

**BETHESDA INSTITUTE FOR
SOVIET STUDIES**

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Director

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**National
Handicapped
Sports**



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"If I can do this, I can do anything"™

Kirk M. Bauer, J.D.
Executive Director

National Headquarters

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**U.N. and U.S. Pronouncements
Initiating The International Decade
Of Disabled Persons**

Following the highly successful 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP), in December 1982, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons. It also proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the International Decade of Disabled Persons (IDDP), urging all nations to intensify efforts toward the full participation of the world's half-billion

disabled persons and toward the prevention of disabling conditions.

The U.S. Congress has unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by Senator Robert Dole and Representative Larry Winn, on the Decade, setting forth long-term goals of and for disabled Americans. President Reagan has issued a Proclamation. This pamphlet sets forth these important documents.

This is a challenge and an opportunity for the world. We urge you to get involved.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON DISABILITY



*By the President of the United States of
America
A Proclamation*

During the 1981 International Year and the 1982 National Year of Disabled Persons, we learned about the many accomplishments of disabled persons, both young and old. We also gained vast new insights into the significant impact that access to education, rehabilitation, and employment have on their lives.

The progress we have made is a tribute to the courage and determination of our disabled people, to innovative research and development both in technology and training techniques to assist the disabled, and to those—whether in the private or public sectors—who have given so generously of their time and energies to help enrich the lives of disabled persons.

We must encourage the provision of rehabilitation and other comprehensive services oriented toward independence within the context of family and community. For only through opportunities to use the full range of their potential will our disabled citizens attain the independence and dignity that are their due.

In furtherance of the initiatives encouraged by observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons, the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed the years 1983 through 1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. The Congress of the United States, by House Concurrent Resolution 39, has requested the President to take all steps within his authority to implement, within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982.

NOW, THEREFORE I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the years 1983 through 1992 as the National Decade of Disabled Persons. I call upon all Americans in both the private and public sectors to join our continuing efforts to assist disabled people and to continue the progress made over the past two years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

Ronald Reagan



INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS 1983-1992



U.S. Congress Concurrent Resolution #39

Whereas, a new era in recognition of human rights and universal respect for these rights has begun;

Whereas, The United Nations General Assembly has declared 1983 through 1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

Whereas, The United States has made great strides during the last decade in improving the lives of thirty-five million American citizens with physical and mental disabilities;

Whereas, there is still much to be done to open doors to the full participation and equality of disabled persons in society throughout the world;

Whereas, handicapped individuals should be able to participate fully in the mainstream of society through education, employment and community living opportunities;

Whereas, the United States recognizes the need for further progress in strengthening public understanding and awareness of the needs and aspirations of disabled persons;

Whereas, there is hope that this spirit of carrying out the goals of the International and National Years in 1981 and 1982 will continue throughout this decade;

Whereas, a framework for national action has been established by these previous initiatives and the improvement of programs for the disabled over the last decade; and

Whereas, further progress should be made in the United States toward achieving the following long-term goals of and for disabled persons promoted during the Interna-

tional Year of Disabled Persons: (1) expanded educational opportunity; (2) improved access to housing, buildings, and transportation; (3) expanded employment opportunity; (4) expanded participation in recreational, social, and cultural activities; (5) expanded and strengthened rehabilitation programs and facilities; (6) purposeful application of biomedical research aimed at conquering major disabling conditions; (7) reduction in the incidence of disability by expanded accident and disease prevention; (8) expanded application of technology to minimize the effects of disability; and (9) expanded international exchange of information and experience to benefit all disabled persons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all steps within his authority to implement within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992), as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982.

Sec. 2 The President should report to the Congress annually during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons on the plans developed by the executive branch in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/53 to implement, within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and on the steps taken pursuant to those plans.

Sec. 3 The Clerk of the House shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.



Message Of United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar

The General Assembly has proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

This proclamation underlines the determination of the international community to carry forward the impetus given by the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 towards the prevention of disability and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as their rehabilitation in society.

I am therefore fully confident that during this decade efforts will be intensified for the implementation of the world programme of action concerning disabled persons, the primary aim of which is to realize the rights of as many as 500 million disabled persons around the world to contribute to and benefit from the economic and social progress of their countries. However, this cannot be achieved unless society changes its attitude towards people with disabilities. Indeed, we should focus on their abilities and the contribution they can make.

We bear the responsibility to encourage and assist disabled persons to lead useful and meaningful lives. This is not to be done as an act of charity but because it is their right and because society as a whole can progress only if each of its members is given full recognition and respect for his or her own inherent dignity and worth.

I appeal to all governments, concerned organizations and individuals alike to contribute to the implementation of the world plan of action during this decade and beyond, and thereby demonstrate our commitment to the "full participation and equality" of persons with disabilities."

Released in New York, Geneva, and Vienna — April 19, 1983.

America's Goals* for the **INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS 1983 – 1992**

To foster public understanding
full participation, and acceptance
of disabled persons through:

- ✓ Expanded Educational Opportunity
- ✓ Improved Access to Housing, Buildings, and Transportation
- ✓ Expanded Employment Opportunity
- ✓ Expanded Participation in Recreational, Social, Religious and Cultural Activities
- ✓ Expanded and Strengthened Rehabilitation Programs and Facilities

- ✓ Purposeful Application of Biomedical Research
Aimed at Conquering Major Disabling
Conditions
- ✓ Reduction in the Incidence of Disability by
Expanded Accident and Disease Prevention
- ✓ Increased Application of Technology to
Minimize the Effects of Disability
- ✓ Expanded International Exchange of Information
and Experience to Benefit All Disabled Persons

THOSE ARE YOUR GOALS TOO!
Isn't it time to get involved?

*U.S. Congress Resolution 39

National Organization on Disability,
Suite 234, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., (202) 293-5960
Washington, D.C. 20037



UNITED STATES SENATE
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

August 31, 1989

Senate Republican Leader Robert J. Dole
and
Alan A. Reich, President National Organization on Disability
cordially invite you to attend a welcoming reception
in honor of
Ilya I. Zaslavsky
Congress of People's Deputies
and Disability Advocate
of the USSR
Thursday, September 7, 1989
10:00 a.m.
Mansfield Room S-207
The Capitol

Entrance Accessible

Weather

Today: Variably cloudy, afternoon showers. High 82, Low 55.
Thursday: Cloudy, cooler, with scattered rain. High 60.
Yesterday: AQI: 45. Temp. range: 59-83. Details on Page B2.

The Washington Post

Sections

A News/Editorials
B Metro/Obituaries
C Style/Television
D Business/Comics/Classified
E Food
F Sports
Detailed index on Page A2

112TH YEAR No. 114

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

Prices May Vary in Areas Outside
Metropolitan Washington Area Box 040

25¢

Moscow Answers Cry to Defend the Powerless

Disabled Candidate Wins Election in Gorbachev's District

By David Remnick
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, March 28—Ilya Zaslavski, who won a sweeping victory in President Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow voting district in Sunday's historic elections, has a "new idea" for Soviet politics: "Why not defend and help the weak?"

A 29-year-old textile research scientist who lost both legs in childhood because doctors gave him a contaminated injection, Zaslavski has become not only a member of

the new national legislature, but also the hero and conscience of Moscow politics. Taking 55 percent of the vote, he easily defeated Alexander Krutov, a cool and handsome television commentator who had the backing of the local Communist Party apparatus.

When, early in the campaign, Zaslavski began demonstrating extraordinary powers as a speaker and mover of people, cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, human-rights campaigner Andrei Sakharov and liberal historian Yuri Afanasyev all decided

to drop out of the race in the Oktyabrskaya district, endorse Zaslavski and seek nomination elsewhere.

At a dramatic candidates' meeting, Grechko, a national hero, told a jammed auditorium that "of all of us, there is only one candidate who absolutely has to be in the Supreme Soviet. And that is Ilya Zaslavski."

The hall shook with applause, and many people burst into tears. Zaslavski, a shy, slightly built man, raised his hand as if to stop the noise, but the applause swept over him like the sea. With the help of

See WINNER, A22, Col. 2



ILYA ZASLAVSKI
... "shall we forget the sick, the old"

■ Soviet voters' revolt carries hidden dangers for Gorbachev. Page A18

(over)

A22 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

THE WASHINGTON POST

Soviet Candidate Wins Election With Plea for Defense of the Weak

WINNER, From A1

artificial legs and a cane, he slowly rose from his chair and spoke.

"It is my deepest feeling," he said, "that our reforms are not merely about the struggle for power. If we forget about charity, if we ignore the necessity of defending the social rights of the people, then reform will quickly turn into its opposite."

"How long shall we forget about the sick, the old, the abandoned children? How long will hospital patients have to go without food and medicine? How long will they be robbed?"

Today, as Zaslavski and his wife, Alla, sat at home drinking tea and looking after their baby daughter, Anastasia, they still felt the passion of those meetings. They were a revelation for both the speaker and his audience. "It was as if people had felt something for years and years, and finally someone had the chance to just say it," Zaslavski said.

Certainly, there were humiliating election defeats all over the country for the Communist Party's preferred candidates. A few districts away from Oktyabrskaya, Moscow Mayor Valeri Saikin could not get 50 percent of the vote in a race against a stout, earnest house painter named Nina Agayeva. The great-

er part of the local Leningrad party organization, including the mayor and a nonvoting member of the national party Politburo, Yuri Solovyov, was soundly defeated. The party did no better in such other major cities as Kiev, Lvov and Yaroslavl, or in the Baltic states and dozens of other regions.

But for his Moscow constituents, Zaslavski somehow transcended politics. His original nomination came from the city's growing Society for Invalids, but his moral imperative spread to thousands of Muscovites who in their daily lives face a general humiliation that is difficult to endure.

Zaslavski's campaign made mention of global concerns and endorsed Gorbachev's most radical political and economic changes, but it emphasized things of more immediate moment—buildings and subways without wheelchair ramps, bribery in hospitals, the lack of decent psychiatric care, inadequate pensions for the old, the treatment of women in obstetric wards and abortion clinics.

In his address at the candidates' meeting, Grechko spoke of the plight of millions of invalids in the Soviet Union. Zaslavski spoke from experience. Like so many others in this country who have difficulty walking, Zaslavski never went to

school. Teachers had to come to him. He cannot use public buses or the subway, and his parents often wept as they watched him struggle to fold himself into a taxi.

It takes extraordinary physical and psychological endurance for him to go back and forth every day between home and work.

"Without being proud about it," he said, "I really thought that if I didn't raise these problems, who would. For decades we, the invalids, have been invisible, pushed aside. That had to end."

As a child, Zaslavski was lucky enough to avoid the country's internats, or special homes for the handicapped. "Conditions in these places are a nightmare," he said. "They are decrepit, uncomfortable buildings, often off in the middle of nowhere."

Zaslavski ran his election campaign with almost no financial resources. His leaflets were simple and formless, the sort of thing an American junior high school student might use to run for class president. Krutov, on the other hand, had money and political savvy. His slick posters, showing his smiling face framed by television sets, were state-of-the-art campaign design.

In their televised debate on the program "Good Evening, Moscow," But somehow Zaslavski's urgency

came through and appeared to make him the clear winner.

Endorsements from such celebrities as Sakharov and Grechko certainly strengthened his effort. Krutov, on the other hand, had the apparent misfortune to be endorsed by Dimitri Vasiliyev, head of the Russian-nationalist, antisemitic organization Pamyat, an endorsement he neither accepted nor rejected.

"It probably did Krutov more harm than good," Zaslavski said.

Among those voting at Oktyabrskaya district polling places Sunday were Gorbachev and conservative Politburo member Yegor Ligachev, who has opposed a number of Gorbachev's initiatives. Neither would discuss his ballot.

"I don't know who Gorbachev voted for. He didn't say," Zaslavski said with a huge grin. "But he said he's for the strongest supporters of reform, so I guess he must have voted for me."

"As for Ligachev, well. . . ."

In two months, the new Congress of People's Deputies, will hold its inaugural session to elect a president and choose from its ranks the members of the de facto national legislative body, the Supreme Soviet. Despite the presence of many independent and reform-minded candidates like Zaslavski, conservative party bureaucrats and pas-

sive followers—many of whom faced no election opposition—will hold a majority in the congress. Already, reformist members from Moscow and the Baltic republics are talking about forming a voting bloc, but Zaslavski's plans are more pointed, more human.

"I think I have a very specific responsibility," he said. "I want to get together as many of the reformists as possible and help write new laws that will defend the weak, the poor, the handicapped. And most of all, it is essential for people to be made aware that the weak don't want to be separated from the rest of life. They want just enough help so that they can live and work and raise a family alongside everyone else."

Ilya and Alla, who also is disabled and walks with difficulty, believe themselves lucky. He goes to work every day; she cares for their daughter at home. They have no apartment of their own, shuttling instead from one set of parents to the other, but they seek no special favors because of their new standing in the government.

"If they come for me with a limousine, I'll tell them, 'No thanks,'" Zaslavski said. "I'll take a taxi or drive myself. And maybe one day I'll even be able to take the subway."

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 5, 1988

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Under your leadership the United States has always kept human rights on the forefront of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. I am writing today to ask that you take the opportunity of your New York meeting with President Mikhail Gorbachev to remind him of an important, but non-controversial human rights issue: greater understanding, participation and acceptance for people with disabilities around the world. As I suggested to Gorbachev last May, perhaps U.S. and Soviet rededication to the International Decade of Disabled Persons is one human rights issue upon which we could readily agree.

Your proclamation of a U.S. National Decade of Disabled Persons demonstrated America's commitment to its citizens with disabilities. Just a few weeks ago, the first presidential election held under the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act reminded us of the great strides we have taken, and of the leadership the United States can offer the world on this issue. Much remains to be done.

The International Decade stands as a symbol of hope to the world's half billion people with disabilities. What a difference it would make if the United States and the Soviet Union could join together, cooperate, and lead the way toward realizing the full potential of people with disabilities in every country on earth. Maybe working together on this initiative could even help the Soviet government appreciate the importance of the human rights issues which still divide us.

Under your leadership the United States has remained firm in its ideals and cautious about its approach to Gorbachev's Soviet Union. We understand that only fundamental changes in the Soviet Union can lead to fundamental change in our relationship with them. Still, you have been compassionate to welcome any turn for the better in the Soviet Union, and wise to recognize that big things start with small steps.

-2-

I believe that joint dedication to the International Decade of Disabled Persons is an important, but easy step which we can take now. I hope you will raise it with President Gorbachev.

Sincerely,



BOB DOLE
United States Senate

BD/ds



Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Senator Dole:

JAN 19 1989

Mr. Alan M. Kranowitz, Assistant to the President has asked me to provide a further response to your letter of December 5, 1988 in which you suggested that U.S. and Soviet rededication to the International Decade of Disabled Persons be raised during the President's December meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in New York. Mr. Kranowitz responded to you directly on December 9, 1988.

Although we understand the subject of the Decade of Disabled Persons did not arise in the President's conversation with Mr. Gorbachev, our UN mission in New York has been successful in promoting the disabled issue in the UN and will continue to discuss the subject with the Soviet Union and other governments.

As you are aware, we are strongly committed to the goals of the Decade and view the concerns of the disabled to be one of the most important UN social issues. For this reason, the United States traditionally co-sponsors a resolution on the Disabled for adoption by the General Assembly. At the Forty-Third Session of the General Assembly last fall, we once again played a lead role in the passage of a resolution reiterating the need to give greater attention to the Decade of Disabled Persons.

At the General Assembly session, US Ambassador Byrne made a statement emphasizing our strong commitment to the goals of the Decade, and recommended that the UN Secretariat review the possibility of launching the Second Decade of Disabled Persons immediately following the completion of the first Decade (1983 - 1992).

The President appreciates your concern for the problems of disabled persons and your support for the goals of the Decade.

Sincerely,

J. Edward Fox
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

The Honorable
Bob Dole,
United States Senate.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Senator Dole:

JAN 19 1989

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Sincerely,

J. Edward Fox
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

The Honorable
Bob Dole,
United States Senate.



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

910 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

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Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

November 30, 1988

BY MESSENGER

The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

Dear Bob:

Let's bring that U.S.-Soviet initiative which you discussed last May with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow to reality! When I saw Jim Billington yesterday, I reminded him, since he was with you on that occasion, that we should strike while the iron is hot.

Accordingly, I have sent a letter today to Mr. Bush and a telegram to Mr. Gorbachev urging him to speak out on the Decade of Disabled Persons when he addresses the U.N. next week. I have asked Jim Billington to do what he can too. Copies are enclosed.

I suggest that you again urge Mr. Gorbachev to follow through and join with the United States in putting the U.N. Decade on the map and ask the President Elect to cooperate. You know, Bob, I am prepared to assist in whatever way you would like.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
Chairman

AAR:mks

cc: Dr. James H. Billington



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99th CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION

Vol. 132

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1986

No. 55

House of Representatives

THE U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS: CAN IT BE SAVED?

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1986

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Human Rights Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, it was my privilege to conduct the initial hearing in 1983 launching the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons in the United States. Many prominent speakers from industry, government, disability organizations, and professional groups all expressed their high hopes for achieving full participation of America's 35 million disabled persons during the course of this U.N. decade—1983–92.

In addition, we hoped at the time—and still do—that the decade proclaimed by the United Nations on behalf of the world's half-billion disabled persons would provide a focus for world attention on the very human problems and opportunities of disability. Their human right to participate and lead a dignified life, regardless of culture, religion, sex, race or political persuasion, is a goal not only of my committee and the U.S. Congress, but of all democratic peoples of the world.

I now regret to report, Mr. Speaker, that with the Decade of Disabled Persons one-third over, there has been little action. U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has noted there is little awareness of the decade so far. I call upon our Department of State and the United Nations to take the necessary steps to bring the Decade of Disabled Persons to life, consistent with our hopes at the inception 3½ years ago. It is not too late.

I do not call for funded programs. What is required are an enlightened communications program and consistent leadership and commitment by top United Nations and United States administration leaders. I also hope our U.N. association and other leading organizations assert leadership.

The disabled of the world have the human right to expect more! I intend to see that they achieve it.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Alan A. Reich, president of the National Organization of Disability and former U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, last week in New York City sounded the alarm for the decade. I commend his important remarks, "The Decade of Disabled Persons: Can It Be Saved?" to all my colleagues in both Houses of Congress. Mr. Reich is the only person in a wheelchair to have ever ad-

ressed the U.N. General Assembly. He has done so on two occasions, urging nations and leaders worldwide to seize the opportunity of the decade in the interest of the world's half-billion disabled persons and of all mankind. I concur.

I include Mr. Reich's remarks for the information of my colleagues.

THE DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS: CAN IT BE SAVED?

(By Alan A. Reich)

Mr. Under Secretary-General, Chairman Newman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a privilege to address you who are doing so much to improve the lives of the world's disabled citizens. And it is a special pleasure for me to be here again in New York where the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983–1992) was born just a third of a decade ago. Yes, the Decade of Disabled Persons, about which all of us here care so much, was proclaimed unanimously by the U.N. General Assembly just three and a third years ago this month. It is now time for my subject today: The Decade of Disabled Persons: Can It Be Saved?

The International Rehabilitation Week organizers are to be commended for bringing together such a prestigious and dedicated group of leaders and professionals from many nations in the interests of the world's half-billion people with disabilities. One out of every ten men, women and children has a physical or mental impairment preventing full participation in community life. In addition, at least an equal number of family members share our hopes, problems and aspirations on a daily basis. Together we make up the "world disability family", which comprises a fifth of the population of the planet—equaling the population of the People's Republic of China.

As one who addressed the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982 and took part in shaping the dream of the Decade of Disabled Persons the day it was proclaimed, I recall the hope and promise of the Decade expressed by world representatives then. Expectations were high, but realistic. They spoke of dignity, hope, acceptance and fulfillment. They exhorted U.N. and other leaders to focus world attention on this special population. They called upon nations, communities, organizations, institutions, and people of good will everywhere to unleash the world's tremendous human and organizational potential to achieve the Decade's three goals of participation, rehabilitation and prevention. By challenging the world and taking on this responsibility, the United Nations leaders became partners and

champions of the disability family. Because disability is such a common concern and so tangible, our Decade could be the most successful decade ever, it was said.

That same day, a third of a decade ago, the U.N. General Assembly also adopted unanimously the U.N. World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. This outstanding document sets forth in detail the needs, the opportunities, and the methods by which the Decade goals were to be met. It is a beacon of hope. Practically speaking, the real power and potential of the Decade idea lie in mobilizing the world's as yet uncommitted leaders and stimulating them to purposeful action. They include heads of nations and communities, leaders of the United Nations itself, leaders of organizations, corporations, and institutions, and media representatives—those who can shape opinion and lead the way toward attainment of the Decade goals.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret to say, the hope of the Decade is fading. Our dream is evaporating.

