reason why anyone can't go anywhere in the hope that somehow together we can create an atmosphere in which we can break out of this deadlock that has made the human experience so difficult for so long.

I suppose that the ultimate statement for me, and for many others who have heard it, on the question of how we can live together better was made almost ten years ago. It

bears some repetition on this occasion. So I would like to finish my comments in this period of renewal by reading once again from Robert Kennedy on the occasion of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, at a time when our own country was suffering from its most divisive and difficult period in this century. Robert Kennedy spoke of what happens when violence destroys the lives of human beings—in that case, a human being of such transcendent significance to the whole world. And then he finished his remarks this way. He said:

"There is another kind of violence, slower, but just as deadly, destructive as the shot or the bomb or the knife, and that is the violence of institutions: indifference, inaction, slow decay. That is the violence that afflicts the poor, that poisons relations between men because their skins have different colors. That is the slow destruction of a child by hunger, by schools without books and homes without heat in the winter; until we learn at the last to look at our brothers as aliens, men with whom we share a city, but not a community, men bound to us in common dwelling, but not in common effort. And then we learn to share only a common fear, only a common desire to retreat from each other, only a common impulse to meet disagreement with force. What we need is not division or hatred or violence or lawlessness, but what Martin Luther King had come to personify: love and wisdom and compassion toward one another and a feeling of justice toward all those who still suffer, whether they be white or whether they be black.

"My favorite poet was Aeschylus, who wrote, 'In our sleep, pain which we cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until in our own despair and against our will comes wisdom through the awful grace of God.' Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago, 'To tame the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world.' Let us dedicate ourselves to that same prayer for our country and for all people."

Impelled not just by the maxims of religious tradition, not just by the rhetoric of Constitutions, but by the common sense of a race heading at full speed towards its own extermination, I would hope that we could take to heart what it is that Robert Kennedy spoke about ten years ago.

At the end of the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva, the Ambassador from Senegal arose and spoke to all of us. He said, "I hope that as we leave this session and this building," (which was the League of Nations building, in which the statesmen of the world were discussing international traffic signs at the very moment that Hitler began trying to conquer the world), "we might all turn back for just one moment and look at the building and ask not, 'What have I done for my government?' but 'What have I done for mankind?'" It seems to me that this would be a fitting way for all of us who represent countries in this building to act. Thank you.●

GARY S. BELKIN WINS NATIONAL VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 28, 1980

● Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, on February 25 I called to the attention of my colleagues the achievement of a constituent of mine, Gary S. Belkin, son

of Dr. and Mrs. Myron Belkin of Merriken, N.Y. His essay on "My Role in America's Future" had won first place in the statewide Voice of Democracy contest in New York sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my happy privilege to inform my colleagues that Gary Belkin has won first place in the National VFW Voice of Democracy contest held recently in Washington, D.C. The first place award is a \$14,000 college scholarship which Gary intends to use in pursuing a 7-year medical education program at Brown University. I know that my colleagues join in wishing Gary the greatest success in his college career.

I know, too, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues will join me in extending the heartiest congratulations to Gary for his notable achievement. It brings great honor to him, to his parents, to Mrs. Shula Hirsch, Gary's speech coach, and to the J. F. Kennedy High School in Bellmore where Gary is a senior.

Gary's achievement becomes even more notable when one realizes that he won the first prize in competition with nearly half a million students from more than 8,000 of the Nation's secondary schools.

Such widespread participation in this contest is a magnificent tribute to the Veterans of Foreign Wars which sponsors the annual event. For 33 years the VFW has encouraged the young people in secondary schools across the Nation to give careful thought to their responsibilities as American citizens and to their role in America's future.

We owe the VFW a debt of gratitude for the important contribution to American citizenship it has made through its Voice of Democracy contest. The annual event plays an important role in giving our young citizens a better understanding of the tremendous heritage America has for them, and of the great challenges they, and America, face in the future.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I offer to my colleagues the full text of the speech of Gary S. Belkin, national winner of the 1980 VFW Voice of Democracy contest:

MY ROLE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Gary Stuart Belkin)

What is my role in America's future? The answer is simple. My role is no different from the role of generations of Americans before me. My role is no different from those who have sacrificed their lives for our nation. My role is to preserve a way of life that is envied all over the world. It is to keep the world safe for democracy.

I am the product of our cherished American ideals, of her successes and of her failures. My country's goals are mine. I share her aspirations and I share her dreams. I am a link to those who have molded her history. Yes, I am America and my future is hers.

Just as I am a reflection of her history and ideals, so will I reflect the greater glory that is to come, the history that is yet to be written. Just as I am the patriot, starving and shivering through the cold winter at Valley Forge, so will I be the keeper of the

peace in the years ahead. Just as I am the farmer in Kansas feeding our Nation and the businessman in New York helping to build the economy, so will I be the scientists and technicians creating new sources of energy to keep the torch of democracy burning. Just as I carry the heritage of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, so will I be among the legislators and statesmen working to keep this country strong. Just as I have fought on the battlefields with men who gave their life for this country in times of war, so shall I share the laurels which will come to those who bring peace.

I will go to wherever liberty is threatened, wherever people cry out for democracy. Just as I traveled in the hold of an overloaded ship bringing immigrants from Europe, so will I be with the new immigrants—Those escaping the bonds of tyranny and poverty. I will be with them all. The rich, poor, young, and old. I shall be with the farmer in Iowa, the steelworker in Pittsburgh, the executive in New York and the rancher in Texas. For they are the true spirit of America, and this spirit is mine.

In the past, freedom has been threatened both here and abroad, both in peacetime and wartime. As I carry the heritage of the minutemen, the doughboys and the G.I.s, as I carry the heritage of the statesmen, diplomats, and ambassadors, I will be present when our country faces problems in the future. For as much as I am America's past and her present, I am, above all, America's future. I am a future that will defend the oppressed and rise up against the oppressors. I am a future that will break the bonds of poverty and ease the pain of misfortune. I am a strong and confident future, bringing with me the ideals and values of the past, values we must all carry with us as this country faces the future. For we are America. And we are America's future.●

JOHN SLACK

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES M. HANLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 1980

● Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I share with my colleagues the shock and sorrow felt in hearing the news of the sudden death of our dear friend and colleague, JOHN SLACK.

Throughout my service in this Chamber, JOHN SLACK was a constant example of a legislator with the highest degree of integrity, dedication, and honesty. His word was his bond, and his commitment was that public office is a public trust. He was a beautiful, gentle, and kind human being.

Never was there a time that JOHN would not take the time to consider all sides of an issue. In the end, his votes were always based on what was best for the people of his district, his State, and his country.

Even as a seasoned veteran of this institution, he never ceased to reach out and offer help, guidance, and personal concern to new Members. He was a man of concern and a man of compassion.

All the people of this Nation have suffered a great loss with the passing of JOHN SLACK. His service truly has