

January 7, 1986

The Honorable Congressman Frank Annunzio  
2303 Rayburn HOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Annunzio:

A word of thanks and appreciation for the tribute in the House of Representatives honoring Gomidas on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death.

His silence after the Turkish atrocities was a tremendous loss for the Armenians, as so much of our authentic music would otherwise have been saved.

Your initiative in putting his name into the Congressional Records, gives us a comforting thought that his life and labor was not in vain, and that someday the whole music world will acknowledge his genius.

On the occasion of the Nativity of Our Lord, we extend to you and to your loved ones our best wishes and prayers that the coming year will be one of health, happiness and prosperity for you members of your family.

Prayerfully,

Archbishop Torkom Manoogian  
Primate

January 7, 1986

The Honorable Congressman Tony Coelho  
403 Cannon HOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Coelho:

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Primate

fully. The enormous waste of human talent that this crash represented must not be allowed to be repeated.

Those who died in this tragedy served their country in the finest tradition of the U.S. Armed Forces by performing a mission which has significantly strengthened our Nation's security and its foreign policy interests. Our prayers go to their families in their sorrow and grief.

GOMIDAS VARTABED

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Gomidas Vartabed, Armenian musician, composer, and cleric of great accomplishment. On December 22, 1985, there will be a concert held at St. Vartan Cathedral in Manhattan in recognition of all that Gomidas did for the preservation and advancement of Armenian culture.

Born in 1869 in a remote part of Turkey, his musical ability and superb voice brought Gomidas to the Mother See of the Armenian Church. It was as an ordained priest, traveling throughout Armenia, that he discovered the beauty and tradition of the Armenian folk song which became a prime influence in his music.

Of his many accomplishments, it is the categorizing of these songs, historically passed from generation to generation without a written record that has been Gomidas' greatest contribution to the preservation of Armenian culture. In addition, Gomidas harmonized the Divine Liturgy of the Armenian Apostolic Church service which is still in use. Though little recognized by the public, Gomidas was respected by his peers. His contemporary, the composer Debussy, was said to have felt that the composition "Andoni" alone would insure Gomidas' notoriety.

Tragically, though he was not killed, Gomidas became a victim of the Armenian Genocide which threatened the existence of the Armenian people for 2 years. After witnessing the atrocities of these years, Gomidas spent the next 20 years producing nothing and eventually died in a Paris asylum in 1935. On December 22, we will pay long overdue respects to the life and achievements of this great human being. As a scholar, a composer, and a cleric, Gomidas Vartabed should be honored for all that he did for the Armenian people.

ADA DIRECTOR HAL  
CHRISTENSEN TO RETIRE

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, a friend and colleague of mine and many other Members of Congress is retiring in just a few days from the American Dental Association. Hal Christensen has been with ADA for 28 years. For the past 22 years, he has

been the director of ADA's Washington office. Under his leadership the ADA has expanded its role in the establishment of health care programs for our citizens. Most of us in Congress are familiar with Hal's work on behalf of ADA and have enjoyed a close working relationship with him for many years. He can be proud of the issues he has promoted and the battles he has fought. ADA has been well-served by Hal over the years. We will certainly miss him but know how much he is looking forward to spending more time with his family and friends and wish him well in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY AND  
SETH HUFSTEDLER

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in saluting two outstanding Americans, Shirley and Seth Hufstedler.

Shirley and Seth are the recipients of the American Jewish Committee's Learned Hand Award and will be honored at a gala affair on January 23, 1986. Shirley and Seth have both enjoyed truly outstanding careers and have given so much back to our society. To mark this event, I would like to highlight a few of the numerous accomplishments of these two remarkable individuals. No biographical sketch could even begin to capture the high regard with which they are both held in the legal and the general community. Yet, some highlighting of their careers tells us a bit about their achievements.

Shirley Mount Hufstedler was born in 1925 in Denver, CO. She received her B.A. from the University of New Mexico in 1945, and her law degree from Stanford University in 1949. Seth Hufstedler was born September 20, 1922, in Dewar, OK. He received his B.A. from the University of Southern California in 1944, and his law degree from Stanford University in 1949. The couple was married in 1949, and they were blessed with their son, Steven, in 1954. Steven is a doctor, who is currently on the faculty of the University of California School of Medicine at Irvine.

