August 5, 1981
DRAFT LETTER TO: Mental Health & Nursing Lists

Dear xxxxx:

I am writing to share with you a copy of an article that I recently wrote for the Behavior Therapist highlighting the importance of our nation's mental health professionals becoming politically more active.

Although it is admittedly unlikely that the phrase "national health insurance" will be a politically popular one during the next several years, I fully expect that the underlying message that I presented will still be a viable one, especially as the federal government aggressively addresses the ever-escalating costs of health care in our nation.

Aloha,

DKI

ENCLOSURE

(PAT)
LETTER WORK ORDER

Single? __ Letter Filename __9/6/06____.pgm/.pgn
Group? __ GROUPname(s) __MENNURSE__ (NALT HEALTH INSURANCE)

DOCUMENT NUMBERS
Starting: __121903302__
Ending: __121903328__

Composition Style ______ Date (if other than current) ________

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Type of Document __Tate Mitten__

Topic 1 __PK-8-2__ Subtopic 1 __Articles__

Topic 2 ____________ Subtopic 2 ____________

Topic 3 ____________ Subtopic 3 ____________

Profession Codes(s) ____________

Enclosure (Y/N) ________________

TICKLER __New (Y) Subject: ________________

None (N) Ref. To: ________________

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Update (N)

Destination? Offsite __ or local __
National Health Insurance—Your Destiny Is In Your Hands

Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senator, HI

As the Congress steadily evolves towards the enactment of a comprehensive National Health Insurance program, I am especially pleased to be able to report that at long last our nation’s nonphysician health care providers, and our mental health professionals in particular, are becoming personally involved in the political process.

For a number of years now, I have advocated the position that if we truly desire to ensure that each of our citizens should have access to quality health care, then we must develop and actively encourage a health care system that has, as its underlying premise, respect for the integrity of our consumers and our health care practitioners of all disciplines. In doing so, we must ensure that each of our health care professions—whether it be medical or not—has the freedom to fully define the scope of its own practice and to make appropriate adjustments as new knowledge is obtained. I am personally confident that each of our traditional disciplines—medicine, nursing, psychology, and clinical social work—is quite capable of accepting this very grave responsibility. Further, I am also confident that each has the maturity necessary for making those very difficult internal decisions that are required to protect the public from the few “bad apples” that every profession, including my own, possesses. Unfortunately, as we are all aware, the nonphysician health care provider has traditionally not been accorded this opportunity, but instead has all-too-often been relegated to a position of being of ancillary or paraprofessional status. This is true both under our major federal health programs and also under many of our private insurance plans.

Since this is an issue that I feel has considerable long-term implications for the public health of our nation, I have introduced a number of legislative proposals to rectify this inequity. However, as I have gone through the process of discussing what seems to me the obvious merits of these proposals with my colleagues in the Congress, it has become quite evident that the vast majority of our nation’s elected officials simply are not aware of the significant contributions that the nonphysician health care providers have made. Moreover, they are especially uncomfortable about discussing the complex and thorny issues surrounding mental health. It is sad, but nevertheless true, that most of us in the political arena do not think about health care until we or one of our loved ones feel ill. Then we go to our family physician to have him tell us what type of medication we might need. Clearly, there have been many technological and therapeutic advances that suggest such a simplistic approach is no longer appropriate. For example, I personally am quite aware of the evidence highlighting the safety and efficacy of biofeedback therapy in particular. However, I am afraid that most of my colleagues are simply not as well informed.

Undoubtedly, my interest in health care is substantially heightened by the fact that it was my lifelong ambition to be a physician, more particularly, a surgeon. I have always deeply respected the medical profession and especially its ability to assist those who are less fortunate. Prior to my entering the Armed Forces in World War II, I had commenced my premedical courses at the university, but then my war injuries made my dream a truly impossible one. During my rather extensive rehabilitation program, I became fascinated by the advances and technological improvements in rehabilitation medicine in particular, and especially by the extent to which the active participation of the patient could make a significant difference in the course of therapy. Since then most of my experiences with medicine have been as a patient, although from time to time I still do have the opportunity to don my clinical robes and observe an actual operation. So today I am addressing you as a friend, as one who has himself benefited considerably from many of the advances of medical science. I speak as one who in a very real and most personal sense, knows of the difference that you as scientists and practitioners can make to our society.

Since the days of President Harry Truman, our nation’s politicians have been discussing the pros and cons of enacting national health insurance. Today, we find ourselves as one of the only two industrialized nations in the world that does not have national health insurance, with South Africa being the other. Presently some 18 million Americans—most of them poor or nearly poor—have no health insurance at all; 19 million have health insurance which does not protect them against ordinary costs of hospitalization and physician costs, and an additional 46 million have inadequate insurance against large medical bills. In essence, some 80 million Americans are unprotected against devastating medical costs. Further, some 51 million Americans live in areas without sufficient access to health care, even if they could pay for it.

In my judgment, the specter of ever-rising health care costs, especially in the face of inflation and overall limited budgets, will be the most significant factor influencing the delivery of health care and the development of national health insurance during the next decade. We will enact national health insurance for pragmatic financial reasons, and not necessarily because of any particular philosophical commitment to the right to adequate health care. Today the United States spends more on health care than any other nation in the world. Expenditures for health care—the nation’s third largest industry—rose at an average annual
rate of 12.7% for 1968-1978, and it is estimated that our nation as a whole will spend between $225 and $250 billion in 1981 alone on health care. These health expenditures now account for 9.1% of our Gross National Product, the highest in our nation's history. The federal government currently pays almost 40% of all health care expenditures, and only National Defense, Interest on the National Debt, and Income Security programs command a larger share.

What I foresee with the enactment of National Health Insurance will, above all else, be a major policy shift away from our current individually oriented, private practice model of thinking about health care. The federal government will take a significantly more active role in establishing overall national priorities and also in defining minimal standards of care. If we are successful in ensuring that all categories of health care providers are accorded professional autonomy, then I am confident that innovative techniques and programs, such as those initiated by your readership, will thrive and flourish. Preventive, and various consumer-oriented proposals, will be accorded their appropriate recognition, and as a result, their proportionate share of our limited health dollar will increase from the present 2.4%. Similarly, we can expect increased attention to evaluation efforts. A concrete, but nevertheless highly significant example: In the Surgeon General’s Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, it was specifically noted that cigarette smoking — which I consider definitely to be within the control of each one of us — is the largest single preventable cause of illness and premature death in the United States. I further understand that cigarette smokers have a 70% greater rate of death from all causes than nonsmokers, and that tobacco is associated with an estimated 320,000 premature deaths a year. Moreover, approximately 10 million Americans currently suffer from debilitating chronic diseases directly caused by smoking. Scientists have also now demonstrated that a significant portion of a smoker’s excess risk for heart disease disappears within two years of his or her quitting, and within 10 to 15 years, an ex-smoker’s chances of early death from a heart attack is no greater than that of someone who never smoked. My point is this: In this particular instance, we really do know what behavior changes by consumers would drastically improve the quality of their daily lives. Now we have to utilize our considerable scientific expertise to successfully implement these changes — and we know from past experiences, that this will not be easy. Yet the evidence is clear and unequivocal. This is the type of health program that I believe our nation’s nonphysician health care providers would excel in developing.

On the other hand, if we are not successful in obtaining professional parity for our nonphysician health care providers in the near future, I am afraid that it will be a very long time in coming. National health insurance will drastically alter our current reimbursement mechanisms and also the underlying philosophy and federal support for all of our nation’s health provider training programs. I fully expect that any subsequent proposed modifications will reasonably be asked to “wait a fair starting-up period” before being seriously considered. Change is always unsettling, and I can assure you that the impact of national health insurance will be a major change. Hard questions will be asked by our nation’s elected officials and health planners such as: “Do we really need these particular training programs?”, etc. Clearly these professionals who are initially deemed “necessary” will have an easier time justifying their continued existence than will innovative “new” programs such as those training nurse practitioners or health care psychologists. That is, unless the latter are also initially deemed to have professional parity, and a reader should not na"ively assume that merely because his or her services are “necessary” to a particular client, that the politician will instinctively appreciate this. For example, during our deliberations last year on the Fiscal Year 1980 HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill, and again this year on their Fiscal Year 1981 Appropriations Bill, I had to fight to restore a 21% reduction in psychology training funds that had been recommended by the Veterans Administration. Such a drastic cut, I might point out, was in spite of the fact that a number of reports, including that of the President’s Commission on Mental Health, had emphasized the extent to which our nation’s Vietnam-era veterans were especially in need of high quality mental health services. Further, research on modern warfare conditions has shown that the largest percentage of casualties during any conflict, approximately 30%, are mental or emotional. For your additional information, during our deliberations, the highest officials of the Veterans Administration opposed my efforts vigorously, in spite of the fact that since 1972, the psychology training allocation has remained at $4 million, while the funding of medical resident positions had grown from $57 million to their 1981 request of $151 million.

In my judgment, the key to the nonphysician’s ultimate status under national health insurance will be your success in obtaining independent recognition under Medicare, Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. I say this for two reasons. First, a purely pragmatic one. Medicare was enacted into public law in 1965, and our nation’s health care policy makers now possess 15 years of experience in implementing the program. Presently nearly 40 million Americans are covered under Title XVIII, or its sister program, Title XIX (Medicaid). Medicare is a nationwide health insurance program of an entitlement nature in which the primary beneficiaries are nearly every senior citizen 65 years or older. Benefits under the program are uniform across the nation, and one’s eligibility does not depend upon income or financial assets. You may ask, why should your readership be particularly interested in our nation’s “senior citizen” program. The reason is extremely simple: there is every likelihood that it will be the basis for national health insurance. Medicare is 100% federally funded. In essence, it is a mini national health insurance for a rather large segment of our population. When we already have one major federal program in place, one with nearly 15 years of in-house administrative expertise, why should the Congress seriously consider establishing another? Would it not be more logical to gradually expand the basic benefit package and the list of those who are entitled to its coverage? Perhaps this could be done by first enrolling all those under 21 years of age. I think that you can now see the long-term implications. If your professional discipline is considered an ancillary one under Medicare, I suggest that it will not be too long before you will find yourself legally deemed a “paraprofessional” regardless of the age of your client. Further, as truly national standards for quality of care are promulgated, it will be a truly rare private insurance company that will not incorporate them.

My second reason for stressing the importance of Medicare is a purely political one. National health insurance...
National Health Insurance (continued)

...does, of course, relate to our nation's health programs. However, even more than that, it relates to the financing of health benefit programs. And that is the real key. The Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the Social Security Act — the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee — also will have jurisdiction over national health insurance. And if their membership believes that you are paraprofessionals, then I can assure you that it will be a very difficult battle to reverse that position. And once again, what does Medicare suggest about its present perceptions of your appropriate status?

I do not wish to sound overly pessimistic about your ultimate chances. In fact, I am actually quite optimistic. Over the past 5 years, I have personally been actively working to ensure that there will be direct reimbursement for the clinical services of our nation's psychologists, nurses, and social workers under Medicare. I am now convinced that your destiny lies in your hands, and that, I believe, is how it should be. There is no question in my mind that your services are necessary and in the best interest of our nation and that each of your professional disciplines can readily meet the test that I have been urging be developed for the Social Security program; that only those health services that are safe, effective, and appropriate be reimbursable. Now it is up to you to take the time to educate your own elected officials as to the specifics of your professional training and the types of clinical services that you deliver. You have to sell your own case; you have to convince the elected officials from your state that Medicare is important to you, and to your clients. It would definitely be helpful if your senators would agree to "co-sponsor" the various measures that I have introduced during our present Congress, the relevant bills are: S. 123, for the psychologists; S. 1238, for the nurses; and S. 2176 for the social workers. Next session, I plan to combine these measures into one omnibus bill that would feature the term "qualified mental health professional." I have already arranged for it to be designated Senate Bill 123. But the absolutely crucial issue is whether it is important enough to you to take the time to meet personally with your representatives. Now is the time for you to develop "grassroots" support for your eventual inclusion under national health insurance. If you wait too long, I am afraid that it will be our nation as a whole that will suffer.
July 13, 1981

Kenton L. Burns, Ph.D.
Clinical/Research Psychologist
The Institute for Respiratory and
Immune Diseases
National Jewish Hospital and
Research Center/National Asthma Center
1999 Julian
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Dr. Burns:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of July 2, 1981, and the enclosed copy of the paper that you recently had published entitled "Social Learning Theory and Behavioral Health Care".

Your kind words regarding my article are deeply appreciated and after reviewing your paper, it would appear that we do have very similar views regarding the importance of our nation's health care programs utilizing behavioral science techniques.

I found it especially interesting that your work was partially funded by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, as during our recent deliberations on their Fiscal Year 1981 Supplemental and Rescissions bill, I had a special provision included in the accompanying Senate report directing that particular institute to give high priority to 'behavioral medicine initiatives'.

It is my personal view that it would very much be in our national interest if the National Institutes of Health would expend just a small portion of their current funding on truly preventive medicine/lifestyle initiatives.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:jmpl
From

Dear [Name],

[Message]

Yours,
[Signature]
July 2, 1981

Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I very much enjoyed reading your article "National Health Insurance - Your Destiny is in Your Hands" published in the June 1981 edition of The Behavior Therapist. We seem only beginning to realize the multi-faceted nature of health and the kind of role psychologists and other professionals can play in bringing their perspectives to bear on these facets.

This has been an area of interest of mine for some time. Enclosed find a paper in which I discuss some similar thinking on the increased roles behavioral science can play in health care research and planning, and the concepts of social learning theory in particular.

Your continued representation of the interests of the health consumer and a broadened conception of health care in relation to public policy is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Kenton L. Burns, Ph.D.
Clinical/Research Psychologist

KB/jk

enclosure
June 19, 1981

Senator Daniel Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

After reading your article, National Health Insurance – Your Destiny Is In Your Own Hands, in "The Behavior Therapist," I was heartened by your interest in quality health care and your respect for the integrity of consumers and "health care practitioners of all disciplines." (My emphasis.) I was, however, dismayed that you later neglected to include Marriage and Family Counselors as a group of non-physician health care providers.

Divorce rates are now as high as 78% in some parts of this country. Divorce is considered one of the most stressful events a family can go through. Such severe stress too often leads to serious illness, depression, anger, suicide, homicide, truancy, alcoholism, and drug addiction. Marriage and Family Therapists can not only help troubled families through the adjustment process, we can sometimes even prevent unnecessary separation and divorce.

Marriage and Family Counselors are not paraprofessionals, we are highly trained professionals with advance degrees and licenses. I am enclosing a packet of materials that might further explain our position. Because of your interest in health care, I'm confident you'll make the time needed to evaluate it.

Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

Rose-Marie Browning, M.F.C.
Dear [Name],

Often in your practice, you are confronted with the emotional problems of your clients and patients, who may be frantically searching for advice and help.

Licensed Marriage, Family and Child Counselors are now insurance care providers, for out-patient psychiatric treatment, on referral by M.D.'s. MFCC's have a unique contribution to make in the treatment of marital, divorce and parent-child problems. The California Legislature has recognized this and has enabled those patients with insurance coverage to utilize the skills of Marriage and Family Counselors. Section 10176.

MFCC's are the newest of the Mental Health professions. They provide a valuable treatment resource for individual, group and family psychotherapy at moderate cost.

As a member of the South Bay Chapter of the California Association of Marriage and Family Therapists, I want you to know about our low cost treatment and new insurance coverage. You will find a Brochure, as well as an Evaluation enclosed. Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
EVALUATION

We would appreciate your comments on the enclosed presentation. Please fill out and return - or call.

Name ___________________________ Phone ______________

Date __________________________

1. Was this presentation of value to you?
   Yes ___ No ___ Comment:

2. Your overall rating for the presentation is:

   10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
   Excellent Good Average Fair Poor

3. Did you already know about:
   The new law   Yes ___ No ___
   Our referral #   Yes ___ No ___
   Our Professional qualifications   Yes ___ No ___

4. Have you referred to MFC's in the past?
   Never ___ Once ___ A few times ___ Frequently ___

   Would you be more likely to now?
   Yes ___ No ___ Comment:

5. Would you like more information regarding:
   Professional Qualifications
   How to make Referrals
   Insurance Coverage
   The New Law
   Other

Check here ____. We will contact you.

Thank you for your evaluation.
FOR PROFESSIONALS ONLY

distress signals in marriage and family relationships
• Repetitive requests for tranquilizers, energizers, or sleeping aids.

• Concern about sexual problems or behavior.

• Sexual disturbances without physiological causes.

• Emotional distress when talking about spouse or children.

• Constant complaints about fatigue that are not explainable.

• Reference to unexplainable financial difficulties.

• Reference to frequent behavioral problems of children in home, neighborhood, or school.

• Complaint about loneliness or isolation.

• Unexplained injuries to spouse or children.

• Unexplained tears or low moods.
the marriage counselor's objectives

- Change behavior that prevents marital satisfaction and growth of family relationships.
- Modify ineffective communication patterns.
- Reduce marital conflict and tensions.
- Assess future potentials of the marriage and the family.
- Prevent further psycho-social damage to children and family.
- Help couple develop adequate loving, sexual behavior and interaction.

make a good referral

- Know the professional to whom you refer the person.
- Refer to specific counselors: their minister, a marriage and family counselor, or a psychiatrist.
- Know the counselor's areas of interest or specialty, hours, and fees.
- When in doubt about the problem and what to do, ask for a few minutes of the counselor's time.
- When possible, refer both husband and wife together. This saves unnecessary conflict between them.
- Refer early at first signs of trouble. Delay makes the problem worse as a general rule.
- Sometimes it helps to let them use your phone to make the first appointment with the counselor.
- Obtain an information release from the patient at the time you make the referral. This will save time and trouble. Don't exercise the release until requested by the patients.
- Find out how the referral works out. If reaction is negative, suggest another professional.
- Many do not know what will happen in the counseling situation. Tell them what you can about counseling.
- Tell them that immediate results will be unlikely; it does take time.
August 4, 1981

Ms. Mary Ellen Brown
Publications Coordinator
Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy
420 Lexington Avenue
New York/ New York 10170

Dear Ms. Brown:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of July 31, 1981, providing me with 50 reprints of my article which was published in THE BEHAVIOR THERAPIST entitled "National Health Insurance -- Your Destiny is in Your Hands".

Your thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:jmpl
July 31, 1981

Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear tBT Contributor:

Thank you for your manuscript which was published in the last issue of the Behavior Therapist.

We are pleased to enclose herewith 50 free reprints of your article.

Thank you for your support of AABT and its publications.

Sincerely,

Mary Ellen Brown
Publications Coordinator

MEB/an
cenc.
National Health Insurance—Your Destiny Is In Your Hands

Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senator, HI

As the Congress steadily evolves towards the enactment of a comprehensive National Health Insurance program, I am especially pleased to be able to report that at long last our nation's nonphysician health care providers, and our mental health professionals in particular, are becoming personally involved in the political process.

For a number of years now, I have advocated the position that if we truly desire to ensure that each of our citizens should have access to quality health care, then we must develop and actively encourage a health care system that has, as its underlying premise, respect for the integrity of our consumers and our health care practitioners of all disciplines. In doing so, we must ensure that each of our health care professions—whether it be medical or not—has the freedom to fully define the scope of its own practice and to make appropriate adjustments as new knowledge is obtained. I am personally confident that each of our traditional disciplines—medicine, nursing, psychology, and clinical social work—is quite capable of accepting this very grave responsibility. Further, I am also confident that each has the maturity necessary for making those very difficult internal decisions that are required to protect the public from the few "bad apples" that every profession, including my own, possesses. Unfortunately, as we are all aware, the nonphysician health care provider has traditionally not been accorded this opportunity, but instead has all-too-often been relegated to a position of being of ancillary or paraprofessional status. This is true both under our major federal health programs and also under many of our private insurance plans.

Since this is an issue that I feel has considerable long-term implications for the public health of our nation, I have introduced a number of legislative proposals to rectify this inequity. However, as I have gone through the process of discussing what seems to me the obvious merits of these proposals with my colleagues in the Congress, it has become quite evident that the vast majority of our nation's elected officials simply are not aware of the significant contributions that the nonphysician health care providers have made. Moreover, they are especially uncomfortable about discussing the complex and thorny issues surrounding mental health. It is sad, but nevertheless true, that most of us in the political arena do not think about health care until we or one of our loved ones feel ill. Then we go to our family physician to have him tell us what type of medication we might need. Clearly, there have been many technological and therapeutic advances that suggest such a simplistic approach is no longer appropriate. For example, I personally am quite aware of the evidence highlighting the safety and efficacy of biofeedback therapy in particular. However, I am afraid that most of my colleagues are simply not as well informed.

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rate of 12.7% for 1968-1978, and it is estimated that our nation as a whole will spend between $225 and $250 billion in 1981 alone on health care. These health expenditures now account for 9.1% of our Gross National Product, the highest in our nation's history. The federal government currently pays almost 40% of all health care expenditures, and only National Defense, Interest on the National Debt, and Income Security programs command a larger share.

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National Health Insurance (continued)

does, of course, relate to our nation's health programs. However, even more than that, it relates to the financing of health benefit programs. And that is the key. The congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the Social Security Act — the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee — also will have jurisdiction over national health insurance. And if their membership believes that you are paraprofessionals, then I can assure you that it will be a very difficult battle to reverse that position. And once again, what does Medicare suggest about its present perceptions of your appropriate status?

I do not wish to sound overly pessimistic about your ultimate chances. In fact, I am actually quite optimistic. Over the past 5 years, I have personally been actively working to ensure that there will be direct reimbursement for the clinical services of our nation's psychologists, nurses, and social workers under Medicare. I am now convinced that your destiny lies in your hands, and that, I believe, is how it should be. There is no question in my mind that your services are necessary and in the best interest of our nation and that each of your professional disciplines can readily meet the test

that I have been urging be developed for the Social Security program; that only those health services that are safe, effective, and appropriate be reimbursable. Now it is up to you to take the time to educate your own elected officials as to the specifics of your professional training and the types of clinical services that you deliver. You have to sell your own case; you have to convince the elected officials from your state that Medicare is important to you, and to your clients. It would definitely be helpful if your senators would agree to "co-sponsor" the various measures that I have introduced during our present Congress, the relevant bills are: S. 123, for the psychologists; S. 1238, for the nurses; and S. 2176 for the social workers. Next session, I plan to combine these measures into one omnibus bill that would feature the term "qualified mental health professional." I have already arranged for it to be designated Senate Bill 123. But the absolutely crucial issue is whether it is important enough to you to take the time to meet personally with your representatives. Now is the time for you to develop "grassroots" support for your eventual inclusion under national health insurance. If you wait too long, I am afraid that it will be our nation as a whole that will suffer.
SAMPLE ITEM APPROVAL ROUTING SLIP

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Filename: NHI  Aide's Initials: PD

SYNOPSIS (60) character limit: We, National Health Insurance

TYPE OF DOCUMENT:
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[ ] case  [ ] invitation
[ ] project  [ ] other Public Relations
[ ] request

Topic 1: PR- 8-2  Subtopic 1: ARTICLES
Topic 2:  Subtopic 2: 
Topic 3:  Subtopic 3: 

PCD:

ENCLOSURE ( Y N )

LIBRARY ITEM #: 339
premarital counseling objectives

• Assist the couple to assess their levels of development and future potential for continued growth of self and the loved one.

