

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: THE ROC

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday April 13, a very interesting and informative forum was held on Capitol Hill. The topic of the meeting was, "Alternative Development Strategies, the Republic of China as a Model." This forum, sponsored by the Association on Third World Affairs, was the first in a series of hearings on the very important issue of Third World development. The speaker at this first forum was Dr. Phillip Chen, director of the Asia and World Institute in Taipei. The panelists were Senator and OAS Ambassador Gale W. McGee, Howard University Prof. Luis Sera-paio, and development economist Jon Woronoff. The moderator was Dr. Lorna Hahn, executive director of the Association on Third World Affairs.

This forum will contribute a great deal to the debate over Third World development. I strongly believe that these kinds of hearings are a vital part of the policy process.

Mr. Speaker, I am including for the RECORD the transcript of this very important forum:

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES:
THE ROC

HAHN. This is a very important occasion, first, because we have a very special guest speaker with us. Dr. Phillip M. Chen, the Director of the finest think tank in the Republic of China, is a renowned scholar who studied first in this country (receiving a Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts), taught in Alabama and Massachusetts, and became director of Asian Studies and of American Studies at the main university in Taiwan. He is a scholar whose numerous works need no introduction.

This occasion is also important because each of you is here. You are here because you are concerned with developing countries and the lack of economic progress that has taken place in so many of them. Country after country in the Third World, especially in Africa, has become independent showing great promise: with an abundance of natural resources, with opportunities to educate their citizens, and favored with the willingness to help a great part of the world. Yet country after country in the Third World has not made economic progress; rather they have retrogressed. Furthermore, rather than building democracy and giving citizens more freedom, they have frequently constructed tyrannies and deprived citizens of freedom.

Rather than improving the lifestyle of the people, in many countries the value of life has diminished, and the quality of life to which the individual can aspire has continually declined. We are here today because we care about these things: because we know that it need not be that way. We know that in Asia, several countries that were not

blest with abundant resources, and with the automatic goodwill of numerous countries, did not degenerate and did not become tyrannies. Instead, they became highly developed and successful in many ways, and the quality of life for all their people has increased continually.

This is something we are impressed with: we want to know why was it that some countries were able to give their citizens a better way of life, when others were not.

Among these nations of Asia, outstanding is the Republic of China. It has been steadily improving the state of its people, and it has also been exporting its knowledge to help other countries. For example, agricultural teams from the ROC have gone into the poverty-stricken rural areas of South Africa and taught people, trying to farm the worst sort of land, how to produce rice and other crops successfully. In one area, these African farmers were so successful, thanks to Chinese tutors, that the tutors themselves were surprised that so much good rice could be produced from such rotten land.

To let us know first hand what the ROC has been doing, and what lessons it has to offer other countries, I give you Dr. Chen.

CHEN. Ladies and Gentlemen, let me briefly introduce to you economic growth and political stability as the development model of the ROC.

There are certain common characteristics of all developing nations. One is the mixed character of the social, economic and political process. Most countries are still overwhelmingly poor, the majority of the population is illiterate, per capita income remains very low, and while social mobility is relatively high in the modern sectors, like major cities, it is very low in other sectors of the society. Industrialization is either just getting under way or remains only an aspiration. A second common characteristic of these nations is their lack of integration. This is due in part to the ethnic, religious, racial, and cultural pluralism of the societies. A third characteristic is the wide gap between the traditional masses and the Western-educated elite.

We can use economic development to examine the relationship between economic development and political competitiveness, or political democracy. There is a positive correlation between economic development and political democracy in the case of Taiwan. Democrats in Washington, D.C. and around the U.S. ask me this question: Since Taiwan as an economic growth model has done remarkably well in past years, why has political democracy moved so slowly? We have tried to answer this question for the past 15-20 years.

