

S. 1728

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
Section 1. FUNDING FOR THE SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.

(a) AMENDMENT TO SECTION 51(b) OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—Subsection (b) of section 51 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(b)) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The Fund shall consist of—

“(1) collections from sales made under letters of offer issued pursuant to section 21(a)(1)(A) of this Act representing the actual value of defense articles not intended to be replaced in stock,

“(2) collections from sales representing the value of asset use charges (including contractor rental payments for United States Government-owned plant and production equipment) and charges for the proportionate recoupment of nonrecurring research, development, and production costs, and

“(3) collections from sales made under letters of offer (or transfers made under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles and defense services acquired under this chapter, representing the value of such items calculated in accordance with subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 21(a)(1) or section 22 of this Act or section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as appropriate,

together with such funds as may be authorized and appropriated or otherwise made available for the purpose of the Fund.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as of October 1, 1985.

The title was amended so as to read: “A Bill to amend section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, relating to the funding of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund.”

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

**AUTHORITY TO COMPUTE HOURLY RATES OF BASIC PAY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXTENSION**

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a bill to the desk on behalf of Senator STEVENS and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1760) to extend the authority to compute hourly rates of basic pay of employees of the Federal Government in the manner provided in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (S. 1730) permanently shifts the computation of hourly pay rates for Federal employees from 2,080 to 2,087 hours.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982 made the same computation change for fiscal years 1984 and 1985; that authority expired on September 30, 1985.

To comply with the 1985 Budget Act we must pass this proposed legislation. When it becomes law, the computation of hourly pay rates between October 1, 1985, and the passage of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 will be based once again on 2,080 hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1760

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 310(b)(1) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 799; 5 U.S.C. 5504 note) is amended by striking out “1984 and 1985” and inserting in lieu thereof “1984, 1985, and 1986”.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

**WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1985—REFERRAL**

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a unanimous-consent agreement signed by Senators PACKWOOD, STAFFORD, BENTSEN, and LONG be made a part of the RECORD at this point and be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement is as follows:

**UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT**

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1567, the “Water Resources Development Act of 1985,” as reported by the Committee on Environment and Public Works, be referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Finance be limited to the consideration of such provisions as are within the jurisdiction of Committee on Finance with respect to title 8 and section 606; that any conferees appointed on behalf of the Senate regarding said provisions of title 8 and section 606, or such similar provisions of the House companion measure to S. 1567, shall be Members of the Committee on Finance only; that they be limited in their participation to those provisions: *Provided*, That, any conferees appointed who are Members of both Committees shall participate with respect to all titles: *And Provided, further*, That, it shall not be in order to consider a conference report on S. 1567, or its House companion measure, unless a majority of conferees who are members of the Committee on Finance have signed such conference report with respect to section 606 and title 8, and a majority of conferees who are members of the Committee on Environment and Public Works have signed such conference report.

**ADDRESS BY MR. JOHN HUME, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY OF NORTHERN IRELAND GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATION**

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this evening, in the Lyndon B. Johnson Room of the U.S. Senate, we have had the privilege to hear from Mr. John Hume, the chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Northern Ireland, who was the guest of the National Democratic Foundation, an organization established by this body for the purpose of encouraging democratic—small “d”—political activities in the world, much as the exact counterpart has been established for the republican—small “r” in that case—Member on the opposite side of the aisle.

Mr. Hume, an advocate of peace, an advocate of nonviolence, an advocate of political participation by all peoples involved in their society, gave an address of distinguished eloquence. He spoke to us of the encouragement that this Nation's example gives to the world, of the opening to minorities of the political process and the peace that ensues or can.

Mr. President, with great respect, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Hume's remarks just given off this Senate floor in great hope and expectation for that troubled part of the world, the oldest conflict in Europe still remaining, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**ADDRESS BY MR. JOHN HUME**

Our two parties operate in very different circumstances. We are not in a political system where we are either in office or in opposition. We have a very different legislative and executive set up in our political system so we cannot exercise or aspire to the level of influence which you can exercise. You participate in the democracy of a vast country—a superpower. We seek to improve democracy in a small state and on a small island.

