

ever, long term assistance is as vital as emergency relief aid is in breaking the vicious cycle of drought and underdevelopment. We must allocate more funds for long term development assistance now—before the next drought hits.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly comment on one nation particularly hard hit by the drought. Ethiopia, which tragically lost 250,000 people at the time of the 1973-74 drought and consequent famine, is now confronted with the specter of starvation for 3 million of its citizens. As early as June 1983, official reports indicated that 50 to 150 people were dying every day in Ethiopia due to the drought. An anticipated meager harvest, compounded by current problems of transporting food and relief supplies, can only make this already grave situation more precarious.

One Ethiopian group which has especially suffered is the dwindling Jewish community located in Gondar, a northern province where the drought has been most acute. We should insure that this community gets their fair share of emergency relief aid.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to thank my colleague, Representative TED WEISS, for calling this special order and express the hope that our efforts here today will produce tangible results for starving Africans in the weeks and months ahead.●

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, today we convene to discuss a matter which affects us solely in our capacity as human beings. There is famine in Africa, and many millions are hungry and will shortly starve if nothing is done to help them. They are hungry because of forces beyond their control; a terrible drought has struck their land, and they will survive only if they receive outside help.

There are many aspects of international relations, Mr. Speaker, in which conflict and disagreement seem unavoidable, in which no solutions seem to offer themselves in the near future. But here is a situation in which the crisis is so stark, in which the potential for a massive catastrophe—measured solely in terms of human life, not of any foreign policy consideration—are so great, that I believe all Members of this body will join in immediately addressing this problem.

What is needed in short order is a supplemental appropriation for the short-term emergency assistance which will be necessary to cover the immediate needs of the affected peoples. In this regard I would like to congratulate the administration, which recently announced that it will seek to triple the funding for such emergency food aid. This is a very encouraging first step. I must say that such are the dimensions of the crisis, that it is likely that the proposal will have to be

expanded if it is to be sufficient to meet the emergency. Now it is our turn in Congress to meet the challenge, and insure that such an emergency problem receives adequate funding.

Our people have often in the past shown tremendous generosity and have extended assistance to other peoples in need. Now Congress must pass a supplemental appropriation which is substantial enough to avert the impending disaster.●

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing concern for the over 150 million victims of severe drought and famine in 24 nations located in sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. Speaker, as a nation we have always responded to world food crises with unhesitating generosity and compassion. This time should be no different.

I certainly recognize the Nation's budget constraints. But, millions of lives are at stake. We who value and cherish all human life must respond quickly and resolutely to ease this desperate situation.

I am encouraged that the President has indicated he will be requesting some \$90 million in a supplemental appropriation for emergency food aid for this region in Africa. I hope the Congress acts quickly and prudently on this request and provides adequate funds to alleviate the human suffering and avert impending disaster. We must also get to work on a long-range solution to the hunger problem there.

I commend the gentleman from New York for requesting this special order to call attention to the plight of the starving peoples of Africa.●

#### ARIZONA WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAHALL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, last summer the Arizona congressional delegation asked many Arizonans for their help in putting together a bill to settle the national forest wilderness issue in our State. Since that time, we have received excellent cooperation from throughout the State and a considerable amount of useful information.

I am especially thankful for the hard work and sincere effort put out by the Arizona Wilderness Coalition and the signatories to a proposal from the individuals and organizations called User Groups, including the Arizona Cattlegrowers Association and the Arizona Mining Association. These Arizonans have both made very positive and constructive contributions to our understanding and knowledge of the facts, interests and concerns we

must weigh in the development of a fair legislative proposal. In addition, many individual Arizonans have written us of their specific views and concerns, and these have been very useful as well.

