

They carried 85 percent of all U.S. seaborne trade.

Twenty years later, by 1968, we had fewer than 2,000 left of this fleet and we were carrying 6 percent or less of our own seaborne trade.

Now our position is down to 10th place in world's shipping and we have only 530 ships in world trade.

In contrast, a country almost unknown in world shipping in 1947 when we were paramount, the Soviet Union, has now passed us in world shipping, rising to sixth place with 2,000 merchant ships plying the seas.

To combat this decline, Congress years ago took the obvious step of subsidization. The figures show that it hasn't worked, as it has with other nations. Analysts say American shipping rates are still too high to compete so all of these hundreds of millions have been largely wasted.

The federal subsidy amounted to \$70,000 for each seagoing berth in 1970. By 1976 this had risen to 131,000 for each berth, for a total cost of more than \$300 million, and it is still ineffective.

The question Congress is going to have to decide one day is what steps must be taken to make American ships competitive.

BATTERED WOMEN

HON. ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1977

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleague two articles written by a Milwaukee attorney that illustrate the problems of women who are repeatedly beaten by their husbands.

As L. Mandy Stelman documents, battered women face an indifferent criminal justice system that considers wife beating a domestic problem, instead of the serious crime that it is.

Ms. Stelman's articles accurately describe the way things are today. They should emphasize to us the compelling need for action by Congress on a bill I have cosponsored to provide aid to cities like Milwaukee that are in critical need of facilities to aid battered women.

The articles follow:

STOP DOUBLE STANDARD IN BATTERED WIFE CASES

The police had been there many times before. They knew Patricia and her husband very well. While Patricia, now five months pregnant, was feeding her 2 year old son, her husband demanded his dinner and when it didn't come immediately, he grabbed Patricia by the throat kicked her in the stomach and beat her unmercifully with fists and elbows.

She went to the hospital with a ruptured spleen that had to be removed. She lost the baby. The husband was ordered to appear in the office of the district attorney. He was never prosecuted for a crime and Patricia lives in fear of another attack.

And then there is Elizabeth. When the police responded to a neighbor's telephone call, they found Elizabeth with red welts on her face, neck and arms. Her 9 year old daughter was crying. "Daddy wouldn't stop hitting mommy," the child kept repeating over and over between sobs. The hitting and the battering stopped only when a neighbor intervened. Elizabeth spent three weeks in the hospital. She sustained a broken jaw loose teeth and severe bruises. Time may heal

the physical injuries. Her husband was charged with battery and the court found him guilty and placed him on probation. But he has threatened Elizabeth with "more of the same," and she lives in fear.

These are only two of the hundreds of cases of battery, a criminal act, brought to the attention of the district attorney's office. The names are fictitious, but the facts are only too true. Few cases ever result in prosecution of the man who beat a woman.

What we have in Milwaukee is selective prosecution of the battery law; a man attacking a man is battery; a man attacking a woman is often considered a "domestic quarrel."

DOUBLE STANDARD IN THE DA'S OFFICE

We have a double standard in the district attorneys office that is unconscionable for those sworn to uphold the law—yet the law on battery is very clear.

The Wisconsin Statute states: (Ch. 944.20) "Whoever causes bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause bodily harm to that person or another without the consent of the person so harmed may be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned for not more than six months or both."

Until very recently, almost all cases involving wife battering were handled by the district attorney's office, even though few ended with prosecution in the courts. Recently, the district attorney and city attorney, ignoring Wisconsin law, have decided together that women being beaten by men should be given an even lower priority. Now they have been turned over to students as part of the law school training.

Now these students can "play judge" with the lives of powerless women, most of whom are of low income.

What this all adds up to is that sexist attitudes of community leaders such as politicians, judges, police, district attorneys, welfare workers, etc., are reflected by the way they treat those helpless, powerless women who have been beaten by men.

PROBLEM IS TREATED AS A DOMESTIC ONE

Almost all police departments and law enforcement agencies have treated, and continue to treat, the battered woman problem as a domestic issue and not as a serious problem involving violent criminal activity. It is not unusual to find law enforcement personnel advising the battered woman to "go home and make up with your husband."

According to the police and the district attorney's office, most battered women who come to their attention are a problem because they don't follow up on the charges against the men.

Why don't the women follow through? It starts with the woman being economically dependent upon the man who is the breadwinner and totally in control of the family money. If the husband or boy friend is a heavy drinker, and/or beats her, unless the woman has job skills and a place to provide for her children, she is literally trapped in an economic bind that forces her to remain with the husband or boy friend, or—almost as a last resort—she may become a welfare recipient.

Battered women are emotionally beaten down, too. Their self-esteem is low, as they feel ashamed of their "family problems." They avoid neighbors who may hear the screaming and the crying. The battered woman lives in isolation, reluctant to involve others with her problems. She somehow feels she has brought this upon herself, that she deserves what is happening. She not only lives in fear—she lives with no hope for the future.

When children are involved, the mother must deal with their fears and must often protect them from the rage of the man. Life is a constant state of terror for her and her children.