Taiwan is an island state, with almost no natural resources; we have to import every drop of crude oil. Back in 1951, per capita GNP was as low as U.S. \$202, per capita income was less than U.S. \$200. Taiwan was a predominantly agricultural, rural society. Industrialization was an aspiration. Trade was nearly unknown, and existed in very limited business sectors. Primary products were only sugar, pineapples, bananas, and rice. Illiteracy in 1951 was over 55%.

The ruling party, the Kuomintang Government, had learned a very bitter lesson

from Mainland China and decided to rule the island with determination and dedication to economic development. The very first step toward modernization was the redistribution of national wealth through land reform. The policy known as "land to the tiller" laid the very foundation for Taiwan's industrialization and economic growth in the years to follow. During the same period, the early 50's, total national productivity was low. The ROC government believed that increasing labor productivity was essential. Achievement of both stability and rapid growth at the same time in the past three decades was possible only because of the significant increase in labor productivity. This progressive change can be attributed to technology, management and an educated work force. In short, Taiwan development transformed an agricultural country into an industrial one through dedicated entrepreneurship, a hard-working labor force and, of course, efficient government policies.

After 30 years of economic development, Taiwan became the first leading supplier of U.S. imports and the sixth largest trading partner of the U.S. (after Canada, Japan, W. Germany, U.K., and Mexico), with a trade volume of U.S. \$25 billion. Less than 40 years ago, Taiwan had only U.S. \$¾ billion in foreign reserve; today, the ROC central bank reported a U.S. \$53 billion reserve. (This also causes Taiwan a lot of trouble these days.) Between the years 1950-1965, the ROC received a total of U.S. \$1.5 billion in economic assistance from the U.S., in the form of grants, loans, technical assistance, and surplus agricultural commodities. For this we are grateful to our American friends. Without such cooperation and aid, Taiwan could not have progressed. In the 70's, our concern was infrastructure (highways, nuclear power plants, communication systems, etc.)

In the 80's government and industry began to join their efforts to reconstruct Taiwan's industrial structure from labor intensive to technology intensive. In short, Taiwan's economic success has been the focus of domestic pride and respect. But serious challenges will be confronted in the years ahead. How did an island state make a transition from an underdeveloped colony to a modern industrial economy in less than 30 years? Will high tech initiatives in the Qingu Science Park create a second economic miracle for the 21st century? How did economic development constitute political competitiveness and lead to serious political change? These are questions of major concern to Taiwan, the U.S., and Asian states of the Third World.

As fundamental as is the principle of democracy, the prerequisites for democracy are: adequate living standards, well-educated population, and social stability. Taiwan has met all three, and this will inevitably lead to political democratization. Progress toward democracy has occurred gradually, and the pace is picking up. The government carefully plans every major aspect of a democratic political system, both structural and functional. Since all political systems are mixed in a cultural sense, there are no

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

all-modern cultures in the sense of rationality, and no all-primitive ones in the sense of traditionality. They differ in the relative dominance of one against the other, and are a mixture of the two components.

The ROC has maintained internal and external order and legitimacy. The Taiwan model of development and political competitiveness provides empirical evidence that stability and progress must be tied together. This is the answer to the question of why political democracy has slowly developed. The traditional political culture of China proves progress can only take place if political instability is avoided. In short, the success of operational political development in Taiwan has been largely accredited to its being stable, gradual, evolutionary and constructive rather than revolutionary and destructive. There are many governments in the world that became instable and destructive because they wanted to speed up political democratization too soon.

Processes of urbanization, industrialization, and education have furthered the broadening of perspectives. Accelerated social mobility has created new interest groups in Taiwan, widening political participation as well as developing a nationally-minded education class. Students of political development find it difficult to understand how the Kuomintang made a successful transition to governing Taiwan in the post-war period. What was the structure of political reform of the Nationalist Party and Government of the ROC? How has it evolved? Economic progress brings expectations of democracy, and an increasingly sophisticated populace has intensified demands for reform.