Certainly, a few activities are underway. You are aware of them. However, this is hardly sufficient to fulfill the realistic expectations of the Decade. So far, the world's attention has not been aroused. There is little political will. Last September 11 at the Smithsonian in Washington in a seminar sponsored by the National Organization on Disability on "Disability and the Year 2000," U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar first sounded the alarm. He said, "I must state frankly that, outside the disability community, I have noted only minimal public awareness of the Decade of Disabled Persons." Now, another half-year of the Decade has passed. The opportunity still waits to be seized. It is time to ask some hard questions, such as:

How many U.N. member nations and major communities of the world have been stimulated by the U.N. to adopt serious Decade plans with political will behind them for participation, rehabilitation and prevention?

What progress has been made in implementing these plans?

What are the plans and programs of the major U.N. agencies themselves? And what progress has been made?

Why doesn't the U.N. itself have an overall communications strategy directed from U.N. headquarters in New York, for implementing the Decade—not a funded information program, but an enlightened plan for enlisting the media of the world?

Why shouldn't a major U.N. agency with staff and resources be given the lead for the Decade?

(over)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — HON. GUS YATRON (Cont'd.) — April 29, 1986

It is not only the billion of us in the "disability family" who stand to lose if the Decade is a failure. The United Nations, and all its members, stand to lose as well. The U.N. does not need a failure. By not seizing the opportunity of the Decade of Disabled Persons, the U.N. misses another chance to generate confidence in its work.

People know little about the U.N. and therefore do not appreciate its worthy social and humanitarian activities. In a recent Gallup Survey on the United Nations, 80 percent of Americans were found unable to name any U.N. agency at all! Americans do not want to give up on the U.N. They want to believe in it. They want the U.N. to succeed. In reporting the survey, Mr. Gallup stated that, if people were made aware that the U.N. successfully conducts and promotes important social and humanitarian programs, such as its Decade of Disabled Persons initiative, confidence in the U.N. itself would be enhanced. Not to do so is a missed opportunity for the U.N. as well as for the governments and people of the world. Failure of the U.N. diminishes us all.

The United Nations leadership evidently has not taken this message to heart. It is not effort and activities that count; it is results and people's awareness of them. A serious decade disability program, with minimal funding, could have important benefits for

the organization. The U.N. has the capacity, through an enlightened communications strategy, to mobilize the necessary forces throughout the world in the name of Decade of Disabled Persons and thus to fulfill its hope and promise. New York is the communications center of the world, and from here the U.N. could generate a radiating impact worldwide. The task is not all that difficult. Commitment and leadership are required. I am here to sound the alarm.

By taking the Decade seriously, the U.N. in fact furthers its primary aim—promoting peace in the world. Enabling people to contribute more to their respective societies helps reduce the likelihood of tension and instability; alleviating suffering lessens the chances of confrontation and thus contributes to a more orderly and peaceful world. This helps build the human foundations for the structure of peace. It is not too late to harness the Decade toward these ends.

On the other hand, I say to the United Nations top officials, if you are not going to provide the commitment and leadership required, if you are not going to take your initiative seriously, please withdraw the Decade; proclaim it a failure. Tell us; we'll try to understand. The time for pretense is past; it is time for action.

I urge you here today, you who already are committed to improving the lives of the

world's disabled citizens and to the Decade, to join in this call to action so that the hope and promise are not lost. Press the U.N. directly and through your governments. A decade of accomplishment and realistic expectations is still within our grasp. If this conference were to achieve nothing else but to inspire the U.N. to bring the Decade of Disabled Persons to life, it would be a great success. And wouldn't that be a wonderful tribute to that great internationalist, a friend of mine who was disabled at his last, Jacob Javits, whose Center we are inaugurating here this week? I appeal to the U.N. to turn an impending failure into a resounding success.

Emblazoned in the halls of the Secretariat building at the United Nations are the memorable words which I quoted before the General Assembly that day of the Decade proclamation a third of a decade ago:

"Since wars are born in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

The Decade of Disabled Persons is a marvelous idea born in the minds of humans that is helping construct the defenses of peace. The Decade is an idea whose time has come. Our Decade can be saved! Let's go, U.N.!

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Gerald R. Ford

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Dick Thornburgh
Former Governor of Pennsylvania
Director, Institute of Politics
Harvard University
Reverend Harold Wilke
Director, The Healing Community
Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.
President, International Agency
for the Prevention of Blindness

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Community Awards Program
Max Cleland

Chairman

Voters Project Advisory Committee
Edward Kennedy, Jr.

Special Ambassador for the
Decade of Disabled Persons

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Rep. Henry Waxman, Cal.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON

DISABILITY

A private, non-profit organization

910 Sixteenth Street, NW • Suite 600 • Washington, DC 20006

(202) 293-5960 - TDD (202) 293-5968



ALAN ANDERSON REICH

Alan A. Reich became president of the National Organization on Disability when it was founded in 1982. He also was the president of its predecessor, the U.S. Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981). N.O.D. is a private, nonprofit organization furthering the acceptance and full participation of the 35 million Americans with disabilities in national and community life.

Prior to joining the U.S. Council, Mr. Reich served in the U.S. government. As Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs from 1970-1975, he developed international exchange programs to further mutual understanding. He then served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West Trade and Director of the Bureau of East-West Trade. In this position, he was responsible for expansion of U.S. commercial relations with the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Before his government service, Mr. Reich worked in manufacturing management and corporate long-range planning with Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Reich has served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the World Health Organization General Assembly and as advisor to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. He is past chairman of the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped. As chairman of the Paralysis Cure Research Foundation, and president of the National Paraplegia Foundation, he worked to further research in regeneration of the central nervous system.

Mr. Reich graduated with a B.A. from Dartmouth College, and has an M.A. from Middlebury College Russian School. He has a diploma in Slavic languages and Eastern European Studies from Oxford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard University. He speaks five languages.

Mr. Reich is a native of Pearl River, New York. He served as an officer in the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C. and in Germany. He uses a wheelchair as a result of an injury in 1962. He is a member of the Achilles Club of London and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He has an honorary Doctorate of Laws from Gallaudet College and is the recipient of many public service awards. Mr. Reich is married to the former Gay Ann Forsythe. They have three children and reside in McLean, Virginia.

Expand the participation of disabled citizens and all of America gains. Isn't it time to get involved?



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

27 September 1988

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your letter of August 30 concerning the UN Decade of Disabled Persons.

The United States strongly supports the UN Decade of Disabled Persons and considers the concerns of the disabled to be among the most important social issues discussed by the United Nations.

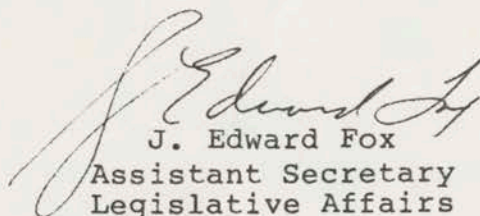
In July, 1988, the following U.S. statement was sent to the UN Secretary General to be incorporated in his report to the 43rd UN General Assembly this fall:

"The United States believes the UN Secretariat should prepare plans, in detail, for a World Conference in 1992, which would review the global progress made in the Decade for Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and then launch the Second Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002). This report, to be prepared by the UN Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should be presented at the Spring Economic and Social Council in 1989, for further consideration by the General Assembly that year."

A recommendation similar to the above statement will be included in Ambassador Byrne's statement at the opening of the Third Committee debate at the UN General Assembly in October. Concerning the issuance of a commemorative UN stamp on the Second Decade, the United States supported the move in 1983 and plans to do the same for the second Decade.

Thank you for your interest and concern for the goals of the Decade.

Sincerely,


J. Edward Fox
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

The Honorable
Gus Yatron, Chairman,
Subcommittee on Human Rights and
International Organizations,
Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

910 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

October 7, 1988

HONORARY CHAIRPERSON

Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

HONORARY VICE CHAIRPERSON

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F. Lionel Watts, C.M.G.,
M.B.E., F.A.I.M.

Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

The Honorable Patricia M. Byrne

Deputy United States Ambassador to the United Nations

Security Council

U.S. Mission to the United Nations

799 U.N. Plaza

New York, New York 10017

Dear Ambassador Byrne:

It was most disappointing that President Reagan did not mention the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons in his statement before the General Assembly last week. As you undoubtedly are aware, Senator Bob Dole, Chairman Gus Yatron, and many disabled people had hoped the President would accede to our request that he assert U.S. leadership and bring visibility to this important U.N. initiative on behalf of the world's half billion people with disabilities.

It comes as good news, however, that you are putting forward the proposal for a world conference in 1992 and a resolution for a second Decade of Disabled Persons through the year 2002, as indicated in the attached letter to Mr. Yatron from Assistant Secretary of State J. Edward Fox.

If it would be helpful, the World Committee for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons would be happy to help enlist other nations as sponsors for this initiative. You may be aware, for example, that Senator Dole did discuss such a joint U.S.-Soviet effort with General Secretary Gorbachev during the Moscow Summit meeting. Mr. Yatron also stands ready to advance the Decade in all possible ways.

If you would like a full briefing on the Decade, its hope and potential--so far unfulfilled--please let me know. The enclosed materials, including Mr. Yatron's Congressional Record statement on the Decade, and Spotlight, the publication of the World Committee for the Decade of Disabled Persons, may be helpful to you.

We appreciate your personal commitment and leadership.

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
President

cc: Hon. Robert Dole
Hon. Gus Yatron



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Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

November 30, 1988

BY MESSENGER

The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

Dear Bob:

Let's bring that U.S.-Soviet initiative which you discussed last May with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow to reality! When I saw Jim Billington yesterday, I reminded him, since he was with you on that occasion, that we should strike while the iron is hot.

Accordingly, I have sent a letter today to Mr. Bush and a telegram to Mr. Gorbachev urging him to speak out on the Decade of Disabled Persons when he addresses the U.N. next week. I have asked Jim Billington to do what he can too. Copies are enclosed.

I suggest that you again urge Mr. Gorbachev to follow through and join with the United States in putting the U.N. Decade on the map and ask the President Elect to cooperate. You know, Bob, I am prepared to assist in whatever way you would like.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
Chairman

AAR:mks

cc: Dr. James H. Billington

DECEMBER 2, 1988

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: DAVE SMITH/LEE WHITTAKER
SUBJECT: GORBACHEV IN NEW YORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

3 p.m. - Gorbachev arrives in New York

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7

10:00 a.m. - Gorbachev talks with UN Secretary General
Perez de Cuellar (1/2 hour)

11:00 a.m. - Gorbachev addresses UN in New York

1-3:30 p.m. - LUNCHEON at Governors Island hosted by
President Reagan

7:00 p.m. - Protocol Function at UN hosted by Mr. and Mrs.
Perez de Cuellar

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8

5:30 p.m. - Gorbachev meets with Senator Kennedy

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

10:00 a.m. - Gorbachev departs New York

MEMORANDUM

DECEMBER 1, 1988

TO: SENATOR DOLE

FROM: DAVE SMITH

SUBJECT: ALAN REICH

Alan called yesterday again seeking your help on the International Decade of Disabled Persons. He wants Gorbachev to mention it in his U.N. speech, Reagan to raise it in their New York mini-summit, and Bush to make it a point next year.

I told him that influencing Gorbachev speeches is impossible; injecting the issue into the brief mini-summit discussions is improbable. Far more promising would be to make George Bush aware of the issue so the new Administration can highlight it in future international meetings.

I think this is a good issue, and recommend you follow it up next year. For next week's mini-summit, the best we can do is send a letter to Bush and/or Reagan urging them to raise it with Gorbachev. However, with everything that is going on right now, this may not be the best time for you to weigh in on this.

Do you want to send a letter now?



-----yes

-----no



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

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M.B.E., F.A.I.M.

Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

BY MESSENGER

November 30, 1988

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

In my capacity as Chairman of the World Committee for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, I write to request that you seize the initiative to inspire world commitment and action for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons. As you and I have discussed, this is an opportunity for you and the United States to champion a cause that knows no political boundaries. Moreover, this can be done with no funding.

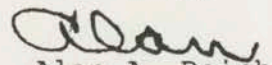
As Senator Dole has discussed with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow, this also is a great opportunity for a significant U.S.- Soviet initiative. I am enclosing copies of letters dated last May 25 to President Reagan and to General Secretary Gorbachev, along with a telegram being sent today to the General Secretary urging him again to speak out on the Decade at the United Nations next week.

As you know, we pledge our support to you and your new administration here in the United States, but we also urge you to champion the cause of full participation of the world's half billion disabled people. In particular, I hope you will prevail upon General Secretary Gorbachev during his forthcoming visit to join you in providing world leadership in a joint U.S.-Soviet initiative on the U.N. Decade.

If you would like to have a briefing on this matter, please let me know.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,


Alan A. Reich
Chairman

Enclosures

cc: Senator Robert Dole



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

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Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

Telegram to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev
General Secretary of C.P.S.U, Moscow, USSR

November 30, 1988

Dear General Secretary Gorbachev:

Respectfully urge you in upcoming United Nations speech to call for world action on U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons. This would benefit half billion disabled people worldwide, help the United Nations, and inspire other leaders. Suggest again a U.S.-Soviet initiative on the Decade. See my letter to you dated May 25 being sent again today to Soviet U.N. Ambassador Belogonov.

ccs: President Elect George Bush
Secretary General Perez de Cuellar

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
Chairman
World Committee for the
U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

910 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

May 25, 1988

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HONORARY VICE CHAIRPERSON

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Alan A. Reich, Chairman

Norman Acton

Sheik Abdullah Al-Ghanim

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Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

The United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons has entered its final half. I am writing again, in my capacity as Chairman of the World Committee for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons, to request your leadership and cooperation.

We ask that you speak out at the 1988 U.N. General Assembly on the imperative for action to realize the potential of the Decade of Disabled Persons.

As you know, U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar was charged in a General Assembly resolution again last year to generate greater worldwide visibility for the U.N. Decade and its goals. But he needs the help of all of us--and especially of yourself and other world leaders.

Let us help the Secretary General fulfill his mandate and bring this significant commitment adopted unanimously by all nations to full realization! Five hundred million disabled men, women, and children, and all nations of the world, stand to gain.

And what a great opportunity for the United States and the Soviet Union to carry out a significant joint venture for the benefit of all mankind!

Respectfully yours,


Alan A. Reich
Chairman

cc: His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

P.S. The enclosed World Committee SPOTLIGHT summarizes on Page 3 the ten-point program of the U.N. World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons. This ten-point program is our Decade challenge!



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

910 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

May 25, 1988

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Marcela Perez de Cuellar

HONORARY VICE CHAIRPERSON
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Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

His Excellency Mikhail Gorbachev
General Secretary of
the Central Committee of
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Kremlin
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Mr. General Secretary:

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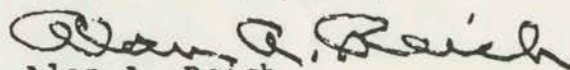
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Chairman

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Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

FEDERAL EXPRESS

November 30, 1988

His Excellency Aleksandr M. Belogonov
Permanent Representative of the USSR to
the United Nations
136 E. 67th Street
New York, NY 10021

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

On behalf of the World Committee for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, I write to request that you facilitate General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's speaking out at the United Nations next week on the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons to give greater visibility and impetus to this initiative. I am pleased to enclose for your information a copy of my telegram of today to Mr. Gorbachev, along with copies of letters to him and President Reagan last May 25 urging them to focus worldwide attention on the U.N. Decade.

Clearly, it is not only in the interest of the world's half billion disabled persons, but also of the United Nations and all nations of the world to expand the participation and contribution of people with disabilities to their respective societies.

We shall be most grateful, Mr. Ambassador, for your facilitative assistance in securing General Secretary Gorbachev's vocal and visible leadership for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons at the United Nations next week.

Sincerely yours,

Alan A. Reich
Chairman

AAR:mks

Enclosures

cc: Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar



WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

910 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

HONORARY CHAIRPERSON

Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

HONORARY VICE CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Pierre Mauroy

Alan A. Reich, *Chairman*

Norman Acton

Shiek Abdullah Al-Ghanim

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F. Lionel Watts, C.M.G.,
M.B.E., F.A.I.M.

Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

ALAN ANDERSON REICH.

Alan A. Reich has served as Chairman of the World Committee for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons since it was founded in 1985. The World Committee is an international organization which promotes the Decade goal of full participation of the world's half billion disabled persons. He is president of the National Organization on Disability, a private nonprofit organization furthering the acceptance and participation in national and community life of the 37 million Americans with disabilities. He was the President of the U.S. Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons (1981.)

Mr. Reich served for ten years in the U.S. government. As Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs he developed international exchange programs to further mutual understanding. He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West Trade and Director of the Bureau of East-West Trade. In this position, he was responsible for expansion of U.S. commercial relations with the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Before his government service, Mr. Reich worked in manufacturing management and corporate long-range planning with Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Reich has served as advisor to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and has addressed the U.N. General Assembly. He is past chairman of the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped. As chairman of the Paralysis Cure Research Foundation, and president of the National Paraplegia Foundation, he worked to further research in regeneration of the central nervous system.

Mr. Reich graduated with a B.A. from Dartmouth College and has an M.A. from Middlebury College Russian School. He also has a diploma in Slavic languages and Eastern European studies from Oxford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard University. He speaks five languages.

Mr. Reich is a native of Pearl River, New York. He served as an officer in the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C. and in Germany. He uses a wheelchair as a result of an injury in 1962. He is a member of the Achilles Club of London and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He has an honorary Doctorate of Laws from Galaudet College and is the recipient of many public service awards. Mr. Reich is married to the former Gay Ann Forsythe. They have three children and reside in McLean, Virginia.



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House of Representatives

THE U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS: CAN IT BE SAVED?

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1986

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Human Rights Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, it was my privilege to conduct the initial hearing in 1983 launching the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons in the United States. Many prominent speakers from industry, government, disability organizations, and professional groups all expressed their high hopes for achieving full participation of America's 35 million disabled persons during the course of this U.N. decade—1983-92.

In addition, we hoped at the time—and still do—that the decade proclaimed by the United Nations on behalf of the world's half-billion disabled persons would provide a focus for world attention on the very human problems and opportunities of disability. Their human right to participate and lead a dignified life, regardless of culture, religion, sex, race or political persuasion, is a goal not only of my committee and the U.S. Congress, but of all democratic peoples of the world.

I now regret to report, Mr. Speaker, that with the Decade of Disabled Persons one-third over, there has been little action. U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar has noted there is little awareness of the decade so far. I call upon our Department of State and the United Nations to take the necessary steps to bring the Decade of Disabled Persons to life, consistent with our hopes at the inception 3½ years ago. It is not too late.

I do not call for funded programs. What is required are an enlightened communications program and consistent leadership and commitment by top United Nations and United States administration leaders. I also hope our U.N. association and other leading organizations assert leadership.

The disabled of the world have the human right to expect more! I intend to see that they achieve it.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Alan A. Reich, president of the National Organization of Disability and former U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, last week in New York City sounded the alarm for the decade. I commend his important remarks, "The Decade of Disabled Persons: Can It Be Saved?" to all my colleagues in both Houses of Congress. Mr. Reich is the only person in a wheelchair to have ever ad-

ressed the U.N. General Assembly. He has done so on two occasions, urging nations and leaders worldwide to seize the opportunity of the decade in the interest of the world's half-billion disabled persons and of all mankind. I concur.

I include Mr. Reich's remarks for the information of my colleagues.

THE DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS: CAN IT BE SAVED?

(By Alan A. Reich)

Mr. Under Secretary-General, Chairman Newman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a privilege to address you who are doing so much to improve the lives of the world's disabled citizens. And it is a special pleasure for me to be here again in New York where the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) was born just a third of a decade ago. Yes, the Decade of Disabled Persons, about which all of us here care so much, was proclaimed unanimously by the U.N. General Assembly just three and a third years ago this month. It is now time for my subject today: The Decade of Disabled Persons: Can It Be Saved?

The International Rehabilitation Week organizers are to be commended for bringing together such a prestigious and dedicated group of leaders and professionals from many nations in the interests of the world's half-billion people with disabilities. One out of every ten men, women and children has a physical or mental impairment preventing full participation in community life. In addition, at least an equal number of family members share our hopes, problems and aspirations on a daily basis. Together we make up the "world disability family", which comprises a fifth of the population of the planet—equaling the population of the People's Republic of China.