Shirley Hufstedler was in the private practice of law in Los Angeles from 1950 to 1960. From 1960 to 1961, she served as special legal consultant to the attorney general of California in the complex Colorado River litigation before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1961, she was appointed judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, a position to which she was elected in 1962. In 1966, she was appointed associate justice of the California Court of Appeal. President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed her judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in September 1968. She served in that capacity for 11 years before President Jimmy Carter appointed her U.S. Secretary of Education. On January 20, 1981, Shirley returned to private life teaching and practicing law. Shirley serves on

the boards of several institutions and has authored numerous articles for professional journals, newspapers, and magazines in the fields of law, education, government, national and international affairs. She is the recipient of many honorary degrees from universities and colleges and has received countless other awards and honors.

Seth Hufstedler is a senior partner to Hufstedler, Miller, Carlson & Beardsley. He has served on various committees of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and served as president in 1969-70. He served as chairman of the Committee on Judicial Selection and was awarded the 1976 Shattuck-Price Memorial Award by the Los Angeles County Bar Association for his "dedication to the improvement of the legal profession and the administration of justice." Seth has also served on various committees of the State Bar of California including the board of governors in 1971-74, and as president of the State Bar in 1973-74. Seth has served as chairman of various committees of the State Bar, including its Committee on Administration of Justice, its Committee to Draft Legislation for the Proposed Merit Plan, and its Committee on Structure of Appellate Courts. He was also special counsel to Commission on Judicial Performance regarding inquiry on various matters affecting the Supreme Court in 1969. He is a member of the board of trustees of the American Bar Foundation and has held several offices within the foundation. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and has served on various committees. Other community activities of Seth's have included the planning council of United Way and cochairman of the Public Commission of County Government.

It is a pleasure to share the outstanding accomplishments of the Hufstedlers with the leadership and Members of the House of Representatives. I ask that my colleagues join me in expressing praise and gratitude for their exemplary display of public service. Shirley and Seth are extraordinary Americans and most deserving of this special honor.

CUT THE DEFICIT NOW!

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the Gramm-Rudman resolution which we've been asked to approve in the House of Representatives is a retreat back to the "funny money" budget solutions which created the deficit problem in the first place.

Today's record budget deficits—running \$200 billion a year—stem from the 1981 package of tax cuts and defense increases proposed by President Reagan and enacted by Congress as the Gramm-Latta budget. That smoke and mirrors package promised the miracle of extraordinary economic growth, even though it rested on a foundation of economic quicksand. The President's men said that we could spend 25 percent of our national income on Govern-

ment programs, while raising only 19 percent of that economic pie to pay the bills.

Well, it didn't work. Five years later, the national debt has grown from a staggering \$1 trillion to an unfathomable \$2 trillion. In other words, it took us only 5 years under what Vice President GEORGE BUSH once called "voodoo economics" to create deficits as big as the sum total of our national debt since the administration of President George Washington. The country is choking on a sea of red ink—with its associated record high interest rates, farm failure rates, and trade deficits—all because of faith in an economic illusion.

Nearly a month ago, we in the House of Representatives responded to this challenge. We said that if there is a budget crisis, let's tackle it now and let's get the job done quickly.

Unlike the Gramm-Rudman plan, we passed a bill which made real budget cuts this fiscal year and which balanced the budget sooner than the current, revised version of Gramm-Rudman. While our House bill would cut the fiscal year 1986 deficit in real terms, modified Gramm-Rudman could allow deficits to grow as high as \$200 or \$210 billion. In other words, the Gramm-Rudman proposal says "lets do this, but let's not really start until after the next election, That's foolish.

I just don't see how Gramm-Rudman moves us down the road to real, prompt deficit reduction. what we said a month ago is still true today: If everybody is serious about doing this, let's do it now and let's get it done soon.

You don't need very complicated arithmetic to understand that when the Federal Government spends nearly \$150 billion a year more on military spending than it did 5 years ago, then it will have to raise some taxes to pay for it. There is no escape from that. But Gramm-Rudman pretends we can balance the budget without paying for the biggest defense buildup in peacetime history.

Nor does it take a genius to realize how unfairly Gramm-Rudman might work. As the Republican chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee pointed out, the Reagan budgets have cut domestic spending by 34 percent while increasing military spending by 89 percent. With that as a baseline, Gramm-Rudman exempts 73 percent of the budget from mandatory cuts, meaning that only 23 percent of the budget will have to absorb all of the pain of further budget cutting. It means that farm programs, student aid, and education services will take it on the chin on behalf of defense contractors and other exempt groups.

