

Air time, on the other hand, is rigidly finite. Anyone wishing to go on radio or TV must apply to a licensee for access. The broadcaster is the gatekeeper. As such, he accepts a duty to be fair in the presentation of issues. It is hard to overemphasize the importance of this responsibility at a time when most Americans receive most of their knowledge of news and viewpoints from radio and TV.

During our many years on the commission, we very seldom heard the actual station programmers complain of the doctrine. It parallels their own reasonable goals and, on occasion, provides them protection against extravagant pressures from special interest groups and advertisers. It did not "chill" Edward R. Murrow from attacking Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Nor do we believe it ever deterred any other serious commentator.

Regardless of what happens to the Fairness Doctrine codifying legislation, which President Reagan vetoed June 22, the doctrine in our view should, and will, continue to serve the public well until advances in technology make licensing no longer necessary.

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT CHALLENGING ACTIONS AGAINST FREE PRESS IN HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1987

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution, we are constantly reminded of the importance of the first amendment which guarantees the right of free speech. Despite many challenges and onslaughts, our courts consistently have sustained this principle. We are indeed blessed with the opportunity to express our views and opinions freely, to criticize our Government and to advance new ideas. May this blessing long endure.

The principle of free expression of ideas has been incorporated into international agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which provides in article 19 that:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

The World Press Freedom Committee has been vigilant in its defense of the free press throughout the world. Consisting of 32 press organizations located in all continents, it has recently dispatched a delegation to Hong Kong and Singapore to challenge actions against the free press by those governments.

In Hong Kong, a revised press law authorized prosecution of the media for news reports deemed false by government officials. In Singapore, disputes over a government-demanded right of reply resulted in reducing the circulation of Time magazine from 18,000 to 2,000 and the Asian Wall Street Journal from 4,800 to 400.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This delegation consisted of Leonard H. Marks, chairman, treasurer of the World Press Freedom Committee and a former Director of the U.S. Information Agency; George Chaplin, recently retired editor of the Honolulu Advertiser; Cushrow R. Irani, managing director of the Statesman of India; and Lord McGregor of Durris, chairman of the last Royal Commission on the Press and currently chairman of Reuters Trust.

The delegation met with the press and officials in both countries and released a report which I would like to share with our colleagues.

The delegation concluded that:

1. The legislation recently adopted in Hong Kong has had a "chilling effect" on the free press and has restrained some journalists from exercising their responsibilities in reporting fully on matters which could cause the displeasure of governmental authorities.

2. In Singapore, the action against Time magazine and the Asian Wall Street Journal has caused a similar reaction. Moreover, it has made editors sensitive to the possibility that the authorities could impose restrictions on the circulation of their publications as reprisal for critical reports on governmental policies or actions.

3. These restraints on a free press and the exercise of journalistic freedom constitute a violation of article 19 and similar provisions in international treaties. Moreover, these restraints are contrary to the basic tenet for "the free flow of information."

4. The delegation recommends that these legislative provisions be repealed and that the World Press Freedom Committee and its affiliates present their views before such institutions as the United Nations and its various agencies and in other fora dedicated to the protection of human rights.

I would like to commend the World Press Freedom Committee and individual members of its delegation for their vigilance and hope that the respective governments will heed their admonition and repeal these repressive measures challenging the free press.

In this connection, I note that the government of Singapore has rescinded its restrictions on the circulation of Time magazine. It is a step in the right direction and should be followed by similar actions restoring the circulation of the Asian Wall Street Journal.

We in the Congress must be alert to the actions of foreign governments contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am hopeful that it will not be necessary for us to examine further into the situation, but that the officials of those governments will recognize their responsibilities under international law.

ANN SCHOENFELD: FIFTY YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1987

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to recognize the outstanding contribution of one of my constituents, Ms. Ann Schoenfeld, on the occasion of her retirement from the Social Security Administration.

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Ms. Schoenfeld began her career on July 9, 1936 and retired July 3, 1987 after almost 51 years with the Social Security Administration. Ms. Schoenfeld is one of only a handful of employees who have spent more than 50 years with this agency.

Government service frequently represents a sacrifice and I think that the example set by Ms. Schoenfeld in her long and dedicated service to the people of Brooklyn should be commended. The Government needs more people like her who are willing to give up potentially more lucrative careers in favor of a lifetime of helping others and serving their country. I have heard that Ms. Schoenfeld was an inspiration to many of those who met her, and I hope that perhaps some were encouraged to enter this field, or to remain in it, by her shining example.