As one who addressed the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982 and took part in shaping the dream of the Decade of Disabled Persons the day it was proclaimed, I recall the hope and promise of the Decade expressed by world representatives then. Expectations were high, but realistic. They spoke of dignity, hope, acceptance and fulfillment. They exhorted U.N. and other leaders to focus world attention on this special population. They called upon nations, communities, organizations, institutions, and people of good will everywhere to unleash the world's tremendous human and organizational potential to achieve the Decade's three goals of participation, rehabilitation and prevention. By challenging the world and taking on this responsibility, the United Nations leaders became partners and

champions of the disability family. Because disability is such a common concern and so tangible, our Decade could be the most successful decade ever, it was said.

That same day, a third of a decade ago, the U.N. General Assembly also adopted unanimously the U.N. World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. This outstanding document sets forth in detail the needs, the opportunities, and the methods by which the Decade goals were to be met. It is a beacon of hope. Practically speaking, the real power and potential of the Decade idea lie in mobilizing the world's as yet uncommitted leaders and stimulating them to purposeful action. They include heads of nations and communities, leaders of the United Nations itself, leaders of organizations, corporations, and institutions, and media representatives—those who can shape opinion and lead the way toward attainment of the Decade goals.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret to say, the hope of the Decade is fading. Our dream is evaporating.

Certainly, a few activities are underway. You are aware of them. However, this is hardly sufficient to fulfill the realistic expectations of the Decade. So far, the world's attention has not been aroused. There is little political will. Last September 11 at the Smithsonian in Washington in a seminar sponsored by the National Organization on Disability on "Disability and the Year 2000," U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar first sounded the alarm. He said, "I must state frankly that, outside the disability community, I have noted only minimal public awareness of the Decade of Disabled Persons." Now, another half-year of the Decade has passed. The opportunity still waits to be seized. It is time to ask some hard questions, such as:

How many U.N. member nations and major communities of the world have been stimulated by the U.N. to adopt serious Decade plans with political will behind them for participation, rehabilitation and prevention?

What progress has been made in implementing these plans?

What are the plans and programs of the major U.N. agencies themselves? And what progress has been made?

Why doesn't the U.N. itself have an overall communications strategy directed from U.N. headquarters in New York, for implementing the Decade—not a funded information program, but an enlightened plan for enlisting the media of the world?

Why shouldn't a major U.N. agency with staff and resources be given the lead for the Decade?

(over)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — HON. GUS YATRON (Cont'd.) — April 29, 1986

It is not only the billion of us in the "disability family" who stand to lose if the Decade is a failure. The United Nations, and all its members, stand to lose as well. The U.N. does not need a failure. By not seizing the opportunity of the Decade of Disabled Persons, the U.N. misses another chance to generate confidence in its work.

People know little about the U.N. and therefore do not appreciate its worthy social and humanitarian activities. In a recent Gallup Survey on the United Nations, 80 percent of Americans were found unable to name any U.N. agency at all! Americans do not want to give up on the U.N. They want to believe in it. They want the U.N. to succeed. In reporting the survey, Mr. Gallup stated that, if people were made aware that the U.N. successfully conducts and promotes important social and humanitarian programs, such as its Decade of Disabled Persons initiative, confidence in the U.N. itself would be enhanced. Not to do so is a missed opportunity for the U.N., as well as for the governments and people of the world. Failure of the U.N. diminishes us all.

The United Nations leadership evidently has not taken this message to heart. It is not effort and activities that count; it is results and people's awareness of them. A serious decade disability program, with minimal funding, could have important benefits for

the organization. The U.N. has the capacity, through an enlightened communications strategy, to mobilize the necessary forces throughout the world in the name of Decade of Disabled Persons and thus to fulfill its hope and promise. New York is the communications center of the world, and from here the U.N. could generate a radiating impact worldwide. The task is not all that difficult. Commitment and leadership are required. I am here to sound the alarm.

By taking the Decade seriously, the U.N. in fact furthers its primary aim—promoting peace in the world. Enabling people to contribute more to their respective societies helps reduce the likelihood of tension and instability; alleviating suffering lessens the chances of confrontation and thus contributes to a more orderly and peaceful world. This helps build the human foundations for the structure of peace. It is not too late to harness the Decade toward these ends.

On the other hand, I say to the United Nations top officials, if you are not going to provide the commitment and leadership required, if you are not going to take your initiative seriously, please withdraw the Decade; proclaim it a failure. Tell us; we'll try to understand. The time for pretense is past; it is time for action.

I urge you here today, you who already are committed to improving the lives of the

world's disabled citizens and to the Decade, to join in this call to action so that the hope and promise are not lost. Press the U.N. directly and through your governments. A decade of accomplishment and realistic expectations is still within our grasp. If this conference were to achieve nothing else but to inspire the U.N. to bring the Decade of Disabled Persons to life, it would be a great success. And wouldn't that be a wonderful tribute to that great internationalist, a friend of mine who was disabled at his last, Jacob Javits, whose Center we are inaugurating here this week? I appeal to the U.N. to turn an impending failure into a resounding success.

Emblazoned in the halls of the Secretariat building at the United Nations are the memorable words which I quoted before the General Assembly that day of the Decade proclamation a third of a decade ago:

"Since wars are born in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

The Decade of Disabled Persons is a marvelous idea born in the minds of humans that is helping construct the defenses of peace. The Decade is an idea whose time has come. Our Decade can be saved! Let's go, U.N.!

SPOTLIGHT

ON THE U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

U.N. Decade Challenge Can Be Met

World leaders who addressed the United Nations General Assembly a half-decade ago on December 3, 1982, when the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons was proclaimed, spoke of dignity, acceptance and fulfillment for the world's half-billion people with disabilities. They exhorted U.N. and national leaders to focus world attention on this special population. They called upon nations, communities, organizations, institutions, religions and people of goodwill everywhere, to unleash the world's tremendous human and organizational potential to achieve the Decade's aims of participation, equal opportunity and prevention. By issuing this challenge to the world, the United Nations became a partner and a champion of the half-billion people with disabilities and an additional half-billion family members.

That same day a half decade ago, the U.N. General Assembly also adopted unanimously the U.N. World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. This outstanding document sets forth the needs, problems, opportunities and methods by which the Decade's goals are to be met. It is a beacon of hope.

The U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) is a unique opportunity to focus attention and stimulate commitment and action worldwide to realize the full participation and quality of disabled persons.

Regrettably, the hope of the Decade is fading. The dream is evaporating. If the Decade is to be a success, action must be taken urgently. The opportunity must be seized.

Certainly, a few activities are underway. However, they are hardly sufficient to meet the expectations. U.N. Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar first sounded the alarm in late 1985, "I must state frankly that outside the disability community, I have noted only minimal public awareness of the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons."

The greatest opportunity presented by the U.N. Decade is to invoke it to energize and enlist new commitment and action of governments, institutions, communities and organizations not otherwise involved in the field of disability. New resources must be found. New plans and activities must be stimulated to meet the challenge.

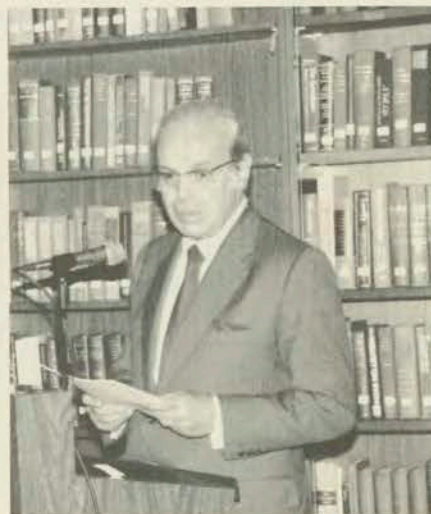
Since the world's half-billion people with disabilities live in communities

(towns, villages, and cities), the action and support of local leaders (mayors and other chief local officials) must be encouraged to reinforce this local action. To accomplish this, the political will of nations must be aroused and focused on generating programs reaching the local leaders. This political will is not too much to expect, since all nations voted unanimously in the U.N. General Assembly to support the U.N. Decade and the World Programme of Action. They should be held to their commitment by the U.N. and by the international disability community.

The U.N. World Programme of Action (summarized in the ten point program on page 3) provides a basis for national and local leaders to develop their plans and programs.

The Decade is an idea whose time has come. It can be saved. The World Committee appeals to the U.N. and government leaders worldwide to help turn impending failure into success! If we do less, we all — the U.N., disabled persons and the world community — are the losers!

To the extent we achieve this U.N. Decade's goals, we are helping to build the human foundations of the structure of peace!



"I must state frankly that outside the disability community, I have noted only minimal public awareness of the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons." — U.N. Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar in 1985



Message Of United Nations Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar

The General Assembly has proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

This proclamation underlines the determination of the international community to carry forward the impetus given by the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 towards the prevention of disability and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as their rehabilitation in society.

I am therefore fully confident that during this decade efforts will be intensified for the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons, the primary aim of which is to realize the rights of as many as 500 million disabled persons around the world to contribute to and benefit from the economic and social progress of their countries. However, this cannot be achieved unless society changes its attitude towards people with disabilities. Indeed, we should focus on their abilities and the contribution they can make.

We bear the responsibility to encourage and assist disabled persons to lead useful and meaningful lives. This is not to be done as an act of charity but because it is their right and because society as a whole can progress only if each of its members is given full recognition and respect for his or her own inherent dignity and worth.

I appeal to all governments, concerned organizations and individuals alike to contribute to the implementation of the world plan of action during this decade and beyond, and thereby demonstrate our commitment to the "full participation and equality" of persons with disabilities."

Released in New York, Geneva, and Vienna — April 19, 1983.

WORLD COMMITTEE
FOR THE U.N. DECADE
OF DISABLED PERSONS

HONORARY CHAIRPERSON
Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

HONORARY VICE CHAIRPERSON
Hon. Pierre Mauroy

Alan A. Reich, Chairman
Norman Acton
Shiek Abdullah Al-Ghanim
Hon. A.A. Moody Awori, M.P.
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George A. von Peterffy
F. Lionel Watts, C.M.G., M.B.E.,
F.A.I.M.
Reverend Harold Wilke
Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

The *World Committee for the U.N. Decade for Disabled Persons* is supported entirely by contributions of foundations, corporations, organizations, and individuals who share its important goals. The Committee acknowledges with grateful appreciation the contributions of: J.M. Foundation, The W. Clement Stone Foundation, U.N. Development Programme, Mrs. Lisa LaMotte, Joseph Mathewson, Esq., Alfred Moses, Esq., E. John Rosenwald, Mrs. Gertrude Rucker, and Rev. John Twiname

World Medical Assoc. Supports Decade

The World Medical Assembly has adopted a resolution urging "all physicians and national medical associations to participate in programs designed to educate physicians and the public regarding the needs and capabilities of the disabled". It also commits the WMA to assist in implementation of the World Committee's Ten-Point Agenda of action. The WMA is an international organization comprised of national organizations of physicians.

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, World Committee Honorary Chairperson, Speaks out on Decade Opportunity

It is up to us to make the difference for the Decade. How much more we can contribute with our material resources and our scientific knowledge! We can help through the benefits of medical science. We can prevent many disabling conditions in the first place. Many disabilities need not exist. Medical science has already provided the answers. We just have to make them widely available.

In the United Nations General Assembly the nations of the world have unanimously proclaimed the Decade of Disabled Persons. This gives us a marvelous opportunity to work together and to focus attention at all levels of society and by all the world's people on the needs and problems of those with disabilities. I am trying to secure the interest and support of the first ladies of many nations for the Decade's goals. We must use the commitment inspired by the Decade to enlist new energies and resources. I hope you will join with me and the World Committee, the United Nations itself, and disabled persons everywhere to seize the opportunity of the Decade to improve the lives of the world's disabled persons.

National Action Key to Success

The World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons places emphasis on the need for improved policies and programs at the national level. If the goals of the Decade are to be achieved it is essential that there be in each nation a commitment to those goals and a high-level focal point to ensure priority attention to disability issues.

During the 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons, most countries had IYDP Committees. With the advent of the Decade, a variety of developments may be seen:

In a number of nations the IYDP Committee has been transformed into a Decade unit.

Several countries, including Belgium, the Netherlands, the United States and New Zealand, have transferred the responsibility for national focus to the private sector.

Others have assigned the function to an existing ministry or other organ of government, or to a quasi-governmental body.

Seventy-seven governments have advised the U.N. that they have a coordinating mechanism for the Decade. It is known, however, that not all are active and that many are not influencing policy or action.

The United Nations Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna is preparing guidelines for the establishment and functioning of national committees and organizations of disabled people. The document will stress that national committees need a sound policy framework and adequate resources and personnel on a "predictable and sustained basis commensurate with their duties and responsibilities."

The World Committee believes national political will, as called for in the U.N. resolutions for the Decade and Programme of Action, is essential and must be re-awakened by the U.N. and the world disability community.

United Towns Organization Promotes Decade Goals

The President of the United Towns Organization, Pierre Mauroy, has approved a plan to urge the mayors of the 500 largest cities in the world to initiate action implementing the purposes of the Decade of Disabled Persons. M. Mauroy is currently the mayor of Lille, France, and a former prime minister of France. He serves as honorary vice chairman of the World Committee.

The UTO initiative, which was agreed upon during a recent meeting in Paris between M. Mauroy and World Committee Chairman Alan Reich, will be supported by Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, the Director General of UNESCO and the UNESCO Secretariat. UNESCO national commissions and offices throughout the world will be asked to support and assist the programs to be initiated by the mayors.

M. Mauroy in his communications will provide information about the Decade, the World Programme of Action, and the World Committee's Ten-Point Agenda (see page 3).

The World Committee for the Decade will develop an international program to stimulate community-level action based on the response to the UTO appeal. Additional information will be distributed as the program develops.

The United Towns Organization is an international nongovernmental organization which promotes community level cooperation worldwide to further mutual understanding and world peace. UTO is headquartered in Paris.

The *World Committee for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons* promotes the full participation of the world's half-billion physically or mentally disabled persons and the prevention of disabling conditions. It works with governments, international organizations, the United Nations, the world's religions, communities, and people of goodwill everywhere to further the goals of the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons as adopted by the United Nations in December, 1982. SPOTLIGHT has been published for the World Committee by the National Organization on Disability, Suite 600, 910 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006, USA. The editor of SPOTLIGHT is Norman Acton.

A TEN-POINT WORLD AGENDA FOR THE DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

The following 10 points are based on the U.N. World Programme of Action:

1. **Increase participation** of disabled persons in social, cultural, religious, recreational and community life, and in decision-making at all levels.
2. **Expand education, training and job opportunities.**
3. **Remove all barriers** — architectural, transportation, communications and legal — to full participation and equalization of opportunity.
4. **Increase acceptance** of disabled persons through communication and education programs.
5. **Prevent disabling diseases and conditions** through expanded immunization and improved environmental, occupational and other health programs.
6. **Prevent disabling accidents** at home, at work, on the road. Everywhere.
7. **Restore sight, hearing, movement, and communications** to disabled persons through increased access to known, appropriate measures.
8. **Expand community-based rehabilitation services and self-help programs** involving disabled persons and their family members.
9. **Conquer or cure major disabling conditions** through greater and more purposeful application of biomedical research.
10. **Involve everyone** — disabled and non-disabled, young and old, rich and poor, men and women, from every country, culture and creed — in cooperative efforts at local, national, regional and international levels to conquer or prevent disability and release human potential for the benefit of all.

U.N. to Evaluate Progress at Mid-Decade

The United Nations General Assembly will evaluate implementation of the World Programme of Action at its session beginning in October 1987. In addition to the experience in their own countries, delegates will have two important sources of information.

A questionnaire about steps taken in response to the action plan was distributed by the U.N. in 1985 to 170 governments. A report analyzing the response will be

before the Assembly.

The U.N. is organizing a mid-Decade review meeting of 25 experts from around the world to consider the results of the questionnaire and other relevant information. With the Government of Sweden as host, the experts and observers from interested groups will meet in Stockholm in August 1987. Their evaluation of progress and recommendations will be forwarded to the U.N. General Assembly

John Paul II Discusses Decade with World Committee Chairman



His Holiness Pope John Paul II met with Alan A. Reich, Chairman of the World Committee for the Decade of Disabled Persons, and Mrs. Reich at the Vatican on June 17. Mr. Reich pointed out the difficulties confronting the U.N. Decade program and urged the issue of a Papal Encyclical on mankind and disability as an important inspiration to disabled people everywhere and all others working for the success of the global campaign.

World Committee for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons

The World Committee for the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons, comprised of disabled and non-disabled leaders around the world, believes that the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons is a unique opportunity for achieving full participation and equality in society for all people with disabilities and that this opportunity is not being realized.

The Committee supports the implementation of the U.N. World Programme of Action concerning disabled persons, adopted unanimously by the U.N. General Assembly, as an appropriate set of guidelines toward fulfilling the Decade goals. To date the Committee has:

- Urged all chiefs of state throughout the world, in personal communications, to support the Decade's goals.

- In a personal meeting with His Holiness Pope John Paul II urged that he issue an encyclical on mankind and disability.

- Urged the U.N. to adopt a Decade communications strategy and presented a suggested program of 14 points to the U.N. Under Secretary General for Public Affairs for this purpose.

- Initiated a program calling on the leaders of the world's largest cities to adopt and implement Decade plans. (See page 2.)

- Prepared and distributed internationally a "10-point agenda" derived from the U.N. World Programme of Action (see opposite).

- Prepared and distributed to international nongovernmental organizations a suggested resolution on the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons for their adoption and use.

- Provided, upon request, information and specific suggestions to governments, individuals and international organizations throughout the world.

- Sponsored participation by two youth volunteers as special ambassadors of the World Committee at the UNESCO International Youth Year Conference in Barcelona.

- Sponsored observers at United Nations and other international conferences including the World Health Organization General Assembly in Geneva and the Organization of American States General Assembly in Brasilia.

- Sponsored a conference at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars on "Disability and the Year 2000" at which U.N. Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar was the featured speaker.

Equalization and Participation Are Themes of RI Activities

Key sessions of the 16th World Congress of Rehabilitation International to be held in Tokyo, Japan, September 5 to 9, 1988 will be devoted to developments in participation and equalization of opportunities for disabled people. Participants will analyze progress in legislation, employment, technology, barrier-free design, attitude change, and sports and leisure.

A major RI Decade event was an Expert Meeting on Legislation for Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities, organized in Vienna in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The report of the meeting has been published and distributed internationally.

Rehabilitation International, which is comprised of national rehabilitation organizations around the world, promotes improvement in the lives of disabled persons through rehabilitation. RI was founded in 1922 and is affiliated with the United Nations.

DPI Stresses Regions, Participation

A new three-year development program has been announced by Disabled Peoples' International. Action to achieve the goals of the Decade will include emphasis on facilitating greater participation and equalization of opportunity of disabled people.

Additional training programs, regional seminars, including two on women and disability, and strengthened regional offices are planned.

DPI is an international non-governmental organization comprised of disabled people from throughout the world. Based in Stockholm, DPI promotes the U.N. Decade's goals of equalization of opportunity and participation of disabled persons in all countries. DPI was founded in 1980 and is affiliated with the United Nations.

Global Decade Event Proposed

A world-wide information and fund raising event in support of the Decade of Disabled Persons has been proposed by Sir John Wilson, founder and Senior Consultant of IMPACT, a campaign for disability prevention sponsored by the U.N. Development Program, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Sir John is a member of the World Committee.

Decade Action Plan Available in 18 Languages

The full text of the 68-page "World Programme of Action" is available in six languages and English Braille from the U.N. headquarters in New York, U.N. Information Centers throughout the world, or the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

In addition to the six official languages of the U.N. (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish), the World Programme of Action has been translated by the countries concerned into Amharic (Ethiopia), Danish, Flemish (Belgium), German, Hindi (India), Japanese, Kiswahili (Kenya), Korean, Portuguese, Swedish, Serbo-Croat (Yugoslavia), and Urdu (Pakistan).

Decade Faces Challenge at Mid-Point

by Norman Acton, Chairman
International Council on Disability
and editor of Spotlight

The Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992, was proclaimed by the United National General Assembly. Its purpose is to translate into reality the ideals and aspirations that emerged during the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981—to ensure full participation and equality in society for all disabled persons.

To guide the nations in progress towards that objective the General Assembly adopted a World Programme of Action (see page 3). The Decade and the World Programme were designed to stimulate and guide the way to a broad range of actions at international, national and community levels.