• Reveal areas of stress and conflict for careful evaluation and modification.

• Stimulate and develop spontaneous communication between the marriage partners.

• Provide information needed to develop the full love potential of each partner in the relationship.

• Prevent the possibility of unnecessary grief and tragedy in the future marriage.

• Resolve personality problems of the individuals of the future marriage.

• Provide adequate sex education; resolve sexual conflicts.

• Lay the “ground work” for the rearing of healthy children.

• Assist the couple to reduce the possibility of alienation of in-laws and reduce anxiety of separation from parents.

premarital distress signals

• Excessive concern about sexual adjustments.

• Conflicting religious or cultural background.

• Pre-marital conflicts over sex, values, etc.

• History of emotional disturbance prior to marriage.

• Pre-marital pregnancy.

• A previous marital failure.

• A history of previous broken engagements or being rejected by loved ones.

• Apparent lack of sex knowledge, anxiety about sex or sexual examinations.

• Too close or too distant relationship with same sex friends.

• A history of teenage conflicts with parents which were unresolved.

• Excessive parental interference or objection to marriage.

• Apparent signs of immaturity in psycho-social development.
The California Association of Marriage and Family Counselors has been organized to advance the profession of marriage, family and child counseling.

The fundamental objective of CAMFC is the establishment and maintenance of a code of professional ethics and high professional standards of practice within marriage and family counseling.

CAMFC is dedicated to increasing public awareness of the aims and objectives of marriage and family counselors; establishment of a qualified program of professional in-service training; and the furthering of professional communications between members and the public.

a competent counselor

- is a professional Marriage, Family and Child Counselor.
- is licensed by the State of California after having met rigid education and examination requirements.
- is knowledgeable in areas of human growth and development, behavior, family dynamics and interaction and behavior.
- is skilled in counseling techniques and processes.
- is committed to the CAMFC code of ethics (or a similar one).
- is experienced — has served at least two years in a supervised internship program.
- is an active member of a professional association serving marriage and family counselors.
- welcomes your inquiries about methodology, background and experience.

the california association of marriage and family counselors
The California Association of Marriage & Family Counselors

1660 Hotel Circle North
Suite 624
San Diego, California 92108
(714) 297-7121

Compliments of:
June 5, 1981

Mr. Taylor Holmes  
Lawai, Hawaii 96765

Dear Mr. Holmes:

I recently came across your Forum article in THE GARDEN ISLAND, regarding citizen participation in government.

I thought I would drop you a note to let you know that I agree with several of the points you mentioned. In a representative democracy such as ours, it is vital that citizens inform their elected representatives—at all levels of government—of their thoughts, concerns and beliefs.

Enclosed is a legislative measure I introduced this session, which addresses this issue. I have also enclosed a copy of my address at the McKinley High School Commencement exercises, in which you may be interested.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE  
United States Senator

DKI: mcb  
Enclosure
We can change government if enough people care

To the Forum:

Government. Nothing seems to evoke more varied emotional responses than the mention of that word. Untold millions of hours have been spent arguing, complaining about, griping and criticizing the government. Just about everyone has an opinion about government and his or her idea how it should operate. Most people get their information about government from what they read in newspapers, see on TV and hear on the radio. On this they base their ideas and reactions on what our government does.

I have made a three year study of the U.S. Government and, as a result, have learned a great deal about how the government really works and who controls it. I assure you, it is not how it presents itself in the media. The government is presented to us how it thinks we should see it and, in no means, a true picture. In fact, it is frequently opposite of what actually took place. What goes on behind the scenes is usually the public eye reveals who is really in control of our nation.

Most people feel something should be "done" about government and its oppressiveness and inability to work. But most are at a loss as to WHAT to do. They feel trapped, bound, powerless behind the monstrous brick wall of the government, and because of this they don't act. "What can one person do?" is the most frequently heard reaction to the suggestion that some stand up and do something about government. They feel they are just one person and the government is too big to try to change.

But just think what the millions of people with this attitude is doing. IT IS ENCOURAGING THE VERY THING PEOPLE ARE CONSTANTLY COMPLAINING ABOUT. These people are defeating themselves. By not acting we are actively condoning all the illegal and questionable activities of government. It must be realized that the government wants us to feel this way, we want us to passively accept whatever it does without questioning it or standing up and objecting.

The government has been in power for a long time and has gotten very good at convincing people it is necessary. By control of media (TV, radio, newspaper), education, our money and diet the government is practicing a subtle form of brain-washing to get us to toe the line and support its activities. Through advertising on TV and pressure from big agriculture business, both of which are influenced by government, we are told that a highly-processed and refined diet based mostly on meat is the best for us. We are conditioned that money and material objects are the most important things in our lives. All of these things (especially diet) tend to keep us centered in our conscious (defining) minds. With the result that we get further and further away from the more important things - the sub-conscious (memories, emotions, undefining) and super-consciousness (intuitive, telepathic, unlimited).

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO CHANGE GOVERNMENT

There are many ways to influence government. Here are some:

1. Write letters. The pen does have power! By the fact that so few people actually do write their elected officials, a letter will have importance and will most certainly be noticed. Especially one that is well-researched. A politician considers one letter to represent the view of 100 people, so you are representing more than one person. Keep your letter direct, logical and to the point. Avoid any type of derogatory statements or slander (unless you can back it up with FACT). A public official listens more to a clean, direct logical letter than one full of derogatory statements.

I have sent several letters and post cards to Senator Daniel Inouye on various subjects and to each one I received a personally typed letter stating their view on the subject and thanking me for my letter.

He may not have agreed with me, but his response shows he was acknowledging my letters and encourages me to write more.

2. Talk to a public official. That's what he's there for - to listen to us. Do a little research before you go. So you will feel confident when you are explaining your view. A politician is more impressed with facts than your own opinion (though your opinion's important, too). A public official spends a lot of time maintaining his public appearance, so he will probably be happy to listen to you.

3. Attend government functions and stay aware of what your government is doing. You can't expect to change government without knowing what they are doing. So we have a right to know and be informed (though keep in mind you are probably getting a doctored view). Nothing can change negative aspects of government as exposing them to the general public.

4. Inform other people of what you know about government. Through my three year study of government I have found a whole multitude of things most people are not aware of. Not a day goes by when I don't hear comments about government that they didn't know. You can do that too.

5. Petition and protest. These are two inalienable rights we have. Write a petition about something you want changed and get as many signatures as you can. A politician is very aware that he is elected by voters and if a lot of these voters disagree with his stand or will not vote for him if he doesn't do something they request, it puts pressure on him to do as you request.

Organize and attend protest marches. Get as MANY PEOPLE AS YOU CAN. The government will be influenced much more by 1000 people than 100. Remember, THERE IS POWER IN NUMBERS.

6. Don't pay taxes. If you have the courage and knowledge to do this step it can put pressure on the government and bring it more harm to some extreme than is politically possible. The first tax income took 3% of incomes from $500 to $8000 and 6% thereafter, and was actually declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court because it was not apportioned equally among the population of the states. The income tax today can take anywhere from a MINIMUM of 30% to as much as 88% of one's income. It is STILL not equally apportioned and therefore unconstitutional and destructive.

The "graduated" or progressive income tax system of today is counterproductive to the American way of reward for hard work and ingenuity because the more you work and earn the higher percentage of tax you must pay. The harder you work the less you get proportionately. You are being penalized for being productive.

Also, the graduated income tax is Plank 2 of the Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx.

So, WE CAN CHANGE GOVERNMENT. What most people lack is the knowledge how to go about it and the motivation. If all the time and energy we spent griping and complaining about the government was spent DOING something about it, there would be a change.

We all have power individually, but if we put all the individual power together WE would have a much stronger pressure against the government. Not only do we have the sum of everybody's power, but if we all have one thing the crowd power will be as geometrically because we amplify each other's thoughts. That is why large crowds have always been feared throughout history and law enforcement has spent so much time and money on crowd control. The government will be more responsive to a large lobbying pressure. With enough people ANYTHING is possible.

I would like to end with a quote from our Declaration of Independence which is the basis of the United States Constitution - "that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (the protection of Life, Liberty and Property), it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it and institute new government."

Taylor Holmes

Lawai

The Garden Island

(USPS 213-760)


Publisher
JOHN M. YIBON

EDITOR
DAVID N. ROY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Carrier $3.75 per month, Mail Kauai $4.25 per month; $50.00 per year. Mail State of Hawaii $4.75 per month, $55.00 per year. Mainland Ship Mail $5.25 per month, $65.00 per year.

EST. 1904

Address change orders to Kauai Publishing Company, P.O. Box 238, Lihue, Kauai.

Volume 78, No. 62 Monday, May 11, 1981
June 22, 1981

Professor Murray Wexler, Ph.D.
Director, Division of Psychology
and Allied Behavioral Sciences
University of Southern California
School of Medicine
LAC/USC Medical Center
1934 Hospital Place
Los Angeles, California 90033

Dear Professor Wexler:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of June 17, 1981, requesting a reprint of my article entitled "National Health Insurance -- Your Destiny Is In Your Hands", which recently appeared in The Behavior Therapist.

Unfortunately, I have not yet received any reprints; however, if I do receive some, you may be assured that I shall provide you with one.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI: jmp1
June 17, 1981

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I would very much appreciate it if you are able to send me 25 reprints of the article "National Health Insurance -- Your Destiny Is In Your Hands" which recently appeared in The Behavior Therapist (Vol. 4, No. 3: 8-10).

Sincerely yours,

Murray Wexler, Ph.D.
Professor
Director, Division of Psychology and Allied Behavioral Sciences

by
National Health Insurance—Your Destiny Is In Your Hands
Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senator, HI

As the Congress steadily evolves towards the enactment of a comprehensive National Health Insurance program, I am especially pleased to be able to report that at long last our nation's nonphysician health care providers, and our mental health professionals in particular, are becoming personally involved in the political process.

For a number of years now, I have advocated the position that if we truly desire to ensure that each of our citizens should have access to quality health care, then we must develop and actively encourage a health care system that has, as its underlying premise, respect for the integrity of our consumers and our health care practitioners of all disciplines. In doing so, we must ensure that each of our health care professions—whether it be medical or not—has the freedom to fully define the scope of its own practice and to make appropriate adjustments as new knowledge is obtained. I am personally confident that each of our traditional disciplines—medicine, nursing, psychology, and clinical social work—is quite capable of accepting this very grave responsibility. Further, I am also confident that each has the maturity necessary for making those very difficult internal decisions that are required to protect the public from the few "bad apples" that every profession, including my own, possesses. Unfortunately, as we are all aware, the nonphysician health care provider has traditionally not been accorded this opportunity, but instead has all-too-often been relegated to a position of being ancillary or paraprofessional status. This is true both under our major federal health programs and also under many of our private insurance plans.

Since this is an issue that I feel has considerable long-term implications for the public health of our nation, I have introduced a number of legislative proposals to rectify this inequity. However, as I have gone through the process of discussing what seems to me the obvious merits of these proposals with my colleagues in the Congress, it has become quite evident that the vast majority of our nation's elected officials simply are not aware of the significant contributions that the nonphysician health care providers have made. Moreover, they are especially uncomfortable about discussing the complex and thorny issues surrounding mental health. It is sad, but nevertheless true, that most of us in the political arena do not think about health care until we or one of our loved ones feel ill. Then we go to our family physician to have him tell us what type of medication we might need. Clearly, there have been many technological and therapeutic advances that suggest such a simplistic approach is no longer appropriate. For example, I personally am quite aware of the evidence highlighting the safety and efficacy of biofeedback therapy in particular. However, I am afraid that most of my colleagues are simply not as well informed.

Undoubtedly, my interest in health care is substantially heightened by the fact that it was my lifelong ambition to be a physician, more particularly, a surgeon. I have always deeply respected the medical profession and especially its ability to assist those who are less fortunate. Prior to my entering the Armed Forces in World War II, I had commenced my premedical courses at the university, but then my war injuries made my dream a truly impossible one. During my rather extensive rehabilitation program, I became fascinated by the advances and technological improvements in rehabilitation medicine in particular, and especially by the extent to which the active participation of the patient could make a significant difference in the course of therapy. Since then most of my experiences with medicine have been as a patient, although from time to time I still do have the opportunity to don my clinical robes and observe an actual operation. So today I am addressing you as a friend, as one who has himself benefited considerably from many of the advances of medical science. I speak as one who in a very real and most personal sense, knows of the difference that you as scientists and practitioners can make to our society.

Since the days of President Harry Truman, our nation's politicians have been discussing the pros and cons of enacting national health insurance. Today, we find ourselves as one of the only two industrialized nations in the world that does not have national health insurance, with South Africa being the other. Presently some 18 million Americans — most of them poor or nearly poor — have no health insurance at all; 19 million have health insurance which does not protect them against ordinary costs of hospitalization and physician costs, and an additional 46 million have inadequate insurance against large medical bills. In essence, some 80 million Americans are unprotected against devastating medical costs. Further, some 51 million Americans live in areas without sufficient access to health care, even if they could pay for it.

In my judgment, the specter of ever-rising health care costs, especially in the face of inflation and overall limited budgets, will be the most significant factor influencing the delivery of health care and the development of national health insurance during the next decade. We will enact national health insurance for pragmatic financial reasons, and not necessarily because of any particular philosophical commitment to the right to adequate health care. Today the United States spends more on health care than any other nation in the world. Expenditures for health care — the nation's third largest industry — rose at an average annual
rate of 12.7% for 1968-1978, and it is estimated that our nation as a whole will spend between $225 and $250 billion in 1981 alone on health care. These health expenditures now account for 9.1% of our Gross National Product, the highest in our nation's history. The federal government currently pays almost 40% of all health care expenditures, and only National Defense, Interest on the National Debt, and Income Security programs command a larger share.

What I foresee with the enactment of National Health Insurance will, above all else, be a major policy shift away from our current individually oriented, private practice model of thinking about health care. The federal government will take a significantly more active role in establishing overall national priorities and also in defining minimal standards of care. If we are successful in ensuring that all categories of health care providers are accorded professional autonomy, then I am confident that innovative techniques and programs, such as those initiated by your readership, will thrive and flourish. Preventive, and various consumer-oriented proposals, will be accorded their appropriate recognition, and as a result, their proportionate share of our limited health dollar will increase from the present 2-4%. Similarly, we can expect increased attention to evaluation efforts. A concrete, but nevertheless highly significant example: In the Surgeon General's Report On Health Promotion And Disease Prevention, it was specifically noted that cigarette smoking — which I consider definitely to be within the control of each one of us — is the largest single preventable cause of illness and premature death in the United States. I further understand that cigarette smokers have a 70% greater rate of death from all causes than nonsmokers, and that tobacco is associated with an estimated 320,000 premature deaths a year. Moreover, approximately 10 million Americans currently suffer from debilitating chronic diseases directly caused by smoking. Scientists have also now demonstrated that a significant portion of a smoker's excess risk for heart disease disappears within two years of his or her quitting, and within 10 to 15 years, an ex-smoker's chances of early death from a heart attack is no greater than that of someone who never smoked. My point is this: In this particular instance, we really do know what behavior changes by consumers would drastically improve the quality of their daily lives. Now we have to utilize our considerable scientific expertise to successfully implement these changes — and we know from past experiences, that this will not be easy. Yet the evidence is clear and unequivocal. This is the type of health program that I believe our nation's nonphysician health care providers would excel in developing.

On the other hand, if we are not successful in obtaining professional parity for our nonphysician health care providers in the near future, I am afraid that it will be a very long time in coming. National health insurance will drastically alter our current reimbursement mechanisms and also the underlying philosophy and federal support for all of our nation's health provider training programs. I fully expect that any subsequent proposed modifications will reasonably be asked to "wait a fair starting-up period" before being seriously considered. Change is always unsettling, and I can assure you that the impact of national health insurance will be a major change. Hard questions will be asked by our nation's elected officials and health planners such as: "Do we really need these particular training programs?", etc. Clearly these professionals who are initially deemed "necessary" will have an easier time justifying their continued existence than will innovative "new" programs such as those training nurse practitioners or health care psychologists. That is, unless the latter are also initially deemed to have professional parity, and a reader should not naively assume that merely because his or her services are "necessary" to a particular client, that the politician will instinctively appreciate this. For example, during our deliberations last year on the Fiscal Year 1980 HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill, and again this year on their Fiscal Year 1981 Appropriations Bill, I had to fight to restore a 21% reduction in psychology training funds that had been recommended by the Veterans Administration. Such a drastic cut, I might point out, was in spite of the fact that a number of reports, including that of the President's Commission on Mental Health, had emphasized the extent to which our nation's Vietnam-era veterans were especially in need of high quality mental health services. Further, research on modern warfare conditions has shown that the largest percentage of casualties during any conflict, approximately 30%, are mental or emotional. For your additional information, during our deliberations, the highest officials of the Veterans Administration opposed my efforts vigorously, in spite of the fact that since 1972, the psychology training allocation has remained at $4 million, while the funding of medical resident positions had grown from $57 million to their 1981 request of $151 million.

In my judgment, the key to the nonphysician's ultimate status under national health insurance will be your success in obtaining independent recognition under Medicare, Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. I say this for two reasons. First, a purely pragmatic one. Medicare was enacted into public law in 1965, and our nation's health care policy makers now possess 15 years of experience in implementing the program. Presently nearly 40 million Americans are covered under Title XVIII, or its sister program, Title XIX (Medicaid). Medicare is a nationwide health insurance program of an entitlement nature in which the primary beneficiaries are nearly every senior citizen 65 years or older. Benefits under the program are uniform across the nation, and one's eligibility does not depend upon income or financial assets. You may ask, why should your readership be particularly interested in our nation's "senior citizen" program. The reason is extremely simple: there is every likelihood that it will be the basis for national health insurance. Medicare is 100% federally funded. In essence, it is a mini national health insurance for a rather large segment of our population. When we already have one major federal program in place, one with nearly 15 years of in-house administrative expertise, why should the Congress seriously consider establishing another? Would it not be more logical to gradually expand the basic benefit package and the list of those who are entitled to its coverage? Perhaps this could be done by first enrolling all those under 21 years of age. I think that you can now see the long-term implications. If your professional discipline is considered an ancillary one under Medicare, I suggest that it will not be too long before you will find yourself legally deemed a "paraprofessional" regardless of the age of your client. Further, as truly national standards for quality of care are promulgated, it will be a truly rare private insurance company that will not incorporate them.

My second reason for stressing the importance of Medicare is a purely political one. National health insurance
National Health Insurance (continued)

does, of course, relate to our nation's health programs. However, even more than that, it relates to the financing of health benefit programs. And that is the real key. The Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the Social Security Act — the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee — also will have jurisdiction over national health insurance. And if their membership believes that you are paraprofessionals, then I can assure you that it will be a very difficult battle to reverse that position. And once again, what does Medicare suggest about its present perceptions of your appropriate status?

I do not wish to sound overly pessimistic about your ultimate chances. In fact, I am actually quite optimistic. Over the past 5 years, I have personally been actively working to ensure that there will be direct reimbursement for the clinical services of our nation's psychologists, nurses, and social workers under Medicare. I am now convinced that your destiny lies in your hands, and that, I believe, is how it should be. There is no question in my mind that your services are necessary and in the best interest of our nation and that each of your professional disciplines can readily meet the test that I have been urging be developed for the Social Security program; that only those health services that are safe, effective, and appropriate be reimbursable. Now it is up to you to take the time to educate your own elected officials as to the specifics of your professional training and the types of clinical services that you deliver. You have to sell your own case; you have to convince the elected officials from your state that Medicare is important to you, and to your clients. It would definitely be helpful if your senators would agree to "co-sponsor" the various measures that I have introduced during our present Congress, the relevant bills are: S. 123, for the psychologists; S. 1238, for the nurses; and S. 2176 for the social workers. Next session, I plan to combine these measures into one omnibus bill that would feature the term "qualified mental health professional." I have already arranged for it to be designated Senate Bill 123. But the absolutely crucial issue is whether it is important enough to you to take the time to meet personally with your representatives. Now is the time for you to develop "grassroots" support for your eventual inclusion under national health insurance. If you wait too long, I am afraid that it will be our nation as a whole that will suffer.
SENATOR:

This is the copyright form for the article that you did for Behavior Therapist pat
February 19, 1981

Dear Senator Inouye:

Please sign the enclosed copyright release form and return it to my office. Beginning with the July/August 1979 issue, the Behavior Therapist was protected by copyright and, therefore, our editorial offices require that the copyright for each manuscript be assigned to AABT at the time of submission.

Thank you for your interest and support of the Behavior Therapist.

Sincerely,

John R. Lutzker, Ph.D.
Editor
the Behavior Therapist
Rehabilitation Institute
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, IL 62901

JRL/ccb
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Manuscript Title: National Health Insurance-- Your Destiny Is In Hands

Manuscript Number: 005-81

Authors: Daniel K. Inouye

"I hereby confirm the assignment of all copyrights in and to the manuscript named above in all forms and media to Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy effective if and when it is accepted for publication by Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy. (For U.S. government employee authors, this provision applies only to the extent to which copyright is transferable.) I also confirm that the manuscript contains no material the publication of which would violate any copyright or other personal or proprietary right of any person or entity, and I acknowledge that Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy is relying on this letter in publishing this manuscript."

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Date

Name (and title if not author)

The release is to be signed by at least one of the authors (who has obtained the assent of the others, if any). In the case of a "work made for hire" (a work prepared by an employee within the scope of his/her employment or commissioned as a work for hire under a written agreement), an authorized representative of the employer should sign.

