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 concern to many 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 will 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 indicator 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. DIIUGUID)

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, whose trip, which starts April 23, will include Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, will not visit 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 concessions by the junta.

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

But, 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 reforms from the junta.

Christian Democrats, including former President Eduardo Frei, are concerned about what they describe as increasing repression. Frei 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 then was driven out by the coalition backing Salvador Allende. When the coup against Allende came in 1973, the party took the official position 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 dictate with the tendency towards perpetuity."

The former party president, Renan Fuentes, was forced to leave the country after its critical meeting to a foreign correspondent.

The party's candidate against Allende in 1970, Radomiro Tomic, former ambassador to the United States, was驱逐 out of his job with the Chilean Savings and Loan Association because the military objected to his political activities.

The party's newspaper and radio outlets after the junta suspended the parties that had opposed Allende and dissolved those that had backed him. Frei, who held a seat in Chile, is described as increasingly restive under what he feels is an enforced silence. The party's president, Patricio Aylwin, issued a statement yesterday that the party-owned radio only to be rebuked by the rulers.

With all means of mass expression checked off, Frei and Aylwin's statements on Kissinger to force a set up by the junta.

The junta is treated as a pariah by most governments because of documented cases of 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 with a 109,315.

The agencies for International Development face millions of dollars in aid has quietly worked for respect of human rights in Chile.

Kissinger said two months ago that he was not uninvolved in 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's involvement in the Letelier case. There is widespread 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 eye on," a policy planner said, pointing to the postponed Kissinger visit.

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. McEE. 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 this 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 Agency'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 efforts. 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 can be used 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. I might interest my colleagues to know, for example, that over one 5-day period, 32,000 phones calls from concerned Americans were received by Aid's especially established telephone center—American citizens, which I might add, do not answer our calls. 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:

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(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, educational and vocational strengths and weaknesses, along with their physical or health status. Traditional psychological and vocational assessment techniques are employed in testing, interviewing, history review, etc. but evaluation of the individual in real work is the primary method of assessment. Depending on the individual's strengths, weaknesses, and social, emotional, and vocational potential, the necessary living skills are evaluated through communication with parents or residential manufacturers. A comprehensive report is prepared including recommendations for further services and a staff 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 the individual is schooled is the client's programmed experiences in real production work. The staff attempts to correct problems or deficiencies in work adjustment or work experience by providing specific assignment to work stations, intensive training in work techniques, and an individualized, treatment-oriented program. 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, provides a planned, systematic sequence of instruction under competent supervision which is designed to:

(1) Impart predetermined skills and knowledge as specific occupations, and enable 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 has been given.

(4) Extended Employment: Any vocationally handicapped adult who has been prepared for employment by Opportunity Workshop and 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 would 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 operation of the Workshop.
(c) Can work relatively continuously without needing an excessive amount of supervisory time.
(d) Is light, simple, repetitive production work (packaging, collating, assembly), laundry and janitorial. Each client is paid at a rate corresponding to his productivity and skill level as determined by Wage and Hour Standards. An individual may work for Opportunity Workshop permanently, provided that he continues to meet the above criteria and as a result of the work he performed the产值 created is not less than the fair market value of the service. Opportunity Workshop attempts to correct problems or deficiencies in work adjustment or work experience. When an individual is placed in competitive employment, follow-up contacts are made with the employer and the placed client until satisfactory adjustment is achieved. Opportunity Workshop is a sheltered employment as well as trained. Approximately 50-75 persons are placed into steady, full-time community employment each year.

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

(a) To prepare the mentally retarded, who have mental retardation but do not have 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 and accept, and to help the family's role of the retarded adult in the family.
(d) To provide an alternative to institutional living.

(6) Job Placement: Opportunity Workshop has a strong record of placing retarded individuals who make 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 individual to ensure that the individual is doing satisfactory work and can continue to maintain this level of work. Opportunity Workshop has been mutually successful in placing retarded adults who have the potential, in the necessary skills, in the production work (packaging, collating, assemblage), laundry and janitorial. Each client is paid at a rate corresponding to his productivity and skill level. Opportunity Workshop is a sheltered employment agency. Opportunity Workshop will, in cooperation with the referring agency, provide training and assistance in the placement of individuals who have been sufficiently trained. Opportunity Workshop has been successful in placing retarded adults who have the potential, in the necessary skills, in the production of others. Opportunity Workshop continues to meet the above criteria. Approximately 125 people are placed into steady, full-time community employment each year.

(7) Opportunity Workshop is eligible for admittance.

A. Current programs of the workshop

Presently Opportunity Workshop offers seven programs: (1) Diagnostic Vocational Evaluation, (2) Work Adjustment Training, (3) 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 individual's personal living skills and weaknesses, along with his physical or health status. Traditional psychological and vocational assessment techniques are employed (testing, interviews, history review, etc.) but evaluation of the individual in real work is the primary method of assessment. Depending on the individual's strengths, weaknesses, and social, emotional, and vocational potential, the necessary living skills are evaluated through communication with parents or residential manufacturers. A comprehensive report is prepared including recommendations for further services and a staff 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 the individual is schooled is the client's programmed experiences in real production work. The staff attempts to correct problems or deficiencies in work adjustment or work experience by providing specific assignment to work stations, intensive training in work techniques, and an individualized, treatment-oriented program. 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, provides a planned, systematic sequence of instruction under competent supervision which is designed to:

(1) Impart predetermined skills and knowledge as specific occupations, and (2) assist retarded individuals whether they live at home or in a residence in the community. Members of Opportunity Workshop are given all the facilities of the residence, on a steady, full-time community employment basis.