We have at hand a better way than Gramm-Rudman's future road map to get us on the path of genuine budget cutting. Cut the deficit now and keep cutting it quickly. That's what North Dakotans sent me here to do and that's what I will do with my vote.

## SHUJI MARUYAMA

### HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Shuji Maruyama who has been teaching Aikido martial arts in the Philadelphia and Cleveland areas for the last 20 years.

Aikido is the most modern of the traditional Japanese martial arts. Founded in the 1920's, Aikido is a system of effective self-defense techniques that emphasizes bringing attackers under control.

Shuji Maruyama came to the Philadelphia area to teach a group of Aikidoists who had been practicing without an instructor. Gradually, his students increased and Aikido was featured at an all-martial arts demonstration at the Philadelphia Civic Center. The Philadelphia Corrections Department hired him as a consultant, and he began teaching techniques for restraint and control of inmates to the prison guards.

Shuji Maruyama will be returning to his homeland of Japan this spring. I wish him well as he continues to spread peace, self-improvement, and universal understanding through Aikido.

## HOW THE PORK BARREL WORKS

### HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, recently the House passed H.R. 6, the Water Resources Act of 1985. I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the following article which appeared in today's Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### HOW THE PORK BARREL WORKS (By Bill Gradison)

In recent weeks, discussion of the deficit, and particularly the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings approach to eliminate it by 1991, has received considerable attention on the airwaves and editorial pages around the country. The public knows that the most pressing problem facing our country is a distorted fiscal policy characterized by \$200 billion deficits.

Amidst the consideration the Congress is giving to deficit reduction, a bill recently came to the floor of the House of Representatives that reflects many of the ironies and contradictions in this process. On November 13, the House passed an authorization bill (H.R. 6) for water projects around the country by the overwhelming margin of 358 to 60. Support for the bill was broad-based. Republicans and Democrats from all regions of the country joined in approving the bill which authorizes \$1.5 billion in new spending next year and which the Congressional Budget Office estimates could cost \$20 billion through 1998.

Congress has not passed a major water projects bill since 1970. The last series of small projects and studies was authorized in 1976. H.R. 6 authorizes over 350 projects, including the improvement and deepening of

port facilities, reservoirs, and dams. It really has "something for everybody."

The House Public Works and Transportation Committee crafted a bill that significantly increases the share of project costs to be borne by local governments. At the same time, however, the Committee fended off all major challenges on the floor of the House to reduce the bill's cost. The White House has made it clear that, if the bill clears Congress in its present form, the President's advisors will recommend a veto.

One argument that has been raised in support of the bill is that enactment would result in significant budget savings because the bill "deauthorizes" more than 300 water projects. Yet, not one of the deauthorized projects has ever received the necessary appropriation to begin construction. In other words, the alleged \$18 billion in "savings" is meaningless.

Certainly improvements are needed in the nation's infrastructure of ports, dams, reservoirs, and highways. Perhaps the federal government should play an important role in the repair and replacement of portions of this infrastructure. But, at a time when the federal government is running \$200 billion deficits, Congress should do a better job of choosing and ranking national priorities.

Legislation like H.R. 6 fails to do this. Typically, if a Member wants his project funded, the chances are that he simply agrees to support the entire bill to ensure its inclusion. The result of this tradition was the overwhelming approval which enables Members of Congress to claim credit for securing a new project or two for their constituents. Never mind that these same constituents will pay one way or another—either through higher taxes, higher interest rates, or both.

Yes, there were projects included in the legislation that would have benefited the 2nd Congressional District of Ohio and nearby areas, including the construction of two bridges over the Ohio River. Nevertheless, I voted against H.R. 6.

This is the crux of the problem. Everyone wants to cut the deficit by slashing someone else's "waste, fraud, and abuse." The result is a package of pork that flies in the face of the deficit crisis before us. H.R. 6 represents the classic tension between parochial and national interests that continues to stifle a viable solution to the deficit problem.

No solution can succeed so long as Congress tries to have it both ways by refusing to break the tried and true pattern of spending while, at the same time, wringing its hands about the effects of enormous deficits.

From time to time, apparent progress on deficit reduction seems to indicate that the old pattern is changing. The House action of November 13, however, is a clear indication that Congress still has a long, long way to go.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 1985

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the United States Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular, I would like to direct my attention to the spirit of this

January 7, 1986

The Honorable Congressman Richard Lehman  
1319 Longworth HOB  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lehman:

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His silence after the Turkish atrocities was a tremendous loss for the Armenians, as so much of our authentic music would otherwise have been saved.