PLEASE NOTE: Manuscripts cannot be processed for publication until the Publisher has received this signed form. If the manuscript is not published by Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy, this letter will not take effect.
May 15, 1981

Drs. Beatrice and Philip Kalisch
History and Politics of Nursing
The University of Michigan
609 East Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Dear Drs. Kalisch:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter. Your kind words are deeply appreciated and I was most pleased that you thought of asking Senator Inouye to develop a foreward for your book.

The Senator very much does have a soft spot in his heart for our nation's nurses.

Aloha,

BARNICK H. DE LEON
Executive Assistant

PHD: jmp1
May 6, 1981

Patrick DeLeon
Executive Assistant
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. DeLeon:

We were troubled to learn that you never received the letter of thanks we sent out last week. Enclosed is a copy of that letter, and with it we send our apologies for the delay and our thanks once again.

Sincerely,

Dr. Beatrice J. Kalisch, R.N., F.A.A.N.
Titus Professor of Nursing and
Chairperson, Parent-Child Nursing

Dr. Philip A. Kalisch
Professor of History and
Politics of Nursing

BJK:PAK:dmv
April 24, 1981

Patrick DeLeon
Executive Assistant
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. DeLeon:

We have just received your introduction to our book and we think you have done a tremendous job! We especially applaud your emphasis on the need for nurses to begin to act as professionals and to demand the rights and responsibilities that professional status conveys. The challenge you present to nurses and nurse educators to take the initiative in developing politically adept leaders is also well stated. Your kind comments concerning the quality, propriety, and timeliness of the book are also appreciated.

The Introduction clearly took a great deal of time and effort, and we are most appreciative. We could not be more pleased with the finished product and will send you a copy of the book as soon as it is published. Thank you very much again.

Sincerely,

Dr. Beatrice J. Kalisch, R.N., F.A.A.N.
Titus Professor of Nursing and Chairperson, Parent-Child Nursing

Dr. Philip A. Kalisch
Professor of History and Politics of Nursing

BJK:PAK:dmv
January 29, 1981

Dr. Beatrice J. Kalisch
History and Politics of Nursing
The University of Michigan
609 East Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Dear Dr. Kalisch:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of January 21, 1981.

We have now received a copy of your forthcoming publication entitled "The Politics of Nursing". From a preliminary review, it does indeed seem most impressive.

I look forward to meeting with you personally on February 13, 1981.

Aloha,

PATRICK H. DE LEON
Executive Assistant

PhD: jmpl
Patrick De Leon  
Executive Assistant to  
Senator Daniel K. Inouye  
105 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510  

Dear Mr. De Leon:  

Under separate cover we have sent you a copy of our book "The Politics of Nursing". Thank you for reviewing it and giving consideration to writing the introduction. We are sending along a copy of our vitaes also.  

Also we wanted to thank you for helping our student over the past 2 to 3 years. We have often referred them to you (as you probably know) to provide data re: reimbursement and other issues. We hope this hasn't been too much of an inconvenience.  

I look forward to seeing you on February 13th at 2 p.m.  

Sincerely,  

Dr. Beatrice J. Kalisch, R.N.  
Titus Professor of Nursing and  
Chairperson, Parent-Child Nursing  

BJK:dmv
SENATOR:

Attached is a draft Foreward for the book Politics of Nursing. The book was really excellent.

pat
FOREWARD TO BOOK BY U.S. SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE
April 13, 1981

In many ways, the publication Politics of Nursing is extraordinarily timely. As a nation, we are unfortunately about to commence a journey under the banners of "cost consciousness" and "balancing the budget" that I am afraid will be unlike any other that we have ever experienced in modern times. It is quite possible, if not probable, that before we are through, most of the heralded programs of the Kennedy-Johnson era, or the Great Society, will have been systematically dismantled; the good along with the bad, the effective as well as the ineffective. Even today, we know that upwards of some 18 million Americans have no health insurance coverage at all, that 19 million have health insurance which does not protect them against ordinary costs of hospitalization and physician expenses, and that an additional 46 million of our citizens have inadequate insurance against large medical bills. Further, some 51 million Americans today live in areas without sufficient access to health care, even if they could pay for it. Yet, at the same time, as a nation we spend more on health care than any other country in the world. Health care is our third largest industry and its costs continue to escalate faster than any other segment of our economy.

For all of the rhetoric that we hear today about the inherent advantages of a competitive-oriented system, it is most unfortunate, in my judgment, that no one has really begun
to address what I personally consider to be the single most important issue -- the true potential contribution of our nation's alternative health care providers, and especially the nurse practitioner/clinical specialist to our overall health care system. If we are to develop a truly competitive system, we must be consistent and actively encourage the utilization of competitive providers. If we are ever to seriously curtail our ever-escalating medical costs, and realistically/no longer have any alternative, then we must begin to think in terms of delivering comprehensive health care, and not merely medical care. To do so, we must take a serious look at enhancing "Wellness", as well as responding to incidents of "sickness". We must modify our current reliance upon our traditional notions of health care. Instead, we must now systematically begin to address those barriers in our system that have hindered both the training and the autonomous practice of our nation's professional nurses. We must strive to provide appropriate regulatory flexibility to ensure that those professionals who desire to practice autonomously, whether in hospitals or birthing centers, or on an out-patient basis, can in fact do so. We must ensure that they have the legal right to admit their patients; write appropriate nursing orders, including prescriptions; and possess viable career and reimbursement mechanisms to enhance their productivity and professionalism. The approach
that I have outlined is by no means fostered by our current system. However, I am confident that my objective is very definitely in the best interest of our nation, especially the consumer.

To accomplish the goals that I have suggested, it will, without question, take considerable energy and dedication. Above everything else, this will require our nation's professional nurses and perhaps more importantly, their patients, to become politically active. In essence, the nursing profession will have to enter the 20th Century. The *Politics of Nursing* is in one word, an excellent handbook, or a primer if you will, for political action by our nation's practitioners. It is indeed a most timely document, as we are entering a new political era. Generations to come will be directly affected by whether the nursing profession will seriously heed the lessons proffered by the Kalisches.

In reviewing this report, it is quite evident that the authors expended considerable energy in providing a comprehensive review for the profession. I chose the term "report" purposefully for that is exactly what this extraordinary document is. It is not only an intimate description of the history and chronology of nursing's efforts in the past in the legislative arena, but if one takes the time to look just a little behind the many described events and focus instead upon the personalities and personal orientations of the principals involved,
it becomes abundantly clear why our nation's professional nurses have had such an uphill struggle. It also becomes clear what they must do in the future. As I indicated earlier, this is a handbook for political action. The authors do not purport to lead their colleagues by the hand, but through presenting distinct example after example, they clearly demonstrate not only why the nursing profession must become more actively involved in the political process, but also how they teach their colleagues to be successful. The highly concise and yet effective glimpses that are provided of the profession's advocates in action -- their successes and even their frustrations -- are inspiring. Yet, in my mind, one issue kept coming up: why did it always seem that either a physician or an economist was the primary spokesperson for the Administration regarding nursing issues? Why have not a sufficient number of professional nurses been promoted to non-clinical leadership positions, for example, in the area of developing health care policy on both the state and federal level? Why hasn't the nursing profession utilized the true extent of their potential political power? Two basic but key additional questions also readily come to mind. First, do our nation's nurses really want to be true professionals -- are they willing to accept and, if necessary, to demand both the responsibility and prerogatives of power and authority? A second and closely related question is whether our nation's Schools of Nursing are really committed to training professional
nurses to be capable of accepting policy leadership roles? Is there any serious institutional support for the development of a true cadre of professional nurses?

Although from the title and a brief review of the table of contents, a reader might presume that Politics of Nursing focuses exclusively upon "nursing issues", in fact, everything discussed in the text is really quite pertinent to our nation's health care system as a whole. As I reviewed each chapter, I could not help but think that one could readily substitute "optometrist", "clinical psychologist", "pharmacist", or for that matter any other non-medical discipline. The issues and arguments are essentially the same. The fundamental questions are who will control our nation's health care system: the consumer or organized medicine? As a society, are we going to continue to spend seemingly endless dollars maintaining the status quo, on fancy and admittedly highly impressive technology? Or, will we instead finally place a high priority on true preventive and psycho-social endeavors? Will we, for example, begin to finally address ways to reduce the many "bad habits" that we know are the major causes of death in our society today -- smoking, poor diets, lack of sleep, lack of exercise, excessive stress, etc. To cite a concrete example: alcoholism is the fourth largest killer in our society today. It is a major problem even in our nation's high schools. In over half of the highway accidents that result in fatalities, where young drivers
are involved, someone has been drinking. It also leads to numerous incidents of family violence. Yet, the record must show that our present commitment to alcohol treatment and prevention programs is miniscule at best, and this is a target for one of the first major budget reductions proposed. Another example, presently our nursing home expenditures alone represent 8 percent of our total health care dollar, and further, is the single fastest growing expense item. Yet, again, what does the record show we are doing in response? In my judgment, our nation's professional nurses are without question the most appropriate discipline to address the pressing needs of our elderly. Nurse clinicians are superbly trained in both the psycho-social and the physiological aspects of care. Our elderly demonstrate major problems in both of these areas, but with appropriate intervention, we have demonstrated that they can live meaningful lives. History will unfortunately show that once again, we have not provided sufficient financial incentives on either the state or federal level, to our nation's Schools of Nursing or to our nursing homes. Why hasn't the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) provided support for developing special "Teaching Nursing Homes" on an experimental basis? These would be similar to the traditional "Teaching Hospitals" that have been the mainstay of our nation's medical schools. Similarly, why hasn't HCFA funded special demonstration "birthing centers" for those nursing schools that specialize in developing popular certified nurse-midwives?
Even in these days of "cost consciousness" and extreme budgetary constraints, I am confident that the vast majority of my colleagues in our state and federal legislatures would sincerely share my enthusiasm for these approaches. But as the authors vividly point out, politics is more than fancy ideas, no matter how good they might intuitively seem. Politics in a real sense is the people who take the time to participate. These are generally very dedicated individuals who are doing their best to respond to highly complex demands, often of a contradictory nature. There is no question in my mind that, especially today, we need more individuals in politics who, from their own experiences, can personally appreciate the many fine contributions that our nation's nurses can make, if only they would be given the opportunity. But again, this is exactly a major point expressed in Politics of Nursing. Nursing will only be accorded this "opportunity", if they begin to truly act as professionals and as a result demand the rights and responsibilities due their professional expertise. It is our nursing profession that must take the leadership and identify and then modify those aspects of the law that discriminate against them. It is they who must care enough about their patients to become politically active.

As a nation, we unfortunately have very short memories. As a people, we are especially quick to forget those who have in the past unselfishly contributed to our nation's greatness. This trait is truly one of our greatest weaknesses and,
accordingly, I was especially pleased to see the time expended by the authors in reviewing the contributions of some of the true giants of nursing. Individuals such as Pearl McIver and Lucile Petry of the Public Health Service have made major contributions to the profession that many of us have simply never been aware of before. Every day on my way to our nation's Capitol, I pass one particular federal building and marvel at the insightfulness of what is carved in stone on its face: "The past is prologue for the future". This is so true, yet so many of us will never appreciate its significance. I sincerely hope that our nation's nurses will learn from the lessons of their mentors.
January 23, 1981

Professors Beatrice J. and Philip A. Kalisch
The University of Michigan
History and Politics of Nursing
509 East Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Dear Professors Kalisch:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of January 20, 1981, inviting me to write an introduction for your forthcoming publication entitled "Politics of Nursing".

Your kind words regarding my efforts on behalf of our nation’s nursing profession are most appreciated, and I would be most pleased to do a forward for your publication.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

IKI: jmp1
January 20, 1981

Patrick H. DeLeon
Executive Assistant to
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. DeLeon,

Enclosed is a copy of the manuscript of Politics of Nursing which we are sending as requested. Please let us know if there are any questions, as the book is going to press as soon as we make last minute revisions in light of the organization of the 97th Congress and the advent of the Reagan administration.

We do hope that it will be possible for Senator Inouye to write an introduction to this work, as he has extended himself more on behalf of more effective nursing services than anyone else in Congress.

Sincerely,

Beatrice J. Kalisch
Beatrice J. Kalisch, Ed.D., F.A.A.N.
Shirley C. Titus Professor of Nursing and Chairperson, Parent-Child Nursing

Philip A. Kalisch, Ph.D.
Professor of History and Politics of Nursing

BJK-PAK:ch
Enclosure
December 9, 1980

Professors Beatrice and Phillip Kalisch
History and Politics of Nursing
The University of Michigan
609 East Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Dear Professors Kalisch:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your most thoughtful communication of November 25, 1980, regarding my willingness to be of assistance in the development of your forthcoming book. Your kind words are deeply appreciated.

For your information, during our deliberations on the Fiscal Year 1981 Appropriations Bill for the Department of Defense's CHAMPUS program, I was able to have the present experimental direct reimbursement project continued for another year.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI: jmpl
November 25, 1980

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

We wanted to thank you for obtaining the photograph we requested for possible inclusion in our new book, The Politics of Nursing, which is being published by J.B. Lippincott in early 1981.

The nursing profession is indebted to you for your consistent and much needed support in the political arena. Your willingness to contribute to the completion of The Politics of Nursing is a mark of the careful attention you have given to important issues in health. Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Beatrice J. Kalisch, R.N.
Shirley C. Titus Professor of Nursing and Chairperson,
Parent-Child Nursing

Dr. Phillip A. Kalisch
Professor of Nursing Research
January 13, 1981

Professors Philip A. Kalisch
and Beatrice J. Kalisch
History and Politics of Nursing
The University of Michigan
609 East Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Dear Professors Kalisch:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently out of the office, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of January 7, 1981, inviting the Senator to write a brief introduction for your forthcoming book entitled "The Politics of Nursing".

Please be assured that I shall bring your invitation to the Senator's personal attention upon his return to the office. In the meantime, I would suggest that it would be appropriate for you to forward a copy of your manuscript so that the Senator might review it.

Aloha,

PATRICK H. DE LEON
Executive Assistant

PHD:jmpl
Senator Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

We have just completed a book entitled "The Politics of Nursing" which will be published by the J.P. Lippincott Company within the next few months. It covers such topics as concepts of power and politics, the policy process, the legislative process, women and politics and the political mobilization of nurses. The enclosed table of contents further describes the scope of the work.

We are writing to ask if you would be willing to write a brief introduction for this volume. Your record of supporting legislation to advance nursing services, education and research is unparalleled in Congress, and we feel that you would be the ideal public-figure to author this introduction.

If you are agreeable in further considering this possibility, we will forward a copy of the manuscript to you. We would also be able to assist in the drafting of the introduction if you so desire.

We look forward to hearing from you and thank you once again for your efforts on behalf of nursing.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Kalisch, Ph.D.
Professor of History and Politics of Nursing

Beatrice J. Kalisch, Ed.D., F.A.A.N.
Titus Professor of Nursing and Chairperson, Parent-Child Nursing

PAK-BJK/ss
Enclosure
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CURRICULUM VITAE OF

PHILIP A. KALISCH

Address: University of Michigan
School of Nursing
History and Politics of Nursing
609 E. Liberty Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Phone: (313) 764-7550 (office)
(313) 429-2857 (home)

A. EDUCATION

B.S., Social Science, University of Nebraska, 1963
M.A., History, University of Nebraska, 1964
Ph.D., History, The Pennsylvania State University, 1967
Postdoctoral Study, History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, 1967-1968

B. EXPERIENCE

1963-1964 Intern in History, University of Nebraska.
1964-1965 Instructor of History and Social Science, Northwest Missouri State University.
1969-1971 Assistant Professor of Social Science and Director of the Interdisciplinary Social Science Program, West Texas State University.
1971-1974 Associate Professor of History, Director of the Interdisciplinary Social Science Program, and Co-Principal Investigator, National Institutes of Health research grant to study the Impact of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps on the American Nursing Profession, University of Southern Mississippi.
1974-1978 Associate Professor of Nursing Research and Co-Principal Investigator, Bureau of Health Manpower, Division of Nursing grants and contracts to study various aspects of the History and Politics of Nursing, University of Michigan.
1977-1979 Adjunct Associate Professor of Nursing, Wayne State University, College of Nursing, Detroit, Michigan.
1979 (summer) Visiting Distinguished Professor, University of Alabama, College of Nursing, Birmingham, Alabama.
1978-present  Professor of History and Politics of Nursing and Co-
Principal Investigator, Bureau of Health Manpower, Division of Nursing grants and contracts to study various aspects of the History and Politics of Nursing, University of Michigan.

C. HONORS

Phi Alpha Theta
Listed in Directory of American Scholars
Who's Who in the Midwest
Dictionary of International Biography

D. MEMBERSHIPS IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(1) National League for Nursing
(2) National League for Nursing, Public Affairs Committee, 1979-1981
(3) Michigan League for Nursing (Member, Board of Directors, 1976-1978)
(4) American Public Health Association
(5) Michigan Nurses' Association Council for Nursing Research
(6) American Hospital Association
(7) American Association for the History of Medicine
(8) International Association for the History of Medicine
(9) History of Science Society
(10) American Historical Association
(11) Organization of American Historians
(12) Western Social Science Association
(13) American Association for the Advancement of Science
(14) Western Historical Association
(15) Society of American Archivists
(16) Associate, Hastings Institute of Society, Ethics, and Life Sciences

E. RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

(1) Co-Principal Investigator, "An Exploratory Study of the Impact of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps on the American Nursing Profession through an Historical Analysis and Synthesis." Awarded for the period June 1, 1972 - August 30, 1974 by the National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Health Manpower, Division of Nursing, Grant Number NU 00443.

(2) Co-Principal Investigator, "Study to Trace the Nature and Extent of the Impact of the Division of Nursing on the Development of Programs of Nursing Education and on the Delivery of Nursing Services." Awarded for the period September 1, 1974 - March 15, 1977 by the Health Resources Administration, Division of Nursing, Contract Number NO1-MU-44129.

(3) Co-Principal Investigator, "Nursing Involvement in Health Planning." Awarded for the period May 1, 1977 - September 1, 1977 by the Health Resources Administration, Division of Nursing, Contract Number HRA 230-75-00073.
(4) Co-Principal Investigator, "The Popular Image of the Nurse in the Mass Media." Awarded for the period April 1, 1977 - April 1, 1980 by the Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower, Division of Nursing, Grant Number NU 00579.

F. BOOKS AND REPORTS


(3) Philip A. Kalisch and Beatrice J. Kalisch. From Training to Education: The Impact of Federal Aid on Schools of Nursing in the United States during the 1940s. Final Report of NIH Grant NU 00443, 1974, 1691 pp.


G. COURSES CURRENTLY TEACHING

(1) History and Politics of Nursing (Nursing 543)

(2) Nursing in Rural and Inner City America (Nursing 561)

(3) Political Nursing and Policy Formation (Nursing 643)

(4) Perspectives in Nursing (Nursing 321)

(5) Research Strategies (Nursing 630)
H. ARTICLES


I. SCHOLARLY PAPERS


(8) Philip A. Kalisch. "From Rudolph Virchow to Vilhelm Moller-Christensen: An Analysis of the 125 Years of Leprosy Historiography," presented at the Tenth International Leprosy Congress, Bergen, Norway, August 13-18, 1973, as part of the Armauer Hansen Centenary, 1873-1973, under the patronage of His Majesty King Olav V.


(11) Beatrice J. Kalisch and Philip A. Kalisch. "From Training to Education: The Impact of Federal Aid on Schools of Nursing in the 1940's," presented to the staff of the Division of Nursing and invited guests, U.S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, January 19, 1974.


(16) Philip A. Kalisch. "Nurses, Immigrants, and City Slums," presented at the Center for Humanities and Medicine, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, Nebraska, February 3, 1977.


J. COMMUNITY SERVICE TALKS,
LECTURES, SEMINARS

(1) Philip A. Kalisch and Beatrice J. Kalisch. "Sociological History

(2) Philip A. Kalisch and Beatrice Kalisch. "Political Influences on
Nursing," presented to the faculties of Harper, Mercy, Henry Ford, and Grace Hospital Schools of Nursing, Detroit, Michigan, April 19, 1976.

(3) Philip A. Kalisch. "Reflections from the Past -- Directions for the

(4) Beatrice J. Kalisch and Philip A. Kalisch. "Historical Perspectives

(5) Philip A. Kalisch and Beatrice J. Kalisch. "Nursing Leaders: The
Past 100 Years," presented at the Michigan State University,
School of Nursing, Lansing, Michigan, September 19, 1976.

(6) Beatrice J. Kalisch and Philip A. Kalisch. "Politics and Nursing:

(7) Philip A. Kalisch. "Overview of History of Nursing," presented at
Eastern Michigan University, School of Nursing, Ypsilanti, Michigan, October 15, 1976.


(10) Beatrice J. Kalisch and Philip A. Kalisch. "Nursing's Historical
Involvement in Primary Care," presented at the University of


K. BOOK REVIEWS


(115) Review of John S. Wright and Parks B. Dimsdale, Jr. (Eds.), Pioneers in Marketing: A Collection of Twenty-five Biographies of Men who Contributed to the Growth of Marketing Thought and Action (Atlanta, Georgia: School of Business Administration, Georgia State University, 1974) in Library Journal, XCIX (June 1, 1974), p. 1541.


CURRICULUM VITAE
OF
BEATRICE J. KALISCH

Address: University of Michigan
School of Nursing
Parent-Child Nursing
1335 Catherine Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Phone: (313) 763-0016 (Office)
(313) 429-2857 (Home)

Social Security #: [Hidden]

EDUCATION
B.S.N., University of Nebraska, Nursing (1965)
M.S., University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maternal-Child Nursing (1967).
Ed.D., University of Maryland, College Park, Human Development with a
Primary Care Course for Nurse Faculty, Case Western Reserve University

EXPERIENCE
1977 to present Shirley C. Titus Professor of Nursing; Chairperson,
Department of Parent-Child Nursing; Director,
Graduate Program in Parent-Child Nursing; Pro-
ject Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program;
Co-Principal Investigator, U.S. Public Health
Service, Division of Nursing Research Grant on the
Popular Image of the Nurse in the Mass Media;
University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor,
Michigan.

1979 (Summer) Visiting Distinguished Professor, University of Alabama,
School of Nursing, Birmingham, Alabama.