They seek to change both the world's response to the problems of disability and the attitudes of the world's people toward those who are disabled. They require a new level of public education and information to help transform traditional superstitions, ignorance and fears into a positive and informed public opinion. They stress the need to involve disabled people and their organizations in all of these processes.

1987 is the fifth year of the Decade, the mid-point at which it is appropriate to ask what has been done. Is the Decade stimulating people and nations to do more than they would have done without it?

There is general agreement that, in most countries, the results have been disappointing. A U.N. questionnaire about implementation was distributed in 1985 to 170 countries. At the end of 1986, 82 had responded. Of those, less than half had adopted a plan or policy about disability issues. At the world level, although the purposes of the Decade are of universal significance, it has received little attention.

The problem we face is simple to define, less easy to solve. Global improvement in the situation of people with disabilities will come about only with a radical change in the level of governments' commitments and with the development of a broad base of public interest that is both informed and continuous.

Until now the Decade of Disabled Persons has aroused the concern of some disabled people and of some people working in the disability field, but of few others. It is not surprising that governments, finding so little general interest and absolutely no excitement about the Decade, are not giving it the attention it requires.

At the heart of the problem is the fact that there has been no central point of dynamic promotion and coordination. The International Council on Disability (and its membership of 50 international organizations concerned with disability) has insisted that the U.N., as sponsor of the Decade, must play that central role. Because of the world organization's financial "crisis" and the unwillingness of member governments to approve a sufficient budget for the Decade, the U.N. has not been able to do so.

To rescue the Decade of Disabled Persons, we must have:

- A central point of promotion and coordination at the United Nations with sufficient resources to perform those functions.
- The active interest and involvement of people, organizations, religions, corporations, labor unions, agencies of government and other entities outside the usual "disability community".

With the activation of those two concepts the objectives of the Decade and the World Programme can be achieved.

SPOTLIGHT

ON THE U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

U.N. Decade Challenge Can Be Met

World leaders who addressed the United Nations General Assembly a half-decade ago on December 3, 1982, when the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons was proclaimed, spoke of dignity, acceptance and fulfillment for the world's half-billion people with disabilities. They exhorted U.N. and national leaders to focus world attention on this special population. They called upon nations, communities, organizations, institutions, religions and people of goodwill everywhere, to unleash the world's tremendous human and organizational potential to achieve the Decade's aims of participation, equal opportunity and prevention. By issuing this challenge to the world, the United Nations became a partner and a champion of the half-billion people with disabilities and an additional half-billion family members.

That same day a half decade ago, the U.N. General Assembly also adopted unanimously the U.N. World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. This outstanding document sets forth the needs, problems, opportunities and methods by which the Decade's goals are to be met. It is a beacon of hope.

The U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992) is a unique opportunity to focus attention and stimulate commitment and action worldwide to realize the full participation and quality of disabled persons.

Regrettably, the hope of the Decade is fading. The dream is evaporating. If the Decade is to be a success, action must be taken urgently. The opportunity must be seized.

Certainly, a few activities are underway. However, they are hardly sufficient to meet the expectations. U.N. Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar first sounded the alarm in late 1985, "I must state frankly that outside the disability community, I have noted only minimal public awareness of the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons."

The greatest opportunity presented by the U.N. Decade is to invoke it to energize and enlist new commitment and action of governments, institutions, communities and organizations not otherwise involved in the field of disability. New resources must be found. New plans and activities must be stimulated to meet the challenge.

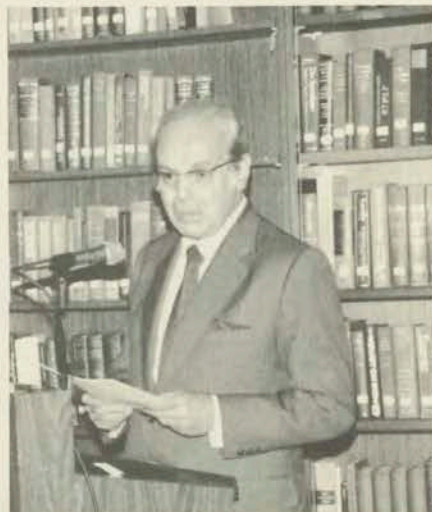
Since the world's half-billion people with disabilities live in communities

(towns, villages, and cities), the action and support of local leaders (mayors and other chief local officials) must be encouraged to reinforce this local action. To accomplish this, the political will of nations must be aroused and focused on generating programs reaching the local leaders. This political will is not too much to expect, since all nations voted unanimously in the U.N. General Assembly to support the U.N. Decade and the World Programme of Action. They should be held to their commitment by the U.N. and by the international disability community.

The U.N. World Programme of Action (summarized in the ten point program on page 3) provides a basis for national and local leaders to develop their plans and programs.

The Decade is an idea whose time has come. It can be saved. The World Committee appeals to the U.N. and government leaders worldwide to help turn impending failure into success! If we do less, we all — the U.N., disabled persons and the world community — are the losers!

To the extent we achieve this U.N. Decade's goals, we are helping to build the human foundations of the structure of peace!



"I must state frankly that outside the disability community, I have noted only minimal public awareness of the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons." — U.N. Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar in 1985



Message Of United Nations Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar

The General Assembly has proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

This proclamation underlines the determination of the international community to carry forward the impetus given by the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 towards the prevention of disability and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as their rehabilitation in society.

I am therefore fully confident that during this decade efforts will be intensified for the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons, the primary aim of which is to realize the rights of as many as 500 million disabled persons around the world to contribute to and benefit from the economic and social progress of their countries. However, this cannot be achieved unless society changes its attitude towards people with disabilities. Indeed, we should focus on their abilities and the contribution they can make.

We bear the responsibility to encourage and assist disabled persons to lead useful and meaningful lives. This is not to be done as an act of charity but because it is their right and because society as a whole can progress only if each of its members is given full recognition and respect for his or her own inherent dignity and worth.

I appeal to all governments, concerned organizations and individuals alike to contribute to the implementation of the world plan of action during this decade and beyond, and thereby demonstrate our commitment to the "full participation and equality" of persons with disabilities."

Released in New York, Geneva, and Vienna —
April 19, 1983.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS
141 SENATE HART BUILDING
(202) 224-6521

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 24, 1989

Mr. Ilya Zaslavski
Member of the National Legislature
Moscow

Dear Mr. Zaslavski:

Congratulations on your election to the Soviet national legislature. We in the United States Senate watched your campaign with great interest, and are hopeful that your election -- and the election of other "new faces" -- portends well for a more open Soviet political system.

You and I have much in common, going beyond membership in our respective national legislatures. As a young man in World War II, I sustained severe injury, from which I still bear disabling scars today; you, too, were disabled in your youth. My own experience has made me acutely aware of the unique challenges faced by millions of disabled people in my country, and the enormous contributions the disabled can make to a society which gives them the opportunity. As a result, I have established the Dole Foundation, which provides job training and placement grants for disabled persons throughout America.

When I visited Moscow last year, to participate in the INF Treaty signing ceremony, I proposed to General Secretary Gorbachev that our countries start a dialogue on disability issues, within the context of the U.N.'s International Decade of the Disabled. Together, I suggested, we could explore techniques on rehabilitation, accommodation, and the elimination of negative stereotypes of the disabled. Perhaps you and I could open the door to that dialogue. Should I visit the Soviet Union, I would certainly want to talk to you about that possibility. I would also suggest that you consider the possibility of leading a team of professionals from the Soviet Union in a visit to America, to meet with me and some of our experts. I know that we could find some common ground, and learn from each other.

In conclusion, let me again offer my congratulations, both on your election and on your good work on behalf of the disabled. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,


BOB DOLE
United States Senate

DISABILITY IN THE SOVIET UNION

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1/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 151)
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GhK-Universität, Kassel.
Psychiatr Prax Jan 1988, 15 (1) p4-6, ISSN 0303-4259 Journal Code: QCK

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03201714 DIALOG File 47: MAGAZINE INDEX
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Knox, Jane; Kozulin, Alex

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JOB REHABILITATION OF THE MENTALLY-HANDICAPPED IN LENINGRAD, USSR - A VISIT TO THE PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL-INSTITUTE-BECHTEREV
MITZLAFF S; WEGNER EL; KEBBEL J; WEINSTEIN MG
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KASSEL//FED REP GER/
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Language: GERMAN Document Type: ARTICLE

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Language: ENGLISH Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

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CONTRIBUTOR(s): Drake, Max; Boatler, Jeannie; Stivers, Deann; de Pena,
Joan; Pressel, Esther; Rosberg, Tracie L.; Simpkins, Karen Li; Williams,
Melvin D.; Drake, Ann; Brower, William C.

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COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States
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NOTE: Edited by Esther Pressel.

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Hyattsville MD 20782
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May 31, 1989

BY MESSENGER

The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

Dear Bob:

As follow-up to our U.S.-Soviet disability initiative last year with Mr. Gorbachev and the U.N., we have invited Ilya Zaslavsky, the twenty-nine-year-old legislator who is in a wheelchair, to come to the U.S. in September. Ginny Thornburgh, who is working with me on the project, and I would like to meet with you and Jackie Strange at your early convenience to discuss possibilities. Copies of our correspondence are enclosed. We shall call your office for an appointment.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
President

AAR:mks

cc: Ms. Jackie Strange
Ms. Ginny Thornburgh

Enclosures

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April 18, 1989

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Rep. Gus Yatron, Pa.

Mr. Ilya Iosef Zaslavsky
117 331 Moscow
Ulitsa Kravchenko
Dom 12
Kvartira 397

Dear Mr. Zaslavsky:

It was a pleasure speaking with you on the telephone on Thursday. I am pleased now to confirm our invitation to you and your wife to visit the United States under the auspices of the National Organization on Disability and in cooperation with the United States Government.

I was most pleased with your favorable reaction and hope this means that you and your wife will accept. You indicated early September would be the best time for you to come to the United States, and this would work out well for us too.

We suggest that you spend between one and two weeks in the United States, depending on the time you would have available. Approximately half your stay would be spent in Washington. We would arrange for visits to two or three other cities as well. Here in Washington, you would meet with leaders of disability organizations, heads of U.S. government agencies, members of Congress, representatives of the media, and others of special interest to you. We can also arrange for you to visit a rehabilitation center, an independent living center, and local disability organization representatives in Washington and other cities.

I suggest you let me know at your earliest convenience your preferred dates for the visit; what arrangements you would prefer for an interpreter; and what other desires you might have for your program. We then shall initiate the formalities and work closely with you and appropriate officials of both the U.S. and Soviet Governments to ensure a rewarding and productive visit.

Dr. Gregory Guroff, Coordinator of our government's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative, will be in Moscow this week and has kindly consented to transmit this invitation to you, or failing that, to ask the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to do so. Please find enclosed background information

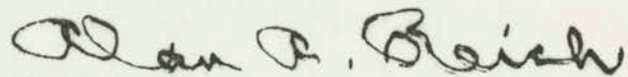
Expand the participation of disabled citizens and all of America gains. Isn't it time to get involved?

Letter to Mr. Ilya Zaslavsky
April 18, 1989
Page Two

about the National Organization on Disability and America's 37 million people with disabling conditions.

We look forward very much to having you and your wife visit the United States and to an exchange of views on our mutual, highly important concern--people with disabilities.

Sincerely yours,



Alan A. Reich
President

AAR:mks

Enclosures

P.S. *Representative in Congress*
has been re-elected!

Weather

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The Washington Post

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112TH YEAR ... NO. 114

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

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25c

Moscow Answers Cry to Defend the Powerless *Disabled Candidate Wins Election in Gorbachev's District*

By David Remnick
Washington Post Foreign Service

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See WINNER, A22, Col. 2



ILYA ZASLAVSKI
... "shall we forget the sick, the old"

■ Soviet voters' revolt carries hidden dangers for Gorbachev. Page A18

A22 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

THE WASHINGTON POST

Soviet Candidate Wins Election With Plea for Defense of the Weak

WINNER, From A1

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"It is my deepest feeling," he said, "that our reforms are not merely about the struggle for power. If we forget about charity, if we ignore the necessity of defending the social rights of the people, then reform will quickly turn into its opposite."

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Today, as Zaslavski and his wife, Alla, sat at home drinking tea and looking after their baby daughter, Anastasia, they still felt the passion of those meetings. They were a revelation for both the speaker and his audience. "It was as if people had felt something for years and years, and finally someone had the chance to just say it," Zaslavski said.

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"If they come for me with a limousine, I'll tell them, 'No thanks,'" Zaslavski said. "I'll take a taxi or drive myself. And maybe one day I'll even be able to take the subway."

**WORLD COMMITTEE for the
U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS**
910 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



→ Maureen

July 28, 1989

The Honorable Robert Dole
United States Senate

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter concerning the invitation to Soviet Parliamentarian Ilya Zaslavsky to visit the United States.

The U.S. Information Agency strongly supports this invitation. In fact, we have been working with our Embassy in Moscow for the past several weeks to ensure that Mr. Zaslavsky is aware of our desire to provide an opportunity for him and his wife to visit this country on USIA's International Visitor Program.

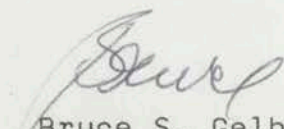
Nan Bell, Chief of the European Branch of the International Visitor Program, has met with Alan Reich to discuss his interest in this visit and to assure him of our willingness to coordinate Mr. Zaslavsky's program with the National Organization on Disability. The Visitor Program Service has agreed to coordinate the program with us and with the National Organization on Disability.

At this time, it is unclear when Mr. Zaslavsky and his wife might be able to accept our invitation to come to the United States, but we hope to hear from Moscow soon about the timing of the visit. Once we have a confirmed date, we will work with Mr. Reich and the Visitor Program Service to develop an appropriate program. We would also appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this important endeavor.

Thank you for your interest in this visit and in the Agency's exchange programs.

Best personal regards.

Very sincerely,


Bruce S. Gelb
Director

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Gerald R. Ford

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Mid America National Bank of Chicago
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President
Michael T. Rose Companies
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Chairman, President's Committee on
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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON

DISABILITY

A private, non-profit organization

910 Sixteenth Street, NW • Suite 600 • Washington, DC 20006
(202) 293-5960 • TDD (202) 293-5968 • FAX (202) 293-7999



Further information:
Ginny Thornburgh or
Bernard Posner
National Organization on Disability

RELEASE ON RECEIPT
September 7, 1989

SOVIET PARLIAMENT MEMBER IN U.S. AS GUEST OF N.O.D.

"All people with disabilities in the United States warmly welcome Ilya Iosevich Zaslavsky, 29-year-old newly elected member of the parliament of the Soviet Union, one of the first seriously disabled people of his country to hold high political office."

So said Alan Reich, President of the National Organization on Disability, a non-profit organization committed to improving the lives of America's 37 million people with disabilities.

With the cooperation of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the support of Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, N.O.D. invited Zaslavsky and his wife, Alevtina Nikitina, who also has a disability, to the United States to learn about disability programs here. The purpose of the three-week orientation tour, which is funded by the United States Information Agency's International Visitor Program, is to further mutual understanding of the American and Soviet systems, and "to seek information which may improve the lives of people with disabilities worldwide," Reich said.

Mr. Reich noted that "Mr. Zaslavsky represents the truth that disability knows no boundaries of any kind--no political boundaries, no cultural boundaries, no racial boundaries, no ethnic boundaries. A half billion of us in all the countries in the world are disabled.

"Yet Mr. Zaslavsky, and others with serious disabilities, are showing the world that disabled people can and will participate, if only society gives them the chance."

In the course of their tour, Mr. and Mrs. Zaslavsky will visit two N.O.D. local affiliates cited for Community Part-

(over)

Soviet Parliament Member
September 7, 1989
Page Two

nership awards in 1989--Greenville, South Carolina and Bozeman, Montana. They will also visit Berkeley, California, Chicago, Illinois, and New York City for meetings in the disability field.

"Our 2,000 local affiliates respond to local needs and challenges. As a result, the lives of people with disabilities have become richer," Mr. Reich said.

"The whole point of all this," he emphasized, "is to show the Soviet Union and the rest of the world that things can get done when people act together. It is not a matter of following orders handed down from on high. Rather it is a matter of voluntary action. Through voluntary action, the entire world can improve for everyone."

Mr. Reich said that Zaslavsky was elected to the 2250 member Congress of People's Deputies from the Moscow Oktyabrskaya District in March, 1989, the voting district of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

During his campaign, Zaslavsky spoke out on behalf of disabled people, elderly people, and others that he termed "the powerless." He captured 55 percent of the vote, defeating his opponent, Alexander Krutov, a television commentator who was backed by the local Communist party.

He emphasized not only global concerns in his campaign, but also concerns of immediate help to Russians with disabilities.

The USIA/N.O.D. visit will include meetings in Washington with the U.S. Library of Congress, Department of Justice, President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities, Kennan Institute for Russian Studies, and Goodwill Industries of America.

Mr. Zaslavsky and his wife depart for Moscow on September 26.

The National Organization on Disability was formed in 1982 to increase the acceptance and participation of all Americans with disabilities in the mainstream of their communities.

The organization grew out of the 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons, proclaimed by the United Nations. The U.N. later designated 1983 to 1992 as the U.N. Decade of Disabled Persons.

(over)



UNITED STATES SENATE
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

August 31, 1989

Senate Republican Leader Robert J. Dole
and
Alan A. Reich, President National Organization on Disability
cordially invite you to attend a welcoming reception
in honor of
Ilya I. Zaslavsky
Congress of People's Deputies
and Disability Advocate
of the USSR
Thursday, September 7, 1989
10:00 a.m.
Mansfield Room S-207
The Capitol

Entrance Accessible

Weather

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By David Remnick
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See WINNER, A22, Col. 2



ILYA ZASLAVSKI
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■ Soviet voters' revolt carries hidden dangers for Gorbachev. Page A18

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A22 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

THE WASHINGTON POST

Soviet Candidate Wins Election With Plea for Defense of the Weak

WINNER, From A1

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A 29-year-old textile research scientist who lost both legs in childhood because doctors gave him a contaminated injection, Zaslavski has become not only a member of

the new national legislature, but also the hero and conscience of Moscow politics. Taking 55 percent of the vote, he easily defeated Alexander Krutov, a cool and handsome television commentator who had the backing of the local Communist Party apparatus.

When, early in the campaign, Zaslavski began demonstrating extraordinary powers as a speaker and mover of people, cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, human-rights campaigner Andrei Sakharov and liberal historian Yuri Afanasyev all decided

to drop out of the race in the Oktyabrskaya district, endorse Zaslavski and seek nomination elsewhere.

At a dramatic candidates' meeting, Grechko, a national hero, told a jammed auditorium that "of all of us, there is only one candidate who absolutely has to be in the Supreme Soviet. And that is Ilya Zaslavski."

The hall shook with applause, and many people burst into tears. Zaslavski, a shy, slightly built man, raised his hand as if to stop the noise, but the applause swept over him like the sea. With the help of

See WINNER, A22, Col. 2



ILYA ZASLAVSKI
... "shall we forget the sick, the old"

■ Soviet voters' revolt carries hidden dangers for Gorbachev. Page A18

(over)



Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International

1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Telephone: (202) 667-6670

Preliminary

Biographic information on Mr. Il'Ya Iosefovich ZASLAVSKIY and Ms. Alevtina Anatol' Yevna NIKITINA of the Soviet Union who have been invited to the United States under the auspices of the International Visitor Program of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). They are accompanied by U.S. Interpreter, Mr. Kevin Kelly. The program is being coordinated by Mr. James Hancock and Ms. Mary-Louise Conley of the Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International (VPS/MHI), in cooperation with the National Organization on Disability.

-----September 1 - September 24, 1989

NAME: Mr. Il Ya Iosefovich ZASLAVSKIY

PRESENT POSITION: Deputy to Soviet Peoples Congress

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: Chemical textile scientist

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: Graduate of Moscow Textile Institute

PERSONAL DATA

Born: January 31, 1960, Moscow

Marital Status: Married to Ms. NIKITINA, One daughter, age 2

Dietary restrictions:

Preferred mailing address: Hotel Moskva, Building B, Room No. 203, Moscow (Office); Zeleniy Prospekt 83, Building 4, Apartment 10, Moscow

Languages: Russian, some English and French

Travels Abroad: None

PUBLICATIONS: Books, Articles in specialized periodicals

NAME: Ms. Alevtina Anatol' Yevna NIKITINA

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: Graduate of Moscow Textile Institute

PERSONAL DATA

Born: December 22, 1955, Moscow

Marital Status: Married to Mr. ZASLAVSKIY, one daughter, age 2

Dietary restrictions:

Preferred mailing address: Zeleniy Prospekt 83, Building 4, Apartment 10, Moscow (Home)

Languages: Russian, some English

Travels Abroad: None



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FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Ms. Maureen West
(NAME & TITLE)
Office of the Honorable Robert J. Dole
(ORGANIZATION)
224-8952
RECIPIENT FAX NUMBER:
DATE TRANSMITTED: 9-30-89 TIME: 2:55 p.m.