Yours is a state where there is consensus fashioned from rich and broad difference. From many you have one. We however do not yet know such consensus. We have not yet devised structures which accommodate difference and ensure stability.

We know that the emergence of that consensus in the United States was not easy. That it is only in more recent times that minorities really feel they have approached the equality that is theirs by right. Your party leaders played a noble role in that achievement. It was not simple. There were times of panic and times of indifference. There were times of hope and times of despair. There was social progress and there was social pain. But you saw it through, and you will see it through again.

For ourselves we know the scale of our task but we are not daunted by it. We have been tested by discrimination, bigotry, and State violence but we have not been tempted by revenge. We have been hurt, misrepresented, and handicapped by the violence of others but we have kept faith with our own nonviolence. We have been troubled in a po-

litical vacuum but we have held true to our political values.

Our challenge is not easy, but the choice is. There is no other way. We cannot solve problems of difference by creating divisions. We cannot create peace by using violence. We cannot protect civil rights by attacking human rights. We cannot secure justice by abandoning the rule of law. We cannot achieve freedom by inflicting injustice.

We have no illusions that a solution lies somewhere over the rainbow. We know the path of progress is long and stoney. We do not seek to mislead people by promises of instant solutions. We do not hide from our responsibility by hiding behind unrealistic and uncompromising demands. We seek to help people, not to use them. We seek to allay fears, not play to them. We seek to ease tensions, not exacerbate them. We try only to solve problems, not exploit them.

In the political life of northern Ireland this has involved great difficulties and pressures. But in the words of our friend Senator Edward Kennedy "We have neither bent with the wind nor broken with the waves."

We want to thank you for the assistance, encouragement and example that many in your party have given us. Standing by us has not been easy for you. You too have to pay the price of abuse, misrepresentation or even rejection. Clearly, the only reward you seek is to see a new Ireland. We owe it to you, as well as to ourselves and our children, that we should fashion that new Ireland.

Obviously, we in Europe, in a small nation and you in America, a preeminent world power have some different views of the world. Or perhaps they are different points of focus in a broadly similar view of the world. There are deep concerns which we share. We are not so obsessed with our own problems, and you are not so overawed with your nation's power that we both cannot see the appalling crimes against human rights in many parts of the world. Whether it is the poor of Chile, the students of Guatemala, the oppressed of South Africa, the Jewry of the U.S.S.R., or the priests of the Philippines. We must strive to uphold the basic rights that humanity confers on them.

Your Representatives and Senators have perhaps more facilities and resources to act effectively in these areas than we have. In particular I wish to pay tribute to the achievements on human rights of the Carter-Mondale administration. But I want to assure you that our own problems will not distract us from doing what we can in the fight for human rights in the modern world. Know that when you seek to find those who have disappeared, when you seek to allow families to bury their executed dead, when you seek to free the dissident, when you seek to secure justice for those crushed under cruel apartheid, we are at one with you. Together we are at one with the feeble, the deprived, and the true.

Our country knew famine in the last century, it is for that reason that our country has been so moved by the present suffering of Africa. We know that our famines were not simply natural disasters. History shows that Irish people were starved or forced to leave their native land because of unjust distribution of land, poverty, and extortion which forced the reduction of cash-crops for the wealthy abroad instead of food for the hungry at home, trade structures which knew no morality and unequal power relationships between countries. These are the same injustices and absurdities which crucify Africa today.

Our famine brought the starving to America. May the present famine bring America to the starving.

It is, of course, all too true that many in your own society know poverty, illiteracy,

and unemployment. Your party has shown a sensitivity to those deprivations as evidenced by such outstanding work as the report "Going Hungry in America," the efforts to secure adequate and equitable health insurance and the attempts to protect jobs, wage levels and family income.

