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Cash value of life insurance-----	5,865
Personal contributions to Federal Employees Retirement System-----	29,027
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Total assets-----	109,315
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Liabilities:	
Mortgage on residence in Washington-----	34,349
Miscellaneous personal bills-----	1,900
Bank loan-----	6,000
Balance of 1974 State and Federal taxes due on April 15, 1975-----	4,000
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Total liabilities-----	46,249
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Estimated net worth-----	63,066

**SECRETARY KISSINGER WILL NOT VISIT CHILE**

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on March 27, I and five of my colleagues wrote to Secretary of State Kissinger concerning his scheduled visit to Chile. At that time, we urged him to postpone that visit because it would be detrimental to the growing concern for human rights and would place the administration in the position of seemingly giving legitimacy to military junta and its activities.

The actions of the military regime headed by General Pinochet continue to be the subject of condemnation by both individual countries and international organizations alike. An impressive example of the indignation being shown against Chilean abuses of human rights was the recent decision of the Paris Club to refuse renegotiation of Chile's foreign debt.

I did not feel that the "quiet diplomacy" often mentioned by the State Department was sufficient in making known the deep revulsion of American citizens to the terror tactics employed against the Chilean people by their own government.

However, late last week, the Department of State announced Secretary Kissinger would not be going to Chile during his upcoming visit to Latin America. I commend this decision as one that not only strengthens international concern for human rights, but also fortifies recent moves on the part of the executive and legislative branches to work more closely together in a spirit of cooperation on foreign policy matters. I believe this action is another positive indication that will reinforce both goals.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from today's Washington Post, entitled "U.S. Seen Pressing Chile on Human Rights," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**U.S. SEEN PRESSING CHILE ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

(By Lewis H. Dluguid)

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will not visit Chile on his long-awaited Latin American tour because the ruling junta has not responded to his efforts to obtain a liberalization of Chilean civil rights, according to an official close to Kissinger.

The State Department announced last week that Kissinger's trip, which starts April 23, will include Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. Visits to Chile and Peru, planned earlier, would be postponed because of the pressing

time demands of the Indochina situation, the announcement said.

From the first mention of the trip last year, however, the Chile stopover was considered contingent on some major civil rights concession by the military government.

Chile's rulers have taken no such initiative since President Augusto Pinochet announced in September that many jailed leftists would be allowed to go into exile. "Had they responded more dramatically," said the official, Kissinger could have followed through on his intended visit.

The suspended but still active Chilean Christian Democratic Party sent an envoy to Washington to buttress the State Department's insistence on obtaining some meaningful step from the junta.

Christian Democrats, including former President Eduardo Frei, are concerned about what they describe as increasing repression.

"It would mean nothing, for instance, if the junta announced an end to press censorship while the same pressures remained on editors to exercise self-censorship," said the party's envoy recently. In any case, he said, only pro-junta papers now are permitted to print.

The party, Chile's largest, ruled from 1964 to 1970 under Frei but was then defeated by the coalition backing Salvador Allende. When the coup against Allende came in 1973, the party's official reaction was that it was lamentable but necessary.

Now, the party leadership feels that the military, having jailed Marxist leaders or driven them into exile, is turning its repressive machinery on the Christian Democrats.

A document issued after a secret party meeting in Santiago, as "a right-wing dictatorship with fascist manifestations and a tendency towards perpetuity."

The former party president, Renan Fuenzalba, was forced to leave the country after he granted a critical interview to a foreign correspondent.

The party's candidate against Allende in 1970, Radomiro Tomic, former ambassador to the United States, is living in Washington.

Frei's last finance minister, Andres Zaldiver—whom Allende's supporters accused of trying to sow economic chaos in the last days before Allende took office—recently was forced out of his job with the Chilean Savings and Loan Association because the military objected to his political activities.

The party lost both its newspaper and radio outlets after the junta suspended the parties that had opposed Allende and dissolved those that had backed him.

Frei, who has remained in Chile, is described as increasingly restive under what he feels is an enforced silence. The party's president, Patricio Aylwin, issued strong denunciations of junta moves against the party-owned radio only to be rebuked by the rulers.

With all means of mass expression choked off, Frei and Aylwin were banking on Kissinger to force a letup by the junta.

The junta is treated as a pariah by most governments because of documented accounts of torture and arbitrary detention of thousands of leftists.

The U.S. government, which is the main exception, has granted \$237 million in aid and has offered international support while hinting that it has quietly worked for respect of human rights in Chile.

Kissinger said two months ago that he "was not uninvolved" in the release of the former ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, after a year in prison.

A canvass of sources in the State Department produced no evidence of Kissinger initiatives, however. Instead there was wide agreement that efforts by Latin American governments and private U.S. interests influenced the junta's decision to release Letelier.