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Prayerfully,

Archbishop Torkom Manoogian  
Primate



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 131

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1985

No. 174

## *House of Representatives*

HONORING REV. GOMIDAS  
VARTABED

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, December 16, 1985*

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, on December 22, 1985, 800,000 Americans of Armenian descent will honor one of their most talented and inspiring clergymen, Gomidas Vartabed, with a Sunday Mass and commemorative concert in New York City. Many will pause and remember Gomidas Vartabed for the folk songs which he singlehandedly collected and refined over the course of his lifetime.

Born in 1869, Gomidas Vartabed was sent off to study music at the early age of 11 and soon became a true scholar and lover of Armenian music. After being ordained a priest at the age of 24, Gomidas traveled among the eastern provinces in Armenia gathering, assembling, and refining the various folksongs of the region which captivated the hearts of large audiences. He also harmonized the Divine Liturgy, the musical foundation of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

Fifty years after his death, the music and memory of Gomidas Vartabed lives with thousands of Armenians, grateful for his efforts to preserve transcriptions of Armenian religious and secular music even during the atrocities in Ottoman Turkey between 1915 and 1923. I am pleased to be one of many to acknowledge and commemorate Gomidas Vartabed for his special contribution to the history of Armenians around the world.



Congressman \_\_\_\_\_  
**RICHARD  
LEHMAN**

*18th District, California*

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
OFFICE  
1319 Longworth HOB  
Washington, DC 20515  
(202) 225-4540



**S P E C I A L • R E P O R T**

**ARMENIAN RESOLUTION DEBATED AGAIN**

As we approach the end of the first session of the 99th Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you action taken on the floor last Thursday on House Joint Resolution 192, the resolution commemorating National Day of Remembrance for Man's Inhumanity to Man.

As you recall, the resolution failed to gain the required two-thirds majority in June when the resolution was last debated. At that time, much of the argument from the opposition centered on amendments which would have removed the word "Turkish" from the bill. Last week, my colleagues and I again debated the resolution which the Reagan Administration and the State Department lobbied heavily against.

After nearly four hours of impassioned debate on the resolution, Congressman William Ford from Michigan introduced an amendment which, if adopted, would have deleted all reference to the present day government of Turkey without changing the purpose of the resolution. However, the amendment was defeated. The House then tabled the issue for further consideration at a later date.

While we have not yet achieved approval of this much needed legislation, we succeeded in bringing to the attention of all Members the importance and purpose of the resolution. As a speaker for the resolution and an active participant in the debate, I witnessed articulate and substantive debate on an event in history that this Administration and others before it have tried to ignore. We reminded them that the mass murder of Armenians did take place in 1915. We also expressed our commitment to not discredit the current government of Turkey or upset important NATO alliances, but to recognize historical fact and remember those Armenians who died between 1915 and 1923.

Thanks for all your support on this issue. It is greatly appreciated. On the reverse of this report is an excerpt from this debate that I thought might be of interest to you.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 99<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 131

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1985

No. 172

## House of Representatives

### NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 12, 1985

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I believe we have a resolution before us that is obviously of great importance to many people who are in this room, and to many Americans around the country. I support this resolution, primarily because I personally have heard the stories by the survivors of the Armenian genocide and know what passage of this resolution means to them.

What passage of this resolution means is simply that all of the victims of genocide will be recognized, and specifically that the victims of the Armenian genocide will not be forgotten.

Passage will also confirm the historical accounts of this massacre which, if you recall from special orders given many times on this floor, have been amply described. The events which took place in the Ottoman Empire by Ottoman Turks have been chronicled in historical archives in our country and in others around the world.

Thus, the only purpose of this resolution is to ensure that the genocide of 1.5 million Armenians is recognized and recorded, nothing else.

Does anyone in this Chamber honestly believe that hundreds of thousands of Armenians just got up and left the land they lived in for 2,500 years because they read about America in a travel magazine? Of course they did not. They were murdered,

and they were driven from their land, and no competent historian will refute this.

Our Ambassador at the time in Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, wrote a book about it. Winston Churchill chronicled it, and just as the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] just said, Ataturk, the founder of the great modern Turkish Nation, acknowledged that the genocide occurred and said it ought to be acknowledged by other Turks.

