

The legislation has strong opponents, chiefly the Veterans' Administration itself, who naturally wants to keep the total control it now has over veterans' claims.

I invite my colleagues to participate this evening in the special order and urge more cosponsors of this badly needed legislation to provide fundamental justice to our Nation's veterans.

FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT STABILITY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. JONES of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to inform the House that today I will be introducing legislation designed to give financial and management stability to the Social Security Administration.

This legislation, as initial cosponsors, has all the members, Democrat and Republican, of the Social Security Subcommittee, and 150 Members of the House of Representatives of both parties and all political philosophical persuasions.

It does several things, but primarily it does two things that are important to Social Security. No. 1, it makes the Social Security Administration an independent agency and takes it off the political football field entirely.

No. 2, it prohibits entirely in the future any Secretary of the Treasury from dipping into the Social Security surplus reserves and disinvesting those in order to keep the Government operating, as was done in 1984 and 1985.

I am sure my colleagues have heard from senior citizens across this country who are outraged that Social Security reserves have been used to finance the cost of Government and that we had to go in and force the Secretary to repay those funds with interest. I am sure they are outraged because we have had nine different Administrators in the last 12 years.

We must restore financial and management stability to the system, not only for those who are presently retired but for those who are presently working and paying into the system. We must send a signal that Social Security will be there for them when they are ready to retire. I hope other colleagues will join in cosponsoring this legislation.

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SOUTH AFRICAN CATASTROPHE

(Mr. LEVIN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Government of South Africa is plunging that nation toward total catastrophe. Repression of freedom is

becoming complete, including suppression of the press.

Yesterday, I introduced a House concurrent resolution to condemn the Government of South Africa for invoking martial law and to demand an end to martial law in South Africa. The junior Senator from Michigan introduced a similar resolution in the other House.

The South African Government is trying to put a lid on aspirations for freedom in that country. Whatever may be the temporary outcome, it is doomed to failure. Indeed, the longer and harder that government tries to suppress freedom there for all citizens, the more violent will be the ultimate explosion.

It is time, indeed, beyond the appropriate hour, for people and nations of conscience to go beyond words and to join together to act and force the South African Government to its senses.

SALT II SUPPORT

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, because I believe in a strong defense, I feel that President Reagan's decision to abandon SALT II could be a fatal mistake. In doing so, 15 years of arms control negotiations, created and upheld by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, will be entirely shattered. These Presidents pursued arms negotiations not because they believed they were doing the Soviets a favor, but because they knew it was in the best interest to the security of this Nation. And now, the administration has opted to discard what little progress we as a nation have made to resolve disputes with the Kremlin.

Mr. Speaker, there are further consequences which will arise if the SALT II treaty is destroyed. First, abandoning the SALT II will undoubtedly fuel an ever-increasing arms race which will give both the United States and the Soviet Union an opportunity to double their number of nuclear warheads. Second, the destruction of this treaty will create tension between the United States and our NATO allies, as evidenced by the fact that not one of our Western allies supports the President's decision. Finally, the impact on our budget will be tremendous, for to keep up with Soviet arms expansion will cost us literally billions of dollars.

I feel that it is imperative that both the United States and the Soviet Union make a move to abate the escalation of the arms race. By opposing the President's decision to dismantle the SALT II treaty, we will decrease the risk of an intensified nuclear dispute. I urge all of my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 350 which proposes that we adhere to the SALT agreements as long as the Soviet Union does likewise.

ANTI-APARTHEID

(Mr. FAUNTROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minutes and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this opportunity to explain to my colleagues in the Congress, to my wife, and to my constituents why I continue to be arrested in protest of apartheid in South Africa.

The reason is simply this: Every day that we delay taking action in these United States, we place at risk the lives of thousands, indeed, maybe millions of black men, women, and children in South Africa.

When I talk with the Reverend Allen Boesak or with Bishop Tutu and they tell me of the cruel beatings and the murders that go on daily in South Africa, I must do something to try to raise the consciousness and prick the conscience of the people of this country to take an action.

When the South African Government can do as it did last week and declare a state of emergency and arrest 2,000 labor, church, and other anti-apartheid activists; when they can pay for blacks to kill blacks; as they have done in Crossroads, giving them machetes and guns to shoot other blacks; and when they can pay Savimbi and Angola to protect their diamond interests there by attacking other blacks, it is time for an action.

Quite frankly, today in the Congress, we have an opportunity. This week, we can vote an action that will move the Government of South Africa away from its blind march toward tragedy and destruction and violence and turn them up the road toward reconciliation and brotherhood.

When we take that action, when that day is achieved, then I will stop embarrassing my colleagues in the Congress by following conscience and seeking to prick the conscience of this Nation to move us in the Congress to impose the sanctions that are necessary to bring about peace and stability in that region.

VETERANS NEED JUDICIAL REVIEW

(Mr. KANJORSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of a veteran's right to appeal decisions by the Veterans' Administration to a court of law. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 585, which would give veterans the same rights as any other citizen who believes that he or she has been considered unfairly by a governmental agency.

There is a basic inequity in a system which allows the VA to go to court if it believes that a veteran owes it money, but which prevents veterans from going to court if they believe the VA