FROM: Mr. Alan Reich
(PERSON AT N.O.D.)
N.O.D. FAX NUMBER: (202) 293-7999

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

COVER MESSAGE:

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(202) 293-5960.

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NOD letter - password

September 30, 1989

BY FAX

Ms. Maureen West
Office of the Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

Dear Mo:

As we discussed on the telephone, here is suggested wording for a letter of appreciation from Senator Dole to Bruce Gelb, Director of the USIA:

"Dear Bruce:

Ilya Zaslavsky and his wife have now completed their USIA-funded visit to the United States, and I am writing to express my thanks and appreciation. This visit, which you and your colleagues at the USIA made possible, marked the first time the United States Government has brought a disabled member of the Soviet legislature to the United States for an orientation visit. You provided Zaslavsky and his wife, both disabled, with a marvelous opportunity to understand America, our beliefs, our systems and our people. I am confident that this experience will influence favorably Zaslavsky's behavior and orientation toward the United States in the years ahead.

I am aware of the outstanding work done by The USIA and the Visitor Program Service which organized and carried out the Zaslavsky nationwide program. Ms. Nan Bell, Director of the International Visitor Program for Europe, provided superb leadership and oversight in both the planning and execution stages of the Zaslavsky visit. At the Visitor Program Service, Program Officer Jim Hancock, should be commended for his excellent judgment and careful planning of this complicated but exciting tour of America. This program would not have been possible without the remarkably effective work of escort/interpreter Kevin Kelly who accompanied the Zaslavskys throughout their tour. I had the opportunity to be with Kevin myself, when Senators Kennedy, Harkin, Hatch and Katzenbaum joined me at the Senate for a reception for Mr. Zaslavsky. Kevin performed admirably with his fluent translation to and from Russian.

'89-09-30 03:12 *NOD WASH DC

P.3

On behalf of my ~~good~~ friend Alan Reich, President of the National Organization on Disability ~~of which I am proud to be a Congressional Sponsor~~, and all of us in the United States Senate who participated in the Zaslavsky visit, I extend our thanks and appreciation to you and your colleagues for a job well done! Sincerely yours, Robert Dole, Minority Leader, cc: Mr. Alan Reich"

Thanks, Mo!

Sincerely,



Alan A. Reich
President

AAR:lc

July 10, 1989

TO: Senator Dole
FROM: Mo West
SUBJECT: Letter to U.S.I.A.

Alan Reich with the National Organization on Disability has asked that you send a letter to the Director of the United States Information Agency requesting that they host Soviet Parliamentarian Ilya Zaslavsky through the U.S.I.A. Visitors Program.

Ginny Thornburgh and Alan Reich want to work with you in making the most of the U.S. Soviet Exchange this fall and would like to see you soon to discuss this.

Will you sign the attached letter?

Yes ☒ No ☐

*Don't need to return
ch. W.D.O..
really doing
anything?*

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 6, 1989

Mr. Bruce Gelb
Director
United States Information Agency
301 4th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20054

Dear Bruce:

You may be aware that the National Organization on Disability, a Washington-based group with which I am active has been in communication with Soviet Parliamentarian Ilya Zaslavsky to invite him and his wife to the United States this fall. Please see the April 4 front page Washington Post article about this 29-year-old disabled activist who recently was elected to the Soviet Congress of Peoples' Deputies.

The President of the National Organization on Disability, my good friend Alan Reich, has spoken (in Russian) with Mr. Zaslavsky and also has extended the invitation in writing. A copy of this letter is enclosed. I am writing now to ask if the United States Information Agency would arrange to bring Mr. Zaslavsky and his wife to this country as Sponsored Visitors. We would ask that you then designate the Visitor Program Service as the programming agency, which will work closely with the Government, the National Organization on Disability, with me, and with disability groups to ensure a successful visit.

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Reich's letter to Mr. Zaslavsky and the Washington Post article for your information. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



BOB DOLE
United States Senate

Enclosures

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 6, 1989

Mr. Bruce Gelb
Director
United States Information Agency
301 4th Street, S.W.
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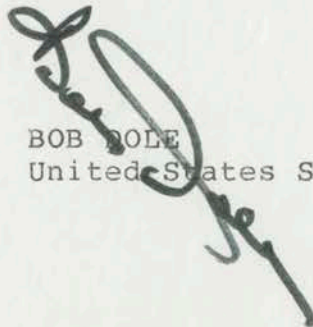
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I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Reich's letter to Mr. Zaslavsky and the Washington Post article for your information. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



BOB DOLE
United States Senate

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June 30, 1989

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BY MESSENGER

The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

Attention: Ms. Maureen West

Dear Bob:

You will recall that the National Organization on Disability has invited Soviet Parliamentarian Ilya Zaslavsky of Moscow, and his wife, to come to the United States this fall and be our guests for a significant international exchange visit of about ten days. I am writing to ask if, as an N.O.D. Congressional sponsor, you would contact Bruce Gelb, the new Director of the U.S.I.A., and urge him to have the U.S.I.A. sponsor the visit of the Zaslavskys.

We will, of course, hope to have your continuing leadership and support when the visit materializes.

As I wrote you, Ginny Thornburgh and I want to come over and discuss with you plans for making the most of this U.S.-Soviet exchange, a subject in which we know you are so interested.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a suggested draft letter from you to Mr. Gelb, although, of course, a phone call from you to him would be preferable.

With thanks and all good wishes, Bob,

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
President

AAR:mks

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April 18, 1989

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Rep. Gus Yatron, Pa.

Mr. Ilya Iosef Zaslavsky
117 331 Moscow
Ulitsa Kravchenko
Dom 12
Kvartira 397

Dear Mr. Zaslavsky:

It was a pleasure speaking with you on the telephone on Thursday. I am pleased now to confirm our invitation to you and your wife to visit the United States under the auspices of the National Organization on Disability and in cooperation with the United States Government.

I was most pleased with your favorable reaction and hope this means that you and your wife will accept. You indicated early September would be the best time for you to come to the United States, and this would work out well for us too.

We suggest that you spend between one and two weeks in the United States, depending on the time you would have available. Approximately half your stay would be spent in Washington. We would arrange for visits to two or three other cities as well. Here in Washington, you would meet with leaders of disability organizations, heads of U.S. government agencies, members of Congress, representatives of the media, and others of special interest to you. We can also arrange for you to visit a rehabilitation center, an independent living center, and local disability organization representatives in Washington and other cities.

I suggest you let me know at your earliest convenience your preferred dates for the visit; what arrangements you would prefer for an interpreter; and what other desires you might have for your program. We then shall initiate the formalities and work closely with you and appropriate officials of both the U.S. and Soviet Governments to ensure a rewarding and productive visit.

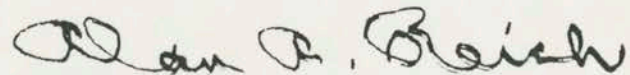
Dr. Gregory Guroff, Coordinator of our government's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative, will be in Moscow this week and has kindly consented to transmit this invitation to you, or failing that, to ask the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to do so. Please find enclosed background information

Letter to Mr. Ilya Zaslavsky
April 18, 1989
Page Two

about the National Organization on Disability and America's 37 million people with disabling conditions.

We look forward very much to having you and your wife visit the United States and to an exchange of views on our mutual, highly important concern--people with disabilities.

Sincerely yours,



Alan A. Reich
President

AAR:mks

Enclosures

P.S. Representative in Moscow
Lucia Kapanyan!

A22 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

THE WASHINGTON POST

Soviet Candidate Wins Election With Plea for Defense of the Weak

WINNER, From A1

artificial legs and a cane, he slowly rose from his chair and spoke.

"It is my deepest feeling," he said, "that our reforms are not merely about the struggle for power. If we forget about charity, if we ignore the necessity of defending the social rights of the people, then reform will quickly turn into its opposite."

"How long shall we forget about the sick, the old, the abandoned children? How long will hospital patients have to go without food and medicine? How long will they be robbed?"

Today, as Zaslavski and his wife, Alla, sat at home drinking tea and looking after their baby daughter, Anastasia, they still felt the passion of those meetings. They were a revelation for both the speaker and his audience. "It was as if people had felt something for years and years, and finally someone had the chance to just say it," Zaslavski said.

Certainly, there were humiliating election defeats all over the country for the Communist Party's preferred candidates. A few districts away from Oktyabrskaya, Moscow Mayor Valeri Saikin could not get 50 percent of the vote in a race against a stout, earnest house painter named Nina Agayeva. The great-

er part of the local Leningrad party organization, including the mayor and a nonvoting member of the national party Politburo, Yuri Solovyov, was soundly defeated. The party did no better in such other major cities as Kiev, Lvov and Yaroslavl, or in the Baltic states and dozens of other regions.

But for his Moscow constituents, Zaslavski somehow transcended politics. His original nomination came from the city's growing Society for Invalids, but his moral imperative spread to thousands of Muscovites who in their daily lives face a general humiliation that is difficult to endure.

Zaslavski's campaign made mention of global concerns and endorsed Gorbachev's most radical political and economic changes, but it emphasized things of more immediate moment—buildings and subways without wheelchair ramps, bribery in hospitals, the lack of decent psychiatric care, inadequate pensions for the old, the treatment of women in obstetric wards and abortion clinics.

In his address at the candidates' meeting, Grechko spoke of the plight of millions of invalids in the Soviet Union. Zaslavski spoke from experience. Like so many others in this country who have difficulty walking, Zaslavski never went to

school. Teachers had to come to him. He cannot use public buses or the subway, and his parents often wept as they watched him struggle to fold himself into a taxi.

It takes extraordinary physical and psychological endurance for him to go back and forth every day between home and work.

"Without being proud about it," he said, "I really thought that if I didn't raise these problems, who would. For decades we, the invalids, have been invisible, pushed aside. That had to end."

As a child, Zaslavski was lucky enough to avoid the country's *internats*, or special homes for the handicapped. "Conditions in these places are a nightmare," he said. "They are decrepit, uncomfortable buildings, often off in the middle of nowhere."

Zaslavski ran his election campaign with almost no financial resources. His leaflets were simple and formless, the sort of thing an American junior high school student might use to run for class president. Krutov, on the other hand, had money and political savvy. His slick posters, showing his smiling face framed by television sets, were state-of-the-art campaign design.

In their televised debate on the program "Good Evening, Moscow." But somehow Zaslavski's urgency

came through and appeared to make him the clear winner.

Endorsements from such celebrities as Sakharov and Grechko certainly strengthened his effort. Krutov, on the other hand, had the apparent misfortune to be endorsed by Dimitri Vasiliyev, head of the Russian-nationalist, antisemitic organization Pamyat, an endorsement he neither accepted nor rejected.

"It probably did Krutov more harm than good," Zaslavski said.

Among those voting at Oktyabrskaya district polling places Sunday were Gorbachev and conservative Politburo member Yegor Ligachev, who has opposed a number of Gorbachev's initiatives. Neither would discuss his ballot.

"I don't know who Gorbachev voted for. He didn't say," Zaslavski said with a huge grin. "But he said he's for the strongest supporters of reform, so I guess he must have voted for me."

"As for Ligachev, well. . . ."

In two months, the new Congress of People's Deputies, will hold its inaugural session to elect a president and choose from its ranks the members of the de facto national legislative body, the Supreme Soviet. Despite the presence of many independent and reform-minded candidates like Zaslavski, conservative party bureaucrats and pas-

sive followers—many of whom faced no election opposition—will hold a majority in the congress. Already, reformist members from Moscow and the Baltic republics are talking about forming a voting bloc, but Zaslavski's plans are more pointed, more human.

"I think I have a very specific responsibility," he said. "I want to get together as many of the reformists as possible and help write new laws that will defend the weak, the poor, the handicapped. And most of all, it is essential for people to be made aware that the weak don't want to be separated from the rest of life. They want just enough help so that they can live and work and raise a family alongside everyone else."

Ilya and Alla, who also is disabled and walks with difficulty, believe themselves lucky. He goes to work every day; she cares for their daughter at home. They have no apartment of their own, shuttling instead from one set of parents to the other, but they seek no special favors because of their new standing in the government.

"If they come for me with a limousine, I'll tell them, 'No thanks,'" Zaslavski said. "I'll take a taxi or drive myself. And maybe one day I'll even be able to take the subway."

Weather

Today: Variably cloudy, afternoon showers. High 82. Low 55.
Thursday: Cloudy, cooler with scattered rain. High 60.
Yesterday: AQI: 45. Temp. range: 59-83. Details on Page B2.

The Washington Post

Sections

A News/Editorials
B Metro/Obituaries
C Style/Television
D Business/Comics/Classified
E Food
F Sports
Detailed index on Page A2

112TH YEAR ... No. 114

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1989

K

Prices May Vary in Areas Outside
Metropolitan Washington (See Box on A4)

25¢

Moscow Answers Cry to Defend the Powerless

Disabled Candidate Wins Election in Gorbachev's District

By David Remnick
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, March 28—Ilya Zaslavski, who won a sweeping victory in President Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow voting district in Sunday's historic elections, has a "new idea" for Soviet politics: "Why not defend and help the weak?"

A 29-year-old textile research scientist who lost both legs in childhood because doctors gave him a contaminated injection, Zaslavski has become not only a member of

the new national legislature, but also the hero and conscience of Moscow politics. Taking 55 percent of the vote, he easily defeated Alexander Krutov, a cool and handsome television commentator who had the backing of the local Communist Party apparatus.

When, early in the campaign, Zaslavski began demonstrating extraordinary powers as a speaker and mover of people, cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, human-rights campaigner Andrei Sakharov and liberal historian Yuri Afanasyev all decided

to drop out of the race in the Oktyabrskaya district, endorse Zaslavski and seek nomination elsewhere.

At a dramatic candidates' meeting, Grechko, a national hero, told a jammed auditorium that "of all of us, there is only one candidate who absolutely has to be in the Supreme Soviet. And that is Ilya Zaslavski."

The hall shook with applause, and many people burst into tears. Zaslavski, a shy, slightly built man, raised his hand as if to stop the noise, but the applause swept over him like the sea. With the help of

See WINNER, A22, Col. 2



ILYA ZASLAVSKI
... "shall we forget the sick, the old"

■ Soviet voters' revolt carries hidden dangers for Gorbachev. Page A18

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON

DISABILITY

A private, non-profit organization



910 Sixteenth Street, NW • Suite 600 • Washington, DC 20006
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July 5, 1989

The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

Attention: Ms. Maureen West

Dear Bob:

So that you may be kept informed, I sent the attached confirmation of my invitation to Ilya Zaslavsky by telegram last Saturday. You will note I indicated a copy to you.

For your information, we talked again last week with Zaslavsky, and he is very interested in the visit.

Thanks for your help in working out the arrangements.

Sincerely,

Alan A. Reich
President

AAR:mks
cc: Ms. Jackie Strange

Enclosure

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01AM

Western
Union Mailgram



4-024430S182002 07/01/89 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WHSB
1 2022935960 MGM TDRN WASHINGTON DC 07-01 0332P EST

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON DISABILITY
910 16 ST NW SUITE 600
WASHINGTON DC 20006

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

FRS TDRN WASHINGTON DC 07-01 0332P EST
INT MR AND MRS ILYA ZASLAVSKY
ULITSA KRAVCHENKO DOM 12 KVARTIRA 397
117 331 MOSCOW (SOVIETUNION)
AGAIN INVITE YOU BOTH VISIT U.S. PREFERRED DATES, WASHINGTON OCTOBER
14-18, HARRISBURGH 19-20, AND NEW YORK 22-24.
PLEASE CONFIRM AND INITIATE VISAS SOONEST.
COPY AMBASSADOR MATLOCK AND SENATOR DOLE
SINCERELY
ALAN REICH

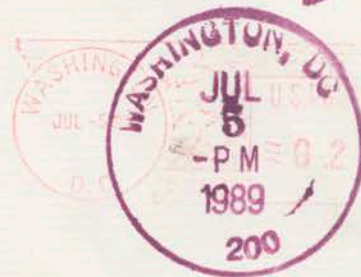
COL 12 397 117 331 14-18, 19-20, 22-24.

15:29 EST

MGMCOMP

National Organization on Disability

910 Sixteenth Street, NW • Suite 600
Washington, DC 20006



The Honorable Robert J. Dole
United States Senate
Room 141, Hart Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0501

ARMENIA EARTHQUAKE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Project HOPE
Millwood, Virginia 22646

June 1989

Background

On December 7, 1988, at exactly 11:41 AM, the earth shook in Armenia, causing massive destruction of buildings, severing railway lines, and damaging roads. The cities of Leninakan, Spitak and 48 villages including Stepanavan, Kirovakan and Nalband were virtually destroyed. The outcome was a human tragedy, with an estimated 80,000 dead, innumerable injured persons, and 400,000 homeless persons in the middle of a bitter cold winter.

The humanitarian response of the world community to the earthquake was remarkable. The Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and many other nations helped Armenia by providing emergency equipment, supplies, food, medicines, temporary shelters, and disaster management expertise. Many private organizations and individuals also helped. The openness of the Soviet government to this outside assistance was extraordinary and without precedent since World War II.

Though disaster assistance efforts are virtually completed, the consequences of the earthquake in Armenia are ongoing. One-third of the country must be rebuilt. There are thousands of displaced families unable to return to their destroyed communities. The social and economic infrastructures of the entire country were overwhelmed during the emergency phase and are gradually recovering. The government of Armenia believes that the reconstruction process will take a minimum of five years and will require substantial external support.

When the earthquake occurred, many corporations and individuals in the United States approached Project HOPE asking how they could best help the people of Armenia. Dr. William B. Walsh, Founder, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Project HOPE, conducted meetings with the Ambassador and staff of the Soviet

Embassy in Washington, D.C. He proposed that Project HOPE provide immediate medical assistance to children who had been severely injured as well as a long-term program that would strengthen child health services in Yerevan. This concept was enthusiastically received and ultimately approved through communication with His Excellency Mikhail Gorbachev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Project HOPE assistance to Armenia began in January with the arrival of a team led by William B. Walsh, Jr., Vice President, Operations, and Thomas S. Walsh, General Counsel. Soviet, Armenian and HOPE colleagues agreed to three program objectives:

- o The immediate transfer of seriously injured Armenian children, who required specialized care, to hospitals in the United States.
- o The development of a cooperative effort to establish a prosthetic laboratory and rehabilitation center for children in Yerevan, Armenia.
- o The development of a scientific exchange program for Soviet and United States physicians and other health professionals to enhance the medical care of children in Armenia.

These objectives are contained in a five-year tripartite agreement signed by the Ministry of Health of the Soviet Union, the Ministry of Health of Armenia, and Project HOPE.

Project HOPE is conducting education and training programs for Armenian personnel in various fields of physical medicine and pediatrics. Permanent staff in Armenia will include a physician program director; physical therapy, occupational therapy, rehabilitation nursing, prosthetics, and orthotics educators; and appropriate support staff. Short-term Project HOPE fellows from North American medical centers will also serve in Armenia. In addition, Armenian health professionals will receive fellowships

in the United States. Project HOPE's budget for the program is 5.3 million dollars.

Objective #1: Immediate Transfer of Children to the United States

During the January 1989 visit, HOPE physicians together with Soviet and Armenian colleagues identified those children who could be helped most by the immediate transfer to hospitals in the United States for specialized care. They visited the hospitals in Yerevan where children with the most severe injuries were being cared for. The HOPE volunteer team included outstanding specialists from several U.S. medical centers.

Dr. John Remensnyder
Plastic Surgeon
Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

Dr. Nishan Goudsouzian
Anesthesiologist
Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

Dr. Warren Grupe
Pediatrician/Nephrologist
State University of New York
Health Sciences Center
(SUNY)
Syracuse, New York

Dr. Munro L. Strong
Orthopedic Surgeon
State University of New York
Buffalo, New York

Dr. Norris Carroll
Pediatric Orthopedist
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Stanislaw K. Szyfelbein
Anesthesiologist and
General Surgeon
Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

Dr. Denis Drummond
Orthopedic Surgeon
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dr. Edwin Wyman
Orthopedic Surgeon
Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

At HOPE's request, the United States government agreed to provide a military medical evacuation plane to transport the children to the United States. In addition, both the Soviet and U.S. governments waived official exit and entry visa requirements so that the children could leave Armenia immediately.