What does this all add up to? It adds up to an abomination! A woman gets little help from the prosecutor's office, and certainly no protection from further attacks from her assailant—who has no worry, since he faces little chance of the battery laws being enforced.

There is one exception. And the police know about it because it involved Teresa, who was well known to the police. They had been called many, many times to Teresa's residence, at least 10 times in the past two years for "domestic quarrels" and beatings. Twice her husband was ordered to the district attorney's office; never was he charged with a crime. The last time the police were called was to pick him up for first degree murder. He had put a pillow over Teresa's head; she died in a few minutes.

No, the police don't have to go to Teresa's home anymore; and the district attorney's office doesn't have to hesitate about prosecuting. Murder laws are always enforced.

REACTION—BATTERED WOMEN ENCOURAGED TO EXPOSE BRUTISH MEN

Hurray for Mary Beth Murphy and The Milwaukee Sentinel for the series on battered women!

Now when a woman tells her neighbors, friends and relatives that her husband beats her, they aren't going to be so hesitant about believing her.

More and more women have "come out of the closet" in recent months, taking positive action against the men who beat them. And more will speak out as a result of your excellent articles.

Since the police, the district attorney and the city attorney are obviously of no help to a battered woman, now what the women can do is to publicly announce to all she comes in contact—the butcher, the baker, the milkman and particularly his employer—my husband is a wife beater!

That should do it! Let's start shouting!

The recent Sentinel series on the battering of women certainly points out the shortcomings of our professional community. The women who have been beaten saw doctors, lawyers, clergy, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, marriage counselors and a whole host of other "experts."

Where have these concerned experts been over all these years of seeing women so conspicuously covered with the evidence of physical abuse—black eyes, bruises, broken bones?

In fact, there seems to be some evidence that many of these experts told the women that the women had brought this upon themselves. Others told these women to go back to their violent spouse and "make up"—knowing or suspecting that the husbands would beat them again.

This kind of insensitivity by our fellow Milwaukeeans says something about either male chauvinism or the attitude of "I don't give a care." Take your pick!

In the recent series on the battering of women, it is interesting to note how the public officials reflect their concern for the beaten women, knowing full well that death for these women is always lurking in the shadows.

David Felger, of the City Attorney's Offices, says that women's cases have not been given understanding; and then he allocates them to the lowest level of consideration in the City Attorney's Office—sending the battered women to talk with Marquette University law students who also handle neighbor arguments about garbage, and music playing too loud.

Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann says his department takes battering of women seriously and promptly, then, with the agreement of Felger's office, sends them to the

City Attorney's Office knowing full well that they will end up with students who haven't even been oriented as to the problems of battered women, and how to prevent the women from being battered.

This is being concerned? That's less consideration than is given to traffic violators, or to a person who passes a \$10 worthless check.

If a man beats a man at a bar or on the street or anywhere without the police being present, that man will be arrested. The police don't have to be present, they don't have any concern about being charged with false arrest, or about being reprimanded by their superiors.

With respect to a man beating a woman, a wife or a girl friend, then the police have a different set of rules of their own not based on the law. Now, for reasons which only the police have decided, when a woman is battered, the police have to be present when the assault takes place for them to do anything; they claim they might be accused of false arrest—even though the woman is standing in front of the officer with all the evidence of the battering showing, and certainly, the police know their superiors couldn't care less if they take no action.

Isn't it interesting how the double standard is practiced, which means, of course, men can't batter men without being arrested, but men can batter women from here to next week without arrest.

At least there is only one standard when it comes to murder; when the man eventually murders his wife, or she fights back and kills him when she has passed the point of tolerance, then the police will be there—in force.

If the police believe in prevention, as we keep hearing from our police chief with respect to wife beatings, the police obviously have no program—and no interest.

When a woman is beaten by her husband or boy friend, if you are a police officer and do not wish to help in her time of crisis, then you announce publicly that she loves to be beaten (somehow or other, men never like to be beaten, only women) then, as a police officer, you don't have to do anything.

So, if a cop wishes to "cop out" of responding to a call by a beaten woman, he rationalizes not responding, or brushing off wife battering as unimportant by saying that women love to be beaten. Or, as a police officer, you use every tactic possible to discourage the woman from filing a complaint against her husband or boy friend and then joyfully announces, "But she won't prosecute, so why do anything?"

Maybe this attitude about women by police officers is reflected in the very high divorce rates, the high rate of alcoholism and the excessive number of family problems police display, as reported in literature about the personal lives of police.

One of the messages one gets from the articles in *The Milwaukee Sentinel* on the battered women is the obvious lack of concern of the husband for his children. Following the beating, the woman has to flee for her life with the children and try to find refuge away from the home where all the children's necessities remain. He gets the house all to himself with all the comforts—knowing full well that everything his wife and children need for survival are in the house he occupies.

So the perpetrator of the crime is left with the spoils, while the victim has to fend for herself and the children. What kind of man is this who thinks so little of his children that he lets them wander the city begging for food, clothing and shelter?

And the woman is supposed to go back to that man who obviously is prepared to beat her again. What kind of children will these be when they are older?