As a field representative in the Bushwick Social Security Office in Brooklyn, Ms. Schoenfeld was known for her unflagging interest and enthusiasm in performing her job. Her devotion to the highest standards of public service was known and admired by her coworkers and the Bushwick community which she served.

She will be greatly missed by everyone she worked with and everyone she helped during her many years of service. I proudly join the people of Bushwick in wishing Ann Schoenfeld the best of luck and health in her well-deserved retirement.

MILITANT WOLVES IN SHEEPISH DRAG, NO LONGER!

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1987

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, since the 1960's and the beginning of the sexual revolution, homosexuals have been striving to change American culture. These "normaphobes" demand that the average American view their aberrant behavior as equal to heterosexuality. They relentlessly seek acceptability and legitimacy. **In fact, the homosexual American dream would be to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to include sexual preferences to the list of nondiscriminatory characteristics such as race, creed and color.**

But Mr. Speaker, those Americans who believe in the notion of "live and let live," as it applies here, should be aware of the militant nature of the homosexual movement. I commend the following article to the American public so they can read for themselves the extent of homosexual militancy. I commend this article, not because I necessarily believe that these threats would be carried out, but mostly because this published article represents the nefariousness of the homosexual mind.

Fortunately, Americans overwhelmingly view homosexuality in the moral and spiritual abyss in which it exists. I, for one, will never cease to affirm the heterosexual lifestyle as the only lifestyle able to sustain the human race.

The article follows:

(Excerpts of this highly significant article were reprinted in the June 25, 1987, issue of "The Wanderer", America's foremost national Catholic weekly)

AMERICA: IS THIS THE GAY DECLARATION OF WAR?

(By Michael Swift)

This essay is outré, madness, a tragic, cruel fantasy, an eruption of inner rage, on how the oppressed desperately dream of being the oppressor.

We shall sodomize your sons, emblems of your feeble masculinity, of your shallow dreams and vulgar lies. We shall seduce them in your schools, in your dormitories, in your gymnasiums, in your locker rooms, in your sports arenas, in your seminaries, in your youth groups, in your movie theater bathrooms, in your army bunkhouses, in your truck stops, in your all-male clubs, in your houses of Congress, wherever men are with men together. Your sons shall become our minions and do our bidding. They will be recast in our image. They will come to crave and adore us.

Women, you cry for freedom. You say you no longer are satisfied with men; they make you unhappy. We connoisseurs of the masculine face, the masculine physique, shall take your men from you then. We will amuse them; we will instruct them; we will embrace them when they weep. Women, you say you wish to live with each other instead of with men. Then go and be with each other. We shall give your men pleasures they have never known because we are foremost men too and only one man knows how to truly please another man; only one man can understand with depth and feeling the mind and body of another man.

All laws banning homosexual activity will be revoked. Instead legislation shall be passed which engenders love between men.

All homosexuals must stand together as brothers; we must be united artistically, philosophically, socially, politically and financially. We will triumph only when we present a common face to the vicious heterosexual enemy.

If you dare to cry faggot, fairy, queer at us, we will stab you in your cowardly hearts and defile your dead, puny bodies.

We shall write poems of the love between men; we shall stage plays in which man openly carresses man; we shall make films about the love between heroic men which will replace the cheap, superficial, sentimental, insipid, juvenile, heterosexual infatuations presently dominating your cinema screens. We shall sculpt statues of beautiful young men, of bold athletes which will be placed in your parks, your squares, your plazas. The museums of the world will be filled only with paintings of graceful, naked lads.

Our writers and artists will make love between men fashionable and de rigeur, and we will succeed because we are adept at setting styles. We will eliminate heterosexual liaisons through usage of the devices of wit and ridicule, devices which we are skilled in employing.

We will unmask the powerful homosexuals who masquerade as heterosexuals. You will be shocked and frightened when you find that your presidents and their sons, your industrialists, your senators, your mayors, your generals, your athletes, your film stars, your television personalities, your civic leaders, your priests are not the safe, familiar, bourgeois, heterosexual figures you assumed them to be. We are everywhere; we have infiltrated your ranks. Be careful when you speak of homosexuals be-

cause we are always among you; we may be sitting across the desk from you; we may be sleeping in the same bed with you.

There will be no compromises. We are not middle-class weaklings. Highly intelligent, we are the natural aristocrats of the human race, and steely-minded aristocrats never settle for less. Those who oppose us will be exiled.