On February 9, thirty-seven children, their guardians, a Soviet physician, and an Armenian physician arrived at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. The children were met by Mrs. Barbara Bush, First Lady; Dr. William B. Walsh, Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Project HOPE; Ambassador Dubinin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Dubinin; Senator Warner of Virginia; Secretary Armitage, Acting Secretary of Defense; His Holiness Vasken I, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenia; and His Holiness Kareken II, Catholicos of the See of Cilicia; and representatives of the Armenian-American communities.

The children and the guardians were immediately transported by donated corporate planes to leading universities and hospitals in the United States that had agreed to provide medical care:

The Shriners Hospital for
Crippled Children
Tampa, Florida

The Children's Memorial
Hospital
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

The Rehabilitation Institute
of Chicago
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

Massachusetts General Hospital
Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

The Children's Hospital
of Buffalo
State University of New York
Health Sciences Center
(SUNY)
Buffalo, New York

Millard Fillmore Hospital
Buffalo, New York

The Hand Center of Western
New York
SUNY
Buffalo, New York

The Robert Warner
Rehabilitation Center
SUNY
Buffalo, New York

Crouse Irving Memorial
Hospital
SUNY Affiliated
Syracuse, New York

The Children's Hospital
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

The Children's Hospital
of Philadelphia
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Shriners Hospital for
Crippled Children
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Children's Seashore House -
Rehabilitation Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Kluge Children's
Rehabilitation Center
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

The 37 children presented a variety of conditions on arrival in the United States. As a group, they had suffered 22 amputations (mostly upper limb), some being bilateral amputees, some with limbs swollen and infected and others needing surgical revision; various contractures; five with osteomyelitis; a few with severe malnutrition, nerve damage resulting in paralysis or palsies; and fifteen medically stable following crush injuries. Three children were seriously ill with a multiplicity of problems including fluid in the lungs. Another had to have urgent surgery in Frankfurt, Germany, in order to stabilize her condition for transfer to the United States. A third arrived with Hepatitis B.

All the children progressed very well. Twenty-seven have returned home and the remaining ten will depart for Armenia by the Fall. Housing has been provided by the Ronald McDonald houses in Buffalo, Charlottesville, Chicago, Columbus, and Syracuse, and by the City of Boston and individual Armenian-American families in Philadelphia. Armenian-American groups have been particularly helpful in making the children and their guardians feel comfortable and welcome. The hospitals and their medical staff responsible for their care are to be commended for their efforts.

Objective #2: Long-Range Rehabilitation Program

The Project HOPE sponsored children, and thousands more like them, will need ongoing rehabilitative care in Armenia. Unfortunately, Armenia does not have sufficient capability to meet these needs. Their doctors, nurses, and therapists are not experienced in modern concepts of rehabilitation and the country does not have a comprehensive rehabilitation Center for children.

Project HOPE is pleased that Dr. Theodore M. Cole, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the University of Michigan has agreed to serve

as Senior Advisor for this rehabilitation project. He will be assisted by Dr. Ernest W. Johnson, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the Ohio State University. Dr. John Basmajian, Professor Emeritus, Chedoke-McMaster Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine Center of Hamilton, Ontario, Dr. Sikhar N. Banerjee, Head, Chedoke-McMaster Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine Center and Dr. Catherine W. Britell, Assistant Professor of Physical Medicine of the University of Washington and Assistant Chief of the Spinal Cord Injury Unit of the Veteran's Administration Medical Center in Seattle, Washington, also will lend their skills and knowledge to Project HOPE. These Professors are among the most senior and competent people in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation in North America.

Dr. George Kevorkian, Medical Director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Memorial Northwest Hospital and Clinical Assistant Professor, Baylor College of Medicine, will be director of HOPE's permanent team in Armenia. He is assisted by a rehabilitation nurse, occupational therapist, physical therapist, and orthotist/prosthetist educators, as well as specialists in various rehabilitation fields (e.g., neurology, psychiatry), who will serve in Armenia on a short-term basis when needed. The HOPE Team together with Armenian counterparts, are developing model rehabilitation units at the Yerevan Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics and the Children's Hospital III. Education and clinical programs, taught by the HOPE Team and certified by the Ministry of Health, will be offered at these units. Physicians, nurses, and therapists throughout Armenia will come to these units in order to learn modern approaches to rehabilitation and physical medicine. These training programs will begin the Summer of 1989 and will be given on a continuing basis for the next 5 years.

Project HOPE and the Ministry of Health also plan to develop a Rehabilitation Center for children at the new Republic Children's Hospital in Yerevan. This hospital is currently under construction and is scheduled for completion in 2-3 years. HOPE will provide medical equipment, as well as train the personnel that would work in the Center. The Government of Armenia will be responsible for construction, and all recurring costs. The hospital will offer a full range of rehabilitation-related services. These services will include physical therapy, occupational therapy, psychology, speech therapy, prosthetics, orthotics, orthopedic surgery, plastic surgery and possibly neurosurgery and nephrology. It will be located in Yerevan with affiliations in other cities. Forty to sixty hospital beds would be dedicated to the rehabilitation service unit and active outpatient services would also be established.

HOPE will also assist Armenia counterparts in the development of community education activities. These activities will promote awareness of the social and individual responsibilities that must be assumed if the children with handicaps resulting from the earthquake are to have sufficient opportunity to be happy and productive citizens of Armenia. Relatives of handicapped children, as well as representatives of various sectors (health, housing, education, etc.) would be the target groups of these activities. A number of initiatives are under consideration in this regard, including the establishment of summer camps for handicapped children; special schools; vans to provide the operation of treatment and teaching programs at the village level; and organization of a national olympic games for the handicapped.

Objective #3: Scientific Exchange Program

Project HOPE Fellows from many disciplines will teach counterparts and students in Armenia. These disciplines will

include pediatrics, orthopedic surgery, plastic surgery, rehabilitation, nephrology, urology, neurosurgery, prosthetics, orthotics, physical therapy, speech therapy and nursing. Additionally, Armenian HOPE fellows will be brought to the United States for further training. These fellows will be jointly selected by Project HOPE and our Armenian colleagues.

A general pediatric program will be developed to improve the pediatric care delivered in the Republic Children's Hospital focusing on the basics of good pediatric care. Project HOPE and Armenia health personnel will work together to improve the services of this hospital. Should communicable disease epidemics develop as part of the aftermath of the earthquake, resources from this hospital assisted by HOPE can be mobilized to support national response efforts.

An educational symposium is planned to be held at the Yerevan Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics in November 1989. The program will focus on selected subjects of pediatric orthopedics, traumatology, and rehabilitation. This symposium will be jointly planned and conducted by members of the initial Project HOPE medical team and their Armenian colleagues. Future plans will include the upgrading of the operating room, as well as ongoing exchange activities for improving the orthopedic, trauma, and anesthesiology services of the Institute.

Project HOPE and Soviet colleagues believe that an important opportunity exists for the long term clinical study and investigation of earthquake-related pediatric problems. Areas of study may include the neuromuscular disorders associated with nerve injury and crush syndrome, persistent renal dysfunction following crush syndrome, psychiatric disorders--temporary and permanent, social problems created by disability, emerging learning disabilities, and secondary growth deformities. The study of these and other problems will provide valuable

perspective to the Armenian medical community and, at the same time, lay the foundation for instituting prompt and effective measures in the event of similar disasters in the Soviet Union or elsewhere in the world.

HOPE programs will also include the establishment of medical libraries in selected institutions. This is necessary to support the symposia and teaching activities and provides yet another resource for training Armenian personnel at all levels.

Conclusion

The cooperative program among the Ministry of Health of Armenia, the Ministry of Health of the Soviet Union, and Project HOPE has had a good beginning. The children's recovery represents an accomplishment for all associated with their evacuation and treatment.

Out of tragedy and difficulty can come help and hope for the future. For several years, the Ministry of Health of Armenia has discussed establishing a rehabilitation center. The tragedy of the earthquake will bring the seeds of this idea to reality. A rehabilitation center will be established that will meet the future needs of all of the children of Armenia.

Project HOPE admires and respects the courage and resiliency of the Armenian people. We are pleased to be working with them to rebuild the social and economic infrastructure of their country.

WBWJr/ckc/6-20-89



TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 10/5/93

TO: Justin Dart

FROM: Alexander Vachon

Office of Senator Bob Dole
141 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

(202) 224-6521

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 9

SUBJ: _____

October 5, 1993

Justin:

As always, it was a pleasure speaking with you. As discussed, the Senator's disability rights bill (S. 1256) has two key purposes: (1) to establish that discrimination against people with disabilities is a human rights violation in U.S. foreign policy, and (2) to include such reporting in the State Department's annual human rights report.

We have pursued two "legislative vehicles" to enact these purposes: (1) Foreign Operations appropriations bill (H.R. 2295); and (2) Foreign Assistance Act of 1993 (S. 1467).

The Foreign Ops bill has been signed by the President, and in accompanying conference report (but not in the law itself) there is a request that State Department report on discrimination against people with disabilities. Copy of report language attached. I am now drafting a letter to Secretary Warren Christopher for Senator Dole's signature and other co-sponsors of S. 1256 bringing to his attention this report language.

The Foreign Assistance Act (S. 1467) incorporates a modified S. 1256. Rather than making a permanent reporting requirement at this time, it would instead require a report in six months, with the understanding a permanent requirement might be enacted in the future. But S. 1467 would also require a report on U.S. efforts to eliminate discrimination. Copies of the bill text and report language are attached. Prospects for S. 1467 are uncertain at this time.

Best regards,



MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1994, AND MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUCH PROGRAMS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1993, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1993.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. OBEY, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2295]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2295) "making appropriations for the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and making supplemental appropriations for such programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 44, 48, 59, 60, 62, 65, 70, 72, 78, 80, 81, 84, 86, 88, 95, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, and 121.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 64, 66, 69, 71, 74, 75, 76, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: :
Provided, That one quarter of such funds may be obligated only after April 1, 1994: Provided further, That one quarter of such funds may be obligated only after September 1, 1994: Provided further, That not more than 21 days prior to the obligation of each such sum, the Secretary shall submit a certification to the Committees on Appropriations that the Bank has not approved any loans

CEILINGS AND EARMARKS

Amendment No. 76: Inserts Senate language restricting the applicability of ceilings and earmarks.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

Amendment No. 77: Inserts language allowing the provision of non-lethal excess defense articles to countries for which United States foreign assistance was justified for the fiscal year. The conferees agree that a separate justification for countries proposed to receive non-lethal excess defense articles is also required. The provision of non-lethal excess defense articles remains subject to notification as in current law.

TERMINATION

Amendment No. 78: Deletes Senate language allowing a special contractual authority for countries whose assistance has been terminated. The conferees agree that this issue should be addressed in future authorizing legislation.

REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 79: Inserts Senate language allowing transfer of funds remaining in AID's Acquisition of Property Revolving Fund to the Property Management Fund. The provision is amended to include a new section number 556.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR THE TRANSITION TO A NON-RACIAL DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Amendment No. 80: Deletes Senate language revising current law on South Africa. The conferees agree not to include a provision on the transition to democracy in South Africa. It is the understanding of the conferees that the Congress will be considering comprehensive authorization legislation on this issue and therefore felt it more appropriate not to address this issue in this bill.

PROHIBITION AGAINST PAY TO FOREIGN ARMED SERVICE MEMBER

Amendment No. 81: Deletes Senate language prohibiting use of funds to pay pensions, annuities or retirement for any person serving in the armed forces of any country receiving foreign assistance. The conferees expect that foreign assistance will not to be used for this purpose.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

Amendment No. 82: Inserts Senate language prohibiting the use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States. The provision is amended to include a new section number 557.

DISADVANTAGED ENTERPRISES

Amendment No. 83: Inserts Senate language on Agency for International Development policies for disadvantaged enterprises. The provision is amended to include a new section number 558.

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

Amendment No. 84: Deletes Senate language on the Human Rights Report. A central goal of United States foreign policy is the promotion of democracy and human rights. The conferees commend the State Department for its efforts to document human rights practices throughout the world in its annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. These reports have contributed to the protection of human rights.

The conferees request that in addition to the items currently discussed in the State Department report, the report should contain (1) a review of each country's commitment to children's rights and welfare; (2) a description of the extent to which indigenous people are able to participate in decisions affecting their lands, cultures and natural resources, and assess the extent of protection of their civil and political rights; and (3) an examination of discrimination toward people with disabilities.

The conferees are concerned that military expenditures by some developing countries which receive United States assistance may exceed legitimate security needs. Curbing the proliferation of unnecessary weapons in these countries should be a foreign policy goal. The conferees recommend and intend that a separate report, entitled "Annual Report on Military Expenditures," should be submitted (at the same time as the report required by section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) which contains for each country which receives U.S. assistance:

- an updated estimate of current military spending and a description of trends in spending in real terms;
- a description of the size and political role of the armed forces, including an assessment of the ability of civilian authorities to appoint and remove military officers;
- an assessment of the feasibility of reducing military spending;
- a description of efforts by the United States to encourage such reductions, including collaborative efforts with other donors and arms suppliers; and
- a description of the country's efforts to make such reductions, including its willingness to provide accurate military spending data to relevant international organizations and to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and to participate in regional talks aimed at reducing military spending.

USE OF AMERICAN RESOURCES

Amendment No. 85: Inserts Senate language on the use of American resources. The provision is amended to include a new section number 559.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

Amendment No. 86: Deletes Senate language providing up to \$19,600,000 from development assistance funds for the United States Contribution to the International Fund for Ireland. Funds for the United States Contribution have been provided under Amendment No. 33.

Calendar No. 202

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1467

[Report No. 103-144]

To authorize appropriations for foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 16, 1993

Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported under authority of the order of the Senate of September 15 (legislative day, September 7), 1993, the following original bill; which was read twice and placed on the calendar

A BILL

To authorize appropriations for foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Assistance Act
5 of 1993".

6 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

7 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
S. 1467
[Report No. 103-144]

Calendar No. 202

1 Act of 1961, an amount equivalent to the total unpaid
2 parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Colum-
3 bia by such country as of the date of enactment of this
4 Act shall be withheld from obligation for such country
5 until the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing
6 to the appropriate congressional committees that such
7 fines and penalties are fully paid.

8 (b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the
9 term “appropriate congressional committees” has the
10 same meaning given to such term by section 644(q) of the
11 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

12 **SEC. 815. DISABILITY RIGHTS IN UNITED STATES FOREIGN**
13 **POLICY.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

15 (1) at least 500,000,000 people throughout the
16 world have a disability, most of whom live in devel-
17 oping countries;

18 (2) legal and other forms of discrimination
19 against people with disabilities are pervasive world-
20 wide;

21 (3) such discrimination involves not only active
22 exclusion, but a lack of accommodations and acces-
23 sibility that would allow participation by people with
24 disabilities;

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1 (4) discrimination against people with disabil-
2 ities is a violation of their human rights; and

3 (5) discrimination against people with disabil-
4 ities has not historically been addressed by existing
5 standards of human rights employed in American
6 foreign policy.

7 (b) POLICY.—It should be the policy of the United
8 States to promote recognition of the human rights of peo-
9 ple with disabilities and to promote the elimination of dis-
10 crimination against such people.

11 (c) REPORT ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PEOPLE
12 WITH DISABILITIES.—Not later than 6 months after the
13 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
14 report to Congress on—

15 (1) United States efforts to promote the elimi-
16 nation of discrimination against people with disabil-
17 ities; and

18 (2) discriminatory practices and policies toward
19 people with disabilities around the world.

20 The report required by this subsection may be included
21 in the report required by section 116(d) of the Foreign
22 Assistance Act of 1961.

23 **SEC. 816. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**

24 (a) CORRECTION OF CROSS REFERENCES TO INTER-
25 NATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS.—

Calendar No. 202

103D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
103-144 }

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1993

SEPTEMBER 16, 1993.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of September 15 (legislative day, September 7), 1993

Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL AND MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 1467]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration an original bill to authorize appropriations for foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

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Committee action	8
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the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 at any time during the preceding fiscal year, to include the date ineligibility was determined, and to include the specific provisions of law for such determination.

Section 653(a) requires that no later than 30 days after the enactment of any law appropriating funds to carry out any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act, the President shall notify Congress of each foreign country and international organization to which the United States Government intends to provide any funds under such law and the amount of such funds under that law by category of assistance. The committee notes that although determinations of ineligibility under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are reported sporadically and through a variety of means, there is no central reporting of ineligibility under the Foreign Assistance Act. This provision will ensure that the allocation reports already required by section 653(a) now include information on ineligibility during the previous fiscal year.

Special waiver authority

Section 811 amends chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to add a new section 671 which allows funds provided under part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Act to be made available for child survival, primary health care, displaced children, individuals with disabilities, or AIDS prevention and control activities notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for sections 116, 502B and 620A of that Act.

Strengthening of the nonproliferation regime

Section 812(a) states the sense of the Congress that the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to enhance that institution's role in the enforcement of nonproliferation treaties. This is to be done through the adoption by the U.N. Security Council of a resolution placing international economic sanctions on any non-nuclear weapon state found by the U.N. to have terminated, abrogated, or materially violated an IAEA full-scope safeguards agreement.

Section 812(b) prohibits assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act or the Arms Export Control Act to any non-nuclear weapon state found by the President to have terminated, abrogated, or materially violated an IAEA full-scope safeguards agreement.

Section 812(c) defines for the purposes of this section the terms "IAEA full-scope safeguards," "non-nuclear weapon state," and "United States assistance."

The Committee is concerned that North Korea's noncompliance with its obligations under its full-scope safeguards agreement with the IAEA may seriously undermine the nonproliferation regime. In order to strengthen this regime and enhance the United Nations' role in its enforcement, the Committee urges the President to instruct the U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N. to work for the passage of a Security Council resolution that would establish international economic sanctions to respond to such situations, and establishes bilateral sanctions to the same effect.

Congressional notification of proposed Department of Defense civic action and humanitarian assistance programs

Section 813 mandates that the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, notify the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House fifteen days in advance of any proposed deployments of U.S. military personnel (including National Guard units) to any foreign country for the purpose of conducting civic action or humanitarian assistance programs. As part of the written notification, the Secretary of State is required to describe the purpose of each mission, the number of U.S. personnel to be deployed, and the expected duration of each deployment. The Committee believes that this information is very important in its formulation of a full and complete picture of U.S. policy with respect to such countries.

Withholding of assistance for parking fines owed by foreign countries

Section 814(a) requires that the amount of funds made available to a foreign country under Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 equivalent to the unpaid parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia by such country be withheld from obligation to such country until the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid.

Section 814(b) defines the term "appropriate congressional committees" as having the same meaning given to such term by section 644(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The committee notes that 117 countries receiving U.S. assistance in the years 1992 through 1994 owe over \$6 million in parking fines to the District of Columbia. The \$6 million figure represents fines incurred for the three years preceding July 1, 1993. The top ten abusers owe the District of Columbia \$4.4 million in fines and receive \$5.6 billion in U.S. foreign assistance.

Disability rights in United States foreign policy

Section 815(a) contains congressional findings on human rights issues of people with disabilities.

Section 815(b) states that it should be the policy of the United States to promote recognition of the human rights of people with disabilities and elimination of discrimination against such people.

Section 815(c) requires that the Secretary of State prepare and transmit to Congress a report on U.S. efforts to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities and on practices and policies that discriminate against people with disabilities around the world, within 6 months after enactment of this legislation.

These sections are similar to S. 1256, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act to examine the status of human rights of people with disabilities worldwide, introduced on July 16, 1993.

In the committee's view, human rights issues of people with disabilities have been almost wholly ignored by both the foreign policy establishment and the human rights community. The committee affirms that all human beings deserve equal protection of their rights and freedoms, including people with disabilities. The U.S. Govern-

ment has an opportunity and an obligation to assume leadership in this area. It is unfortunate, in the committee's view, that protection of human rights for people with disabilities is often seen as a matter of domestic cultural, social, or economic practice not relevant to the conduct of relations among states. The committee points out that the argument that human rights are a purely domestic issue has been discredited. The committee's action is also consistent with established American domestic policy as expressed most recently by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-336).

The committee intends to review carefully the report to determine what further actions the United States might take to promote respect for the rights of people with disabilities, including amending section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act to include an annual examination of discrimination towards people with disabilities in the country reports on human rights practices.

Technical corrections

Section 816 makes technical correction to existing statutes. Section 816(a) streamlines references to "significant military equipment" in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act. Section 816(b) eliminates a duplicate subsection number in the Arms Export Control Act. Section 816(c) eliminates a duplicate subparagraph number in the Arms Export Control Act. Section 816(d) corrects obsolete references to the Warsaw Pact in the Arms Export Control Act.