1974-1977 Professor of Nursing, Chairperson, Department of Parent-
Child Nursing; Director, Graduate Program in Parent-
Child Nursing; Project Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program; Co-Principal Investigator,
U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing
Research Grant on the Impact of the Division of
the USPHS on Nursing Services and Education;
University of Michigan, School of Nursing,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

1971-1974 Associate Professor of Nursing; Director of the Under-
graduate Program; and Co-Principal Investigator,
U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing
Research Grant on the Impact of the U.S. Cadet
Nurse Corps on the American Nursing Profession;
University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg,
Mississippi.
1970-1971  Associate Professor of Maternal-Child Nursing and Curriculum Coordinator of Nursing, Amarillo College, Amarillo, Texas.

1970    Clinical Nurse Specialist, Northwest Texas Hospital, Amarillo, Texas.

1967-1968  Assistant Professor of Maternal-Child Nursing, American University, Washington, D.C.

1967    Pediatric Staff Nurse, Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Towson, Maryland.

1966    Instructor of Nursing, Philipsburg State General Hospital School of Nursing, Philipsburg, Pennsylvania.

1965-1966  Pediatric Staff Nurse, Centre County Hospital, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Nurses' Association, Council of Nurse Researchers.
National League for Nursing, Michigan League for Nursing.
Michigan Nurses' Association, Council for Nursing Research.
American Public Health Association, Maternal-Child Section.
American Association for the History of Medicine.
Society for Research in Child Development.
American Heart Association.
American Association for the Advancement of Science.
American Academy of Political and Social Science.
Health Services Research Group, University of Michigan.
Nurses' Coalition for Action in Politics.
Association for the Care of Children in Hospitals.
Associate, Hastings Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences.
National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse.
Associate, Coalition for Children and Youth.
International Child Abuse Association.

HONORS

Appointment to the Shirley C. Titus Distinguished Professor Chair, University of Michigan, 1978 (appointment is permanent until retirement or resignation from University).
Member, Sigma Theta Tau, Nursing Honor Society.
Listed in Outstanding Educators of America, 1974.
Listed in Outstanding Young Women in America, 1975.
HONORS (continued)

1978 Books of the Year Award, American Journal of Nursing (three citations).
Fellow in the American Academy of Nursing, 1978-present.
Phi Kappa Phi, 1979-present.
Listed, Personalities of the West and Midwest, 1980.

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

National League for Nursing Accreditation Visitor for Baccalaureate and Higher Degree Programs, National League for Nursing, New York, New York, 1974 to present.

Reviewer of research articles for Nursing Research, 1978 to present.

Member, Advisory Committee on Graduate Nursing Education in Michigan, Board of Education, 1975-1976.


National Board, American Rural Health Association, 1979 to present.


Participation in meeting of health professionals invited to Washington, D.C. to discuss a national policy on child abuse, June 8-9, 1973.

State Nursing Education Accreditation Visitor for the Board of Trustees for the State Institutions of Higher Learning in Mississippi.


B. Kalisch, P. Kalisch, and M. McHugh, "Content Analysis of Film Stereotypes of Nurses," International Journal of Women's Studies, in press.


PAPERS PRESENTED

"From Training to Education: The Impact of Federal Aid on Schools of Nursing in the 1940's," presented at the Division of Nursing, U.S. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, January 23, 1975.


"Nursing Actions for Abused Children," presented at the joint annual convention of the National Student Nurses' Association and the National League for Nursing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 7, 1973.


"Child Abuse," Share and be Aware Conference, State University of Buffalo, School of Nursing, Buffalo, New York, April 21, 1975.


"Effect of Federal Aid on Nursing Education," Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Hospital Association Assembly of Hospital Schools of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois, October 24, 1975 (with P. Kalisch).


"Historical Perspectives: Nurses' Participation in Primary Health Care," Alabama League for Nursing, 24th Annual Convention, Birmingham, Alabama, April 1, 1976 (with P. Kalisch).


"Political Influences on Nursing," Faculties of Harper, Mercy, Henry Ford, and Grace Hospital Schools of Nursing, Detroit, Michigan, April 19, 1976 (with P. Kalisch).

"Nursing Leaders: The Past 100 Years," Michigan State University School of Nursing, Lansing, Michigan, September 19, 1976 (with P. Kalisch).


"History of Nursing: Highlights and Themes," Eastern Michigan University, Department of Nursing, Ypsilanti, Michigan, October 15, 1976 (with P. Kalisch).

"Origins of Primary Care in Nursing," presented at Michigan State University Lansing, Michigan, April 4, 1977 (with P. Kalisch).


"Lillian Wald, Margaret Sanger, and the birth of Public Health Nursing," presented to the Student Nurses' Association, Mercy College, Detroit, Michigan, April 15, 1977 (with P. Kalisch).

"The Development of the Expanded Role for Nurses, 1893-1977," presented to students at the University of Alabama -- Huntsville, April 18, 1977 (with P. Kalisch).

"Exerting Nursing Leadership through Political Nursing," presented University of West Virginia, School of Nursing, Sigma Theta Tau Annual Lectureship, March, 1979.

"Political Nursing: The Next Assignment," presented at Boston University, School of Nursing, March 22, 1979.
"Politics of Nursing," presented at the University of Kentucky, College of Nursing, April 13, 1979.


"Images of the Nurse," presented at the University of Alabama, School of Nursing, Birmingham, Alabama, July 10, 1979 (with P. Kalisch).


"The Mass Media and Its Impact on Nursing," presented at the University of Alabama, School of Nursing, Birmingham, Alabama, July 24, 1979 (with P. Kalisch).

"The Impact of the Image on the Shortage of Nurses," presented at a conference "Where Have All the Nurses Gone and Why?" Sponsored by the Chicago Hospital Association and the Chicago Nursing Association, Chicago, Illinois, October 11, 1979.


"The Health Planning Legislation and Nursing," University of Kentucky, School of Nursing, Lexington, Kentucky, March 26, 1980.


"The Rise and Fall of the Image of the Nurse in Motion Pictures," presented at the American Nurses' Association Convention, Houston, Texas, June 12, 1980 (with P. Kalisch).
"Fighting the Fight that Florence Nightingale Started," Graduation Speech, Case Western Reserve University, School of Nursing, Cleveland, Ohio, June 27, 1980.


...and Others.
RESEARCH GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Co-Principal Investigator, "Study of the Impact of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps (1943-1948) on the American Nursing Profession through an Historical Analysis and Synthesis," a research grant (NU 00443) from the U.S. Public Health Service, National Institute of Health, Division of Nursing, for June 1, 1972 through August 31, 1974.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Study to Trace the Nature and Extent of the Impact of the Division of Nursing on the Development of Programs of Nursing Education and on the Delivery of Nursing Services," a research contract (NOL 44129) from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing, for September 1, 1974 through March 30, 1977.

Co-Principal Investigator, "Nursing Involvement in Health Planning." Awarded for the period May 1, 1977 - September 1, 1977 by the Health Resources Administration, Division of Nursing, Contract Number HRA 230-75-00073.

Co-Principal Investigator, "The Popular Image of the Nurse in the Mass Media, 1873-1977," a research grant (NU 00579) from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing, for April 1, 1977 through June 30, 1981.

TRAINING GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Project Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program, a training contract (No. N01 NU 34059 P) from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing for May 1, 1974 through August 31, 1977.

Project Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program, from the State of Michigan, Department of Public Health for September, 1974 through June 30, 1977.

Project Director, Development and Implementation of a Master's Degree Program in Parent-Child Nursing, a training grant (1023-NU 00017) from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing for July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1979.

Project Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program, a grant from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing for October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1980.

Project Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program from the State of Michigan, Department of Public Health for October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1980.

Project Director, Nurse Traineeships, from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing for October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1979.
Project Director, a Master's Degree Program in Parent-Child Nursing, a training grant from the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Nursing for July 1, 1979 through August 31, 1981.

Project Director, Nurse Traineeships for Practitioner Students, from the Division of Nursing, U.S. Public Health Service, October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980.

Project Director, Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program, from the State of Michigan, Department of Public Health, for September, 1979 to September, 1980.

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Books and Reports


From Training to Education: The Impact of Federal Aid on Schools of Nursing in the United States in the 1940's. Final Report of NU 00443 Research Grant, Division of Nursing, U.S. Public Health Service, December, 1974. [co-author Philip A. Kalisch].


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Bulletin (March, 1974).

(June, 1972), pp. 1124-1127.

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and Company, 1975), pp. 205-211.

Brent Hafen, editor, Problems of Overweight and Obesity
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B. Kalisch, "Summer Theater: Another Way to Learn," Nursing Outlook,
Vol. 22 (January, 1974), pp. 31-34.

B. Kalisch, "Nursing Actions on Behalf of the Battered Child," Nursing Forum,

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B. Kalisch, "The Researcher's Role in Nursing," SREB Council on Collegiate
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Southern Regional Education Board, 1974), pp. 31-40.

B. Kalisch, "Of Half-Gods and Mortals: Aesculapian Authority," Nursing

Hill, 1979).


Japan Journal of Nurses' Education, Vol. 17
(February, 1979), pp. 80-90.

Nursing Care, Vol. 7 (June, 1974), pp. 23-25.

B. Kalisch, "Creativity and Nursing Research," Nursing Outlook, Vol. 23


BY UNITED STATES SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE

442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM...Most highly decorated U.S. World War II combat unit, composed solely of nisei Japanese Americans. It included the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion and 232nd Engineer Combat Company, all of whom fought in France and Italy against Nazi German forces.

The Japanese Americans who joined the unit saw it as a means to strongly assert their patriotism and to dispel widespread false impressions that they were second-class citizens who could not be trusted in America's war effort.

During 225 days of combat, over 10,000 men passed through the ranks of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Several hundred were killed, 700 were maimed and another 100 were wounded seriously. By 1 May 1946, the soldiers accumulated 3,600 Purple Hearts, 7 Presidential Unit Citations, 47 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 Croix de Guerre and a Medal of Honor, among the more than 4,400 decorations.

After the Japanese bomber assault on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a resulting frenzy and hysteria throughout the United States led people to believe Japanese American
citizens were saboteurs and enemies of the U.S. government. Federal authorities removed Japanese Americans from the ranks of the National Guard, turning them over to Army engineers as common laborers. Whole Japanese American communities in the Mainland United States were uprooted to intolerable detention centers or "relocation camps."

Nisei men demanded an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty and filed petitions and requests at federal offices to allow them to join the armed forces. As a result, the government in 1942 reinstated former National Guardsmen and organized the all-nisei 100th Battalion. On 22 January 1943, the War Department organized by decree of President Franklin D. Roosevelt the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. An initial call for 1,500 recruits was answered by about 10,000 eligible men, forcing the expansion of the unit to 2,686 charter members, principally from Hawaii and California. The unit's size swelled as the war progressed.

The unit began basic training on 1 February 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where emerged its famous motto, "Go for Broke," an expression of the unit's intense desire for battlefield honor and of its genuine patriotic spirit. It left America for Naples, Italy on
1 May 1944 where it soon confronted the Nazi forces in the Rome-Arno River campaign. By September 1944, the soldiers moved to France to engage in the bloody Vosges Mountain campaign in which they rescued a lost battalion of the 141st Infantry. They later fought in the Battle of Bruyères and returned once again to Italy to spearhead the final assault against the Nazis.
August 2, 1977

Mr. Gen Itasaka
Editor, Encyclopedia of Japan
Room 218
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Itasaka:

I am in receipt of your letter about the proposed Encyclopedia of Japan project, and wish to thank you for the invitation to write a 300-400 word entry on the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

I would be pleased to write such an article and will send it to you before the deadline at the end of this year. Please be assured I will follow the instructions contained in your style manual enclosed with your letter.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:jmpl
Telecopied 5/20/81 to Hnl for delivery by Dave to Larry Nakatsuka for Hi. Chamber of Commerce newsltr.

--gregg
Recently I joined with my colleagues in the United States Senate in voting to approve the budget resolution for fiscal year 1982, setting spending and tax goals for our nation. I did so because it is necessary for the Federal government to do its share to reduce our unacceptably high rate of inflation and heavy tax burden.

However, it is my firm conviction that none of us in the Senate was elected to serve as a rubber stamp for this President or any other president.

In the next few months, Congress will be determining the future course of many individual social programs benefiting the people of this nation. Some of them have outlived their purpose, and need to be trimmed or eliminated; others continue to provide vital, worthy services. I will be doing my part to ensure that the budget axe does not unfairly fall on the truly needy.

I will not support programs simply because they have long been a part of government. Rather, I will support those programs that will serve the best interests of our country, provided that these programs cannot, or will not, be undertaken by local government or private business.

I look forward to hearing your thoughts and concerns as we make these difficult decisions.
SENATOR:

Hawaii Chamber of Commerce wishes to use comments of Hawaii delegation in its newsletter on:

"Why I voted for the Reagan budget"

DRAFT RESPONSE ATTACHED.

--gregg
Recently I joined with my colleagues in the United States Senate in voting to approve the Reagan Administration budget plan for the fiscal year, setting spending and tax goals for our nation. I did so because it is necessary for the Federal government to do its share to reduce our unacceptably high rate of inflation and heavy tax burden.

However, it is my firm conviction that none of us in the Senate was elected to serve as a rubber stamp for the President or any other President.

In the next few months, Congress will be determining the future course of many individual social programs benefiting the people of this nation. Some of them have outlived their purpose, and need to be trimmed or eliminated; others provide continue to vital, worthy services. I will be doing my part to ensure that the budget axe does not unfairly fall on the truly needy.

I will not support programs simply because they have long been a part of government. Rather, my support is rooted in the belief that they serve the best interests of our country, and that they cannot, or will not, be undertaken by local government or private business.

I look forward to hearing your thoughts and concerns as we make these difficult decisions.
Development banks work for stability

By Senator Daniel K. Inouye

This year the Asian Development Bank is, for the first time, holding its annual meeting in the United States, in Hawaii. The timing is fortuitous, because I believe press coverage of the meeting will increase public awareness and support of the Bank's operations.

The importance of this is underscored by the fact that the Reagan Administration is, at this moment, conducting a broad-scale policy review which will set the course of future United States participation in the Asian Development Bank as well as in the World Bank and the other multilateral development lending institutions.

THOUGH IMPROBABLE, if the now discredited policy prescriptions of the Stockman Foreign Aid Retrenchment memorandum are revived, United States participation could end altogether.

This is a very serious business. The outcome of these deliberations will determine the very nature and strength of American influence and leadership in a world economy of increasing importance to the United States. I am deeply concerned that, unless the public and the Congress actively engage in making their views and preferences known, this policy review could well be conducted in a closed circle of "conservatives" who denigrate the importance of the development lending institutions and deny their significance as instruments for managing the stable evolution of the international economy.

It is a curious anomaly of contemporary American politics that many self-styled conservatives do not recognize the value of these institutions. In their longing for the security of a simpler and less complex time, they would sweep away the carefully structured and broadly accepted international framework for promoting economic development and peaceful social change.

THOUGH I SUSPECT there is a diversity of thought and opinion in the Reagan administration, it has become apparent that there is a dominant view of the world which guides much of the administration's approach to international affairs. From what I have seen and read, I believe key figures in the administration look to the outside world and see what they regard as an environment essentially hostile to the United States.

Their initiatives in foreign affairs mirror policies which were forged in the heat of global military competition, policies which do not recognize the many changes which have taken place over the past several decades and thus are inappropriate for today.

For example, an altogether disproportionate amount of the administration's foreign assistance funding proposals are predicated on security assumptions primarily military in nature. They seek to establish through strengthened military ties and economic and security assistance "targeted" on "friendly" countries, outposts for trade and fortresses for security.

There is no framework, no unifying theme to these efforts. They are nothing more than the projection of a series of ad hoc military and security assistance responses to what are fundamentally economic problems.

TO THE PROONENTS of these policies, change is threatening and works against our interests. And, they believe, time is not on our side. Rather than seeking to promote gradual, evolutionary economic and social development, they seek to deal with change by resistance, stopping it where possible, delaying it where it cannot be stopped. They seek to impose rather than create stability.

Though this latter distinction may strike some as sophistry, as a pretentious characterization, I believe it is of extraordinary significance for it explains many of the foreign policy actions of the Reagan administration to date. And, I believe, it reveals a fundamental misperception on the part of the Reagan administration of the basic causes of instability in today's complex world.

Change defines the essential character of our time. Its offspring is instability. Wherever we look we find new and disruptive economic and political forces emerging. New relationships between nations, and groups of nations, are altering or replacing familiar, established ties. North is pitted against South as patterns of trade and finance, which served some, but not all, well, are no longer accepted with complacency.

The new-found and growing wealth of oil-rich countries is counterposed with the increasing destitution of resource-poor countries.

MUCH OF THE world is plagued by high rates of inflation, soaring energy costs, low economic growth rates, and unprecedented payments imbalances. The United States has itself grown increasingly dependent upon foreign sources of petroleum and minerals and upon foreign markets for our manufacturing 'exports'. Nations we have assisted in the past are now prosperous and self-sufficient. Indeed, some of them compete with us all too well and cause us great concern. Others continue to require our assistance to meet the most basic needs of their people.

Major and profound changes in the world shape the context within which we Americans must live and work. Underlying these changes is a profound sense of disadvantage, both here and abroad.

The challenge facing the United States—the diplomat, the politician, the American worker—is not whether but how to respond, how to bring order and stability to a time of change.
April 29, 1981

Mr. Gen Itasaka
Editor, Encyclopedia of Japan
Room 218
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02318

Dear Mr. Itasaka:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter regarding copyright release and editing of my article on the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

I have enclosed a signed letter of agreement, as requested.

I wish to make a revision in some figures cited in the article. The third paragraph, third sentence should instead read:

"By the end of the war, the soldiers accumulated 18,143 medals for valor, including 1 Medal of Honor, 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 560 Silver Stars plus 28 Oak Leaf Clusters, 4,000 Bronze Stars with 1,200 Oak Leaf Clusters, and 9,486 Purple Hearts."

Thank you for your assistance.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:mcb
Enclosure
MEMORANDUM

SENATOR:
Editors made technical style changes in your article, but it otherwise is intact.
Your signature requested on copyright form attached.

[Signature]

--gregg
Dear Contributor:

Your articles for the Encyclopedia of Japan have gone through the basic stage of our editing process. Aside from the usual editing for grammar, usage, and so on, we have had to impose consistency by ensuring that the beginning paragraph of each article conforms to Encyclopedia format, that the lengths of articles reflect the general pattern and organization of the whole Encyclopedia, and that overlapping information and other inconsistencies among related articles are averted. We have also attempted to regularize dates and the use of Japanese terms and their English translations. We would like to secure your approval of the edited versions (please find copies enclosed) before they are copy edited and sent to the typesetter. Because of time pressure we do not plan to send authors proofs of their articles. This will be your final chance to make any corrections or suggestions.

We also need to secure copyright, in the name of the publisher, Kodansha, Ltd., of all articles in the Encyclopedia. We are enclosing two copies of a letter of agreement for this purpose, one for you to sign and return to us, the other for your records. One point that we ask you to pay particular attention to is the question of existing copyright. If your articles contain any quotation, chart, or other material for which permission will be needed, please either secure permission in writing and send it to use for our files or inform us so that we can do it. We are completely dependent on you for this. We will assume, for example, that any unidentified translations from the Japanese are by you and not previously copyrighted by another publisher unless you inform us otherwise.

Copy editing of manuscripts is a later stage of our process and may not be reflected in the enclosed copies. As noted in the letter of agreement, we reserve the right to do this without informing you
further. In the vast majority of cases, copy editing will involve only standardization of typography, spelling, capitalization, and word division, marking of headings, indication of cross-references, and other such purely technical considerations. However, we will make every effort to inform you if, in our judgment, copy editing leads to significant changes that might concern you.

As for any changes we might have already made in your manuscripts, we hope you will understand the reasons for them. At the same time, we are aware that typographical or other errors may have crept in (we have had to have many manuscripts retyped), and we would appreciate your help with this. For your information, any words and phrases marked for small capitals (double underlining) are cross references to other articles; any changes in these must be made by our editors. Please let us know if your signature as it appears at the end of your articles is correct.

If you have any questions, or if you wish to make any corrections or additional changes, please get in touch with us soon. If you have no questions, just sign one copy of the letter of agreement and return it to us as an indication of approval of the edited versions of your manuscripts. In any case, it is important that we have your reply within two or three weeks.

Thank you for your continued cooperation and help.

Yours sincerely,

The Encyclopedia of Japan staff

Please note that our new address is 96 Mt. Auburn St.
LETTER OF AGREEMENT

I have received $ 24.00 as complete compensation for my work in doing research and writing the articles listed below for the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JAPAN, to be published by Kodansha, Ltd.

442nd Regimental Combat Team

I grant to the Publisher (Kodansha, Ltd.) the right, title, and interest in and to the Articles, without limiting the right of the Publisher to publish and sell the Articles as part of the Work (ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JAPAN) and in any form the Publisher desires.

The Publisher may use my name in the Work.

The Articles will be copyrighted in the name of Kodansha, Ltd., and the Publisher has the right to obtain all renewals and extensions of this copyright.

I assure the Publisher that the Articles do not infringe upon any existing copyright or other rights, and in the event of any such infringement, all expenses involved in any damage suit shall be borne by me.

I understand that the Publisher has the right to copy edit my submitted manuscripts because of space limitations, factual errors, readability, punctuation, or style consistency.

If the Publisher feels the original manuscripts have been altered extensively, I will be shown the copy-edited versions; if not, no further version or proof will be shown to me. This is left to the discretion of the Publisher.

I accept the above Letter of Agreement

[Signature]

Date
World War II combat unit, composed solely of nisei (second generation) Japanese Americans. It included the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, and the 232nd Engineer Combat Company, all of whom fought in France and Italy against Nazi German forces.

The Japanese Americans who joined the unit saw it as a means to strongly assert their patriotism and to dispel widespread false impressions that they were second-class citizens who could not be trusted in America's war effort.

During 225 days of combat, over 10,000 men passed through the ranks of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Several hundred were killed, 700 were maimed, and another 100 were wounded seriously. By May 1946, the soldiers accumulated 3,600 Purple Hearts, 7 Presidential Unit Citations, 47 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 Croix de Guerre, and a Medal of Honor, among the more than 4,400 decorations.

