on. Both sides in the conded to use stories of disa denial mechanism, sheist-report of abuses against civiladly forces must really have rean the other side working in mas-

and become intrigued by the largely ivestigated dynamics of buman rights use in the contra war. I decided to try to work through the wilderness war sones methodically, gathering testimony village by village, and checking published reports against evidence on the acene. It was a method I had used in the last. In 1983 I had conducted an historical investigation for "60 Minutes" of a village in Plorida that was burned down in 1923. The village, a secluded wilderness enclave inhabited mostly by resicents who were black, had been attacked secretively by hundreds of whites, and no relipble tally had ever been made of the casualties. Similarly, in 1982 I had gone to the jungles of Guatemala on a staff assignment for the St. Petersburg Times to investigate a village destroyed by massacre. I have also worked on-staff for the Miami Herald and the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, and have contributed to Newsweek and the Wall Street Journal

While held prisoner by the Sandinistas at El Chipote prison I was allowed to notify no one that I was in custody, or in what part of the country I was being held. I had effectively disappeared. My interrogators repeated to me that if I did not cooperate with their question, I might be held for quite some time.

Moreover, their questions also made it clear that they were attempting to piece together the locations and identities of the many witnesses whose testimony was recorded in the notebooks and videotapes confiscated from my backpack in the jungle and from my apartment in Managus. The interrogators evidently viewed such witnesses, many of whom had spoken to me quite fearfully, as cynical falsifiers who were maligning the heroism of the People's Army.

Now all those witnesses are in great jeopardy. By failing to understand the extensiveness of Sandinista information control, and the obstacles to genuine documentation in a regimented state, I allowed the truth to become a weapon against the victims of abuse.

As I sat in El Chipote awaiting new rounds of interrogation, the faces of many brave people in the jungles haunted me. They had trusted and helped me, and I had promised them anonymity. But in the end, in a way I had never expected, my inquisitiveness had betrayed them.

After five days in custody, I was taken from El Chipote by State Security agents and was allowed to meet with the U.S. consul in Managua, who had been notified of my imprisonment only as I was being released. On May 21 I was driven to Nicarathat the materials had been confiscated under Law 1078, the Law of Maintenance of Public Order and Security, which, according to those who held me, declares that no one, journalist or otherwise, may conduct any interviews or take any videotapes in Nicaragua's rural war sones without specific prior sovernment approval. If this interpretation of the law is accurate, then independent journalism in Nicaragua is made impossible by formal writ, and information emanating from Nicaragua must be closely scrutinized since a bostage environment prevails.

I have no word on the fate of those who helped me and testified before my samera. Micaragua appears to me now as a matter filled with hostages.

THE GOVERNORS AND POOR CHILDREN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

In the nouse of representatives Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California Mr. Speaker, for many Americans, the long hot days of summer bring back memories of family vacations, good times at camp, and playing outside after supper. Substantial and growing numbers of American children may not took back on their summers so fondly.

Today one in the children is growing up in soverty. For back and hispans children the fours to be a second for the severely damage their ability to become healthy adults, productive members of the work force and active participants in a democratic society.

While the Reagan administration has caltously neglected the needs of poor children, handful of activist Governors, both Republican and Democratic, have taken strong positive steps in their States to improve the condition of poor children's lives. At their urging, States are expanding preschool programs, improving health coverage, and broadening their efforts to keep children in school and off drugs.

The New York Times editorial which follows outlines a few of the Governors' most impressive efforts. Because the deprivation which poor children suffer affects us all, I commend this editorial to my colleagues' attention.

[From the New York Times, July 1, 1988]
THE GOVERNORS AND POOR CHILDREN

Few states are as far from urban tumult and despair as Idaho. Yet in his State of the State speech this year, Governor Cecil Andrus stressed a problem usually associated with cities: "We must help children at

andrus stressed a problem usually associated with cities. "We must help children at risk. We either help our children become reponsible and self-sufficient, or ye will pay the pay dearly to a proposition of the pay dearly to a pay dearly

At the other end of the country, in his annual message, Governor Tom Kean of heavily urbanized New Jersey said: "If you talk to two, three- and four-year-olds in some of our major cities, you realize that everything is not in order. One out of three of these children lives in poverty. More than half grow up in homes with only one parent. Bome are mainourished... [Yet] we expect these city children to eventually compete with their more fortunate cousins."

of my imprisonment only as I was being released. On May 21 I was driven to Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica in a State Security cruiser, and was expelled from Nicamagua. None of matterials, files, or notes have
been returned. State Security informed me
that the materials had been confiscated

Politicians' concern for children is hardly new. Education has always been the province of state government. This year, Vice President Bush wants to become the Education President. Working parents' need for decent day care attracts ever more official attention.

What's new and compelling is the focus on children at rist, children who, because of poverty, are much more likely to suffer poor health, poor education, poor prospects—and permanent poverty. Though one of every

five children now lives in poverty, the Pederal Opvernment is more concerned with cutting social spending. Opvernors and state regulatures are stepping into the breach to try to assure a fair chance for every child.

The earlier society intervenes the better, as the governors seem to recognize. One of the most popular initiatives is expanded prenatal and neonatal care under the Medicald program. In Alabama, for example, Republican Guy Bunt has proposed spending \$41 million from a utility tax in an effort to reduce the state's infant mortality rate.

In Colorado, Democrat Roy Romer first accepted a legislative committee's recommendation of a pilot preschool program for 2,000 at-risk children. Then he went the committee one better, proposing full-day child care. Eventually, he said, the program should be expanded to reach all 20,000 endangered children in the state.

Democrat Bill Clinton of Arkansas and

Republican Jim Thompson of Illinois have pressed for prenatal care, teen-age pregnancy prevention, child abuse and neglect prevention, adoption services. Democrat Neil Goldschmidt challenges Oregonians to "become stewards of the child."

Probably the most ambitious plan is that of Penocrat James Blanchard of Michigan He calls for among other tology preschool within three years for every alried the arrold He want to add funding to insure that every expectant mother gets prenatal care. And he proposes services to counsel temporary on drill house dropping put of school and seen are premainly. Perhaps most important, Mr. Blanchard has undertaken a restructuring of state bureaucracies to insure that they do not work at cross purposes.

All the state's efforts, he says, must try to

All the state's efforts, he says, must try to strengthen families as crucibles for child development: "By helping families provide permanent, nurturing environments for their children, we build strength in two generations at one time. By keeping children and their parents together—and by intervening to help adults meet their children's needs—we reduce the future chances of fallure and dependency among at-risk children."

Well said May it be as well done in Michi.

SUPPORT FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING LEGISLATION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced H.R. 4990, a bill to expand the supply of low-cost housing to meet the growing national need.

This legislation is supported by a large number of organizations across the country that work very closely with homeless people and others in need. I recently submitted for the RECORD a partial list of organizations that have endorsed this bill. Today, I am inserting the remaining organizations to demonstrate the proof community-based support for this egislation.

Lutheran Metropolitan Ministry, Cleveland, OH.

Lutheran Social Services, Garden Grove,

LV Coalition on Affordable Housing, Bethlehem, PA.

MACC. Detroit MI.

write to Currer: Show how how the Kr F. ought to get out of the pretended position of every until soverseer. Show how ineffectives they have been included the good show the device what good is ledered spending if the federal officers are controlled by Foundations?

ge 188 of Rememberg Government