TITLE IX—EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective date

Section 901 establishes as the effective date for this Act and the amendments made thereby as October 1, 1993, except where otherwise provided in this Act.

Corrects mistakes enacted by previous foreign aid and defense authorization acts, and replaces references to the Warsaw Pact in the Arms Export Control Act.

COST ESTIMATE

S. 1467 authorizes the appropriation of \$12.042 billion in fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance and related programs.

The Congressional Budget Office cost estimate follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 17, 1993.

Hon. CLAIBORNE PELL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for the Foreign Assistance Act of 1993, as ordered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on September 8, 1993.

The bill would affect direct spending and thus would be subject to pay-as-you-go procedures under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: Unassigned.
2. Bill title: Foreign Assistance Act of 1993.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on September 8, 1993.
4. Bill purpose: The bill would authorize appropriations for bilateral foreign assistance and credit programs and for contributions to the International Development Association, the Asian Development Fund, and other international organizations. It would require the deobligation of certain funds and would authorize the President to forgive repayment of certain credits and would otherwise amend legislation dealing with foreign assistance. In addition, the bill would authorize the President to lift the United States' embargo on arms shipments to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and would provide up to \$200 million in military assistance to that government.
5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

(By fiscal years, in million of dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Direct spending:					
Estimated budget authority	-266	-45	-19	-19	-19
Estimated outlays	0	-6	-19	-18	-17
Authorization of appropriations:					
Estimated authorization level	12,508	1,420	1,420	170	0
Estimated outlays	5,156	3,890	1,967	1,163	801

Basis for estimate

The estimate assumes enactment of the bill after September 30, 1993. Direct spending and authorizations are discussed separately. All spending and authorizations fall in budget function 150, International Affairs, except for the indefinite authorization for the Department of Defense in section 604 which falls in budget function 050, National Defense.

Direct spending

Special Defense Acquisition Fund: Section 302 would require that collections in the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous offsetting receipts. The section would not increase collections, rather it would prevent the funds from accumulating as unobligated balances within SDAF. Decapitalizing SDAF is estimated to reduce budget authority by \$266 million in 1994, but would not affect outlays.

Deobligation of Unexpended Economic Assistance Funds: Section 112 would require the President to deobligate and return to the Treasury economic assistance funds that have been obligated but not expended for more than four years. The requirement applies to

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1989

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

A D V I S O R Y

NEWS AVAILABILITY AND RECEPTION
SEN. DOLE AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON DISABILITY WELCOME ILYA
ZASLAVSKY, SOVIET DISABILITY ADVOCATE AND DEPUTY TO THE SOVIET
PEOPLES' CONGRESS, TO CAPITOL HILL RECEPTION.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 10:00 A.M., S-207, U.S. CAPITOL

WASHINGTON - Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole and Mr. Alan Reich, President, National Organization on Disability, will sponsor a news availability/reception this Thursday, September 7, 10:00 a.m. in Room S-207, the U.S. Capitol, in honor of Ilya Zaslavsky, Deputy to the Soviet Peoples' Congress and advocate for the disabled in the Soviet Union.

Following brief opening remarks by Sen. Dole and President Reich, Zaslavsky will offer comments and be available for questions.

Zaslavsky won a sweeping victory in Mikhail Gorbachev's Moscow voting district during last March's Soviet legislative elections. A textile research scientist at the Moscow Textile Institute, Zaslavsky lost both his legs as a child and has become the leading Soviet advocate for the weak and disabled.

He garnered 55 percent of the vote in his district, defeating a well-known local television commentator. Other famous Soviets, including human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov and cosmonaut Georgi Grechko, decided to drop out of the race and endorse Zaslavsky.

Dole, who has long been active in disability issues, sent Zaslavsky a letter of congratulations last April. In the letter Dole summarized comments he had made to Soviet President Gorbachev during the 1988 INF Treaty signing ceremonies in Moscow. Dole proposed the U.S. and Soviet Union begin a dialogue on disability issues in conjunction with the U.N.'s International Decade of the Disabled.

Zaslavsky arrived in Washington September 1 and will travel throughout the United States for most of September before returning to Moscow.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1989

CONTACT: WALT RIKER
(202) 224-5358

A D V I S O R Y

NEWS AVAILABILITY AND RECEPTION
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SENATOR BOB DOLE
WELCOMING REMARKS - ILYA ZASLAVSKI
10AM - S-207 - SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

I WANT TO WELCOME TO THE U.S. SENATE AND TO THE UNITED STATES THIS MORNING A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE SOVIET NATIONAL LEGISLATURE -- A MAN WHO CARRIES AN EXTRAORDINARY MESSAGE OF HOPE TO HIS FELLOW SOVIET CITIZENS AND THE REST OF THE WORLD AS WELL.

ILYA ZASLAVSKI (ILL'-YA ZAHs-LAHV'-SKI) WAS ELECTED TO THE SOVIET NATIONAL LEGISLATURE LAST MARCH. HE DEFEATED A COOL AND SMOOTH TELEVISION COMMENTATOR WHO HAD THE BACKING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN AN ELECTION THAT OCCURRED IN MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S OWN MOSCOW VOTING DISTRICT!

HIS MESSAGE WAS SO POWERFUL THAT NONE OTHER THAN ANDREI SAKHAROV BOWED OUT OF THE RACE AND BACKED HIM.

THIS WOULD BE AN AMAZING ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR ANY PERSON. BUT FOR A 29-YEAR-OLD TEXTILE RESEARCH SCIENTIST FROM MOSCOW THERE WERE EVEN MORE OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME. BECAUSE ILYA ZASLAVSKI IS DISABLED -- AND HAS BEEN SINCE CHILDHOOD.

NOW HE HAS TAKEN UP THE CAUSE OF THE DISABLED IN A COUNTRY WHERE WHEELCHAIR RAMPS ARE PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTANT AND PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD THE DISABLED HAS AMOUNTED MOSTLY TO SHUNTING THEM OFF TO SPECIAL HOMES IN FARAWAY PLACES.

ILYA ZASLAVSKI IS THE MAN WHO STANDS BEFORE THE KREMLIN POWERFUL.....AND QUIETLY, PASSIONATELY, ASKS THE QUESTIONS: "WHY NOT DEFEND THE WEAK?" "HOW LONG SHALL WE FORGET ABOUT THE SICK, THE OLD, THE ABANDONED CHILDREN?" "HOW LONG WILL HOSPITAL PATIENTS HAVE TO GO WITHOUT FOOD AND MEDICINE?"

HE IS A MAN OF COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE. THOSE AROUND THE COUNTRY WHO WILL HEAR HIS WORDS IN THE COMING WEEKS SHOULD CONSIDER THEMSELVES PRIVILEGED.

TO ILYA ZASLAVSKI I CAN ONLY SAY WELCOME TO AMERICA...WE'RE GLAD YOU'RE HERE.

YOUR MESSAGE -- YOUR LIFE STORY -- WILL SERVE AS AN INSPIRATION TO EACH AND EVERY AMERICAN YOU WILL MEET.

I'M ALSO PRIVILEGED TO INTRODUCE THIS MORNING A MAN WITH A LONG RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT IN THE AREA OF DISABILITY RIGHTS. A MAN I HAVE HAD THE PLEASURE TO WORK WITH ON OCCASION -- RECOGNIZED AROUND THE COUNTRY FOR HIS WORK IN THIS IMPORTANT PUBLIC POLICY AREA. THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON DISABILITY -- ALAN REICH.

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WORLD COMMITTEE for the U.N. DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

910 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 USA

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Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

HONORARY VICE CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Pierre Mauroy

Alan A. Reich, *Chairman*

Norman Acton

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M.B.E., F.A.I.M.

Reverend Harold Wilke

Sir John Wilson, C.B.E.

Ilya Iosevich Zaslavsky

Mia K. Stageberg, *Coordinator*

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF SERGEI CHERVONOPISKY MEMBER OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R COSMOS CLUB

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 23, 1989

Kirk Bauer, Director, National Handicapped Sports and Recreation Association

Vladimir Cherkasov, Secretary of the Soviet Embassy

Andrei Chervonopisky, M.D., Kiev Medical Institute, Kiev, U.S.S.R.

*Sergei Chervonopisky, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme
Soviet of the U.S.S.R.*

Lisa Jameson, Soviet Program Officer, United States Information Agency

Alan Reich, President, National Organization on Disability

Isaac Tarasulov, Director, Bethesda Institute of Soviet Studies

*Ginny Thornburgh, Director, Religion and Disability Program, National
Organization on Disability*

George von Peterffy, Chairman, Global Enterprises

William Walsh, M.D., President, Project Hope

William Walsh, Jr., Director of Operations, Project Hope

Maureen West, Disability Coordinator for Senator Robert Dole

THE U.S.

RIGHTS FOR DISABLED

Zaslavsky Samples US Approach

Visiting member of Soviet Congress says USSR needs laws to integrate disabled into society

By Linda Feldmann

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

ILYA ZASLAVSKY came to Washington at just the right time.

Five months after his historic election to the new Soviet legislature as a champion of the weak, the young disabled Muscovite was able to see history being made on

and textile scientist-turned-politician, the battle to improve the lot of the Soviet Union's disabled population — officially put at 7 million, but believed to be much higher — has just begun. Only a few years ago the Soviet government barely acknowledged the existence of the handicapped.

To look around Moscow, it is easy to understand why they are out of sight. Few sidewalks have wheelchair slopes. Public transportation is inaccessible, as are most buildings. Disabled children are often put in special homes called "internats," where conditions are generally poor. Zaslavsky says he was fortunate. His family had the means to pay for a taxi to take him daily to his institute. Later, he had a special car built that he could drive — a luxury many disabled cannot afford.

Speaking at the start of his 3 1/2-week US odyssey, which is sponsored by the National Organization on Disability (NOD), Zaslavsky described his first months in the Congress of People's Deputies.

Like many of the deputies supporting radical economic reform, he was not elected to the Supreme Soviet at the July session of the Congress. But he was made vice president of the Supreme Soviet's Committee on Veterans and the Disabled, and got a resolution passed protecting the right to a pension for disabled people who have jobs, no matter how high their salaries. "That's very important," he says, "because disabled people in the Soviet Union encounter rather serious economic difficulties in light of their condition — getting around, for example, transport."

"It's very important that, in addition to their earnings from their jobs, they have some other source of income, namely pensions."

It is necessary, he adds, "for a disabled person to have an incentive to integrate into working life, get a job, make his own money, and feel that he's on an equal status with nondisabled people."

Aside from his legislative work, Zaslavsky has also joined his country's nascent philanthropic movement. Two months ago, he founded the Association of Charity and Culture, which links various ethnic, religious, and professional groups that do charitable deeds such as working in hospitals and providing psychological counseling for the disabled. In this context, "culture" refers to the need to develop traditions in the Soviet Union that would "foster an attitude of charity," he says.

"That kind of tradition can on-

ly be built in a person from childhood," he explains. "Disabled people should figure as characters in childhood literature, in comics, in books, so children can see that disabled people do not differ from anyone else."

Zaslavsky becomes most animated when he places disabled issues in the broader landscape of economic reform and democratization — all of which he views as inseparable. Before the March elections, he was advised by consulting sociologists to stick to the issue he knows best — disabled

owned enterprises and "operating them in a more effective economic manner." He would bring in "leading economists" and industrial specialists who know something about cost-effective management. Some of the profits, he says, could be directed to charitable causes. He would also like to organize joint ventures with Western companies that could bring in modern technology.

For now, Zaslavsky says, "we have the 'residual-funding theory': Resources that are not directed toward the national economy and other areas such as military industry are directed to social needs."

He hopes for the day when there is a separate sector of the economy devoted solely to social needs. Artificial limbs and wheelchairs, for example, are poorly made. "We don't want just the leftovers," he says.

While in the U.S., Zaslavsky has been learning about disability programs in such far-flung locations as Greenville, S.C., and Bozeman, Mont., selected by the NOD for their successful integration of the disabled into community life. He has also spoken with officials of Goodwill Industries, which provides employment training and vocational services for disabled people.

And when Zaslavsky goes back to Moscow he will return with something more than just a memento from his stay. He will have a computer and software, given by the NOD, to help him coordinate his work.

A disabled person must 'have an incentive to integrate into working life, get a job, make his own money. . .'

— Ilya Zaslavsky

rights — in order to mount the most effective campaign. Clearly, he succeeded. Andrei Sakharov dropped out of the race and supported him instead of a television commentator backed by the local Communist Party. Zaslavsky took 55 percent of the vote in the Oktyabsky district (which also happens to be Mikhail Gorbachev's home base).

Now Zaslavsky is laying plans for his association to try its hand at economic management by leasing unprofitable government-

Hull Stresses Need For Real Neutrality Law

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 20, 1989

SECRETARY of State Cordell Hull and his chief advisers in the State Department are extremely anxious that a genuine neutrality program shall be put in the place of the arms embargo, if the embargo is repealed by Congress.

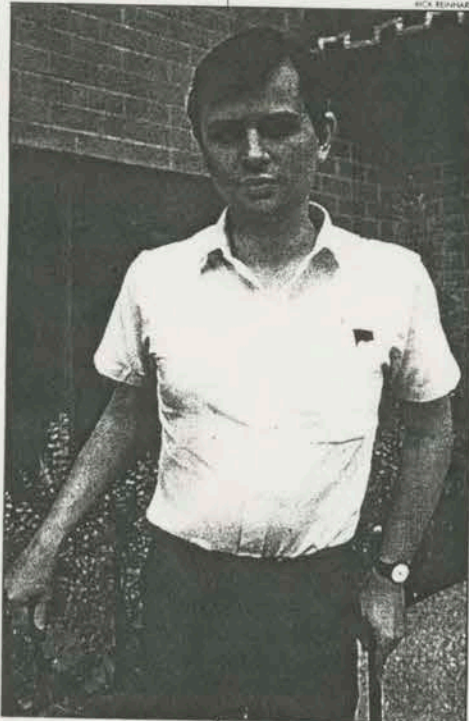
They do not want to see the ban on arms shipments lifted with nothing put in its place and the country thereby returned to the doubtful mercies of international law.

In particular, the Department wishes the authority to keep American merchant shipping out of danger zones where it is now permitted to go. . . .

A revised list of articles declared to be contraband by the German Government was received at the Department last night, and it includes "foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, fodder and clothing, and the articles and materials needed for the manufacture of these," as well as the fuels, oils, monetary metals, chemicals for military purposes and arms and armaments earlier listed as contraband.

— Saville R. Davis

The Monitor is looking back at the events of World War II, a half century ago.



SOVIET REFORMER: Zaslavsky says he wants new Soviet legislation modeled after recently passed US laws that would give broad rights to the disabled.

the other side of the Atlantic when the United States Senate voted to pass the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Mr. Zaslavsky, who walks with a cane due to a childhood illness, found himself in the Senate chambers on that day earlier this month when legislation was passed that parallels the 1964 Civil Rights Act in guaranteeing the rights of disabled persons.

In welcoming remarks, Sen. Robert Dole called him "a man who carries an extraordinary message of hope" to Soviet citizens and the world. Zaslavsky said he plans to use elements of the US bill as a model for similar Soviet legislation.

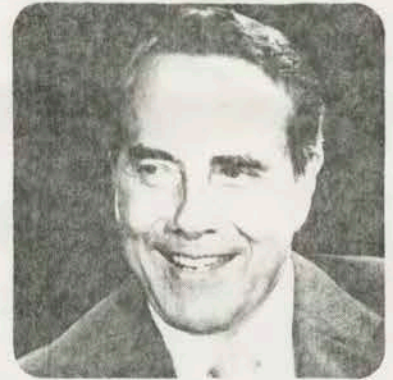
For this 29-year-old chemical



To: Maureen West
From: Jake

News from Senator

BOB DOLE



(R - Kansas)

SH 141 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

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APRIL 26, 1989

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DOLE CONGRATULATES NEWLY-ELECTED DISABLED SOVIET LEGISLATOR;
INVITES ILYA ZASLAVSKI TO THE U.S. FOR INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON
DISABILITY ISSUES

WASHINGTON -- SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER BOB DOLE (R-KS), DISABLED FROM COMBAT WOUNDS SUSTAINED DURING WWII ACTION, TODAY RELEASED A LETTER HE HAS SENT TO A FELLOW DISABLED LAWMAKER - ILYA ZASLAVSKI, A NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER OF THE SOVIET UNION'S NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

MR. ZASLAVSKI, ELECTED IN MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S VOTING DISTRICT, LOST BOTH LEGS TO A CHILDHOOD ILLNESS.

"ILYA HAS BATTLED HUGE ODDS TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR AND RESPECTED LEGISLATORS IN MOSCOW", DOLE SAID. "AS I TOLD MR. GORBACHEV WHEN I MET THE GENERAL-SECRETARY IN THE KREMLIN DURING INF TREATY CEREMONIES LAST YEAR, THERE ARE 50 MILLION DISABLED PERSONS WORLD-WIDE - I CAN THINK OF NO BETTER AREA TO SEEK COMMON GROUND THAN THE ISSUES AFFECTING THIS HUGE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY".

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 24, 1989

Mr. Ilya Zaslavski
Member of the National Legislature
Moscow

Dear Mr. Zaslavski:

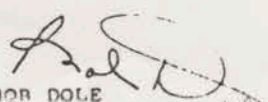
Congratulations on your election to the Soviet national legislature. We in the United States Senate watched your campaign with great interest, and are hopeful that your election -- and the election of other "new faces" -- portends well for a more open Soviet political system.

You and I have much in common, going beyond membership in our respective national legislatures. As a young man in World War II, I sustained severe injury, from which I still bear disabling scars today; you, too, were disabled in your youth. My own experience has made me acutely aware of the unique challenges faced by millions of disabled people in my country, and the enormous contributions the disabled can make to a society which gives them the opportunity. As a result, I have established the Dole Foundation, which provides job training and placement grants for disabled persons throughout America.

When I visited Moscow last year, to participate in the INF Treaty signing ceremony, I proposed to General Secretary Gorbachev that our countries start a dialogue on disability issues, within the context of the U.N.'s International Decade of the Disabled. Together, I suggested, we could explore techniques on rehabilitation, accommodation, and the elimination of negative stereotypes of the disabled. Perhaps you and I could open the door to that dialogue. Should I visit the Soviet Union, I would certainly want to talk to you about that possibility. I would also suggest that you consider the possibility of leading a team of professionals from the Soviet Union in a visit to America, to meet with me and some of our experts. I know that we could find some common ground, and learn from each other.

In conclusion, let me again offer my congratulations, both on your election and on your good work on behalf of the disabled. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,


BOB DOLE
United States Senator

U.N. and U.S. Pronouncements Initiating The International Decade Of Disabled Persons

Following the highly successful 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP), in December 1982, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons. It also proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the International Decade of Disabled Persons (IDDP), urging all nations to intensify efforts toward the full participation of the world's half-billion

disabled persons and toward the prevention of disabling conditions.

The U.S. Congress has unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by Senator Robert Dole and Representative Larry Winn, on the Decade, setting forth long-term goals of and for disabled Americans. President Reagan has issued a Proclamation. This pamphlet sets forth these important documents.

This is a challenge and an opportunity for the world. We urge you to get involved.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON DISABILITY



By the President of the United States of America A Proclamation

During the 1981 International Year and the 1982 National Year of Disabled Persons, we learned about the many accomplishments of disabled persons, both young and old. We also gained vast new insights into the significant impact that access to education, rehabilitation, and employment have on their lives.

The progress we have made is a tribute to the courage and determination of our disabled people, to innovative research and development both in technology and training techniques to assist the disabled, and to those—whether in the private or public sectors—who have given so generously of their time and energies to help enrich the lives of disabled persons.

We must encourage the provision of rehabilitation and other comprehensive services oriented toward independence within the context of family and community. For only through opportunities to use the full range of their potential will our disabled citizens attain the independence and dignity that are their due.

In furtherance of the initiatives encouraged by observance of the International Year of Disabled Persons, the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed the years 1983 through 1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. The Congress of the United States, by House Concurrent Resolution 39, has requested the President to take all steps within his authority to implement, within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982.