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citizens were saboteurs and enemies of the U.S. government. Federal authorities removed Japanese Americans from the ranks of the National Guard, turning them over to Army engineers as common laborers. Whole Japanese-American communities in the Mainland United States were uprooted to intolerable detention centers or "relocation camps." A

Nisei men demanded an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty and filed petitions and requests at federal offices to allow them to join the armed forces. As a result, the government in 1942 reinstated former National Guardsmen and organized the all-nisei 100th Battalion. On 22 January 1943, the War Department organized by decree of President Franklin D. Roosevelt the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. An initial call for 1,500 recruits was answered by about 10,000 eligible men, forcing the expansion of the unit to 2,686 charter members, principally from Hawaii and California. The unit's size swelled as the war progressed.

The unit began basic training on 1 February 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where emerged its famous motto, "Go for Broke," an expression of the unit's intense desire for battlefield honor and of its genuine patriotic spirit. It left America for Naples, Italy on
1 May 1944, where it soon confronted the Nazi forces in the Rome-Arno River campaign. By September 1944, the soldiers moved to France to engage in the bloody Vosges Mountain campaign in which they rescued a lost battalion of the 141st Infantry. They later fought in the Battle of Bruyères and returned once again to Italy to spearhead the final assault against the Germans.

Daniel K. Inoye

###
Dear Senator Inouye:

Our annual newsletter will be appearing this March in time for distribution at the Association for Asian Studies' (AAS) meeting in Los Angeles. Would you be interested in writing a short article of perhaps 400 words for the newsletter?

One of the following topics might make an interesting article:

1. An autobiographical sketch, anecdote or episode;
2. A constituency interest topic, e.g., a Federal project affecting Japanese Hawaiians;
3. A U.S.-Japanese current relations topic from your Washington perspective;

Of course these are only suggestions. We would be very pleased to receive an article from you on any topic you thought suitable.

I would like to bring you up to date on the Encyclopedia of Japan's progress. Since we first contacted you to write on the 442nd REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM, we have increased the number of articles we expect the project to contain to 12,000 and the number of words to 3,500,000. Approximately 1,000 authors from about 25 countries have written for the project, and we expect that it will be completed in 1981.

If you decide to write an article for the newsletter, please send us a recent photograph and a list of those people to whom you would like copies of the newsletter sent.

We look forward to hearing from you soon. We would need to have the article in our office by March 12.

Sincerely,

Gen Itasaka

February 15, 1979
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
Room 442, Russell Senate Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

ATTENTION GREGG TAKAYAMA
November 14, 1977

Mr. Gen Itasaka  
Editor, Encyclopedia of Japan  
Room 218  
2 Divinity Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Itasaka:

I am happy to forward the brief article you requested on the 442nd Regimental Combat Team for the forthcoming Encyclopedia of Japan.

I hope the style and content of the article meets your expectations. Please accept my best wishes for success in your project.

Aloha,


DANIEL K. INOUYE  
United States Senator

DKI:jmpl  
Enclosure
3. For romanization of Japanese proper names, see below. For Chinese use the modified Wade-Giles system. For Korean use the McCune-Reischauer system. For other languages see the Chicago Manual of Style.

Japanese Proper Names

1. General:

Proper nouns in Japanese are italicized only where they would be so treated in English (e.g., titles of books, magazines, plays, movies, works of art, ships, legal cases, and so forth; see page 16 of this style sheet). Proper nouns that are not italicized should be capitalized as in English.

- e.g., Ōkōka Gakkai Seirankai
  Sempaku Kyōkai Kōdōha

For clarity, use English words whenever possible; an English word used with a Japanese proper noun should be capitalized only when it is an official part of the name, not when it is merely descriptive.

- e.g., Nichiren sect
  Bon festival
  Kakumaru faction
  BUT
  Mitsubishi Group

See page 13 of this style sheet and Chapter 7 of the Chicago Manual of Style for further details.

2. Personal names:

For transliteration of Japanese names (and names in all other languages not employing the Latin alphabet) consult the Library of Congress catalog cards. If there is no catalog card for a particular name, use the most commonly accepted reading. For personal name entries, give alternative readings and names within parentheses.

- e.g., OKAKURA KAKUZÔ (also called Okakura Tenshin)
  ISHIWARA KANJI (also known as Ishihara Kanji)

If you have reason to believe that any particular reading of a name is preferable, please so inform the editors, still supplying all alternate readings. Our decision will be based on editorial considerations.

Japanese names will be listed in Japanese order (surname first) or in accordance with common Japanese usage.

- e.g., Miki Takeo
  BUT
  Saikaku
  Bashô
3. Place Names:

Place names should be romanized as explained on page 8 of this style sheet and capitalized as in English.

Please indicate location—prefecture, major landmarks, and so forth—for each place name entry. A useful English-language source is the Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World.

Use the common English version of place names as much as possible. Please note that English generic terms such as lake, bay, and mountain are capitalized when used as part of a proper noun.

  e.g., either Lake Biwa or Biwako (not Lake Biwako)
  either Seto-naikai or the Inland Sea (not Seto Inland Sea)

Identify old place names by giving their modern version in parentheses.

  e.g., Edo (present-day Tokyo)
  Higo (now Kumamoto Prefecture)

Other Japanese Words

Except for words that have come into common English usage (see "Romanization," page 8), Japanese words occurring in the text of your article should be in italics. An English translation should be given for each Japanese word or term you introduce. If a translation is literal, and attention needs to be called to that, it should be enclosed in quotation marks on first mention.

  e.g., kinken seiji ("money politics")

Do not tax the reader's mind with too many foreign words to remember. It would be helpful, however, if you include the Japanese when the translation alone would be only approximate (i.e., for words such as wabi, kokoro, etc.); when the Japanese word is listed as a separate entry in the Encyclopedia; when there is more than one common translation, and so on.

Dates and Historical Periods

1. Please use the preferred date style, which eliminates the need for commas.

  e.g., 19 August 1975
  January 1946

2. As a rule please give dates in Western style first, followed by Japanese-style dates in parentheses (year.month.day).

  e.g., 1945 (Shōwa 20)
  6 August 1945 (Shōwa 20.8.6)
3. Please convert all lunar dates (that is, all Japanese dates before 1873) to their solar equivalent, using conversion tables such as Paul Tsuchihashi, Japanese Chronological Tables or Naimusho Chirikyoku, Sansei Soran. Otherwise please alert the editors to the need for conversion. The "Western style" dates given in Japanese reference works are often approximate rather than precise equivalents of the lunar dates. The charts should be used regardless of time of year (see example 3 below).

   e.g., Tokugawa Ieyasu was born in Tembun 11. Since the day was Tembun 11.12.26 (solar 31 January 1543) the solar equivalent of his year of birth is 1543, not 1542 as often cited.

   The "47 Samurai" incident took place on Genroku 15.12.15. The solar equivalent of this is 31 January 1703, not 15 December 1702. (Here, of course, it is necessary to mention that the incident is traditionally remembered on 14 December.)

   Japan's modern postal system was established on Meiji 4.3.1. The solar equivalent of this is 20 April 1871, not 1 March 1871.

4. Use figures in referring to decades and centuries.

   e.g., the 4th century B.C.
   the 19th century or the 1800s
   the 60s or the 1960s

5. Wherever it would make better sense, please refer to centuries rather than historical periods. However, if you do refer to a historical period, give inclusive dates in parentheses on first mention.

   e.g., the Tokugawa period (1600-1867)

Numbers

1. General rules for use in text:

   Numbers from one through nine should be spelled out; numbers of 10 or more should be in figures.

   e.g., seven people
   34 years old

   But numbers in the same category should be treated alike throughout a paragraph (i.e., if any number is over nine all should be in figures). Figures should be used for dates and for parts of books.

   Very large numbers may be expressed in figures and units of millions or billions.
1. Where there are frequent references to proper names that are
commonly known by their abbreviations, the abbreviations should
be used. On first mention please spell out fully and put the
abbreviation in parentheses. After that, the abbreviation alone
is sufficient.

   e.g., Liberal Democratic party (LDP)
   Self-Defense Forces (SDF)
   Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS)

Consult the Asahi gendai yógo jiten (Asahi Shimbunsha, 1975)
for the standard abbreviations of the names of Japanese
organizations.

2. Well-known abbreviations of scientific and technical terms may be
used freely. See section below.

3. Abbreviations should be used freely in charts and tables.

   e.g., in text: kilometer, percent
   in table: km., %

Scientific and Technical Terms

1. Names of plants and animals:

   Common names of plants and animals should be lowercased and Japanese
   words italicized, except for proper nouns that form part of the name.

   e.g., Virginia creeper, Tosa inu.

   Entries on animals, insects, and plants of Japan should be listed
   with both the popular English and the Latin equivalents in parentheses.

   e.g., sugi (Japanese cedar; Cryptomeria japonica)

   See the Chicago Manual of Style, pars. 7.98-7.109, for a description
   of the treatment of Latin terms.

2. Names of diseases, syndromes, tests, etc. should be lowercased.

3. On first mention technical terms may be put in italics. See the
   Chicago Manual of Style, pars. 6.45 and 6.46.

4. Well-known scientific abbreviations and symbols may be used freely.

Sexism

We feel that it is possible and necessary to write English that avoids
both explicit and implicit sexism. We would appreciate your help.
SENATOR: DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE AN ARTICLE FOR THIS PUBLISHING PROJECT? I CAN REWRITE THE ARTICLE ON THE 442nd YOU SENT ALMOST 2 YEARS AGO TO THE HAWAII BICENTENNIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.

-- RICK

[Signature]
July 20, 1977

Senator Daniel Inouye
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20025

Dear Senator Inouye:

We are in the midst of compiling a comprehensive, five-volume reference work to be entitled the Encyclopedia of Japan, a Kodansha project with a projected publication date of 1979. The enclosed letter from Professor Reischauer gives a brief description of the project and its aims. I would like to ask if you would be interested in writing one of our entries. We would very much appreciate your help.

Specifically, we wonder if you would agree to write our entry on the 442nd INFANTRY. We will have general entries on JAPANESE AMERICANS, WORLD WAR II, and so on, but we would also like to have a short, separate entry of about 300 to 400 words specifically on the 442nd Infantry, which would perhaps mention the 100th Battalion. We would be very honored if you would agree to write this entry for us.

I am enclosing a copy of our authors' manual, which contains a description of this project and an explanation of entry format. Our deadline for manuscripts is the end of this year. Payment will be at a rate of six cents a word.

If you have any questions about the Encyclopedia or about the article on the 442nd Infantry, please do not hesitate to let us know.

We very much hope to have your help with this project, and will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Gen Itasaka

GI/bn
Enclosures
We are asking for your cooperation in a project of very broad significance for Japanese relations with the United States and other countries. This is an English-language encyclopedia on Japan. It will be the first truly comprehensive reference work on Japan in a foreign language. I am sure you will agree that this is something that is greatly needed.

The Encyclopedia of Japan will be published by Kodansha, one of Japan's greatest and most respected publishing houses, and it will appear in four volumes with a fifth for an index. There will be about 8,000 entries covering geography, history, literature, art, business, and various aspects of Japanese society and culture. Mr. Gen Itasaka is serving as the general editor with offices in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and there is an advisory committee of Western scholars under my chairmanship. The various articles will range from broad essays on certain key topics written by outstanding Japanese or Western authorities down to brief identifications of lesser items.

There is, of course, a great deal of first-rate scholarly work on Japan, but much of it is not easily accessible or at least not close at hand for most people. The encyclopedia we are planning will be a convenient reference work not only for scholars and students but also for businessmen and all the thousands of other people who have some contact with Japan. By providing a reliable, comprehensive, and easily available source of information on Japan, the Encyclopedia of Japan, I am sure, will help to further fruitful relationships between Japan and the outside world. It will not only help to answer many of the questions foreigners have about Japan but will also stimulate their interest and desire to know more.

All of us, of course, would wish to see this Encyclopedia of Japan made as good as possible. For this we ask your cooperation and advice. We would appreciate your views and comments on the project and also would value your collaboration on some of the contents.

Very sincerely yours,

Edwin O. Reischauer
442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM....Most highly decorated U.S. World War II combat unit composed solely of nisei Japanese Americans. It included the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion and 232nd Engineer Combat Company, all of whom fought in the French-Italian against Nazi Germany.

The Japanese Americans who joined the unit saw it as a means to strongly assert their patriotism and to dispel widespread false impressions that they were second-class citizens who could not be trusted in America's war effort.

During 225 days of combat, over 10,000 men passed through the ranks of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Several hundred were killed, 700 were maimed and another 100 were wounded seriously. By 1 May 1946, the soldiers accumulated 3600 purple hearts, 7 Presidential Unit Citations, 47 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 Croix de Guerre and a Medal of Honor, among the more than 4400 decorations.

After the Japanese bomber assault on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a resulting frenzy and hysteria throughout the United States led people to believe Japanese American citizens were saboteurs and enemies of the U.S. government. Federal authorities removed Japanese Americans from the ranks of the National Guard,
turning them over to Army engineers as common laborers. Whole Japanese American communities in the Mainland United States were uprooted to intolerable detention centers or "relocation camps."

Nisei men demanded an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty and filed petitions and requests at federal offices to allow them to join the armed forces. As a result, the government in 1942 reinstated former National Guardsmen and organized the all-nisei 100th Battalion. On 22 January 1943, the War Department organized by decree of President Franklin D. Roosevelt the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. An initial call for 1500 recruits was answered by about 10,000 eligible men, forcing the expansion of the unit to 2686 charter members, principally from Hawaii and California. The unit's size swelled as the war progressed.

The unit began basic training on 1 February 1943 at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where emerged its famous motto, "Go for Broke," an expression of the unit's intense desire for battlefield honor and of its genuine patriotic spirit. It left America for Naples, Italy on 1 May 1944 where it soon confronted the Nazi in the Rome-Arno River campaign. By September 1944, the soldiers moved to France to engage in the bloody Vosges Mountain campaign in which they rescued a lost battalion of the 141st Infantry. They later fought in the Battle of Bruyeres and the final assault against the Nazis.

[Handwritten notes: turned over again to Italy to break, final assault against the Nazis.]
BY UNITED STATES SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUYE

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MANUAL
for the
Encyclopedia of Japan

Kodansha

Editorial Office:
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
(617) 492-0929

(Revised)
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# IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. **DOES YOUR ARTICLE BEGIN WITH A BRIEF DEFINITION OR IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBJECT?**

   (see pages 5 and 6)

2. **HAVE YOU PROVIDED SUBHEADS?**

   (see page 6)

3. **HAVE YOU CONVERTED ALL DATES TO THE WESTERN CALENDAR? (FOR DATES BEFORE 1873 THIS IS NOT AS SIMPLE AS IT SOUNDS.)**

   (see pages 10 and 11)

4. **HAVE YOU INCLUDED ON A SEPARATE SHEET THE INFORMATIONASKED FOR ON PAGE 5? IF YOU WERE NOT CERTAIN HOW TO HANDLE SOMETHING, PLEASE POINT THAT OUT TO THE EDITORS AND PROVIDE ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION.**
This manual will outline the general scope and aims of the Encyclopedia of Japan, explain what procedures will be followed, and deal with some specific problems of style that are likely to arise. We hope that you will find it useful as you plan your encyclopedia entry. We urge you to consult us if you have any questions, and we welcome comments and advice.

PART I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Aims and Scope of the Encyclopedia

The importance of any effort to spread an up-to-date and sophisticated awareness of Japan to the English-speaking world needs no elaboration. And yet only recently has an undertaking like the Encyclopedia of Japan—a comprehensive English-language compilation of knowledge about Japan—been made possible by the growth of Western interest and scholarship on Asia. We feel that there is now a demand for the type of reference work that reflects the breakdown of barriers and the growing cooperation between Japanese and Western scholars.

The Encyclopedia aims to cover both historical Japan and Japan in the world today, examining philosophy and science, politics and economics, literature and the arts, food and clothing, and so on. Japan's past and present international relations and its interaction with the West, broadly defined, will receive close attention.

Our current projection is for an extensively cross-referenced encyclopedia of five volumes of 800 pages each, with one index volume. About half of the approximately 11,000 entries will deal with aspects of present-day Japan; the other half will cover historical topics.

Audience and Level of Entries

The Encyclopedia aims to attract a wide audience comprising a broad range of interests and levels of sophistication regarding Japan: students, scholars, diplomats, businessmen, and the general public. In this goal lies both the interest and the exciting potential of the Encyclopedia. The danger, of course, is that in trying to please too many we will please no one. The potential is that of creating, through careful selection and preparation of entries, a lively work that both introduces Japan to those unfamiliar with it and, by synthesizing available knowledge and indicating the many open-ended questions and areas for further consideration, makes a contribution to the advanced study and understanding of Japanese civilization.

To achieve this dual purpose effectively all articles should introduce the topic at a level appropriate for a high school student and proceed far enough to be a good starting point for more advanced students with some knowledge of Japan. That is, all entries should begin with basic definitions, summaries, or descriptions of the topic under discussion, and should provide sufficient background information throughout for the convenience of the general reader.
Content and Length of Entries

We have compiled alphabetical lists of topics ranging from the specific to the generic. The space allotted to each topic will be proportional to its significance for both Japan and the rest of the world and will be determined by the editors in consultation with the advisory committee.

The articles will be assigned to one of three categories: "A," major articles (there will be about 170 of these); "B," medium-length articles (about 1,300); and "C," brief articles (about 10,000). These are not rigid categories. Boundaries will be fluid, especially between the brief and medium-length entries.

"A" entries will be comprehensive articles ranging from 15 to 25 typed, double-spaced pages (between 3,500 and 7,000 words). An "A" entry should cover a general subject as thoroughly as possible and include an extensive bibliography listing basic works. All "A" entries will include the contributors' names. Some "A" entries will be: MEIJI RESTORATION, BUDDHISM, POLLUTION, TENNŌ SYSTEM, Nō THEATER, FOREIGN TRADE, and RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

"B" entries will range from 700 to 2,500 words in length, and will include brief bibliographies. The contributor's name will appear with each entry. Some "B" entries will be: YAMAGATA ARITOMO, NICHIREN SECT, MINAMATA DISEASE, IN-SEI, KYOGEN, MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MITI), and GIRI.

"C" entries may range from several sentences to roughly 300 words. If the contributor feels it is important, a short bibliography may be appended. "C" entries not written by the Encyclopedia staff will appear with the contributor's name. Some examples of "C" entries are: JESUIT MISSION PRESS, TENJI TENNO, AKAHATA JIKEN, KINOSAKI, Y.K.K., SHOJI KAORU, and ITAI-ITAI BYŌ.

Arrangement of Entries

Entries will be arranged in alphabetical order in the Encyclopedia. Cross-references and a comprehensive, analytical index will help to guide the reader to the precise information he wants.
PART II. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

What to Submit

Please type your contribution, double-spaced and with wide margins, on standard-sized, medium-weight typing paper that will not smudge (do not use "erasable" bond). Place the title in capital letters at the top center of the first page and at the upper right corner of all subsequent pages, next to the page number. All charts and tables should be typed on separate pages and numbered consecutively. Bibliographies should be placed immediately after the text. We would appreciate it if you would attach the following additional information to your manuscript:

1. the exact number of words in the text and bibliography of your article;

2. for articles entered under a Japanese word or expression or place name, a list of alternative names and spellings and variant translations for purposes of cross-reference;

3. a list of related entries that you would like placed for the convenience of the reader at the end of your encyclopedia entry;

4. suggestions for illustrations to accompany your entry;

5. if there is anything in your article that may require permission to reprint, please give the facts of publication and address of the copyright holder or publisher (permission may be needed for any quotes, tables, charts, or other illustrations);

6. any questions, comments, or suggestions.

Please Keep in Mind

1. Previously published, copyrighted manuscripts cannot be accepted for publication in the Encyclopedia except by special arrangement.

2. ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRIES MUST BEGIN WITH A SUMMARY OR DEFINITION OF THE TOPIC. This is Encyclopedia policy. The first sentences or phrases of each article should cover the topic in a nutshell.

   e.g.,

   BUNRAKU. . . The professional puppet theater of Japan. [Beginning of a 3,500-word article.]

   FEBRUARY 26 INCIDENT. . . (Ni Ni-roku Jiken) Attempted military coup d'etat that took place in Tokyo between 26 February and 29 February 1936. Several statesmen were killed and the center of the city was seized before the rebellion was suppressed. Its leaders were sentenced to death and executed. [First paragraph of a 1,400-word article.]
FUKUZAWA YUKICHI (1835-1901). . . The most prominent educator, writer, and propagator of Western knowledge of the Meiji period (1868-1912); the founder of the present Keio University, of the newspaper Jiji Shimpo, and of the art of public speaking in Japan. His collected works, written over 30 years, fill 22 large volumes and cover a wide range of subjects from philosophy to women's rights. [First paragraph of a 700-word article.]

GOZAN. . . ("The Five Temples") A ranking system of officially sponsored Zen monasteries organized in the 14th and 15th centuries by the Kamakura and Muromachi shogunates. In the narrow sense the term refers to 5 monasteries in Kamakura and 5 in Kyoto; in a broader sense it included a system of temples of lesser ranks that numbered around 300. The literal meaning of the term (which is more properly if less commonly pronounced Gosan) is "Five mountains," the word san (mountain) being synonymous with "temple" or "monastery." [First paragraph of a 1,200-word article.]

SHIMOYAMA INCIDENT. . . One of the three most controversial criminal incidents of the Occupation period. On the morning of 6 July 1949 (Shôwa 24) the dismembered body of Shimoyama Sadanori. . . [Beginning of a 700-word article.]

TOWAZUGATARI. . . (c. 1307, An Uninvited Confession; tr. The Confessions of Lady Nijô, 1973) The autobiographical narrative of 36 years (1271-1306) in the life of Lady Nijô, a high-ranking Kyoto aristocrat. Her tale begins with a description of how, at age 14, she became the concubine of a young retired emperor and ends, several love affairs later, with an account of her mature life as a wandering Buddhist nun. [First paragraph of a 600-word article.]

Subheads
Subheads should be used frequently in "A" and "B" entries, as they will serve as a readily visible outline of the subject. Subhead titles should be approximately the same length, and short. The editors will mark your manuscript for the printer to indicate the relative size of your subheads and unify the format of all Encyclopedia entries.

Bibliography
The bibliographies accompanying entries will constitute an important part of the Encyclopedia, making useful study guides for a serious audience and helping to overcome the limitations of space inevitable in this type of project.