Building on their contributions, today I am introducing the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984. This is a comprehensive proposal. It combines existing legislation to designate about 400,000 acres of BLM and Forest Service land on the Arizona Strip and about 6,000 acres in Aravaipa Canyon with a brand new proposal to end the RARE II debate in Arizona by designating about 750,000 acres of wilderness statewide on Arizona's national forests. In addition, the bill would designate 50 miles of the Verde River as a wild and scenic river, the first time a desert river has been included in our national system of protected rivers. The Arizona Strip and Aravaipa Canyon portions of the bill are verbatim incorporations of H.R. 3562 and H.R. 2724 which have the unanimous support of the Arizona congressional delegation.

We westerners have a special feeling for the land and we Arizonans of the desert Southwest are privileged to have some very special land to love. This bill would preserve for those who will come after us the beauty and grandeur of Arizona as I and my father and my father's father have known it.

The majestic spires of San Francisco Peaks and spectacular red cliffs of Red Rock-Secret Mountain are protected. The canyons descending from the Mogollon Rim, cut by creeks and the source of life for plants and animals, are preserved. The Mazatzal Wilderness is expanded westward and, in my opinion, made one of the premier wilderness areas in America by the incorporation of the Verde River as the first ever desert river in the Nation's system of protected rivers. The soaring, jagged teeth of Four Peaks, hard by the existing Superstition Wilderness, are included and create a major new system of wilderness lands for the people of Phoenix, just 35 miles away. The unsurpassed streams and riparian areas of the Hellsgate and Salome areas and the lands along the shores of the free-flowing Salt River are classified as wilderness. In southern Arizona, the bill creates new wilderness in the "Sky Islands" of Mount Wrightson, Miller Peak and the Santa Teresas.

The proposed legislation that is being introduced is not a final bill. Several issues, in addition to numerous boundary adjustments, remain to be worked out. In addition, I am, of course, open to good arguments about aspects of this proposal that may need to be added, dropped or altered.

I wish to emphasize, however, that this proposal is the product of much hard work and careful consideration of the many views that have been expressed. It represents my judgment about what are the truly meritorious wilderness areas in our State and where I think the appropriate balance lies between wilderness and nonwilderness on Arizona's national forests.

In large terms, this proposal would designate about 750,000 acres of new wilderness areas in Arizona, and place an additional 60,000 acres in further planning. Well over 1 million acres would be maintained as multiple use areas and could not be studied or recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service until the initial generation of land management plans expire, most likely near the end of this century.

I believe this proposal comes the closest of all the proposals made so far to the Forest Service recommendations. Excluding the Arizona Strip area, the Forest Service recommended a total of about 300,000 acres for wilderness and nearly 550,000 acres for further planning, or a total of 30 areas and about 850,000 acres that either could or should be included in the wilderness system.

This proposal includes 33 areas and about 810,000 acres in wilderness or further planning. The User Groups proposal would encompass 29 areas and 500,000 acres of wilderness, while the Coalition would designate 53 areas and nearly 1.6 million acres. In addition, this proposal designates as wilderness or further planning only eight areas identified for nonwilderness by the Forest Service, while the User Groups' proposal designates 15 such areas and the Coalition proposed 24 such areas.

The proposal also contains language to protect State water law, fish and game authority, grazing rights and access to important flood control facilities.

The release language formula will prevent the Forest Service from recommending any additional wilderness on areas excluded from this legislation until sometime between 1995 and 2000, depending on the forest. It assures that there will never again be another statewide wilderness review in any case.

Corridors to protect existing utility transmission lines, and the possible future expansion of those lines, can be achieved by the combination of boundary adjustments, release language and the designation of utility corridors in the Forest Service's land management process now nearing completion.

In addition, the legislation would designate 50 miles of the Verde River from the confluence of Tangle Creek north to a point south of Camp Verde as a wild and scenic river system. No private lands are involved and the des-

ignation will in no way affect the operations of the Salt River project or grazing permittees.