Mr. Speaker, today we have some Members in this House who tell us that passage of this resolution does more than resolve a question of historical fact. We have heard that passage will harm the current-day relations that this country has with the current government of Turkey. Some would even have us recognize genocide based on the length of a country's border with the Soviet Union.

As the supporters of this resolution and I have stated numerous times, passage of this resolution is an attempt to let the Americans of Armenian descent see that the period in time when their relatives were driven from their homes and murdered is honored and recognized.

I stand here today to see that this resolution passes, not to incriminate anyone in the present Government of Turkey. The present-day Turkish Gov-

ernment has no more responsibility for the actions of its predecessors than does the present-day Government of West Germany for the action of the Third Reich. But West Germany does not protest that recognizing the Holocaust offends them and will harm their relations with the United States.

I suggest that the Government of Turkey should show the same kind of courage and quit hiding behind the skirts of their friendship with us on this issue. The Turkish Nation today is our ally and our friend and we are glad of that. When the genocide took place, they were our foe, allied with imperial Germany in the First World War. I know we do not deny that a war took place today because the Turkish Government might not like to admit the side that they were on, and we should not deny that the genocide took place either. We should not rewrite history every time it suits our fancy because we have some temporary foreign policy objective that will be served and work to our benefit by doing so.

To defeat the rule and not allow us to debate this resolution on the floor today is, in my opinion, a cowardly act and not worthy of this great body. I hope Members of this House will consider the strong statements in support of this resolution and give us a rule and debate the issue.



DIOCESE OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH OF AMERICA

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH LEGATE  
RT. REV. BISHOP PAPKEN, S.T.D.

3101 Park Center Drive  
Alexandria, Virginia 22302  
(703) 671-6196



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20 Յուլ. 1985



Սրիստոս ծնաւ ու Յայտնուցաւ

"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." — Isaiah 9:6

Փառք ի բարձունս Աստուծոյ  
եւ յերկիր խաղազութիւն  
ի մարդիկ հաճութիւն



Glory to God in the Highest  
And on earth peace  
Goodwill among men.

ՇՆՈՐԱՂՈՐ ԵՈՐ ՏԱՐԻ  
Եւ Ս. ՇՆՈՒՅԴ

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year  
Հաշտե՛ւ Կարօքոյցոս.

Սիրելի Արքայապետ.

Գրկէն յայտնաբերուի և Յիշատակուի Ձեր  
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եղբայրական մարտիրոսներ:

Կը ներկայեմ Mr. Frank ANNUNZIO 5-ը պար-  
յան խորհրդարանական արձանագրութիւնը:  
Congressional Record.

Կարծի որ շարունակաբար երկար Տ. Երանայ  
2-երդ օրեր: Եւ թէ հեռանցարեցի և թէ զորոյի:  
Անչիս քոյ ի քանոն պղնձ կոնս-ճանստութիւն:  
"Res. 192"-ը թե՛ քանի մտեր խորհրդարանիկ - քոյ  
խորհրդարան շարունակ - քորս և շարունակե՛ր:  
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and adaptable to further development and advancement.

Besides translations of other documents of the early Christian Church, original and important works of a historical nature were written. An exceptional poet, Gregory of Narek (950-1004 A.L.) wrote a "Book of Lamentations" containing over 1100 prayers. Church hymns called *Sharagans*, (row of gems) were introduced. Composed by both men and women, they were written for specific occasions, holy days, saints' days and Sundays. They were notated in Armenian neumes (*Khaz*), introduced by Khachadour Vartabed of Taron another writer of *Sharagans*. The melodies used today are partially as traditionally sung, and partially as indicated by the neumes. A countless number of hymns presently used in the Church were written by St. Nerses the Gracious (1102-1173 A. D.). These beautiful and impressive *Sharagans* represent a school of church music which is comparable in quality and variety to any of the known Eastern styles of ecclesiastical music.

Until recent years, there existed a number of *Ashoughs*, counterparts of the Greek minstrels. French troubadours, German minnesingers, who combined their profession of poet-musician with that of chronicler. *Ashoughs* kept alive the great traditions of their country's history and endeavored to instill unity of feeling in the nation. They sang of love and gallantry, and extolled the beauties of nature. These men were held in high esteem and their fame was widespread. There were many *Ashoughs* in the 15th to 19th centuries but the names of only a few are known today. These few are not necessarily the most accomplished but are remembered because they introduced their own names into the verses of their songs and the names have lived with the works.