Bibliographies should be of a length appropriate to the topic and as balanced and up to date as possible, including basic works in Japanese as well as in other languages. The general availability of a work and whether it contains a good bibliography itself are two important criteria for determining which works to list in the bibliography. See page 17 of this manual for bibliography form.
Cross-references

Some readers will be able to look up a word or event in Japanese, but others will know of it only through its English translation. Because a large number of articles will be listed under the Japanese word or expression, English versions and alternative romanizations will be used as cross-references to guide the reader quickly to the entry he or she is looking for. In order to make the Encyclopedia useful to a wide variety of readers, this cross-reference system must be as complete as possible.

If your entry is to be listed under a Japanese word or expression, please put what you consider to be its most widely accepted English translation in parentheses after the Japanese. On a separate sheet of paper attached to your manuscript, please list alternative ways to refer to your subject, including variant romanizations, translations, and pronunciations, so that these can be used for cross-reference.

Related Entries

The Encyclopedia will provide a "see also" list of related entries at the end of articles for the many readers who will wish to pursue a subject further. It would be helpful, therefore, if you would recommend, in order of their relative importance to your subject, other entries that the interested reader might look up.

Readers will thus be able to look up and locate information from various entries quickly. Nevertheless, they should not be compelled to turn to other entries for information that is basic and relevant to their understanding of the entry under consideration. Each encyclopedia entry should, ideally, be complete in itself. Therefore, on first mention dates should be given for all historical periods; Japanese words should be translated; persons should be identified and their full names given, along with dates when that would be helpful.

e.g., ...the great tea master Sen no Rikyū (1521-91)...
...Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the warlord who reunified Japan in 1590,...

Illustrations

Diagrams and tables are eagerly solicited where they organize information into visual, easily accessible, and concise form. We encourage you to include them in your contribution. Please type them out on separate sheets of paper and number consecutively.

We also welcome suggestions regarding photographs and pictures to go along with your encyclopedia entry. It is not necessary for you to send us copies of the illustrations you recommend, but you should identify them as specifically as possible, explain where they can be found and, where relevant, give the name and address of the copyright holder or publisher. Kodansha's extensive files are also available to us to select illustrations in accordance with your suggestions.
Our purpose in drawing up a basic house style for your reference has been to set up a system that will facilitate consistency and clarity in the Encyclopedia. Especially in an undertaking involving two languages and cultures, some of the matters dealt with here assume a more than trivial importance. The editors will make any necessary changes to ensure that all articles are in conformity with Encyclopedia style, but it would be a great help if you would keep in mind the points outlined below. We hope this style sheet will prove a convenient reference for you as you write your manuscript.

For the most part the points that follow are based on A Manual of Style, 12th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969). However, in some matters, such as bibliography, the exigencies of the encyclopedia form have required divergence from the Chicago style. Please check the style described here before referring to the Chicago Manual of Style.

Romanization

1. Japanese characters will not be used in the Encyclopedia except for entries on calligraphy, kana, kanji, and similar topics.

2. Follow the spelling in Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary (1974), which uses a modification of the Hepburn system. NOTE THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTION:

Use m instead of n before p, b, or m as in shimbun, kampaku, Kemmu. If, to show the meaning of a word or for some other reason, you feel that n should be retained to make clear the meaning of the syllable it ends, please explain the problem to the editors. In rare cases a hyphen may be used, thus: empon (or en-pon), hambatsu (or han-batsu), sammon (or san-mon). Such exceptions will be kept to a minimum.

PLEASE BE SURE TO:

a. Distinguish syllable-final n with an apostrophe when it comes before a vowel or y, as in San'in and San'yo.

b. Use macrons to indicate the long vowels â, ū, and ō except as noted below:

Do not use macrons with the following seven place names: Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kyushu, Honshu, Hokkaido.

Japanese words that have come into common English usage, and that appear in Webster's, should not be italicized or used with macrons, e.g., daimyo, samurai.
For a good discussion of this issue, see Words and Women, by Casey Miller and Kate Swift (Garden City, New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1976).

Quotations

Unless you feel it is absolutely necessary, do not include direct quotations in your text. If you do use quotations, follow the guidelines given here.

1. Quotations should be placed within quotation marks and run into the text, not put into block form.

2. The source of the quotation should be given either in parentheses after the quotation or worked into the text. Footnotes will not be used.
   
   e.g., Edwin A. Cranston, tr., The Izumi Shikibu Diary (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969)

See the Chicago Manual of Style, pars. 10.46-10.50, for further details on citation form.

3. Some material, such as copyrighted poems or lines from poems, words from songs, and any material that is complete in itself, may require permission to be quoted. Please inform the editors if you think that permission will be required, and indicate the address of the publisher or copyright holder.

Source Citations

All material quoted or reproduced from another source should be carefully identified and, again, the editors should be informed if permission to reprint will be required.

1. Quotations should be used sparingly (see section above).

2. Tables and charts:

   Complete tables or charts reproduced from another source should be accompanied by a source note typed immediately below it.


Other types of notes that follow tables or charts, such as those that contain explanations of the material or sources of data, should be kept simple and introduced by the word NOTE.
Do not give an English translation of a Japanese title in the bibliography UNLESS a translation has actually been published. The place to give the meaning of the Japanese title is in the text (see section above, "Titles of Works Mentioned in Text").
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GUEST EDITORIAL

A NEW FUTURE FOR MINORITY CONCERNS AT NIMH

On October 7, 1980, President Carter signed into law, the Mental Health Systems Act of 1980, which updated and substantially revised the original Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963. One of the provisions of this Act that I am especially pleased in having helped to develop is the establishment of a new Office for Minority Concerns within the National Institute of Mental Health. An Associate Director for Minority Concerns will be appointed and will have responsibility for the development and coordination of training and research programs directed at the mental health needs of minority groups, including the handicapped, recent refugees and immigrants.

The minority groups of our nation, including Blacks, Hispanics, Asian and Pacific Americans, and Native Americans, comprise approximately 18 percent of our population. Individuals from these groups, however, suffer disproportionately from physical and mental afflictions. A Congressional Budget Office study of health care delivery documents that differentials in health status between whites and non-whites continue to persist despite considerable progress in narrowing the gap. Studies conducted by Project DAWN, the Drug Abuse Warning Network, indicate that minorities account for 30.5 percent of the number of emergency room episodes of drug abuse, approximately 1.7 times higher than their representation in the total U.S. population. A June 1973 HEW special report to the Congress on alcohol and health indicates that Native Americans have the highest frequency of problems associated with drinking.

These physical and mental problems are inextricably related to social problems which are further exacerbated by individual prejudice and institutional racism. The consequences, in individual and group terms, can be devastating. Minorities suffer disproportionately from high levels of stress caused by the interrelationship of poverty, educational inequities, unemployment and under-employment, inadequate nutrition, unsafe housing, and uneven access to health services.

The physically handicapped citizens of our nation are also subjected to discrimination in housing, education, and employment. They and their families suffer the daily stresses of living with disability. Fifteen percent of the handicapped population as compared with 8 percent of the general population, are living below the poverty level. Thus handicapped individuals are vulnerable to the devastation of mental illness, drug abuse, and alcoholism.

I would also like to call to your attention individuals who suffer from "triple threat": they are both handicapped and members of minority groups, and are very likely to be poor. This group is truly the neglected minority, that has too often fallen between the cracks of our programs.

These documented and distressing social facts prompted myself and my colleagues, Senator Matsunaga and Senator Randolph, to introduce the Minority Concerns Act of 1979 (S. 925). Our intent was to formally establish an Office for Minority Concerns so that the socially induced stresses linked to the deplorable physical and mental health status of minority groups could be directly and systematically addressed. Since 1972, the Center for Minority Mental Health Programs within NIMH has, in my judgment, with limited resources and staff, played a commendable role in addressing the mental health needs of minority groups. However, this Center has no legislative authority or mandate. The new Office for Minority Concerns within NIMH has clear legislative authority and therefore, will give greater legitimacy and visibility to minority concerns within the mental health community. Our initiative was supported by a broad range of civil and human rights groups, professional organizations, and the National Center for Minority Mental Health Programs.

The Office will be responsible for the improvement in the delivery of mental health services to minority populations. In order to accomplish this goal, it will coordinate both research and training programs which focus on the unique needs and problems encountered by individuals from minority groups. The office will also develop programs to increase the representation of minority mental health professionals with an emphasis on the creation of multicultural and bilingual programs. Despite the fact that minority groups suffer disproportionately from mental problems, the actual number of minority mental health professionals and researchers remains low. In 321 community mental health centers surveyed by the National Institute of Mental Health, minorities represented less than 7 percent of the full-time staff positions.

The Office for Minority Concerns will also support programs of basic and applied social and behavioral research on minority mental health problems with particular attention to the unique cultural background and pervasive socioeconomic factors involved in the high incidences of problems among this population. Most significantly, the office will also support the study of the damaging effects of individual and institutional racism, not only in minority individuals, but on majority individuals and institutions as well. Knowledge generated by these studies will be used to develop innovative programs in training and service delivery for minority populations.

This office provides an unprecedented opportunity for community mental health centers serving minority populations to design and implement demonstration programs for innovative service delivery systems which are congruent with their cultural heritage, and which address the deeply institutionalized stresses which contribute to their plight. CMHCs, in cooperation with universities, research institutes, and other organizations, can develop evaluation designs to document the appropriateness, effectiveness, and costs of their programs, thus contributing to our knowledge of desirable mental health delivery systems.

The Office for Minority Concerns within NIMH represents a renewed national commitment to provide services to an underserved group. I am optimistic that our past achievements in the area of minority mental health will be sustained and our future activities strengthened by the establishment of this office.
ITEMS OF INTEREST

Transition Team

NCCMHC was recently given the opportunity to meet with President-elect Ronald Reagan's Transition Team. Representatives from NCCMHC shared their concerns about appropriations and the implementation of the Mental Health Systems Act with the new Administration.

Representing the transition team was Dwight E. Geduldig who is in charge of issues relating to the Department of Health and Human Services. As a former aide to Senator Richard Schweiker (R-PA), he was quite familiar with the community mental health centers program and related mental health issues.

In a written report submitted to the Transition Team, NCCMHC emphasized that full appropriations for FY '81 are imperative in order to help meet the existing needs of the mentally ill and to properly prepare for the implementation of the Mental Health Systems Act. The rapid development of guidelines and regulations for the Systems Act was also emphasized.

Sharfstein Transfers: Wanting to return to the research area, Dr. Steven Sharfstein has accepted a position as Acting Associate Director for Behavioral Medicine at NIMH. Sharfstein was very instrumental in the passage of the Mental Health Systems Act, and his talents will be greatly missed by NCCMHC. His acting replacement will be James W. Stockdill.

Mental Health Systems Act: NIMH plans to issue grant announcements on March 1, 1981 in order to make funding available beginning the third quarter of FY '82. Numerous task forces at NIMH are handling different sections of the bill and recently submitted their initial reports.

Management Workshops: NCCMHC's Public Information and Training Department will soon be conducting a series of workshops entitled "Finance and Managing CMHCs, A Workshop in the 1980s". The workshops will be held on Jan. 13-15 in Washington, D.C.; Feb. 10-12 in San Francisco; March 24-26 in Kansas City, MO. Registration material will be mailed to all NCCMHC members approximately 90 days prior to each meeting, and the registration deadline will be approximately 30 days prior to each meeting. For additional information and registration forms, please contact Judy Cravens at NCCMHC.

SYSTEMS ACT SUMMARIES

A forty-eight page detailed analysis of the Mental Health Systems Act is currently being mailed out to all NCCMHC members. Additional copies may be obtained for $4.00 by contacting NCCMHC. The price for non-members is $6.00. Free copies are available to non-members who order a subscription to this newsletter during 1981.

REGISTRATION FORM

Region II  Region I  Region III  Region V  Regions IX, X  Region IV  Region VI  Region VIII
☐ New York — 12/18  ☐ Boston — 12/19  ☐ D.C. — 1/5  ☐ Chicago — 1/9  ☐ San Francisco — 1/12  ☐ Atlanta — 1/16  ☐ Dallas — 2/5  ☐ Denver — 2/6

NAME: ___________________________________________ AGENCY NAME: _______________________________________
ADDRESS: _____________________________________________________________
CITY: __________________________ STATE: __________ ZIP: __________
NCCMHC MEMBER: $35.00 (On site registration is permitted, but there is an additional $10.00 late registration fee for those who register later than
NON-MEMBER: $50.00 one week prior to workshop)

Registration opens 9:00 a.m. — Workshop begins at 10:00 a.m. and concludes at 4:00 p.m.
Obtaining a hotel room is your responsibility. Ask for a room in the block reserved for NCCMHC.

The National Council of Community
Mental Health Centers, Inc.
2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Suite 322
Washington, D.C. 20007
202-337-7530

Patrick H. DeLeon
105 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510 980C
**FINAL DAYS OF THE 96TH CONGRESS**

Even if they charged admission, Congress still would be the greatest show on earth: clowns, animals, magic acts, great ringmasters, high-wire stunts, hyperbole, pathos, joy.

The action is at its peak in all three rings when time is running out on another session and the law-makers, last to leave, perform their tricks.

The 96th Congress is about to fold its big striped tent. Things are frantic. Bills that should have passed months ago rush through; others die. Rules are abandoned. Political favor and special-interest deals are dispensed like cotton candy.

These are sights and sounds of the dying 96th.

*The Washington Post*

After a long and enduring conference which entailed several weeks of heated disagreements, the House and Senate conferees finally reached a partial compromise on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation bill, H.R. 7765. On December 4, both the House and Senate passed the Conference Report which did not have the increased mental health benefits which were contained in the House bill.

The House bill recognized CMHCs as providers under Medicare, reduced the copayment requirement for the mentally ill patient from 50% to 20%, and increased the amount of federal reimbursement for treatment of mental and nervous conditions by private practitioners from $250 to $750 per year.

Those House conferees who were fighting for these benefits were thwarted in their efforts by Senate conferees who were reluctant to increase spending in all areas. Senate conferees would not even accept a balanced package of cost saving measures in the Senate bill linked to spending provisions in the House bill.

Senate conferees, however, supported one item which can be labeled a spending provision. They approved a $1000 exemption for oil royalties relating to the windfall profit tax. At the same time, they killed a provision which would have required Medicare to reimburse elderly individuals for the first three pints of needed blood.

Appropriations. Continued funding for CMHCs depends upon Congress passing a Continuing Resolution by December 15. The Continuing Resolution passed by the House provides $253.0 million for continuation grants and $20.0 million for demonstration projects such as prevention, linkage, and the community support program. Distress, new starts and consultation and education grants will be funded at last year’s levels based upon the House version.

The Efficacy amendment, formally known as the Mental Health Medicare Reform Act, S. 3029, was not brought to the Senate floor during the final days of the 96th Congress.

Jointly introduced by Senators Spark Matsunaga (D-HI) and Daniel Inouye (D-HI), S. 3029 would have established a Federal Commission to evaluate various forms of psychotherapy for safety, appropriateness and effectiveness. From these evaluations, the Commission would have

continued on page 2

Mental Health Coalition Presidents: (left to right) Joseph Bevilacqua, NASMHPD; Beverly Long, MHA; Donald Fox, NCCMHC.

“Working Together — Preparing for the Future” is the theme of a series of workshops dealing with the Mental Health Systems Act sponsored by the mental health coalition. The purposes of these workshops are to explain the new law, discuss the implementation process, and develop regulations in conjunction with local, State, and Federal officials.

On December 5, the first workshop was held for Region VII in St. Louis. The number of participants at this workshop were equally divided amongst local providers and State and Federal officials. Consumer representatives were also present. Eight additional workshops are scheduled:

- 12/18 — New York — NY Statler
- 12/19 — Boston — Sheraton Boston
- 1/5 — D.C. — Key Bridge Marriott
- 1/9 — Chicago — Conrad Hilton
- 1/12 — San Francisco — Jack Tarr
- 1/16 — Atlanta — Atlanta American
- 2/5 — Dallas — AMFAC Airport Hotel
- 2/6 — Denver — Denver Hilton

For registration information, see p. 4.
made recommendations to the Secretary of DHHS on the types of psychotherapy which should be reimbursed under the Medicare program.

The Efficacy Amendment was opposed by the Carter administration and many mental health organizations.

The Fair Housing Amendments, H.R. 5200 were withdrawn from the Senate floor after supporters were unable to invoke cloture and stop a filibuster. Advocates fell six votes shy of the sixty votes needed to close debate. The long debate over this bill caused the Senate to extend its session past the intended date for adjournment. The House passed its version overwhelmingly in June.

This legislation would have strengthened the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s enforcement authority against discrimination. There was a provision to prohibit discrimination against all handicapped persons, including the mentally ill, who wanted to rent or purchase property.

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Act, H.R. 2977, never reached the Senate floor for final passage. Although H.R. 2977 overwhelmingly passed the House, the Senate preferred that this controversial issue be left unconsidered.

Several Senators opposing this bill argued that H.R. 2977 would allow the Federal government to interfere in family disputes. Rather than have this government intervention, the opponents preferred that the family relatives and local social service agencies deal with domestic violence problems.

Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA) made an attempt to bring H.R. 2977 to the floor but withdrew the bill following filibuster threats from Senators Jesse Helms (R-NC), Strom Thurmond (R-SC) and Barry Goldwater (R-AZ).

H.R. 2977 was strongly supported by social service groups, civil rights organizations, and the Carter Administration, yet the opposition voiced by the conservative religious and “pro-family” groups shattered any hopes for H.R. 2977 passing through the Senate.

The Federal Privacy of Medical Information Act, H.R. 5935, made its way to the House floor but failed to pass by 97-259. The Senate version, S. 503, was reported out of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee in July but failed to reach the floor during the lame duck session.

In both the House and Senate versions, minimum national standards for the protection of patients’ medical information would have been established within medical facilities. Additionally, patients would have had the right to review their medical records and authorize disclosure to other parties.

Mental health providers including NCCMHC and the American Psychiatric Association objected particularly to the House version, which would have greatly broadened law enforcement officials’ authority to seize patients’ records without their authorization.

The Child Health Assessment Program, S. 1204, which aimed to expand Medicaid coverage to an additional five million low-income children and replace the existing EPSDT program was never considered by the Senate for final passage.

Opponents of CHAP threatened to attach an anti-abortion amendment to the bill and labeled it as too expensive. This, however, appears contrary to cost estimates disclosed by the Congressional Budget Office in September 1980. By treating childhood illnesses, it was estimated that costly care and future impairments later in adult years would be eliminated.

Additionally, Senator Jacob Javits (R-NY) would have lost several votes for his amendment to expand CHAP to include mental health services for children due to the early departures of many Senators following election losses and retirements.

---

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Jayne Bennett, Assistant to the Director
Karin Lenassi, Secretary
John C. Wolfe, Ph.D., Executive Director, NCCMHC
Donald W. Fox, President, NCCMHC
MEMORANDUM

FRIDAY, April 10

TO : SENATOR
FROM: Gregg
SUBJ: BOOK FOREWORD

I believe Dave has brought to your attention the request for a book foreword from Philippine General Counsel Domingo, which was received in Honolulu office via Carmen Cantorna.

Should you wish to proceed, I have drafted necessary material.
Honorable Benjamin B. Domingo

Dear Consul General Domingo:

I wish to thank you for your request for a foreword to be published in your book, THE PHILIPPINES AND HAWAII--A GIFT OF HERITAGE. It is enclosed.

I know this book will make a significant contribution to Philippines-United States understanding and friendship.

Aloha,

DKI

(GREGG)
The first Filipinos who arrived in Hawaii some 75 years ago, like many other immigrants in the Islands, faced a bleak life of hardship, sacrifice and loneliness as laborers on sugar and pineapple plantations.

Unlike other ethnic groups, wives and families were usually not permitted in the early immigrant groups to Hawaii. As a result, even today the population statistics reflect a disproportionately high percentage of Filipino men, and there is a wide gap between the average ages of Filipino men and women.

Furthermore, as the plantation records would indicate, illiterate men were favored over literate ones.

As you will read, work on the plantations was difficult. Imagine how much more trying this experience was so far away from the companionship of friends and family, and without much communication with them.

Despite these imposed handicaps, the Filipinos did well. They helped make sugar the economic mainstay in Hawaii. They were industrious, patient and very hard-working.

Many eventually began families in Hawaii, and today we benefit from their talents and services in many fields. Filipinos are prominent in law, as attorneys and judges at both the Federal and State levels; in the State Legislature and county governments; private business; journalism and education, to name a few.
This book tells of the first Filipino immigrants who made success possible for future generations and succeeding waves of immigrants. These pioneers laid a solid foundation, based on perseverance and hard work.

As we celebrate the great strides of Filipinos in Hawaii today, let us not forget those whose struggles and suffering cleared the way. Let us also remember that the struggle to succeed continues for many other ethnic groups who have followed the path to America.

Aloha,

DKI
TO: GREGG  
FROM: Dave  

KONSULADO HENERAL NG PILIPINAS  
(PHILIPPINE CONSULATE GENERAL)  
2433 PALI HIGHWAY, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817  
TELEPHONE (808) 595-6516  

7 April 1981  

Senator Daniel Inouye  
Honolulu, Hawaii  

Dear Senator Inouye,  

I have the honor to request for a Foreword from you for my book entitled, "The Philippines and Hawaii - A Gift of Heritage" to be published within the next few weeks. The reason this letter is somewhat delayed is that I had presumed that the publishers had requested the same from your Washington, D.C. Office. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to request this favor knowing that you will be in Honolulu this week to address the Memorial Services at the National Cemetery in Honolulu on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the first arrival of Filipinos in Hawaii.

The book in which your Foreword will appear is the first of two volumes on the Philippines and Hawaii I had written over the past two and a half years that I have been assigned as Consul in Hawaii.

Briefly, the first part of the book deals with the history of the Philippines from its early beginnings to the present, including the historic visit of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in April, 1980, to the Aloha State. The second part describes the early days of the Kingdom of Hawaii, to its conversion as a Territory and finally the twenty years of Hawaii Statehood from 1959 to 1979. The third part traces the start of Filipino immigration to Hawaii, starting in 1906 to the present.

Ambassador Eduardo Ronualdez, Philippine ambassador to Washington, is the other high official who had written a foreword and I am pleased to enclose a copy of said text.

Also enclosed is a promotional material regarding the authorship of the book.

There is a second volume to this work entitled "Hawaii's Eminent Filipinos" to which Governor George Ariyoshi had written the Foreword thereto. A copy of his statement is enclosed.