RELAXATION OF TENSIONS IN KOREA

HON. HELEN S. MEYNER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 12, 1977

Mrs. MEYNER. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to take part in a Conference of Japanese and U.S. Parliamentarians on Korean problems which was held in the Cannon caucus room on September 19 and 20. Various aspects of the Korean situation were discussed in four working sessions.

I took a particular interest in the third working session on "Prospects for Tension Reduction and Political Accommodation in Korea." Discussions on Korea often seem to be characterized by vicious circles of fear and hostility. I feel that we must seek ways of breaking out of this destructive situation. Many of the participants in this session had interesting suggestions to make in this regard.

The Honorable Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, offered a particularly interesting paper on "Relaxation of Tensions and Korean Reunification." Although space does not permit inclusion of his full remarks, I would like to share his opening remarks on "Causes of Tension in the Korean Peninsula" with my colleagues. I am certain that you will all find it interesting and provocative:

I. CAUSES OF TENSION IN THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Military and political tensions, said to stem from differences in the political systems of the two Koreas, continue to exist in the Korean Peninsula. The South Korean Government, for instance, constantly refers to the dangers of direct and indirect Communist aggression from the North and this fear of the "threat from the North" forms the cornerstone of its domestic and foreign policies.

However, in addition to the simple reason of two states with differing systems existing in what was once a single nation, there are a number of other factors contributing to the present tension in the Korean Peninsula and I believe that we need to clarify these different factors in finding ways of lessening this tension.

I would first like to list these causes of tension and, later, add explanations.

(1) North and South Korea are more identical in their language, their alphabet and their culture than East and West Germany. Whereas a unified Germany emerged only a little over 100 years ago, Korea has been one nation and substantively maintained its independence from the year 938, when Wang Kon established the Kingdom of Koryo, until 1910 when it was annexed by Japan. Thus, there is today among the peoples of both North and South Korea a keen realization of the irrationalities inherent in the division of their country into two separate entities and a deep desire for unification of the entire Korean race. The governments of both North and South Korea interpret these identical sentiments on the opposite side of their border as threats and indications of aggressive intent against themselves.

(2) The Korean Peninsula is the only region in the world where the East-West Cold War of the post-World War II era erupted into a large-scale hot war. Regardless of what

may have sparked the Korean War, the fact remains the 38th Parallel has been for many years the most tense of all frontlines in the East-West Cold War.

Because of this, the Korean Peninsula is where a situation and a consciousness of tension still remains the strongest. This is particularly so in South Korea, while it was North Korea, which was able to observe at first-hand confrontation developing between the Soviet Union and China, that early realized the East-West Cold War had lost its original significance and had substantially become a facade. However, in South Korea, the rapprochement between Japan and China and between the United States and China and the sudden change in Vietnam, served only to arouse a sense of heightened danger and to lead to a further strengthening of South Korea's Cold War setup. This sense of danger is evident in the covert activities of such organs as the Korean CIA aimed at expanding the influence of those circles in Japan, the United States and elsewhere still interested in perpetuating and escalating the Cold War.

(3) Economically, South Korea has always been a country centered on small-scale rice farming and small-scale fisheries along its complex seacoast. It has not been blessed, as in the case of North Korea, with underground mineral wealth, hydro-electric power and forestry resources. However, in such an economy as that of South Korea, the farming and fishing villages provide a constant source of surplus labor. The situation is the opposite to that in North Korea, which constantly complains about its labor shortage. The North-South division of Korea has made it impossible for both parts of the country to mutually complement each other and has made the economic independence of the Korean peoples extremely difficult.

In order to continue its economic growth, South Korea has no alternative but to push its industrialization by relying on foreign aid and foreign capital. To cover the deficits in its balance of payment arising from the induction of foreign capital, South Korea has had to rely on foreign trade earnings and cumulative foreign loans, aside from U.S. military procurements and tourist revenue, some of it earned in a questionable manner. The need to earn through foreign trade has resulted in brutal labor conditions in South Korea, including low wages and long hours of work. In order to suppress the dissatisfaction of the general populace at these conditions, the South Korean Government has found it necessary to resort to repressive measures and spying on its own people by the KCIA.

To justify this repression, the South Korean Government has had to place undue emphasis on "the threat from the North." These policies have not only made natural economic exchange with North Korea impossible, but has resulted in an expansion of military expenditures. This, in turn, has forced the South Korean Government into the vicious cycle of having to further emphasize "the threat from the North," in order to gain greater military and economic assistance from abroad.

As one means of improving its balance of payments position and earning foreign exchange, South Korea has been exporting to Japan, at prices based on low wages raising suspicions of dumping, light industrial products and imitations of Japanese quality goods, such as Japan's famous hand-woven Oshima "kasuri" kimono material. This practice has come as a heavy blow to Japan's small and medium enterprises. In addition, South Korea has succeeded in winning bids on construction and public works projects in the oil-producing countries of the Near and Middle East by undercutting all other bidders and has dispatched Korean workers to work on these projects under poor work-