The art of the *Ashoughs* flourished during the 15th century, and in this era. Nahabed Kouchag was one of the most original. His works encompassed small quatrains, most of which are delightful love songs. In the 18th century, two prominent *Ashoughs* were Tatul of Garin, singer of wine, and David, singer of flowers. The most renowned and typical *Ashough* was Sayat Nova, court singer to the last of the Georgian kings. He accompanied himself on the *kemancha*, a three-stringed, bulbous, bowed instrument played in the vertical position. Many of his songs retain their popularity to this day.

Armenia's musical heritage is rich. Its folk songs include the plowing and threshing songs of the peasant, epic songs, love songs, songs of village life and dance tunes distinctive in the vitality of their melodic patterns and rhythmic pulse. The words of the songs are given precedence over the melody and tonal duration, thus creating varied rhythmic groupings. Patter syllables without specific meaning are used to stress rhythmic patterns or to fill in the poetic meter. *Vye, le, le; La, lo; Nye, na nye; Dooy, dooy* are some familiar examples. They may express joy or sorrow. The love songs are beautifully simple; more tender than voluptuous and mainly lyrical in character, they reflect the sentiments and emotions of the peasant for his draft animals, the good earth and all of nature. Oriental trills and melisma are used sparingly. The lyrics of the many cradle songs and lullabies are lovely and their melancholy, plaintive melodies possess a charm of their own.

The nineteenth century witnessed a resurgence of Armenian art and letters. Poets, writers, painters, sculptors and musicians flourished in response to the ferment of intellectual activity in Europe. The outstanding musician of the period, and perhaps even of the whole history of the nation was Komitas Vartabed (1869-1935). Born Soghomon

Soghomonian in Gudina (Kutahya, Asia Minor) on September 26, 1869, he was orphaned at the age of eleven. A year later he was sent to *Etymiadzin* for study. His singing attracted the attention of Catholicos Kevork IV. After serving as *Sargavak* (deacon) and as instructor at the Kevorkian *Jemaran* (academy), he was ordained *Apegha* (monk) in 1893, assuming according to custom, a new name, Komitas. Two years later he became a *Vartabed* (a clerical title comparable to the doctorate). At the monastery he received his first instruction in Armenian music from the monks and continued further study with Gark-Mourza who greatly influenced him. His innate musicianship led him deeper into the secular and sacred music of Armenia. After frequent visits to Tiflis, Georgia, he availed himself of the opportunity to study European music with Magar Yegmalian, a noted figure in the history of Armenian church music.

#### STUDY IN GERMANY

In May 1896, Komitas went to Berlin where he consulted the famous violin virtuoso Joseph Joachim for musical guidance. After a lengthy and thorough examination of Komitas' musical knowledge and ability, Joachim advised him to study at the Richard Schmidt Conservatory. For three years he received private tutoring in piano, theory and harmony from Richard Schmidt, director of the Conservatory. His formal education was continued at the Frederick Wilhelm Imperial University under Max Friedlander, Oscar Fleischer and Gottfried Belermann. He was awarded a Ph.D. in Musicology in 1899. In September of that year, he returned to *Etymiadzin* as choirmaster and instructor of music at the *Jemaran*. It was at this time that he undertook the application of his musical knowledge to the study and notation of the obscure music of his race. New impetus was given to research on Armenian church melodies and their notation. He analyzed manuscripts of the ancient Armenian liturgy unearthed in various monasteries and proceeded to notate and harmonize the classical liturgy.

#### KOMITAS' WORK

Komitas' chief work was the rediscovery of the native Armenian folk music, centuries old, beautiful, imaginative and vibrant. Painstaking craftsman that he was, he spent years collecting and collating material. Like Bela Bartok of Hungary, he journeyed from one province to another, frequently stopping a few days in some tiny hamlet to observe the villagers and peasants. His aim was to sift out the genuine expression of the people, unadulterated, pure and original. He meticulously transcribed the singing of each individual separately and attached great importance to every detail. Special care was given to the purging of Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish and Western influences which might have seeped into the music. It was to be transcribed faithfully, with precise inflections and true characteristics. No peasant was too humble or too crude to interest Komitas. He often observed that it was the folk music which was freest of foreign influence and therefore of greatest musicological value.