Nevertheless, State Department officials indicate continuing efforts on human rights

in Chile. "We're keeping our oar in," a policy planner said, pointing to the postponed Kissinger visit.

**THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, during the past 3 weeks, we have heard considerable criticism within the Congress of the executive branch's response to the situation in Indochina, particularly as it relates to the enormous refugee problem.

Therefore, I think it is appropriate at this time to place the situation in its proper perspective. For my part, I want to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to the many employees of the Agency for International Development who have devoted tremendous time and energy in coping with the tragic refugee situation in South Vietnam under most difficult and oftentimes nearly impossible circumstances.

In particular, I want to pay tribute to Mr. Daniel Parker, Director of AID and the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Relief. Faced with numerous requests to testify before the Congress on the situation in Indochina, Dan Parker has nevertheless spent 18 hours a day, for nearly 3 weeks, in directing the Agency's effort. It would be difficult for me or my colleagues to find one in our midst willing to keep this grueling pace for such an extended period of time.

It is easy to criticize another's operations, particularly when we are not on the so-called hot seat. Lesser men would most probably have given up in the face of a nearly hopeless situation.

After the North Vietnamese offensive was launched, Dan Parker established within AID the Indochina Humanitarian Relief Center which continues to operate as the central data collection point where critical information is disseminated to other elements of the executive branch and to the public at large. Operating around the clock, these AID employees have been faced with the monumental task of determining how best private and public resources may be put to use to meet a variety of pressing humanitarian needs in South Vietnam. Supplementing this operation has been a team of AID employees who have manned another communications center specifically established to answer and respond to thousands of public inquiries which have poured into the Agency. I know the American public response has been enormous; and 2 weeks ago, I requested information on these operations—information which I received from the Agency on April 11. It might interest my colleagues to know, for example, that over one 5-day period, 32,000 phone calls from concerned Americans were received by AID's especially established telephone center—American citizens, which I might add, represent our constituency. At this point in my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to be printed in the RECORD a profile of these calls which might be useful to those of us in the Senate in gaining a greater insight into the concerns of our constituents.

There being no objection, the profile of calls was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(3) To place the client in competitive employment up to his level of abilities.

(4) To provide extended employment for individuals who are unable to function in competitive employment.

(5) To provide a work activity setting where individuals who are unable to engage in significant employment can develop their social and personal potential through meaningful activity.

(6) To provide supervised residential services to enable individuals to reach their full potential for independent living.

#### PROGRAMS OF OPPORTUNITY WORKSHOP

(As of August 1973)

##### A. Current programs of the workshop

Presently Opportunity Workshop offers seven programs: (1) Diagnostic Vocational Evaluation, (2) Work Adjustment Training, (3) Skill Training, (4) Extended Employment, (5) Job Placement, (6) Work Activity Center, and (7) Residential.

(1) **Diagnostic Vocational Evaluation:** This program is designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the client's employability and appropriateness for services toward vocational rehabilitation. To accomplish this, an assessment is made of the person's personal, social, educational and vocational strengths and weaknesses, along with his physical or health status. Traditional psychological and vocational evaluation techniques are employed (testing, interviews, history review, etc.) but evaluation of the individual in real work is the primary method of assessment. The client's independent living skills are evaluated through communication with parents or residential facilities staff. A comprehensive report is prepared including recommendations for further services and a conference is held to discuss these recommendations with the involved professionals and family. The duration of this program is four weeks and its average is from ten to fourteen persons in evaluation at any given time.

(2) **Work Adjustment Training:** Again, the primary medium through which this service is accomplished is the client's programmed experiences in real production work. The staff attempts to correct problems or deficiencies in work adjustment or work experience through selective assignment to work stations, intensive training in work techniques, and an individualized, treatment-oriented, supervisory-worker relationship. Vocational planning develops concurrently through counseling interviews. Classes and tutoring are provided as needed in such skills as personal hygiene, grooming, practical arithmetic, budgeting, social-recreation skills and work habits. The average length of this program is currently fourteen weeks. The average census is thirty trainees.

(3) **Skill Training:** Provides a planned, systematic sequence of instruction under competent supervision which is designed to: (1) impart predetermined skills and knowledge in specific occupations, and (2) assist the individual to adjust to a work environment through the development of appropriate patterns of behavior.

The four areas in which skill training is offered are:

- (1) Janitorial
- (2) Nurse's Aide
- (3) Kitchen occupations
- (4) Service Station Attendant

The goal of this program is competitive employment in the occupation for which training is given.

(4) **Extended Employment:** Any vocationally handicapped adult who has been prepared for employment by Opportunity Workshop or other qualified agencies is eligible for employment in the Workshop, provided that he:

(a) Can produce at a level equivalent to 30% of normal production and can perform a great enough variety of tasks so that he

will be working at least 70% of the work week.

(b) Can conduct himself in such a manner that he does not substantially interfere with the production of others.