On 11/14/86, the Government made a dramatic move toward lifting the permanent state of martial law. Opposition forces have simultaneously pressed to form an opposition party to compete with the dominance of the ruling Nationalist Party. Open equal opportunity has generated both intellectual and political freedom, associated with democracy. On 10/7/86, President Chiang Jing-guo declared that the Government would soon propose lifting emergency decrees, or "martial law". In an interview with the *Post*, he stated "a long standing desire to democratize and improve economic conditions has led to this decision".

As for the formation of new political parties, one should examine the political process, especially elections, since 1980. For the past six years, there's been strong party competition in elections. The opposition Progressive Party won 23% of Taiwan's legislative elections last November. For a party not yet formally recognized, that was an unexpected strong support. Still, the Government remains firmly in charge. The formation of opposition political parties will not only enhance political competitiveness, but also will make the ruling party more accountable. What has changed now is the President has determined that democratization is a positive response both to the PRC threat and to domestic unity. If democratization is best for Taiwan's economic health, and political stability is better in the long run, cautious liberalization and the gradual change in political development in the ROC deserves support and to be regarded as a rational and operational model for all developing nations. Thank you.

Hahn. We have someone here who is eminently qualified to speak on this relationship between economics and politics: the Honorable Gale McGee.

There are many Third Worlds, with different historical roots, different experi-

ences, different levels of development and different problems. In Latin America, for example, only two countries technically qualified as Third World: Belize and Haiti. The others are all advanced Third World nations. Whenever their representatives (from Brazil, Argentina, etc.) attend Third World meetings, they leave early, because they discover that their own priorities are not being discussed. They have an advanced Third World status, and it is important that we understand this.

I think Taiwan is best thought of as a striving, independent nation, not as a former Mainland Chinese power waiting to go home. Your successes can serve as an inspiration to many nations throughout the world.

Hahn. Prof. Serapaio, as a scholar and a patriot who worked for years to free Mozambique from Portuguese colonial rule, perhaps you would like to apply some previous remarks to Africa:

SERAPAI. The regime ruling my country, Mozambique, has not provided stability or economic progress or democracy. Mozambique has gone backwards, not forward.

Most of the people are farmers. They fought for independence so that they could have their own farms, produce what they wished, live where they wished. Instead, in the name of "building socialism," they are now forced to live on state farms. What difference does it make to them whether it is the Portuguese or their own leaders who are forcing them to live in a certain place, or to do a certain thing? It is still oppression.

Marxist ideas are foreign to African traditions. The attempts of Mozambiquan and other Marxist leaders to impose these ideas and methods on Africans has caused great instability in my country and in others, and has prevented economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.

Dr. Chen has pointed out the importance of education in development. There are many Mozambiquans with higher degrees from American universities who would like to serve their country. But the Government claims that American-educated people are "dangerous" or subversive." This terrible waste of human resources, combined with the mismanagement of material resources, has contributed to the disastrous economic and social problems which are destroying the country.

Hahn. In sum, you have stated that Mozambique has followed many policies totally opposed to those followed in Taiwan—and with opposite results.

Mr. Woronoff, you are best known as the author of "The Japan Syndrome" and "Asia's 'Miracle' Economies," but you are also an African expert remembered for "West African Wager," describing the bet between the presidents of Ghana and the Ivory Coast as to which system, socialism or free enterprise, would be most successful. Would you like to summarize today's discussion?

WORONOFF. I'd rather bring us back to the origin of today's debate.

Obviously, we wouldn't be talking about alternatives if we were happy with what we had. We wouldn't be looking for models unless we needed them. One of the frightening phenomena of the last few decades has been the extraordinary failure of imagination and intelligence to bring about development in the developing countries.

