

district, I have seen the frustration and anger of these veterans erupt when they experience the prejudice and lack of concern of bureaucrats who do not recognize the importance of support services to these veterans. This past summer, several veterans from my district occupied the Queens Vietnam Veterans Outreach Center, complaining that it was understaffed and provided inadequate aid. Through my office, an agreement was reached between these veterans and the regional center of the Veterans Administration which expanded the staff of the center and provided improved counseling programs.

The festivities sponsored by National Salute II will begin on November 9, and will conclude on November 11 at 2 p.m. with the dedication of a statue portraying three soldiers, which will be installed at the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. At that time, the memorial will be turned over to the Government as a national shrine. Some of the other events the committee has planned include a commemorative candlelight service at the Vietnam Memorial on Saturday, November 10, at 6:30 p.m., and service band concerts and other musical entertainment beginning at 11 a.m. Saturday on the Mall.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to take an active part in these commemorations, and I ask that they do their best to inform constituents, family and friends of the significance of this year's Veterans Day events. The Vietnam veterans are making their voices heard to insure that we do not forget their place in history, and we must not let them down. ●

**NATIONAL WOMEN'S GROUP
CONDEMNS BROADCASTERS
FOR EARLY ELECTIONS PRO-
JECTIONS**

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1984

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues the recent resolution, passed by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (BPW/USA), condemning the practice of early projection of voting results in nationwide elections.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is the world's oldest and largest organization of working women. With 150,000 members in 3,700 local organizations across the country, BPW/USA promotes full participation, equity and economic self-sufficiency for working women. BPW/USA is represented in every congressional district in the country and includes among its members men and women of every age, religion, race, political party and socioeconomic background.

The BPW/USA resolution recognizes that early network projections, based on exit polls and other techniques, tend to reduce voter turnout and discourage voters from participating in the electoral process because they are told that their votes will not affect the outcome of an election. The resolution is but one example of the concern expressed by individuals and groups throughout the country.

I commend the BPW/USA for their efforts. The resolution as passed by the BPW/USA follows. It is a step in the right direction. I encourage my colleagues to read it.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 15—EXIT POLLING

Whereas, During the 1980 U.S. November general election, all three major television networks projected national election results before polls had closed in all parts of the country; and

Whereas, The same three major television networks have indicated they plan to participate in the same practice of early projection in the 1984 general election; and

Whereas, Said practice of early projection represents a disservice to all voters in this country, as well as a hindrance and interference in the practice of democracy; and

Whereas, The 1984 general election is of major importance and will take place within a few months; therefore be it

Resolved, That The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Incorporated of the United States of America at the July 1984 National Convention in Nashville, Tennessee, condemn the practice of early projection of voting results in nationwide elections; and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by BPW/USA to the three major United States television networks.

Source: Pennsylvania Federation.

The Bylaws Committee recommends that this resolution be presented to the Convention body by the Board of Directors. ●

**INTERNATIONAL TOURING
JUNIORS ENHANCE RELATIONS**

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1984

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, This summer I had the pleasure of meeting a remarkable group of young people from the United States, Australia, Canada, the Philippines, and the Orient. Known as the International Touring Juniors these young people have found a very unique way to enhance international relations—with the sport of bowling.

The International Touring Juniors began in 1982 when 23 young American bowlers participated in the Australian National Junior Championship Tournament in Tasmania, Australia. In order to attend the tournament the bowlers raised money through car washes, cookie sales and swap meets.

During their visit to Australia, the Americans stayed with Australian families which allowed them to become more involved in the culture and learn more about the customs of

the host nation. In addition to the cultural and educational experience, the American team did well in the tournament and brought home the "Silver Koala" award.

With this invaluable experience in hand, the returning Americans began to plan for the First Annual Tournament of International Touring Juniors to be held in San Diego, CA. Invitations were sent to over 60 countries and the response was encouraging. Like the Australian trip, the visiting bowlers would stay with families in the host country.

The opening ceremonies were held on June 30 and for the next week the young people competed in the sport of bowling, while at the same time sharing with each other their customs and culture. The tournament was considered a resounding success and plans for the Second Annual Tournament of International Touring Juniors are already underway.

The goals of the International Touring Juniors are stated well by its founder, Alice Hegrat, "To bring youth of the world together on a common interest level points out to them how very much alike they are. Our youngsters of today, our leaders of tomorrow in this manner are learning in a calm and peaceful way to understand each other in custom, culture, thought, and pride of heritage."

I think my colleagues will agree that these are very admirable goals and I commend all of those who have participated in the International Touring Juniors and I look forward to the next International Touring Juniors Tournament. ●

**ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE
ACT OF 1984**

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1984

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Electronic Surveillance Act of 1984, a bill that I hope will serve as a study document in the remaining days of the 98th Congress and get the serious attention it deserves when the 99th Congress convenes in January.

Mr. Speaker, for the past year the subcommittee I chair, the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice, has held a series of hearings entitled "1984: Civil Liberties and the National Security State." These hearings began on the eve of the Orwellian year, 1984, with the purpose of taking stock of the state of civil liberties in the very year Orwell used to warn us of the dangers of letting our precious freedoms slip away.