A simple man, he disliked pomp and ostentation. He loved his Church and his people. He was happiest when he could partake of an informal cup of tea in the congenial company of some poor or modest family. During these times his disposition was most pleasant, jolly and witty. He enjoyed listening to personal anecdotes and narratives. He did not permit unjust criticism from jealous and malicious sources to interfere with his work. He was straightforward and unswerving, sometimes even rigid when it was necessary to assert his convictions.

#### DIFFICULTIES

Although many of the monastics and clergy of *Etymiadzin* loved and admired the work of Komitas, there were those who criticized and reprimanded him for his emphasis on the secular folk music. This opposition was intensified after the death of Catholicos Khrimian, lovingly called *Hatrig* (little Father), who not only appreciated Komitas but actively supported him. Conditions were no longer conducive to fruitful work; he was disturbed, perplexed, disillusioned and felt engulfed in a dense cloud. He petitioned the new Catholicos, Mattheos Izmirlian, for relief from his obligations at *Etymiadzin*, and for permission to go to the monastery at *Sevan* where he would be able to continue his work. "I want light, to see clearly, to soar up high into the sky, to live with the burning sun, but I can not find my way. I am choking in an unjust atmosphere." He eventually left for Constantinople, one of the great Armenian cultural centers.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE

It was here that he organized a chorus of three hundred voices, an inconceivable accomplishment in the then conflicting social structure of that city. In addition to problems caused by the political instability of the community, Komitas was again harassed by his ecclesiastical superiors who castigated him for permitting the use of religious music in concert halls, and for making recordings—a practice which could result in performances in non-religious surroundings. But perseverance and determination saw him through. He embarked on a series of concert and lecture tours of the capitals of Europe, acclaimed by his peers and music critics alike as an outstanding musical figure. His success revitalized the Constantinople Armenian community's interest in its own music and turned the attention of this most cosmopolitan of Armenian centers to its own national background. Encouraged by this display of cultural interest, Komitas felt the need to establish an Armenian conservatory of music. Due to the prevailing unfavorable political climate, this dream proved impracticable and futile.

Komitas Vartabed's first lecture on Armenian music was delivered in Berlin on May 10, 1899, before the International Music Society, of which he was a founding member. Many renowned musicologists were present at this and subsequent lectures of which there were close to twenty-five. His years of research and study of the Armenian folk music were distilled into these lectures and revealed a sophisticated and consistent theoretical basis, albeit one which was in large measure unknown as it was surprising and exciting to the western musical mind. In 1914, in response to an invitation from the International Music Society of Paris, he delivered his most important lecture on the Armenian neumes, folk music and composition, an event which not only established the value of Armenian music in the minds of Europeans but also engendered utmost respect for him and his people.

In April 1915, together with other Armenian intellectuals, Komitas was caught up in the infamous, notorious deportations and massacres. Through the efforts of the American Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, and the Turkish poet, Mehmet Emin Yurdakul, Komitas was released within a short time. But the sufferings of his people and the atrocities he had witnessed had already exacted their toll. The brilliant, courageous Komitas was reduced to a mere shell of his former self, physically weak and mentally ill. He was sent to Paris in 1919 with the hope that medical science might effect a

cure but all efforts were futile and on October 22, 1935, he died a lonely death.

The conference substitute retains the Senate provision and incorporates a modification of the House amendment. The conference substitute requires OPIC to include in each annual report projections of the effects on employment in the United States of all projects initiated during the previous fiscal year, including the amount of United States exports generated, the final destination of products, and the impact on production of similar goods in the United States for domestic sales and exports. The substitute also requires OPIC to report to Congress not later than December 30, 1987, factual data and its analysis of the actual effects on employment in the United States as of September 30, 1986, of each project active as of that date. The Corporation must consult with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations in determining the methodology to be used in gathering information and in preparing the analyses, and in determining which projects should be analyzed. The reports required under this provision may present information and analysis in aggregate form, but only if projects having positive and negative effects on U.S. employment are grouped separately, and the key characteristics of projects in each grouping, such as the economic sector and host country, are set forth. OPIC is further required to maintain all information and analysis collected and prepared in connection with these reports.

It is the conferees' intent that in preparing the one-time report on U.S. employment impact required by section 240A, as amended, the Corporation may utilize the services of a private, independent auditing firm. The conferees note that the substitute includes a provision relating to freedom of information which is designed to allow the Corporation to protect proprietary business information from public disclosure. The conferees expect that the GAO will share with the Corporation any raw data, especially that relating to onsite inspection and monitoring, gathered during the preparation of its report.