It will be very much appreciated, therefore, if the Senator, can favor me with his Foreword.

Very truly yours,  

[Signature]  
Consul of the Philippines
FOREWORD

The Asian element in the American racial melting pot has a remarkable history. It is a new claim that the first Americans came from Asia when on a thin land mass they crossed through what is now the Bering Straits. When Columbus set foot on American soil, the theory has been advanced that these Asians became the Indian tribes spread all over the Americas. The foregoing, however, still requires considerable research before it may be confirmed.

At a much later date, another wave of Asian migration commenced. On the Pacific side this time, Asians crossed the vast Pacific in search of livelihood. Hawaii, as America's frontier state on the Pacific rim, absorbed this relatively later influx from oriental lands. Filipinos were part of this contemporary odyssey.

The saga of Filipino migration to the United States started with the first Filipinos in Hawaii. In 1906 Filipino workers arrived to work in Hawaiian sugar and fruit plantations. Now on its 75th year, the Filipino community in Hawaii has served to link the Philippines and Hawaii and the United States.

In his book, Mr. Benjamin Domingo, a foreign service officer of the Philippine Government chronicles this epic of Filipino migration, makes a brief narration of Philippine history and tells us about Hawaii's colorful past.

This book certainly fills a need by way of further enhancing our knowledge of the Filipino in Hawaii, the Philippines, and the State of Hawaii. It is a distinct contribution to better understanding between peoples and governments. It is a worthy addition to Filipiniana.

Eduardo Z. Rondro
Philippine Ambassador to the United States

Washington, D.C.
FOREWORD

The United States is a nation of immigrants from throughout the world, and certainly the State of Hawaii exemplifies this.

In certain areas, diversity leads to dissent and to division.

Here in Hawaii, we have been blessed that diversity has tended to bring us closer together, rather than driving us apart.

We cherish, preserve, and maintain our individual cultures, and this is what makes our State unique among all the 50 states. At the same time, we all come together on basic values, and understanding, and the necessity for human dignity. This, too, makes our State unique.

I am very pleased that Consul Benjamin B. Domingo has written a book containing histories of the Philippines, of Hawaii, and of the Filipino experience in these Islands in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the first arrival of Filipino immigrants in 1906.

Significantly, and importantly, he narrates the accomplishments of Filipinos in these 75 years which have contributed so significantly to the social structure of Hawaii.

I am sure that this book will make an important contribution to the relations between the Republic of the Philippines and the State of Hawaii.

George R. Ariyoshi

\[Signature\]
Benjamin B. Domingo was born in Salcedo, Ilocos Sur, the Philippines on 2 June 1936. He attended public schools in the Philippines and graduated from the College of Law, University of the Philippines. After passing the Philippine bar examination in 1960 he was an Assistant Attorney at the Claro M. Hecto Law Offices. He then joined the military, serving as a colonel in the Philippine Army and later as a general in the Philippine Air Force. He is the author of several books on Philippine and Hawaiian culture and history. His works include "The Gift of Heritage" and "Hawaii's Eminent Filipinos."
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Senator DANIEL K. INOUYE
of Hawaii

March 12, 1981

Sent original to Mr. Charles Hollingsworth of Washington Post; one copy to Dr. Daiji Naya of Asian Development Bank, Manila; and one copy to Richard Collins, Approp. Committee.
MDBs: Instruments of Change and Stability

This year the Asian Development Bank is, for the first time, holding its annual meeting in the United States, in Hawaii. The timing is fortuitous, because I believe press coverage of the meeting will increase public awareness and support of the Bank's operations. The importance of this is underscored by the fact that the Reagan Administration is, at this moment, conducting a broad-scale policy review which will set the course of future United States participation in the Asian Development Bank as well as in the World Bank and the other multilateral development lending institutions. Though improbable, if the now discredited policy prescriptions of the Stockman Foreign Aid Retrenchment memorandum are revived, United States participation could end altogether.

This is a very serious business. The outcome of these deliberations will determine the very nature and strength of American influence and leadership in a world economy of increasing importance to the United States. I am deeply concerned that, unless the public and the Congress actively engage in making their views and preferences known, this policy review could well be conducted in a closed circle of "conservatives" who denigrate the importance of the development lending institutions and deny their significance as instruments for managing the stable evolution of the international economy. It is a curious anomaly of contemporary American politics that many self-styled conservatives do not recognize the value of these institutions. In their longing for the security of a simpler and less complex time, they would sweep away the carefully structured and broadly accepted international framework for promoting economic development and peaceful social change.
Though I suspect there is a diversity of thought and opinion in the Reagan Administration, it has become apparent that there is a dominant view of the world which guides much of the Administration's approach to international affairs. From what I have seen and read, I believe key figures in the Administration look to the outside world and see what they regard as an environment essentially hostile to the United States. Their initiatives in foreign affairs mirror policies which were forged in the heat of global military competition, policies which do not recognize the many changes which have taken place over the past several decades and thus are inappropriate for today. For example, an altogether disproportionate amount of the Administration's foreign assistance funding proposals are predicated on security assumptions primarily military in nature. They seek to establish, through strengthened military ties and economic and security assistance "targeted" on "friendly" countries, outposts for trade and fortresses for security. There is no framework, no unifying theme to these efforts. They are nothing more than the projection of a series of ad hoc military and security assistance responses to what are fundamentally economic problems.

To the proponents of these policies, change is threatening and works against our interests. And, they believe, time is not on our side. Rather than seeking to promote gradual, evolutionary economic and social development, they seek to deal with change by resistance, stopping it where possible, delaying it where it cannot be stopped. They seek to impose rather than create stability. Though this latter distinction may strike some as sophistry, as a pretentious characterization, I believe it is of extraordinary significance for it explains many of the foreign policy actions of the Reagan Administration to date. And, I believe, it reveals a fundamental misperception on the part of the Reagan Administration of the basic causes of instability in today's complex world.
Change defines the essential character of our time. Its offspring is instability. Wherever we look we find new and disruptive economic and political forces emerging. New relationships between nations, and groups of nations, are altering or replacing familiar, established ties. North is pitted against South as patterns of trade and finance, which served some, but not all, well, are no longer accepted with complacency. The new-found and growing wealth of oil-rich countries is counterpoised with the increasing destitution of resource-poor countries. Much of the world is plagued by high rates of inflation, soaring energy costs, low economic growth rates, and unprecedented payments imbalances. The United States has itself grown increasingly dependent upon foreign sources of petroleum and minerals and upon foreign markets for our manufacturing exports. Nations we have assisted in the past are now prosperous and self-sufficient. Indeed, some of them compete with us all too well and cause us great concern. Others continue to require our assistance to meet the most basic needs of their people. Major and profound changes in the world shape the context within which we Americans must live and work. Underlying these changes is a profound sense of discontent, both here and abroad. The challenge facing the United States -- the diplomat, the politician, the American worker -- is not whether but how to respond, how to bring order and stability to a time of change.

As we search for ways to help guide the forces of change and as we seek to determine the best means to foster new relationships which preserve and protect American interests, it may help to look to the history of the second quarter of this century. In that dark era, global economic depression gave way, in rapid succession, to global war. Economic
deprivation and desperation, as much as any lust for power, sparked World War II and brought cataclysmic change. The international economy lay in ruins, shattered by war and the concomitant breakdown of normal commerce. Then the United States, in consort with the major European Powers and other interested nations, took steps to create the first of a new set of instruments for reconstructing international economic order. I refer, of course, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The IBRD, along with the other components of the "Bretton Woods System," served well to bring order out of chaos, and to hasten the regeneration of the industrialized nations. When the task of reconstruction had been largely completed, the masters of international finance next turned their attention to the economic development of the so-called "middle income countries" and the more impoverished nations of the world. A wave of national independence brought with it an emergent recognition of the interdependence of the industrialized and nonindustrialized countries. The imperative of economic development assumed priority and additional instruments of international economic order were soon created. In close progression came the first of the regional banks -- the Inter-American Development Bank -- and a soft-loan affiliate to the World Bank -- the International Development Association or, as it is more commonly known, IDA. Next came the Asian Development Bank and, more recently, the African Development Bank, each with their own soft-loan affiliates.

These banks, known collectively as the Multilateral Development Banks or MDBs, have grown in size and importance, and have succeeded to the position of primacy in international development finance. As instruments of international economic order they proved their worth in the aftermath of World War II; they now hold the best hope of aiding and encouraging the
economic and social development of the hundreds of millions of people who are locked in conditions of absolute poverty. Today, over one billion people live in absolute poverty, their lives enclosed by hunger and disease. The impoverished peoples of the world grow impatient with the lack of economic progress. Worse than that, under the bludgeoning impact of poverty, malnutrition and disease, they grow desperate. Does anyone believe that the poor will long remain in quiet desperation; that, without hope, they will not rise to break the shackles of poverty with a violent force which could shake the economic and political foundations of the entire world?

In my view, the greatest threat to international stability is internal violence in the form of subversive or revolutionary movements bred by the conditions of crushing poverty and malnutrition in the developing world. It must be asked, if we make it easier for developing countries to opt for arms instead of bread for their people, do we improve their security? I think not. To the contrary, I believe that if we base our foreign assistance policies on considerations which place too heavy an emphasis on military threats to security, our programs will fail to come to terms with the basic causes of instability and will deny the fundamental requirements of human existence to those in need. Military assistance, by any name, cannot serve to promote stability where it is threatened by economic discontent. If men are to work for peaceful social change, they must be encouraged to believe that their rightful demands will be met with enlightened humanitarian assistance and not repression by force of arms.

The need to prevent an outburst of frustration and despair, the need to provide stability in time of change, is paramount. The Multilateral Development Banks, through their lending programs, through multilateral cooperation for development, serve to legitimatize the existing international economy. Holding open the door to progress and economic development, they encourage multilateral cooperation and discourage the sort of unilateral
grasping for economic advantage which so characterized the international economy prior to World War II. They are effective instruments for promoting economic and social development.

Economically determined issues which threaten international economic and political cooperation so necessary to the maintenance of world peace and stability must be resolved through programs of economic cooperation. The self-evident interest of the United States in the advancement of an open global economy cannot be served by efforts to dismantle or diminish the institutional instruments of order. Those who join me in the belief that the inexorable processes of change in the world present both challenge and opportunity to the United States must work for the renewal, not the withdrawal, of American leadership in shaping collaborative, multilateral responses to mutual economic problems. Those who are defining future American policies must be brought to understand that the foundation of effective multilateral cooperation through the Multilateral Development Banks is the shared interest of the industrial countries and the developing countries in the successful and peaceful economic and social development of the less developed countries. They must be brought to understand that it is this foundation -- these shared interests -- which makes continued and effective United States participation in the Multilateral Development Banks so critical to our future and to a stable international political environment.
Dear Senator Inouye:

We are honored that you have consented to write an article for the Bank's special supplement to the 26 April 1981 edition of the Washington Post.

We are airmailing, under separate cover, information on the Asian Development Bank and a list of topics others will be contributing. As mentioned in my earlier letter, the choice of a topic is yours. Most articles will run some 1,500 words, or about six double-space typed pages, but the length is entirely up to you.

I have been told that the deadline for submission is 15 March 1981. Given the tight schedule, it would be best if you could send your article directly to Mr. Charles Hollingsworth of the Washington Post (1150 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20071; Telephone 373-7634). We will inform Mr. Hollingsworth that your article will be forthcoming.

If I can be of any further assistance, please cable or telephone me (831-72-11, Local 621). I should mention that I will be in Bangkok for an ESCAP meeting from 15-23 March. In my absence please contact Mr. Truman Becker of the Bank's Information Office (831-72-11, Local 888).

On behalf of Management and my colleagues at the Bank, I wish to thank you for joining us in this special project. We greatly appreciate your contribution.

With warmest regards,

Aloha,

Seiji Naya
Chief Economist

2330 Roxas Boulevard, Metro Manila, Philippines • Postal Address: P. O. Box 780, Manila, Philippines 2800
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1. President's Message
2. Signed article by U.S. Secretary of Treasury on American developmental assistance
3. Signed article by Ambassador Lester Edmond on "Bilateral Aid Versus Multilateral Aid"
4. Signed article by A.T. Bambawale on Bank's operations in the 1980s.
5. Signed article by Dr. Naya on ASEAN.
6. Brief history of the Bank (illustrating how the US helped form it)
7. Article on energy development in the region.
8. Agricultural and rural development
9. Benefits in the poor
10. Social Infrastructure
11. Business Opportunities for US companies
12. Urban Development
13. Industry
14. Co-financing
15. Transfer of Intermediate Technology
OTHERS WILL BE CONTRIBUTING. AS MENTIONED EARLIER, CHOICE OF TOPIC WILL BE YOURS. A THOUGH MOST ARTICLES WILL BE 1500 WORDS LENGTH IS UPTO YOU. BECAUSE OF TIME CONSTRAINT SUGGEST YOUR OFFICE DELIVER ARTICLE DIRECTLY TO CHARLES HOLLINGSWORTH OF WASHINGTON POST BY 15 MARCH AND YOU AIRMAIL A COPY TO ME. ON BEHALF OF MANAGEMENT AND MY COLLEAGUES AT THE BANK I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR JOINING US IN THIS SPECIAL PROJECT. REGARDS AND ALOHA

SEIJI NAYA
ASIANBANK
COLL ETAT RM 105
NNN
0836 EST
February 6, 1981

Dr. Seiji Naya
Asian Development Bank
P.O. Box 789
Manila, Philippines 2300

Dear Seiji:

Thank you for your recent letter inviting me to submit an article to appear in a special supplement of THE WASHINGTON POST.

I appreciate the opportunity to submit an article. Information on the ADB and a list of topics other people will be submitting will be most helpful. Any other information you may be able to provide will also be greatly appreciated.

As you know, I appreciated the opportunity to be of assistance to the Asian Development Bank on the tax equalization issue.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:bhm
2/2/81

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR

FROM: KIRK

RE: ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ARTICLE

As you know the Asian Development Bank is holding its Annual Meeting in Honolulu from April 30 to May 2, 1981. This is the first time it has ever been held in the United States.

The Board of Directors of the ADB has invited you to submit a signed article to appear in a special supplement of the 'Washington Post' on April 26, 1981. Your contribution of an article could place you in even a better position in terms of development in the Pacific region.

Some of the ideas for an article could be:

- In response to Reagan and his administration's efforts to significantly reduce funding to the World Bank and the regional development banks you could submit an article arguing the merits of these banks, the role they have played as one of the few instruments for development in the third world, and the continued role they must play in reducing the imbalances between the developed and developing world. You could use such an article as a base for future speeches you may give. Appropriations could provide you with a lot of the information for such an article.

- Given the lack of a U.S. policy towards the Pacific Basin region and the plethora of approaches to this issue, you could submit an article bringing the various aspects of this issue together and emphasize the role Hawaii can play in this region.
Senator Daniel Inouye
Rm. 105, Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
U.S.A.

Dear Senator Inouye:

The ADB will be holding its 14th Annual Meeting in Honolulu from April 30 to May 2. This will be the first time the Annual Meeting has ever been held in the United States, and I know that the ADB was very pleased with the choice. I am, of course, gratified by the selection of Hawaii. I see it as a significant step toward enhancing Hawaii's role as a 'development catalyst' for the Pacific region.

To highlight its Annual Meeting, the Bank has arranged for the 'Washington Post' to publish a special supplement on April 26, 1981. This supplement will contain articles on ADB activities, development problems in the Bank's developing member countries, the US's role in ADB, and the business opportunities ADB loans and technical assistance grants create for American business.

Some of the articles will be written by ADB staff (I am preparing one on the "Future Prospects of ASEAN"); others are to be written by distinguished experts on development, such as Sir Arthur Lewis and Mr. Peter G. Peterson.

Vice President S. Stanley Katz and a number of directors have indicated that the ADB would be honored if you would agree to prepare a signed article on a topic of your choice for publication in the supplement. I have been asked to convey this invitation to you.

If you agree to do the article, I can provide you with information on the Bank, and I would also be pleased to assist you in any other way I can.

.../2
The article will be needed by March 7th, but we would need to know if you can accept our invitation within the next week or so. I know you will be very busy at this time, but I would very much appreciate it if you could send me your decision by cable as soon as possible.

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you the thanks of Americans working at ADB for your help in the tax equalization issue. We appreciate the time and energy you and your staff have given to this matter.

With warmest regards,

Aloha,

SEIJI NAYA

/tjz
WASHINGTON POST WILL PUBLISH SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT ON ADB ACTIVITIES TO COINCIDE WITH ADB ANNUAL MEETING IN HONOLULU APRIL 30–MAY 2. I HAVE BEEN ASKED BY ADB MANAGEMENT TO CONVEY TO YOU INVITATION TO CONTRIBUTE SIGNED ARTICLE ON TOPIC OF YOUR CHOICE FOR SUPPLEMENT. DETAILS IN MY LETTER THIS DATE, WOULD APPRECIATE IF YOU COULD CABLE REPLY SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER RECEIPT OF LETTER. ALOHA, MANY THANKS.

SEIJI NAYA
ASIAN BANK
COL RM105, 20510, (202) 224-3934 30-MAY 2.

0951 EST

11:10 EST

IPMPQMX WSH
March 16, 1981

Mr. George Chaplin
Editor in Chief
HONOLULU ADVERTISER
P. O. Box 3110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Dear George:

As you are probably aware, the Asian Development Bank will be holding its annual meeting in Honolulu from April 30 to May 2, 1981. This is the first time the Bank has ever met in the United States. I believe this meeting signifies the vital role Hawaii has come to play as a center for the Pacific region.

The WASHINGTON POST will be publishing a special supplement in its April 26 edition highlighting the Asian Development Bank and its Honolulu meeting. I was asked to prepare an article for publication in this supplement.

Because of your long-standing interest in Hawaii's role in the Pacific Basin, I have enclosed a copy of my article, for your information.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI: mcb
Enclosure
SENATOR:

You recently submitted an article on the Asian Development Bank (prepared by Richard Collins) for publication in a special supplement to the WASHINGTON POST on April 26.

I suggest sharing a copy of the article with George Chaplin:

1. Because of his strong interest in Pacific Basin matters, he would naturally be interested in the subject. There's a good chance he would ask you for permission to reprint it in the ADVERTISER, probably on a Sunday op-ed page.

2. The ADVERTISER is a member of the WASHINGTON POST SERVICE, and could ensure there is no problem with advance publication of the article. (I don't think the POST would have any objection, since they don't have overlapping audiences.)

---I drafted letter to Chaplin, if you are interested.

---gregg
Dear Dr. Lutzker:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of January 30, 1981, indicating that you are planning to publish the Senator's article entitled "National Health Insurance: Your Destiny is in Your Hands".

As I indicated on the telephone, the article was written for your Journal and thus, has not been published elsewhere.

Aloha,

PATRICK H. DE LEON
Executive Assistant
THE HONORABLE DANIEL K. INOUYE
105 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DEAR SENATOR INOUYE:

I was pleased to receive a manuscript from you entitled "National Health Insurance...Your Destiny Is in Your Hands." I would very much like to publish it in the Behavior Therapist as a Feature Article; however, before doing so I would need more information from you. First, I would need a one-paragraph abstract. Second, I need to know if it has been published elsewhere so that permission can be requested from whatever other source has published it.

I do hope that you can provide me with the necessary information.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John R. Lutzker, Ph.D.
Editor
the Behavior Therapist
Rehabilitation Institute
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, IL 62901

JRL/ccb
February 20, 1981

Mr. George Chaplin  
Editor-in-Chief  
HONOLULU ADVERTISER  
P. O. Box 3110  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Dear George:

I had the opportunity to share with my Senate colleagues your recent article on the need for a national industrial policy, and to express my thoughts on this important issue. They are included in the enclosed pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Thank you for bringing your article to my attention. As I mentioned before, I am sure this critical area will be the topic of much discussion in Congress in the coming months.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE  
United States Senator

DKI:mc
Enclosure
Second, broaden the income tax exclusion for vanpool benefits to also include employee subsidies for mass transit and carpooling.

Third, extend the 10 percent energy tax credit to vans purchased or leased by employers for use in employee vanpool programs. This would be available in addition to the 20 percent investment tax credit in current law.

Fourth, extend the tax credits to vans pooled by third parties. This provision was adopted by the Senate in the Windfall Profit Tax Act in 1978, but was deleted by the conference committee on the Windfall Profit Tax Act.

Fifth, exclude employee incentive mileage from the rule requiring that 80 percent of the use of the van be for ride sharing purposes.

Sixth, provide a tax credit for employer administrative costs related to ride sharing programs. This credit varies according to the percentage of employees participating in the ride-sharing program.

Seventh, reinstate the Federal gasoline tax deduction for taxes on gasoline and motor fuels used in ride sharing vehicles. The deduction applies for ride sharing vehicles used at least 176 days per year and carrying an average of at least three persons.

CAPITAL GAINS TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT INCOME

S. 452, introduced by Senator Boren, provides that capital gains income from the conduct of an active business by a foreign operating company will not be reclassified as ordinary income because of the reclassification of the company as a foreign investment company.

Senator Boren had indicated that the bill was brought to his attention by the Williams Co., but that the proposed change is not drafted to solely benefit this company. In 1980, the Treasury Department did not oppose the identical provision offered by Senator Boren in the Senate Finance Committee. It was approved by the Senate Finance Committee on June 21, 1978 and November 26, 1980, but failed to be enacted prior to the adjournment of the 96th Congress.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, President Reagan was forthright and understandable in describing his program for economic recovery. The tenor of his manner was fitting to the tenor of the subject. We are facing an economic disaster if we do not act promptly. Inflation is rampant, productivity is sluggish, unemployment is rising, and taxes are prohibitively high. There is no incentive to grow.

I think the President's four-part program should share the problems we are confronted with, and offers a reasonable and realistic approach to solving them. The combination of budget cuts, reducing taxes, recissions of regulations, and a consistently limited monetary growth policy confronts all of our economic problems in a complementary way.

The budget cuts will be severe, and affect all of us. Programs on which we have depended will no longer be available. We are going to have to rely on ourselves instead of the Government. Over-regulation could be better for the economy—the Government cannot provide for our needs at the expense of the economy. The truly needy will be provided for. The rest of us will have to rely on ingenuity, which made this country great.