Because 9/10ths of all countries have been failures, it is important for these few success stories to show us that success is possible, that there are other things that can be

done to improve the economic situation. The country we refer to here is the ROC. It is among the small group of countries in the same geographic region: South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore (plus Japan). Japan is for many a predecessor. But oddly enough, they have done an even better job than Japan, so I would refer to these four countries as potential models for the Third World. They've managed to achieve 10-12% growth over long periods of time, several decades. Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong will be doing 10% growth this year, while everyone else is down at the 1-2% level. So we do have these countries that are such successes, they've earned nicknames: Small Tigers, Little Tigers, Miracles.

They didn't succeed because of natural resources, or endowment received. They didn't succeed because of financial assistance from the U.S. or elsewhere. They succeeded because of a combination of two things. First, *will* (of both the government and the people). We've had references to stability, stable, strong governments. That's only 1/2 the story. There are strong governments in other parts of the world which give more than enough direction to the people, and there's been no economic progress there. Certainly the governments of the Soviet Union, the PRC, Mozambique, or elsewhere are adequately strong. But that hasn't helped. The lead of the government must be accepted and followed by the people. The people must will it as well. They must want to work, not be forced to work. You can force people to work, but you can't force them to work intelligently, to seize initiative, to show imagination. There can be no success anywhere if the people don't cooperate. In those countries with cooperation, it's because there was economic growth which they wanted. They were not always satisfied with the situation, but there was tradeoff of economic progress for absolute political stagnation.

They also realized that agriculture had to be stimulated first. You can't develop industry unless you develop agriculture first. A primary step for this was land reform, plus intelligent expansion projects so as to have educated farmers making better use of the land. Then you have to have industry, starting small and moving to heavy, capital-intensive industry. Even that is not enough, because these are limited, small countries with large populations with small incomes, so that there's not a sufficiently large market. They could never have gotten forward without what seems to be the key to their strategy: export-orientation.

If Taiwan had continued to produce goods for Taiwan, it never would have gotten very far. They had to export to make use of their competitive advantage, masses of labor, to produce for other countries rich enough to pay for it. It is the development of exports which stimulated industry, which in turn stimulated the economy. Exports led to a 20% growth in industry, which led to a 10% growth in the economy.

Exports was in many ways the key. I said this wasn't a miracle, these are not innately export economies. (Hong Kong and Singapore, yes. They're old trading centers, middleman for a long time.) But Taiwan and Korea have emerged, with little practice, little knowledge and trade deficits. So all these things are to be learned.

The important thing is that these represent achievements where everybody else failed. The other important thing is that there is absolutely nothing inherent to any of these countries which no other country

has, can earn, or can borrow. These are things that other countries can do, which means that if they did them, there are reasons to believe that other countries could develop as well; that instead of having 1/10th succeed and 9/10th fail by the wayside, we might conceivably reach a situation where there will be 10-15-20 truly developed nations who could start transforming the face of the earth.

Hahn. We need to follow this meeting with others. There is much to be learned from the success stories of the ROC and others that can be applied to the Third World.

ACID RAIN THREATENS HUMAN HEALTH

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, we know that acid rain is damaging our Nation's streams, lakes, rivers, and forests. Ten years ago, acid rain was a problem for scientists and theorists. There is now no doubt that acid rain has damaged our environment.

Estimates indicate that over 18 percent of the lakes and 21 percent of the stream miles in the eastern United States have been irrevocably altered and that another 37 percent of the lakes and 21 percent of the streams are at risk of permanent change. Our Nation's 9,000 lakes and 50,000 miles of streams are at stake because of higher sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions. The threat of acid rain is also quickly spreading to the Western States.

I would like to focus the attention of my colleagues on a little-known but exceedingly important aspect of the acid rain problem. Recently, scientists and health professionals have begun focusing on the effects of the pollutants which cause acid rain on human health. I was distressed to learn that current levels of acid air pollution are also damaging the respiratory system of humans and, in particular, are taking their heaviest toll on our children.