Testimony at these hearings has made it clear that technology has outstripped existing law on electronic sur-

velliance, leaving loopholes for wiretappers, public and private. My bill closes those loopholes, restoring the result intended by Congress when it passed the law criminalizing wiretapping, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The major loophole of that law is that it pertains only to aural communications, those capable of being heard by the human ear. Increasingly, however, telephone lines carry human conversation in digitized form, a series of computer signals that falls outside the law. Moreover, other forms of communications now carried over telephone lines, such as data transmissions and visual display, are also legally unprotected. My bill cures that, bringing all these forms of communication under legal protection.

My bill also sets legal standards for the use of video surveillance, which is currently unregulated, and for pen registers and electronic tracers.

Subcommittee hearings early last session examined the operation of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. My bill, drawing on those hearings, makes a number of improvements, including the extension of the requirement of reporting to Congress, which otherwise would expire this year.

I urge my colleagues to consider the Electronic Surveillance Act of 1984 as a thoughtful response to changing technology; I welcome your suggestions and your support.●

LEGISLATION TO CHANGE THE SIZE OF CITIES ELIGIBLE FOR LABOR SURPLUS AREA DESIGNATION

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1984

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to amend the Small Business Act and provide that cities as small as 25,000 population can qualify on their own for labor surplus area designation. Currently, only cities over 50,000 population and counties can qualify for this designation. In many counties with some cities over 50,000 population, those cities—and they tend to have the higher unemployment rates—are separated from the rest of the small cities, suburbs, and rural areas of a county. This can create a situation, as it has in my district, where a city of 30,000 population which has an estimated 18-percent unemployment rate must be lumped in with more prosperous small cities and suburbs, disqualifying the distressed city. Since the latest annual listing of labor surplus areas was published in yesterday's Federal Register, and it is clear what areas continue to be hurt by the lack of targeting in the eligibility regulations, I urge my colleagues to consider the need for revision in this program.●

AT LAST A BUDGET

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1984

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, we are bringing to a close the budget process for the Federal Government for fiscal year 1985—and not a day too soon. We began our efforts with the President's budget request last February, a request which received only one vote when it came to the floor in April. We had a new and improved version of the President's budget—the famous Rose Garden budget. As with many things that come out of the Rose Garden these days, there was an abundance of thorns and no one in either body seemed too eager to take a solid hold of that budget either.

In the meantime, the House passed the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget on April 5, and the other body eventually followed with its own version. In late spring we could have produced a budget, but for the unwillingness of the administration to see its exorbitant 13 percent real increase in defense spending reduced. For several months, the congressional budget process was jeopardized because the conferees from the other body were not free to discuss a compromise on defense spending levels. Well, Mr. Speaker, thanks to your efforts of the leadership of the other body, the impasse was broken and we now have a budget with a defense spending level which is reasonable and defensible—a level which was proposed by the House conferees in June.

The conference report on the fiscal year 1985 budget calls for a total budget authority of \$1,012.35 billion in 1985. This translates into \$932.05 in outlays and \$750.90 billion in revenues, leaving us with a deficit of \$181.15 billion in 1985.

With this budget, we will be reducing the Federal deficit by \$148.6 billion in the 3 years from fiscal year 1985 to 1987. This is not as great a reduction as was achieved in the original House passed resolution because the conference agreement calls for \$37 billion more in defense spending over the next 3 years, but is still an impressive start on a difficult problem.

Happily, the conference report contains the important provision enacted by the House which stipulates that any revenues raised by legislation enacted after March 15, 1984, shall be used to reduce the deficit, unless it is earmarked for specific spending programs. It also contains a provision to allow increased funding for education, environmental protection, health research, and specified low-income programs if corresponding outlay reductions or new revenue measures are enacted. This is the heart of the pay-as-you-go amendment that the House adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, Mr. Jones; without his tenacity, it is questionable whether we would be passing this conference report today. I would also like to thank the dedicated staff members who, as usual, served us well over the long travail just completed. Finally, I would like to commend you, Mr. Speaker, for your decisive intervention at a critical point, we should all take heart from the fact that we have begun the task of reducing the deficit and we have kept the budget process intact.●

EMERGENCY WETLANDS RESOURCES ACT OF 1983

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1984

● Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Jim Summers, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, has requested that I include the following letter in the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 20, 1984, page H9886, so that the State of North Carolina's position on the Manteo "Shallowbag" Bay project can be clarified as it relates to the debate on H.R. 3082 on the floor of the House of Representatives on that date.

I am very grateful to the State of North Carolina for setting the record straight on the potential fisheries harvests off the coast of North Carolina near Oregon Inlet.

The letter follows:

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,

October 1, 1984.

Hon. JIM MOODY,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOODY: After reviewing in the Congressional Record the recent House of Representatives floor debate on H.R. 3082, the Emergency wetlands Resources Act, I want to respond to statements made with regard to Title IV of the legislation. Title IV allows for use of federal lands needed to construct jetties at Oregon Inlet, North Carolina.

In the recent Army Corps of Engineers study, which was referenced during floor debate, the Oregon Inlet jet stabilization project received a favorable cost-benefit ratio. I want to respond to your criticism of the Corps study and your allegations that the study is an overstatement of the benefits to be received by additional fish catches. Specifically, I want to provide you with detailed information about the North Carolina fish catches and their projected value which you question.

Landings statistics provided to the Army Corps of Engineers are developed annually on a cooperative basis between State Government, the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development's Division of Marine Fisheries, and the U.S. Department of Commerce's Nation-