We shall raise vast, private armies, as Mishima did, to defeat you. We shall conquer the world because warriors inspired by and banded together by homosexual love and honor are invincible as were the ancient Greek soldiers.

The family unit—spawning ground of lies, betrayals, mediocrity, hypocrisy and violence will be abolished. The family unit, which only dampens imagination and curbs free will, must be eliminated. Perfect boys will be conceived and grown in the genetic laboratory. They will be bonded together in communal setting, under the control and instruction of homosexual savants.

All churches who condemn us will be closed. Our only gods are handsome young men. We adhere to a cult of beauty, moral and esthetic. All that is ugly and vulgar and banal will be annihilated. Since we are alienated from middle-class heterosexual conventions, we are free to live our lives according to the dictates of the pure imagination. For us too much is not enough.

The exquisite society to emerge will be governed by an elite comprised of gay poets. One of the major requirements for a position of power in the new society of homoeroticism will be indulgence in the Greek passion. Any man contaminated with heterosexual lust will be automatically barred from a position of influence. All males who insist on remaining stupidly heterosexual will be tried in homosexual courts of justice and will become invisible men.

We shall rewrite history filled and debased with your heterosexual lies and distortions. We shall portray the homosexuality of the great leaders and thinkers who have shaped the world. We will demonstrate that homosexuality and intelligence and imagination are inextricably linked, and that homosexuality is a requirement for true nobility, true beauty in a man.

We shall be victorious because we are fueled with the ferocious bitterness of the oppressed who have been forced to play seemingly bit parts in your dumb, heterosexual shows throughout the ages. We too are capable of firing guns and manning the barricades of the ultimate revolution.

Tremble, hetero swine, when we appear before you without our masks.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMICS IN THE 1980'S

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1987

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, our decline in trade competitiveness is one of the great economic and political challenges facing our Nation in the remaining years of the 20th century. In debating this issue, I believe we must move beyond facile solutions of trade protection and currency controls to address the underlying causes of our problems. For example, we must find ways to raise our very low savings rate and to break down the isola-

tion of economic and investment policies from science and technology policies.

As a contribution to the national debate on competitiveness, I would like to share with my colleagues some remarks I delivered at the Brookings Institution's recent conference on issues in science and technology policy for the 1980's. In that speech I proposed:

First, the modification of banking and investment regulations in order to create a national capital banking system under the aegis of the Federal Reserve System that will encourage public and private investment better tuned to our long-term economic development than is the case today;

Second, that scientists and technical experts be included as members of national and regional governing boards of the Federal Reserve System;

Third, mechanisms for the coordination of science policy and economic policy between the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Council of Economic Advisors;

Fourth, a Government chartered organization to expand secondary securities markets for investments in emerging industries;

Fifth, the creation of a national retirement account [NRA] with the power to make investments in both the public and private sector that would dramatically increase savings and capital for long-term investment. The NRA would be capitalized by surpluses in the Social Security OASDI trust funds that are expected to total \$2.2 trillion 30 years from now; and

Sixth, the repeal of Social Security payroll taxes when the returns from NRA investments are sufficient to provide for mandated Social Security OASDI benefits.

The full text of my speech is included here:

WHERE THERE IS NO VISION, THE PEOPLE PERISH: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMICS IN THE 1980'S, A VIEW FROM CONGRESS

(By Congressman George E. Brown, Jr., June 7, 1987)

Good evening. Your host, Jim Carroll, asked me to speak on "Science and Technology in the 1980's: The View from Congress". In part because Brookings is so well known for the economic advice it offers, I am going to take the liberty of expanding the discussion to topics you may at first think totally unrelated to science topics like Social Security, pensions, capital investment, interest rates and the Federal Reserve Banking System. So the subject of my remarks will be Science, Technology and Economics in the 1980's. In light of the fact that few members of Congress have yet to see the connection between these areas, I will admit that these remarks are not the view from Congress but only a view: one which I hope, and of course am confident, that others will come to share if we gain the broad support of experienced government executives like yourselves.

Your experience can be a great help. How often have you felt frustrated by narrow agency missions or appropriations categories when you could see that co-operation between agencies would allow an approach to a problem in a new creative way? Yet, as we have learned from our experience with the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act and the National Climate Program Act, inter-agency programs are often difficult to negotiate and difficult to maintain since it is naturally difficult for people to shed the per-