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to express my deepest personal thanks to Senator GOLDWATER, a man who also loves the land of his native State and has done so much to preserve its beauties. Senator GOLDWATER is today introducing the RARE II portion of the bill in the Senate and this will greatly assist our work in enacting this legislation this year. ●

#### JOBS, TRAINING, AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COYNE) is recognized for 10 minutes.

● Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most disturbing aspects of the continuing discussion about so-called smokestack industries versus high-technology industries is the often heard suggestion that the loss of jobs in one sector will be made up by job creation in another.

Not to worry, say the modern day Pollyana's of the economy. Steel plants may be closing, but high technology jobs are growing. It is all supposed to work out in the end.

Accepting this notion overlooks the economic impact these changes may have on the class composition of our Nation. While the aggregate number of jobs may not be altered significantly by a deterioration of our industrial base, the average take home pay of the American worker most certainly will. At this point, I would like to share with my colleagues a comparison of average earnings between slow-growth and fast-growth industries.

*Average hourly earnings of production workers in selected manufacturing industries, 1982 annual average*

Slow growth industries 1979-95:	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	\$13.36
Primary nonferrous metals.....	12.90
Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	10.18
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	11.60
Farm machinery and equipment.....	10.70
Fast growth industries 1979-95:	
Office and computing equipment....	7.95
Electronic components.....	7.16
Engineering and scientific instruments.....	8.45
Measuring and controlling devices..	8.46
Medical instruments and supplies...	6.99

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment and Earnings. March 1983, table C-2.

A Congressional Research Service study made these observations on current trends:

The changing distribution of employment within and among sectors may change the traditional class structure of the United States. Should recent trends continue, the relative number of well-paid workers in durable goods manufacturing industries could well decline, given the faster rates of employment growth projected for other, lower-paying manufacturing industries. Middle-

class workers could well decrease given the rate of employment growth projected for the service sector, which is characterized by a large number of low-paid and high-paid workers. Moreover, the shrinking of the smokestack industries could well close an avenue of upward mobility formerly open to workers having few skills and limited education. And last, that shrinkage could promote a bimodal distribution of jobs and earnings, as service sector employment becomes increasingly dominant, with most workers either at the bottom or top in terms of skill and pay levels.

As those of us in the Congress devise methods to make our economy more competitive, we should keep in mind what the Federal role should be in averting a situation in which the work force is increasingly divided between those at the high end of the pay scale and those at the low end. In so doing, we should insure that our Federal training programs are aimed not simply at those aged 25 or younger, but at those who may need them the most. In this category are the skilled workers who once provided the backbone for the middle class in many of our Nation's communities, but who now face long-term unemployment as a result of slowdowns in particular industries. At this point, I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial from the January 30, 1984, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette which addresses this issue. The editorial follows:

#### INNOVATIVE ENOUGH?

There's both good news and bad for Pittsburgh in the Post-Gazette's annual Business Outlook in today editions.

The good news is that a whole range of individual and corporate innovative efforts are being made, mostly in the high technology area. There are an estimated 154 high-tech companies here employing 28,000 persons and Pittsburgh's universities are also playing an important role.

The bad news is that many of these innovations are designed to eliminate rather than add jobs.

Furthermore, the business review shows clearly that the training programs are but a drop in the bucket of need. In great part, this is because of Reagan administration cutbacks in federal funding for retraining.

Valid questions have been raised about the usefulness of many of the training and retraining programs of the past. But something is wrong when there are an estimated 74,000 unemployed person in Allegheny County and only 13,000 retraining slots in city and county governmental program—plus an undertermined number in private programs.

The Reagan administration talks as if private industry can handle the problem, but business tends to train only for its narrowly focused needs. Indeed, it is evident that only government can deal with the manifold problems of training people of diverse background and skills for the jobs available in the marketplace.

A disturbing fact that came up again and again in the business survey is the growing evidence that the programs that are available are almost always aimed at the young—those under 25 years of age or, at best, under 40 years of age. And one of the newest governmental programs is available