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 (BFW/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, BFW/USA promotes full participation, equity, and economic self-sufficiency for working women.

BFW/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 BFW/USA resolution recognizes that early network projections, based on exit polling 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 BFW/USA for their efforts, and I urge the Congress to pass the resolution in the right direction. I encourage my colleagues to read it.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, During the 1984 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 BFW/USA to the three major United States television networks.

Source: Pennsylvania Federation.

The resolution was passed by BPW/USA to the three major United States television networks.

RESOLUTION No. 15—EXIT POLLING

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 BFW/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—by 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 stay in 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 Hagel, "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-
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 work just completed. Finally, I would like to commend you, Mr. Speaker, for your decisive intervention at each point. The budget 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 in the official Congressional Record a letter in the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 20, 1984, page H9888, so that the State of North Carolina's position-the Manatee ("shallowbog") 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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend you, Mr. Speaker, for your decisive intervention at each point. The budget 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.

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 one of us has not begun our efforts with the President's budget request last February, a request which received only one vote when it came to the floor of the House. It is 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 is 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 some to see it for what it was, an exorbitant 13 percent real increase in defense spending reduced. For several months, the congressional budget process was jeopardized because the conference committees on either body were not free to discuss a compromise on defense spending levels. Well. Mr. Speaker, thanks to your efforts of the leadership of this body and 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 conference 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 $302.65 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 provisions enacted by the House which stipulate that any revenues raised by legislation enacted after March 15, 1984, shall be used to reduce the deficit, unless it is earmarked for mandatory 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.