DANTE B. FASCELL,  
LEE H. HAMILTON,  
DON BONKER,  
DAN MICA,  
SAM GEDENSON,  
HOWARD L. BERMAN,  
WM. BROOMFIELD,  
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO,  
TOBY ROTH,  
DOUGLAS BRREUTER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

RICHARD G. LUGAR,  
CHARLES McC. MATHIAS,  
DANIEL J. EVANS,  
CLAIBORNE PELL,  
PAUL SARBANES,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

**MAKING IN ORDER ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1985, OR ANY DAY THEREAFTER, CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 372, PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE**

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order to consider the conference report on House Joint Resolution 372 on Wednesday, December 11, 1985, or any day thereafter, that the conference report be considered as having been read if it has been available to the members for at least 2 hours before consideration, and that all points of order against the conference

report and against its consideration be waived.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

**WAIVING THE PRINTING ON PARCHMENT OF THE ENROLLMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 372**

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 473) waiving the printing on parchment of the enrollment of House Joint Resolution 372, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 473

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the requirement of 1 U.S.C. 106 and 107 that the enrollment of House Joint Resolution 372 be printed on parchment be waived, and that the enrollment of House Joint Resolution 372 be in such form as may be certified by the Committee on House Administration to be a truly enrolled joint resolution.*

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1940

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WHEAT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WHEAT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FRANK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

**KOMITAS VARTABED**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the 50th anniversary of the death of Komitas Vartabed (1869-1935) will be observed in Armenian-American communities throughout the United States and the world on December 22, 1985.

Komitas Vartabed, an outstanding musician and member of the clergy, was instrumental in documenting and preserving Armenian church and folk music. He is regarded today as being perhaps the most

outstanding musician in the entire history of the Armenian nation.

Unfortunately, in April 1915 he was caught up with other Armenian intellectuals in the infamous deportations and massacres, but through the efforts of the American Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, and the Turkish poet, Mehmet Emin Yurdakul, Komitas was released, but the atrocities he had witnessed had taken their toll. He was reduced to a "mere shell of his former self" and died in an asylum in Paris in 1935.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD one of the few available biographies of Komitas Vartabed, including a brief explanation of historical events which preceded the resurgence of Armenian arts and letters in the 19th century, the period in which Komitas lived. This material follows:

KOMITAS VARTABED (1869-1935)

**PREFACE**

Music has been an integral part of Armenian history. Rich in variety, the music spans the gamut of emotion from plaintive to joyous, from deeply religious to festively secular. Like the Armenian language and architecture, it is basically Eastern in origin and concept, but at the same time shows significant traces of contact with European tradition. As with ethnic groups everywhere, the folk music is unique to the nation and its history. In the case of the Armenians, however, the liturgical music also has a singularly original character. Through centuries of oppression, both the Armenian Church and its music helped mightily to preserve the identity of the nation and instilled the indomitable will to survive.

Armenian roots have been imbedded in the Mount Ararat area of Asia Minor for about twenty-five centuries. As with Mount Olympus to the Greeks and Fujiyama to the Japanese, there is a mystical, almost religious aura encircling Mount Ararat to the Armenians. The snowy peak of this historic volcano symbolizes for them the Divine Power and the rebirth of humanity. It is on this hallowed ground that Armenia became a nation.

During the reign of King Tiridates III (250-330 A.D.), St. Gregory the Enlightener converted Armenia to Christianity. This conversion was effected neither smoothly nor easily. The wealthy and powerful priestly class who owned vast lands and treasures backed up with military might, resisted change with every resource at their disposal. After much strife and turmoil, and the crucially important conversion of the King to Christianity, St. Gregory built the See of *Ejmiadzin* (the seat of the Armenian Catholicos) on the site of ancient *Vagharshabad*.

St. Mesrop (361-440 A.D.), scholar and man of letters, finding the several current alphabets used by the Armenians inadequate, invented a truly phonetic alphabet which has remained in active use to the present day. The invention of the alphabet signaled the beginning of a great intellectual advance in Armenia. St. Sahak (353-439 A.D.) who was then Catholicos of Armenia, called on St. Mesrop to assist him as coadjutor in the translation of the Bible into Armenian. The result was a scholarly triumph which has retained its preeminence among translations for nearly sixteen centuries; it also had a most important side-effect in the awakening of a historic sense in the Armenian people for it was their mountain and their country which was recorded in the Holy Book. With a language and literature all their own, national sentiment was born; the literary language emerged rich, subtle