Our society too carries the burden of economic difficulty and social inequality. We have high levels of unemployment, in many families now in the second or third generation. Poverty and deprivation in our society have deepened under the scourge of violence and the cuts of monetarism. The British Government is now introducing measures which will undermine the efficacy and the principal of our welfare state.

They are not attacking poverty, they are attacking the poor. Their strategy is the redistribution of poverty. They claim to be rationalizing social security when they are in fact rationing social security.

I know that similar issues loom on your political horizon. Also, you have opposed the erosion of minimum wage standards. Likewise we stand against the British Government's low-wage strategy. Their thesis seems to be that poverty is the answer to unemployment.

You are fighting against the undermining of Medicare and Medicaid, struggling for health insurance. We meanwhile are fighting devastating cutbacks in our health service. Like you we believe that the primary concern in health provision is care not cash; compassion, not commercial competition. The price is right might be a suitable title for a TV game show. It is hardly a suitable motto for the running of a hospital service.

Forty-four percent of Northern Ireland's population is under 25. Our young people are faced with unemployment. Similar to your own dispute over the subminimum wage and the youth opportunity act we have just seen wages protection in many sectors removed from the under twenty-fives. While the Government will fund youth training programs it won't create job programs. It is treating youth unemployment as a problem of youth rather than a problem of unemployment.

In other areas the young homeless are being victimized, forced to move out of town every 4 weeks to secure benefits. Student support has been cut and benefit levels for under twenty-fives are to be cut. This is all happening in International Youth Year. It makes me frightened what will happen next year, the International Year of Peace.

As a party our policies, perhaps like yours, are aimed at addressing the need for progressive change. That they are often imaginative makes them no less realistic. That they often fail to conform with prevalent notions makes them no less appropriate to present needs.

We are a party of principle, pragmatism, and progress. We are not prisoners of yesterday's ideologies but we learn from yesterday's lessons. We are alert to today's problems and its resources. We strive for tomorrow's remedies and developments.

For our part, we seek economic prosperity not for the wealth it can create for some but for the welfare it can secure for all. We pursue social progress because we respect the dignity of every person, appreciate people's difficulties and value people's talents. We work for structures which will not just acknowledge our common humanity but which will enhance it with the dignity of care and the decency of equity.

Call this idealism. Call it the pursuit of justice, the search for progress or the struggle for equality. But we call it politics. That word is not to be feared. Politics which has often been neglected by lethargy, undermined by gimmickery, or corrupted by

deceit is for us still a noble vocation. All politics is basically about the allocation of values. If we know our values and if we are dedicated to our principles we need have no fear of politics.

When we seek power or influence at any level, it is not for the patronage or prestige it may bring, but for the progress it can sponsor. We reject the fatalistic claim that power corrupts. Instead we accept Shaw's diagnosis that fools corrupt power. God knows there is enough evidence for that all around us.

Fools are those who know only about the cost of public services but not about the value. Fools are those who use power not to strengthen the weak but to fatten the strong. Fools are those who exercise power for the benefit of the few but to the detriment of all. Fools are those who would spend millions placing awesome weapons in space but who will not ensure that food will reach the starving in Africa. Fools are those who insist on devising more ways of destroying the world and ignore the need to improve the world.

As we say in Ireland, with the modesty and understatement for which we are renowned, we are no fools. And even if your party symbol is a donkey we do not think that you are such fools either.

I have stressed so far the importance of having clear and worthwhile ends in politics. It is of course vitally important that we use effective means to further those ends. That is why this relationship with the NDI is so important to us. We will learn more about efficient methods of communicating our message and organizing our efforts. Armed with the assistance the NDI will give us we hope to make further progress on the many problems that face us. We are grateful for the interest and help of the NDI and we will repay it with honest and dedicated effort. We shall learn from you. I am moved and impressed by the effort you have made on our behalf. We hope that you will get the support that you need in your own country. We hope that perhaps you may learn something from us as well.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

##### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 11:08 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Gotez, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2410. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs under title VII of that Act.