The reductions in taxes, both in personal taxes and for business, will provide the incentive for the growth which will bring the economy back to prosperity. By cutting taxes now, we will be able to reinindustrialize, provide more jobs, and begin to fill the gap in services which the Government can no longer provide.

The reductions will encourage economic investment and savings, which have been dangerously low in this country. These investments will be transformed into capital needed by business to spur production. Reduced taxes will encourage investments in equipment, a greater business tax-depreciation allowances will give business the opportunity to maintain new and efficient technology in production, keeping productivity high and prices low.

One of the most serious problems affecting productivity is the mass of meaningless regulations that restrict the activities of business. As a member of the Small Business Committee, I am painfully aware of the disastrous effects these regulations have on industry. The President's plan to reduce the regulatory burden on business means that industry can spend its time producing more rather than filing out Government forms.

The cooperation of the Federal Reserve Board in establishing a consistent policy of limited monetary growth will help to curb inflation and the psychological effects that accompanies it. If we can reduce the expectation of inflation, we will have come a long way toward reducing inflation itself.

Separately, these elements attack particular areas of the economy which need attention. Together, they present a workable solution for our economic ills. I am going to work to maintain the integrity of the proposal as a unified solution.

SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS CAPITAL FORMATION HELP NOW

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, today I have signed on as a cosponsor of S. 360, the Omnibus Small Business Capital Formation Act of 1981. I am cosponsoring this bill because it will eliminate the critical shortage of capital facing small businesses of this country. The bill contains many promising provisions that will are sure help small business. The bill leaves out, however, one very important concept that is strongly backed by the small business community. This concept is direct expensing, or first year writeoff.

Simply stated, direct expensing is a reform of the present, very complicated, depreciation system. Under the present system a taxpayer is allowed to deduct the cost of certain equipment, in increments, over a period of years. Both the cost and the time for these items to write off are deductible for each piece of equipment.

Furthermore, the taxpayer must keep a separate set of records for each item of property, and the tax system is extremely complicated. It is very time consuming for the small business taxpayer. It is responsible for errors and confusion in preparing tax returns and surely results in many small business taxpayers overlooking tax benefits to which they are entitled and which they so desperately need.

Direct expensing, on the other hand, allows the small business to write off its investment in depreciable equipment up to a certain maximum amount. Extensive record keeping is not required. This method is simple, straightforward and it will result in most immediate retained earnings on which small businesses rely so heavily for capital investment.

Mr. President, the direct expensing concept was overwhelmingly endorsed by the White House Conference on Small Business. It ranked second in a priority list of recommendations to the Congress and the President voted on by the delegates to the conference, which I supported this proposal because of its universal appeal to small business people. It would be effective as a capital formation stimulus; it is easily implemented and readily understood by the small business taxpayer who cannot afford a staff of accountants.

The Tennessee delegates to the White House Conference on Small Business want to go back to push direct expensing as a solution to the small business capital shortage. They have continued to push the idea through their newly formed organizations, the Tennessee Roundtable for Small Business. In collaboration with them, I introduced legislation in the last Congress (S. 2689), and again in this Congress (S. 172), to allow direct expensing up to 50 percent.

I submit that there is no more effective tool to deal with the small business capital formation problem. I regret that it was not made a part of S. 360, but I trust that the Finance Committee will consider folding in the features of S. 172 when they mark up the omnibus bill. I lend my support to the omnibus bill, however, it represents much needed legislation that will reinvigorate small business in the years ahead.

Small businesses are responsible for much of the innovation and most of the job creation. In this country, it is time that we removed the economic roadblocks that hinder small business expansion.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, we are all aware of the urgent need for the United States to compete economically with other industrialized nations of the world. It is deeply disturbing to see the declining productiv-
of the American economy, compared with the rapidly escalating growth of foreign nations, as evidenced in economic statistics of recent years.

There is much that can be done by the Federal Government to encourage and promote the competitiveness of American industry and trade.

The time is long overdue for the United States to enact a national industrial policy, to establish a foundation on which American business can build.

A study of Japan’s success is more than willing to compete with the foreign worker. Our workers are more highly educated, skilled and motivated than any others in the world. The challenge for Congress is to live up to the faith vested in us by the Japanese people, to give them the tools with which they can compete fairly and economically with competitors abroad.

In short, we must translate our national willingness to compete into a national industrial policy. In doing so, we will insure a stronger, more productive American economy for generations to come.

Many of the arguments supporting the need for a national industrial policy are expressed in a recent article by Mr. George Chaplin, editor in chief of the Honolulu Advertiser, and an authority for whom I have much respect.

Mr. President, I ask that the article be printed in the Record.

The article is as follows:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Jan. 29, 1961]

CHALLENGE TO U.S.: CATCH UP WITH JAPAN
(By George Chaplin)

Japan has already outpaced the United States as the world’s top industrial power and will widen her lead over the next decade—with implications that go beyond the economic to domestic and global politics and national security.

The U.S. faces a gloomy and declining industrial future unless it can develop a national industrial policy at the federal level, an economic counterpart of our foreign and defense policies, and devise programs and strategies to achieve clearcut goals.

William L. Givens, a longtime student of U.S.-Japan relations, cited chapter and verse in a speech yesterday at a luncheon meeting at the Embassy. He pointed out that Japan has already emerged as the leading manufacturer of automobiles.

While Japan has maximized her exports, the U.S. by contrast has suffered a steady loss in our share of the world market, which means a decline of revenues, jobs and, ultimately, government revenues.

The dollar has deteriorated to about 85 percent of its previous value against the yen. This reflects in our entire economy.

Although the economic outlook for Japan is favorable, that very prospect is based on a number of factors, including the probability of Japan’s principal trading partner and military ally—a decline which we would surely result in a deterioration of the global economic growth for the remainder of this century.

The fundamental difference has been in basic industrial policy.

Japan has demonstrated a highly sophisticated comprehension of international competitive dynamics and the government has followed a policy combining four major elements:

- Systematically encouraging capital formation in progressively higher technology industries.
- Maintaining high standards of education to enable its labor force to move rapidly up the technological scale.
- Encouraging and assisting Japanese industry to compete aggressively for a global market share.
- Facilitating those competitive efforts by skillful and sophisticated trade negotiations.

The U.S. has the other hand, Givens emphasizes has had hard luck—especially in the automobile industry.

The key factor is that the Japanese government is still concerned about maintaining Japan’s share of the world market.

Givens submits that if, over the past 25
years, the U.S. government had created and maintained an environment in which personal savings and capital formation were more than sufficient to foster growth and job creation in the nation’s industrial sector. At the same time, the government had provided a remarkably high level of education and training for American workers, ensuring that they were well-prepared to meet the challenges of the competitive global market.

The result was a strong and vibrant economy that was able to absorb large numbers of new workers and provide them with good job opportunities. This was in stark contrast to the experience of other countries, where economic growth had been slower and job opportunities more limited. In the United States, the combination of high savings and investment, a strong workforce, and a supportive government had created a vibrant and dynamic economy that was able to generate high levels of employment and income growth.

This is a remarkable achievement, and it is testimony to the power of American economic policy. It also highlights the importance of having a strong and dynamic economy as a foundation for social and political stability.

However, it is important to recognize that this economic success was not without its costs. The high levels of economic growth and job creation were accompanied by rapid increases in income inequality, with the benefits of growth disproportionately going to the wealthy. Additionally, the economic boom was accompanied by rising environmental costs, as the use of resources and natural capital increased at an unsustainable rate.

Despite these challenges, the United States was able to maintain a strong and vibrant economy, one that was able to meet the needs of its citizens and provide a foundation for social and political stability. It is a testament to the power of economic policy and the importance of creating an environment that is conducive to growth and job creation. The United States is an example of what can be achieved when a government is committed to creating a strong and vibrant economy.
SENATOR:

George Chaplin has suggested you insert his article on US industrial policy into the RECORD. I assumed you would probably be interested, so noted this in the letter.

--Should I proceed with preparation of floor statement to this effect?

--gregg
February 3, 1981

Mr. George Chaplin
Editor-in-Chief
THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER
P. O. Box 3110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Dear George:

I wish to thank you for so thoughtfully providing your recent article on the need for a national industrial policy.

The article makes several points with which I agree wholeheartedly. Unless we can come to grips with such a policy, American industry faces serious economic problems ahead, particularly considering the rapid advances by our international competitors.

I look forward to inserting this article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in view of the need for increased public attention to this area. I will provide you with a copy when it is published.

You may also be interested in knowing that I will shortly be introducing legislation to increase the competitiveness of American service industries with their foreign counterparts.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:mc
January 29, 1981

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
105 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Dan:

I rarely send you news articles which I write—but the subject of this one is, in my view, of such fundamental importance that I wanted to make sure it reached your desk.

I don't believe we can begin to truly cope with our economic problems unless we develop a Federal industrial policy which is an economic counterpart to our foreign policy and defense policy. In the enclosed story, Bill Givens makes a highly persuasive case to that effect.

I don't know if you feel this should go into the Congressional Record or not, but I do feel the idea (which I realize is not original) has to get more serious attention than it has to date.

On another front, Kuulei Ihara has called me and I look forward to the meeting in your office here at 2:00 on Monday, February 9.

Warmest aloha,

George Chaplin

GC/kw
Enclosure
Challenge to U.S.: Catch up with Japan

Japan is moving into world leadership in technology while less appealing U.S. products rest in showrooms.

By George Chaplin

In a speech to the Honolulu Advertiser.

Japan has transformed itself from a nation of poor, illiterate, war-eaten, and poverty-stricken people into a modern, technological, and highly advanced power.

The nation is now poised to surpass the United States in economic power and to become a major player in the global economy.

The U.S. faces a growing challenge from Japan in the area of technology, as Japanese companies surpass American companies in terms of innovation and efficiency.

Japan has invested heavily in research and development, and its companies are producing cutting-edge products that are setting new standards in the global market.

In contrast, the U.S. is still relying on outdated technologies and is falling behind in the global race.

The U.S. must take urgent and decisive action to catch up with Japan and remain a global leader.

The key to success is to focus on education and innovation, and to encourage a culture of entrepreneurship and risk-taking.

Japan's success is a lesson to the world, and the United States must learn from it if it is to remain a global power.

But long-term, if the U.S. fails to reverse course and continue to decline, the result may be even less attractive. If the U.S. operates below its true potential, it's not in the interest of either country.

THE KEY OF COURSE is an effective American industrial policy, and on this, Givens had the following to say:

Some people object to the concept as "socialistic" or "un-American." Some feel that if government will get out of the way, free enterprise will take care of things.

His view is that good industrial policy at the federal level does not mean a state-directed economy, but a partnership of defense and defense policies, and defense programs and strategies to achieve clear-cut goals.

The Honorable President Reagan has had little exposure to Asia, probably. He's never even been in an Asian movie. But Secretary of State Haig has had some exposure, having been assigned to Yokohama after World War II.

And national security advisor Richard Allen has had experience in Japan.

The media are not making a good job in economic reporting. They are not analyzing the economic and political issues sufficiently well to serve as a bridge between the people and government.

Americans love this country. That includes those in the labor movement, who seem increasingly receptive to doing what's necessary to help meet the industrial crisis. A lot depends on national leadership.
February 10, 1981

Mr. John K. Evans
3005 Normanstone Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Evans:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently in Hawaii, I wish to thank you for your comments regarding the recent George Will article on the Senator.

I know that he deeply appreciates your thoughtful comments and kind words, and I will be sure to bring this to his attention when he returns to Washington.

Please let us know if we can ever be of assistance to you.

Aloha,

KIRK CALDWELL
Legislative Assistant

KC:vqbf
Compliments of

John K. Evans

Dearlate
Betternever
thanlater

3005 Normanstone Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Phone: (202) 338-8759
WASHINGTON TODAY seems composed in approximately equal proportions of Democrats disoriented by defeat, Republicans disoriented by victory and journalists disoriented as usual. In a town that should by now be used to four-year "eras," there is much talk about the long-term decline of the Democratic Party and about a "Republican era." But in a temperate society, history has a way of moderating its movements. Strong political winds often scatter seeds of countervailing forces. The defeat of prominent Democrats who defined their party in the 1970s has opened the way to prominence for a different kind of Democrat. If this "new" kind (which is really an old kind) had been more prominent in the 1970s, the party would not have earned a thrashing. And if this "new" kind of Democrat regains control of the party, it may quickly recover. One of the most formidable of this kind is Daniel Inouye.

He became a congressman in 1959, when Hawaii became a state. He went for his freshman audience with the Speaker, Sam Rayburn of Texas, who gave Inouye a tour of the House, delivered his famous lecture on getting along by going along and then said: "Soon you will be, next to me, the best-known person in the House." When Inouye, perplexed, demurred, Rayburn explained: "There are not too many one-armed Japanese in Congress."

Inouye has just been elected to his fourth Senate term. He won with 81 per cent, down from 83 per cent in 1974. "The trend is clear," he says, dryly. Yes, at that rate of decline he will lose in the year 2076.

WORKING READING: Some senators are closed books you have no desire to open; others are open books always reading themselves to you. Inouye is well worth reading, but, not being a self-advertiser, he is not as well known as he should be. As a result of the upheaval of Nov. 4, he now is twelfth in Senate seniority. If ambition digs in its spurs, he may become a leading actor in this decade's political drama.

Hawaii is the most Democratic state. It voted for Carter even though he conceded before 5:00 p.m., Hawaii time. But until the early 1950s Hawaii was utterly Republican. The change began with the GI Bill of Rights, which opened the way to college, and hence politics, for young Japanese-Americans. Inouye says Hawaii usually has proportionately more men in military service than any other state. After Pearl Harbor, a Japanese-American regiment was formed by men who felt they had something to prove, and they proved to be extraordinary soldiers. Inouye was wounded three times in Europe, the last time (which cost him his arm) two days before the shooting stopped. A few more Inouyes (Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star, Good Conduct Medal, five unit citations, five battle stars) and the war would have been over sooner.

Inouye, a youthful-looking 56, is compact and controlled. Talking to him is like talking to a triumph of micro-chip electronics.

When Senate Democrats seek a more magnetic and disciplining leader, Inouye's eligibility will be conspicuous.

ics. He is the least ruffled spirit in Washington, measuring his words, impatient with impromptu and wasted motion. Some Democratic senators are so bit about their fall from majority status that they say they would "rather be saboteurs than statesmen." Inouye rightly notes that such was, until a few years ago, the Republican vice. Democrats could, he says, "sharpen our parliamentary knives" just to show cleverness, but the road back is in "sharpening our minds" with new programs.

Some Democrats who are rightly impressed by the effectiveness of the national Republican Party's television advertising for Congressional candidates, are wrongly convinced that salvation lies in such electoral mechanisms—more money, better commercials. What they are ignoring, says Inouye, is that in the last four years Republicans developed a program to sell, and, under Howard Baker, became a convincing, because cohesive, force.

But before Senate Democrats can act as Republicans acted, they need a Baker. Their current leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, became leader through meticulous attention to trivia, to the little favors and courtesies (such as scheduling debates to accommodate travel plans) that a sufficiently diligent man, dealing with sufficiently complacent colleagues, can translate into political capital. He has been considered a satisfactory leader because he is his party's abler mechanic regarding parliamentary machinery. That seemed sufficient when Democrats were a large, self-indulgent majority. When Democrats seek a more magnetic and disciplining leader, Inouye's eligibility will be conspicuous.

Greatest Party: The Democratic Party is not only the work of the past, but, it is, because of its shaping role in the greatest nation of the modern age, the world's greatest party. But in the 1970s Democrats were not comfortable with one another because many of the most prominent Democrats—Carter, Church, Kennedy, McGovern and Mondale to cite just five—were uncomfortable with their party's record of strong defense and strongly anti-Communist policies under Truman, Kennedy, Johnson and Congressional leaders like Rayburn.

To talk with Inouye, whose political pedigree traces to Rayburn, is to sense the Democratic Party's substantial remaining resources of sobriety. Young Congressman Inouye developed a close relationship with Rayburn, perhaps in part because he had been named an "honorary Texan." (The Japanese-American regiment was part of the Texas Division, and suffered horrendous casualties in an eight-day fight to relieve an embattled Texas battalion in France.) Bismarck said that every man has Inouye's worth, from which must be subtracted his vanity. Inouye is less diminished by such subtraction than senators usually are. Perhaps that is because, as big men do, he measures himself against big men, like Rayburn. Or perhaps because, years ago, in France and Italy, he acquired an antidote to vanity: earned pride.

In any case, he is the sort of man who can rehabilitate the Democratic Party. Republicans who see him as a threat, should. But they also should think as citizens; should be thankful he is on hand; should remember that Democrats will govern again. The life of the nation is long, the life of an "era" is short.
THEATER

California Dreaming

Joseph Papp's production of Sam Shepard's *True West* at the Public Theater is emblematic of the uncertainty of American theater as it enters the '80s. Here's Shepard, now 37, who in some twist of cultural pretentiousness has gone from being the darling of the "experimental" theater to winning the Pulitzer Prize, complete with the albatross of being called "America's leading playwright." And here's Papp, who's still a "controversial" figure after a generation of bringing every conceivable kind of theatrical experience to audiences ranging from workshop saversdippers to Broadway herds. By Shepard's own admission, Papp kept him going when he was broke a couple of years ago. Now the author has disowned Papp's production of his newest play after a squabble over casting and the resignation of director Robert Woodruff. Shepard has sworn never to show Papp another one of his plays, and Papp has sworn never to do another Shepard play with the writer (who's never seen this production) 3,000 miles away in California. Both men are innocent and the result is an unfortunate mess.

"True West" is another of Shepard's attempts to deal with American myths as they curdle into pop fantasies. He is both appalled and fascinated by this process, and this ambivalence is what gives his plays their ambiguous power. "True West" is a kind of pop Cain and Abel; the brothers here are Austin (Tommy Lee Jones), a screenwriter, and Lee (Peter Boyle), a turbulent weirdo who lives by petty burglary and is envious of his brother's success. The brothers are ensconced in their mother's house somewhere in suburban Southern California while she is off vacationing in Alaska. Austin is trying to work on a new movie "project" and Lee is bugging him, swilling beer and relieving his anxiety by swiping TV sets from the neighbors. The mythic switch comes when a chain-wearing Hollywood producer (Louis Zorich) likes Lee's doozy idea for a Western better than Austin's project, and suddenly the Neanderthal Lee is the success and Austin is the enviable outsider stealing toasters.

The Devastation: There's a promising idea here. Shepard is dealing with all sorts of themes: the Jedediah-Huck inter-changeability of highbrow and lowbrow; the devastation, spiritual as well as physical, of the West as territory and dream; the civil war in the American spirit between conformity and anarchy. What you see is an effective staking out of these themes, an irresolute development and a botched-up climax. Shepard has protested that some of his text has been changed, but it seems clear that both play and production are at fault. The play falls on both of its faces as myth and reality: Why is Austin an Ivy League smoothie and Lee a desert rat? Why is their mother (Georgine Hall) in Alaska (ah yes, another American frontier), and why is she so damned dissociated when she returns? And why is the final, lights-out combat between the brothers so indecisive? Does one survive? Both? Neither?

The play's original production, at the Magic Theater in San Francisco, was a collaboration between longtime colleagues in friendly circumstances. The new actors, Peter Boyle and Tommy Lee Jones, are sometimes effective and funny, but they seem distant from the play and uncertain about the effects they're trying for. Like almost all of Shepard's plays, "True West" is a hybrid: half barbaric yawp, half sophisticated artifact. Papp's version underscores this split. It symbolizes an American theater that, whatever its successes and failures, has yet to produce serious and popular drama that truly reflects the troubled American consciousness.

LYNN LANGWAY with MARTIN KASINDORF in Los Angeles, JANE WHITMORE in Washington andastes reports

*By law, $50,000 is the entire budget for redecoration of the Presidential family quarters, but some cost overruns can be covered by the $3 million annual White House maintenance fund.

JACK KROLL

NEWSWEEK/JANUARY 5, 1981 63
January 30, 1981

Professor George Akita
Department of History
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Sakamaki Hall A203
2530 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Professor Akita:

I wish to thank you for your very kind words. Your thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated.

I am flattered by your comments, coming as they do from such an outstanding authority on Japanese history. The many former University of Hawaii students with whom I have talked continue to cite your courses as the most memorable and fulfilling on the Manoa campus.

Please know that I will be trying in the coming years to live up to the confidence you and others have placed in me. While the times ahead are full of challenges, I am confident that with your support we will be ultimately successful.

Again, my many thanks.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI: mcb
The Honorable Senator Daniel K. Inouye
United States Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Inouye:

I read with great interest and even greater appreciation George F. Will's article, "A Democrat to Watch." He is absolutely correct in writing that you are a "youthful-looking 56, is compact and controlled." I was pleasantly amazed at the way you looked at the Tokushige-Shimizu reception the other week.

But Will is wrong when he said that you are a Democrat to watch. I've been saying that since 1961. When I first returned to the University to teach, I was assigned a course: "Constitutional History of Modern Japan." In one of my first lectures in discussing seniority in the Japanese party system, I told the students: "If the voters in Hawaii are smart, they will continue to send Dan Inouye to Congress. If they do, in 20 years, he'll be one of the most powerful men in the United States. It is not only because of the seniority system, but because Inouye is smart (I was in classes with him here), and is political (in the positive sense of the term)." Historians are not supposed to predict, but I'm pleased that in one of the very few times I have done so, I have been proved correct!

As one of the 81% of the voters who have continued to have faith in you, may I extend my congratulations to you for being described in such a positive manner by Will (who writes well but with whom I tend to disagree many times).

Sincerely yours,

George Akita
Professor

* I began to write "the"—a Freudian slip?
January 26, 1981

Mr. Ramsay D. Potts, Esq.
Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Potts,

I wish to thank you for your very kind words regarding the article by George Will.

The next few years will be challenging, not only for the Democratic Party, but also for the nation as a whole. If we remain united and committed to our goals, I am convinced that we will ultimately be successful.

I look forward to meeting with you in the near future.

Again, my thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI: mcb
The Hon. Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Danny:

I have just read George Will’s article about you and the future of the Democratic Party, in the 5 January issue of NEWSWEEK. It is quite a tribute and certainly well deserved. If the Democratic Party can turn to you for leadership and maintain you in the position of leadership, the Party will revive and recapture control of the Senate.

I hope and trust that over the next few months you and I will have a chance to talk about developments in the national security policy field and I will seize the earliest occasion to ask you to come to luncheon or dinner.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Ramsay D. Potts