(c) Can work relatively continuously without needing an excessive amount of supervisory time.

The work is light, simple, repetitive production work (packaging, collating, assembly), laundry and janitorial. Each client is paid at a rate corresponding to his productivity and wage rates are reviewed regularly according to Wage and Hour Standards. An individual may work for Opportunity Workshop permanently, provided that he continues to meet the above criteria. Approximately 125 people are served in this area daily.

(5) **Job Placement: Opportunity Workshop** has a full-time Placement Specialist who makes business and industry contacts to find jobs for those who have been sufficiently trained and are judged to be ready for competitive employment. When an individual is placed in competitive employment, follow-up contacts are made with the employer and the placed client until satisfactory adjustment is made. Job placement is available to sheltered employees as well as trainees. Approximately 50-75 persons are placed into steady, full-time community employment each year.

(6) **Work Activity Center:** The objectives for this program are:

(a) To prepare the mentally retarded, who have the potential, in the necessary skills and adjustment for more advanced programs such as workshops and vocational training centers.

(b) To help the mentally retarded make the important transition into adult living through training in adult living skills and adjustment.

(c) To work with the parents to help them understand, accept, and develop the new role of the retarded adult in the family.

(d) To provide an alternative to institutional living.

(e) To provide the mentally retarded with a socially acceptable pattern for daily living.

Program activities include: Subcontract production work, recreational and social activities, arts and crafts projects, and basic academic instruction. The Center currently is operating at its full capacity of 100 persons.

(7) **Residential:** Opportunity Workshop operates a 60-bed residence with 24-hour supervision. This service includes programming in social development, recreation, and independent living. Program plans are tailor-made for each individual, the objective being to progress to the most independent living situation possible. Respite care is an additional service of the residence. This program offers all the facilities of the residence, on a short-term basis, for families whose retarded member lives at home but needs some other placement for a few days or weeks.

We also arrange for housing for out-of-town trainees, who do not require special programming, in semi-supervised boarding homes approved by the Hennepin County Welfare Department and in cooperation with the county welfare caseworkers.

Transportation to Opportunity Workshop on a daily basis is by public bus for all individuals whether they live at home or in a residential setting. Those who are not initially able to travel in this manner are trained to do so.

##### B. Eligibility

Any handicapped person of working age who can benefit from the services of Opportunity Workshop is eligible for admittance. Priority is given to the mentally handicapped but individuals with other handicapping conditions may also be admitted.

The determination of eligibility is a joint decision made by Opportunity Workshop

staff, the applicant and his/her family, and the referring agency representative. The criteria upon which this determination is based varies according to the objectives of the particular program of Opportunity Workshop being considered. For example, to be eligible for Skill Training, the applicant should have a demonstrated capability to be competitively employed whereas, to be eligible for admittance to the Evaluation Program, this characteristic is not a primary factor.

In general, the basic eligibility criteria are that the applicant is:

- (1) Vocationally handicapped
- (2) Of working age
- (3) Capable of socially competent behavior
- (4) In need of one or more programs of Opportunity Workshop
- (5) Capable of benefiting from our services.

##### C. Intake

Upon receipt of a referral from another agency (in most cases, DVR), the following intake steps are taken:

(1) The referral information is reviewed to ensure that complete information has been included. If not, contact is made with the referring agency requesting additional information.

(2) When complete information has been received, the applicant, the referring agency representative, and other relevant agency representatives receive letters setting an appointment for an orientation interview.

(3) The orientation interview is conducted by the Opportunity Workshop staff who will be assigned to the applicant if he is admitted. The parents or guardian are also asked to accompany the applicant.

(4) If the decision is that the referral is appropriate, the applicant is notified and a starting date scheduled.

Walk-in applicants, not referred by an agency, are given a tour of the facility and their questions are answered to the best of our ability. The applicant and the family are then advised to contact the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for guidance, before any choice is made regarding enrollment at Opportunity Workshop. If the rehabilitation counselor requests our services, we proceed with intake.

##### D. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Opportunity Workshop is one of the facilities from which DVR secures the rehabilitation services for the vocationally handicapped. The partnership between DVR and Opportunity Workshop has been mutually beneficial—DVR having the legal responsibility for providing services to the handicapped and Opportunity Workshop operating specialized programs to assist DVR in fulfilling its charge. DVR purchases these services for eligible clients by paying a fee based on the cost to Opportunity Workshop of providing the service. Almost all clients are sponsored by DVR. Those who are not eligible for such sponsorship are also accepted and another sponsor is found to cover the fee.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SENATOR AND MRS. MONDALE

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement of my estimated net worth as of December 31, 1974, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Financial statement of Senator and Mrs. Walter F. Mondale, December 31, 1974*

Assets:	
Residence in Washington.....	\$65,000
Automobile .....	1,050
Cash in deposits.....	2,373
Household and personal goods....	6,000