NOW, THEREFORE I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the years 1983 through 1992 as the National Decade of Disabled Persons. I call upon all Americans in both the private and public sectors to join our continuing efforts to assist disabled people and to continue the progress made over the past two years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

Ronald Reagan



INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS 1983-1992



U.S. Congress Concurrent Resolution #39

Whereas, a new era in recognition of human rights and universal respect for these rights has begun;

Whereas, The United Nations General Assembly has declared 1983 through 1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

Whereas, The United States has made great strides during the last decade in improving the lives of thirty-five million American citizens with physical and mental disabilities;

Whereas, there is still much to be done to open doors to the full participation and equality of disabled persons in society throughout the world;

Whereas, handicapped individuals should be able to participate fully in the mainstream of society through education, employment and community living opportunities;

Whereas, the United States recognizes the need for further progress in strengthening public understanding and awareness of the needs and aspirations of disabled persons;

Whereas, there is hope that this spirit of carrying out the goals of the International and National Years in 1981 and 1982 will continue throughout this decade;

Whereas, a framework for national action has been established by these previous initiatives and the improvement of programs for the disabled over the last decade; and

Whereas, further progress should be made in the United States toward achieving the following long-term goals of and for disabled persons promoted during the Interna-

tional Year of Disabled Persons: (1) expanded educational opportunity; (2) improved access to housing, buildings, and transportation; (3) expanded employment opportunity; (4) expanded participation in recreational, social, and cultural activities; (5) expanded and strengthened rehabilitation programs and facilities; (6) purposeful application of biomedical research aimed at conquering major disabling conditions; (7) reduction in the incidence of disability by expanded accident and disease prevention; (8) expanded application of technology to minimize the effects of disability; and (9) expanded international exchange of information and experience to benefit all disabled persons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all steps within his authority to implement within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992), as proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 3, 1982.

Sec. 2 The President should report to the Congress annually during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons on the plans developed by the executive branch in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/53 to implement, within the United States, the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and on the steps taken pursuant to those plans.

Sec. 3 The Clerk of the House shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.



Message Of United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar

The General Assembly has proclaimed the period 1983-1992 as the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

This proclamation underlines the determination of the international community to carry forward the impetus given by the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 towards the prevention of disability and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons, as well as their rehabilitation in society.

I am therefore fully confident that during this decade efforts will be intensified for the implementation of the world programme of action concerning disabled persons, the primary aim of which is to realize the rights of as many as 500 million disabled persons around the world to contribute to and benefit from the economic and social progress of their countries. However, this cannot be achieved unless society changes its attitude towards people with disabilities. Indeed, we should focus on their abilities and the contribution they can make.

We bear the responsibility to encourage and assist disabled persons to lead useful and meaningful lives. This is not to be done as an act of charity but because it is their right and because society as a whole can progress only if each of its members is given full recognition and respect for his or her own inherent dignity and worth.

I appeal to all governments, concerned organizations and individuals alike to contribute to the implementation of the world plan of action during this decade and beyond, and thereby demonstrate our commitment to the "full participation and equality" of persons with disabilities."

Released in New York, Geneva, and Vienna — April 19, 1983.

THE U.S.



RIGHTS FOR DISABLED

Zaslavsky Samples US Approach

Visiting member of Soviet Congress says USSR needs laws to integrate disabled into society

By Linda Feldmann

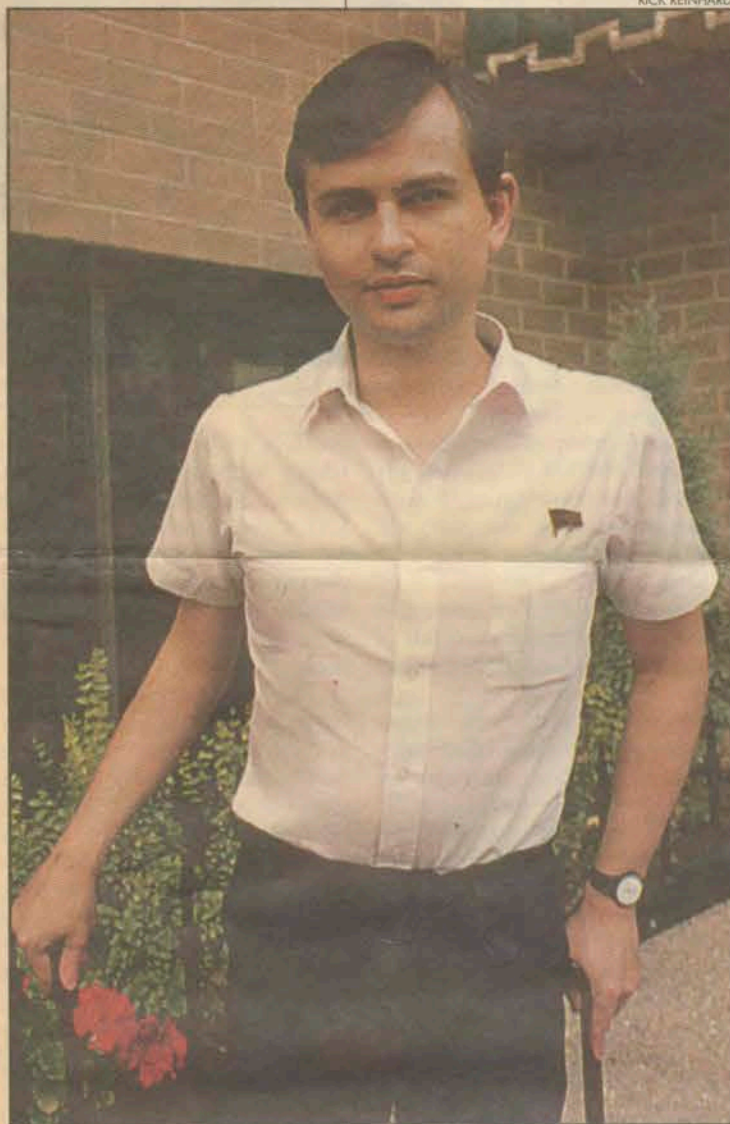
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

WASHINGTON

ILYA ZASLAVSKY came to Washington at just the right time.

Five months after his historic election to the new Soviet legislature as a champion of the weak, the young disabled Muscovite was able to see history being made on

RICK REINHARD



SOVIET REFORMER: Zaslavsky says he wants new Soviet legislation modeled after recently passed US laws that would give broad rights to the disabled.

the other side of the Atlantic when the United States Senate voted to pass the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Mr. Zaslavsky, who walks with a cane due to a childhood illness, found himself in the Senate chambers on that day earlier this month when legislation was passed that parallels the 1964 Civil Rights Act in guaranteeing the rights of disabled persons.

In welcoming remarks, Sen. Robert Dole called him "a man who carries an extraordinary message of hope" to Soviet citizens and the world. Zaslavsky said he plans to use elements of the US bill as a model for similar Soviet legislation.

For this 29-year-old chemical

taxi to take him daily to his institute. Later, he had a special car built that he could drive — a luxury many disabled cannot afford.

Speaking at the start of his 3 1/2-week US odyssey, which is sponsored by the National Organization on Disability (NOD), Zaslavsky described his first months in the Congress of People's Deputies.

Like many of the deputies supporting radical economic reform, he was not elected to the Supreme Soviet at the July session of the Congress. But he was made vice president of the Supreme Soviet's Committee on Veterans and the Disabled, and got a resolution passed protecting the right to a pension for disabled people who have jobs, no matter how high their salaries. "That's very important," he says, "because disabled people in the Soviet Union encounter rather serious economic difficulties in light of their condition — getting around, for example, transport.

"It's very important that, in addition to their earnings from their jobs, they have some other source of income, namely pensions."

It is necessary, he adds, "for a disabled person to have an incentive to integrate into working life, get a job, make his own money, and feel that he's on an equal status with nondisabled people."

Aside from his legislative work, Zaslavsky has also joined his country's nascent philanthropic movement. Two months ago, he founded the Association of Charity and Culture, which links various ethnic, religious, and professional groups that do charitable deeds such as working in hospitals and providing psychological counseling for the disabled. In this context, "culture" refers to the need to develop traditions in the Soviet Union that would "foster an attitude of charity," he says.

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JAKE

To *Mo West*

'have an incentive to integrate into working life, get a job, make his own money. . .'

— Ilya Zaslavsky

rights — in order to mount the most effective campaign. Clearly, he succeeded. Andrei Sakharov dropped out of the race and supported him instead of a television commentator backed by the local Communist Party. Zaslavsky took 55 percent of the vote in the Oktyabrsky district (which also happens to be Mikhail Gorbachev's home base).

Now Zaslavsky is laying plans for his association to try its hand at economic management by leasing unprofitable government-

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For now, Zaslavsky says, "we have the 'residual-funding theory': Resources that are not directed toward the national economy and other areas such as military industry are directed to social needs."

He hopes for the day when there is a separate sector of the economy devoted solely to social needs. Artificial limbs and wheelchairs, for example, are poorly made. "We don't want just the leftovers," he says.

While in the US, Zaslavsky has been learning about disability programs in such far-flung locations as Greenville, S.C., and Bozeman, Mont., selected by the NOD for their successful integration of the disabled into community life. He has also spoken with officials of Goodwill Industries, which provides employment training and vocational services for disabled people.

And when Zaslavsky goes back to Moscow he will return with something more than just a nice memento from his stay. He will have a computer and software, given by the NOD, to help him coordinate his work.

Hull Stresses Need For Real Neutrality Law

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 20, 1939

SECRETARY of State Cordell Hull and his chief advisers in the State Department are extremely anxious that a genuine neutrality program shall be put in the place of the arms embargo, if the embargo is repealed by Congress.

They do not want to see the ban on arms shipments lifted with nothing put in its place and the country thereby returned to the doubtful mercies of international law.

In particular, the Department wishes the authority to keep American merchant shipping out of danger zones where it is now permitted to go. . . .

A revised list of articles declared to be contraband by the German Government was received at the Department last night, and it includes "foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, fodder and clothing, and the articles and materials needed for the manufacture of these," as well as the fuels, oils, monetary metals, chemicals for military purposes and arms and armaments earlier listed as contraband.

— Saville R. Davis

The Monitor is looking back at the events of World War II, a half century ago.



THE U.S.



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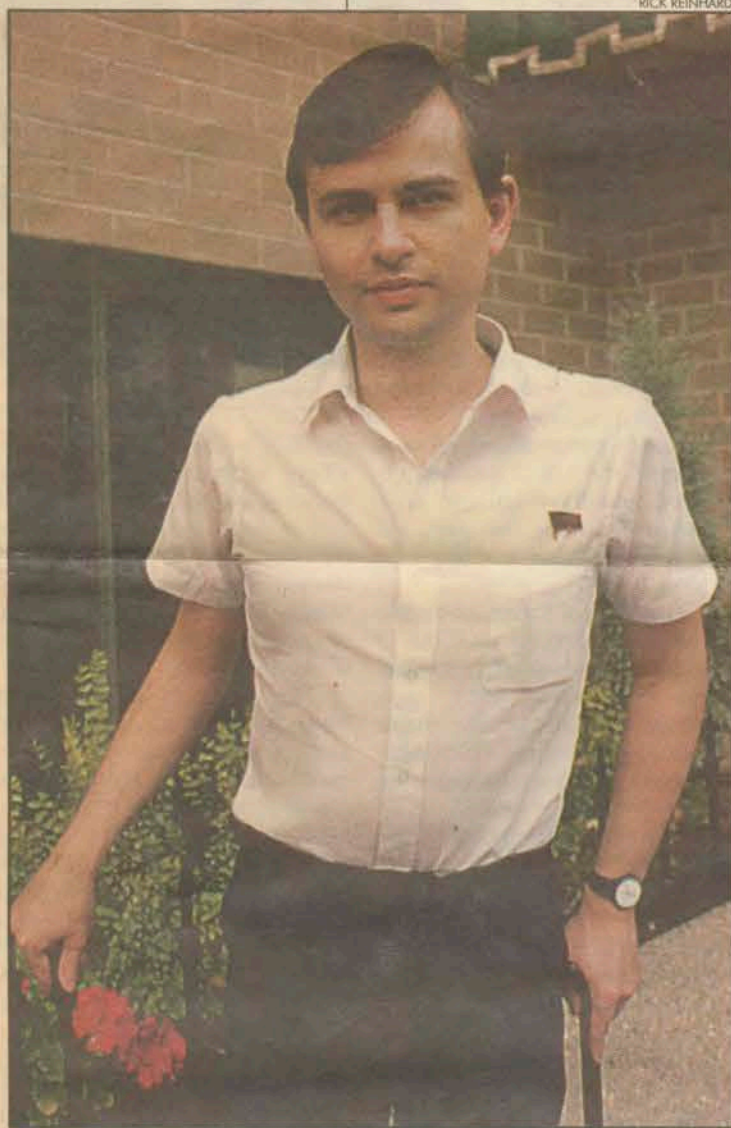
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For this 29-year-old chemical

and textile scientist-turned-politician, the battle to improve the lot of the Soviet Union's disabled population — officially put at 7 million, but believed to be much higher — has just begun. Only a few years ago the Soviet government barely acknowledged the existence of the handicapped.

To look around Moscow, it is easy to understand why they are out of sight. Few sidewalks have wheelchair slopes. Public transportation is inaccessible, as are most buildings. Disabled children are often put in special homes called "internats," where conditions are generally poor. Zaslavsky says he was fortunate. His family had the means to pay for a taxi to take him daily to his institute. Later, he had a special car built that he could drive — a luxury many disabled cannot afford.

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ly be built in a person from childhood," he explains. "Disabled people should figure as characters in childhood literature, in comics, in books, so children can see that disabled people do not differ from anyone else."

Zaslavsky becomes most animated when he places disabled issues in the broader landscape of economic reform and democratization — all of which he views as inseparable. Before the March elections, he was advised by consulting sociologists to stick to the issue he knows best — disabled

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THE U.S.

HURRICANE MOVES FOR BAHAMAS

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

■ Hurricane Hugo headed toward the Bahamas and the US mainland Tuesday after a rampage through the Caribbean that was Puerto Rico's worst natural disaster in half a century.

At least 19 people were reported killed and tens of thousands lost their homes, most of them in Puerto Rico, the most populous of a dozen islands hit by the strongest hurricane seen this decade in the eastern Caribbean, officials said.

CHENEY SEEKS LARGER PENTAGON ROLE ON DRUGS

WASHINGTON

■ Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, promising a "more aggressive" Pentagon role in the international drug battle, is giving regional military leaders a month to come up with details to carry it out.

But he said Monday that the new attentiveness toward illicit narcotics as a national security threat should not "in any way conflict with our basic mission of defending the country." Mr. Cheney insisted that in no case would the Pentagon be drawn into a law enforcement role.

MASSACHUSETTS BUDGET DILEMMA

BOSTON

■ Gov. Michael Dukakis and key House Democrats have decided to try to devise a \$300 million consensus package to shrink the Massachusetts budget deficit.

Finance Commissioner L. Edward Lashman reported state tax collections are expected to fall about \$170 million short of estimates this year and potential spending increases in uncontrollable programs such as Medicaid could increase the deficit for fiscal year 1990 to \$250 million. Other estimates are as high as \$350 million.

— Compiled from wire services

UNITED NATIONS

UN Advocate Says Progress Possible

Charles Luck sees opportunities in international law, arms control, and human rights

R. NORMAN MATHENY — STAFF

By Lucia Mouat

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

THE international political climate is such that members of the United Nations face a rare opportunity for forward motion. They could seize the moment to make significant progress this year in such areas as international law, arms control, human rights, and even in UN structural reform.

So says Charles Luck, president of the United Nations Association of the USA, a citizen support group for the UN located a few blocks from the organization's headquarters.

"There is more agreement right now among the major powers than at any point since the signing of the UN Charter," he insists.

Both the Soviet Union and the nonaligned third world have eased up considerably on anti-Western rhetoric, Mr. Luck says. This comes at a time when the UN happens also to be headed by a particularly strong secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. Moscow now has enthusiastically

embraced a number of UN efforts and has been paying past debts.

Luck says he thinks Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, under strong pressure at home to ease commitments abroad, sees the UN as a way to fill a void that might otherwise be filled by the US. Luck warns that in time the Soviets may return to more hard-line leadership or adventurism while the third world may also decide its more moderate stance is not yielding the results it wants. "We should take advantage of this special time," he says.

He would particularly like to see the United States take a more positive role in pressing for such UN structural reforms as getting more management help for the secretary-general and building in a more centralized decisionmaking process. Reforms made last year, he says, were made under negative threats of cuts in US aid and basically made the UN a little "tamer, smaller, and less expensive."

As things now stand, Luck forecasts a "calm, sober, but not necessarily uneventful" year for the UN. He says there may well be credential fights over the seats of Israel and Cambodia. Also the US faces a tough decision ahead

if Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat seeks a US visa to address the UN. The UN's many peacekeeping efforts and its monitoring of elections this fall in Namibia and Nicaragua are sure to be controversial.

The US is still likely to be in the minority on most UN votes, Luck says. However, he says the splintering of past political blocs will probably keep strident rhetoric down and leave the US feeling less isolated. "It's much less likely that the Assembly will lean to extremes," he says.

The majority of General Assembly votes are now taken by a formal but unrecorded consensus. Annual UN voting reports by the State Department, which have portrayed the US as increasingly isolated and have ignored such consensus votes in the past, will now include them at Congress's request.

"I think in a lot of areas like disarmament the US went out of its way to vote alone when it really didn't need to," Luck says. "Things were made into major questions of principle which really weren't. We saw 'consensus' as getting everything we wanted."

Although the Reagan administration did an "11th hour" policy turnaround, pledging last fall to pay up \$460 million in back UN dues, Luck says he is hopeful that President Bush, a former US ambassador to the UN, will begin on a more supportive note. "I don't see with this administration the sort of ideological leanings we saw at the beginning of the Reagan administration," Luck says.

US public opinion has been shifting. For the first time in 20 years, pollsters report that Americans have at last given the UN a favorable job rating. Yet Luck appears almost more concerned than pleased by the news. He sees the new popularity of the UN as a "sometime" thing that could eclipse as quickly as it appeared. He points out that the string of UN successes last year from Afghanistan to the Gulf that led to the Nobel Peace Prize for UN peacekeeping forces were actually the culmination of years of quiet negotiations.

What particularly concerns Luck is what he views as the high public expectation now of UN capabilities. "People somehow want

the UN to be up on a pedestal where it always comes out with positive results, never gets its hands dirty, and everyone goes off into the sunset happy. It doesn't work that way in the real world. The UN is needed in a lot of areas that are going to be very sticky and messy."

The problem, as he sees it, stems partly from the UN's very limited powers and partly from major changes in the nature of global conflicts. The UN is most needed in areas where no regional organization exists and where there is little precedent for cooperation, he says. Increasingly, UN forces are asked to intercede, as in Afghanistan and Namibia, in fights within rather than between countries.

Solutions are usually much tougher to come by. In Namibia, for instance, UN forces, late in arriving, have been sharply criticized by both rebels and South African forces. As the UN tries to monitor but has no real control of the election process, such criticism is likely to increase.

"Someone's going to be very unhappy, even in a fair election," notes Luck. He contends that the UN should consider peacekeeping requests on a case-by-case basis, weighing risks and gains. He says, for instance, that it would make little sense at the moment to send UN troops into Cambodia when the major powers can neither agree on the right political solution or control their "clients." Once those parties agree, an effort the UN cannot force, the UN can be central in carrying out the solution, he says.



CHARLES LUCK: Upbeat in his assessment of UN.

Model UN Youth Conferences Make Good Learning Tools

NEW YORK

WHILE many Americans are enjoying Thanksgiving turkeys, Jim Muldoon, who heads up the United Nations Association of the USA's model UN and youth division, will be in the Soviet Union with nine American college students making preparations for an unusual student gathering in January. The occasion is the first international model UN conference ever to be held in Moscow. The idea has been brewing for three years.

Some Russian students got a preview when they tried their hand at national role playing in the first European model UN in The Hague in July. The Russians did their homework and mastered the substance of their task in depth, according to Mr. Muldoon, but discovered they didn't have quite the theatrical flair of their American counterparts. They requested more "training." He says that for US students taking part in model UNs the exercise "is both a process and substance, and Americans have a tendency to emphasize the process because they find it easier . . . they tend to be more flamboyant and creative."

The UNA-USA, a nonprofit citizen group that has supported the UN through educational and research efforts over the last 25 years, also sponsors a seminar for students and faculty who run the 150 model UN conferences held at US high schools and colleges each year.

The UNA organization, now chaired by the State Department's John C. Whitehead, has long conducted dialogues and joint research efforts with its counterparts in the Soviet Union and Japan. Last year bilateral talks were also begun with the People's Republic of China.

With foundation help, the organization, which now has 165 chapters and 22,000 individual members around the US, also sponsors media seminars and tackles in-depth policy research.

— L. M.