It is estimated that acid rain is probably the third leading cause of lung disease after active smoking and passive smoking. A recent Office of Technology Assessment report indicated that 50,000 premature deaths annually in the United States and Canada may result from pollutants which cause acid rain. Acid rain is also permeating our water sources. By making this water more acidic, acid rain increases the leaching of such toxic substances as lead, cadmium, asbestos, and aluminum into the drinking water.

Clearly, we must act to address the problem of acid rain and ozone pollution in a comprehensive fashion. For a number of years, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] has been content to simply research the problem without putting forth any solutions. The more we delay by leaving acid rain indefinitely under EPA's microscope, the worse consequences will become.

We have the evidence and sufficient research to prove that high SO₂ and NO_x emissions have already caused irreparable

damage to our Nation's environmental resources. We also have evidence that these pollutants are damaging our health. We must now take the step and move forward and implement plans to reduce these emissions and save our environment from further destruction.

As one who has been very active in protecting our environment, I have cosponsored for a number of years legislation to reduce SO₂ and NO_x emissions. This legislation has addressed the problem of acid in a fair and equitable manner. Although I am disappointed that successive Congresses have failed to enact this legislation, I hope that the 100th Congress will take these vital steps to protect our people and our natural resources.

I would like to commend the following article from a recent issue of Environmental Action to the attention of my colleagues:

ACID RAIN IS KILLING MORE THAN LAKES AND TREES

The rap for killing lakes, streams and their dependent fish life has been hung firmly around acid rain's neck. Acid rain has also been charged with killing trees, the phenomenon of "forest dieback" that the Germans call *Waldsterben*.

But acid rain has yet to be indicted on perhaps its most insidious offense: Acid rain is a health hazard.

For humans, the worry is not the acidic rain itself, though you probably wouldn't want to have been in Wheeling, W.V. when rain as acidic as battery acid fell, or in Jacksonville, Fla., when acidic rain dissolved the paint on 2,000 imported BMW's.

Rather, scientists and health professionals worry about two more dangerous effects of acid rain:

The air pollutants that cause acid rain—often called "acid rain precursors"—harm humans. They assault the respiratory systems of healthy adults and take their heaviest toll on the most vulnerable—children, the elderly and those who already have asthma and bronchitis.

In addition, acid precipitation has been shown to acidify water, increasing the leaching of toxic substances like lead, cadmium, asbestos and aluminum from soil and water pipes into drinking water.

Fran DuMelle, Washington director of the American Lung Association, has been working on clean air issues at the national level since 1979. In that time, she's seen Congress' interest in the health effects of air pollutants "come and go." After an initial bout of hearings in the early 1980s, the health effects question became "quiescent," DuMelle says.

But in the scientific world, research continued. And in the past five years, dramatic new evidence has amassed—evidence that points clearly to acid rain's detrimental health effects. Today, says DuMelle, the new scientific evidence is creating concern on Capitol Hill.

As Congress prepares once more to consider amendments to the Clean Air Act, Sen. George Mitchell (D-Maine) called hearings in February on the health effects of acid rain before his Environmental Pollution Subcommittee of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

"Current levels of acid air pollution are able to produce substantial adverse health effects in certain segments of the American population and particularly in children," Dr. Philip J. Landrigan, a professor of community medicine and pediatrics at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, told the February 7 hearing.

Landrigan estimated that acid rain is probably the third largest cause of lung disease after active smoking and passive smoking.

Some 50,000 premature deaths a year in the United States and Canada may result from sulfates and other particulates, according to a key report from the congressional Office of Technological Assessment (OTA), which attempted to provide "reasonable estimate" of acid rain's toll.

Normal rain is slightly acidic with a 5.6 on the pH scale that measures acidity. In certain troubled parts of the United States and Canada, however, rain is 30 to 40 times more acidic than normal rain, averaging a pH of 4 to 4.3.

The key elements to watch in the acid rain phenomenon are sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x, which is pronounced like box), both emitted by a number of human sources. In 1980, about 65 percent of SO₂ emissions came from electric utilities' burning of coal and other fossil fuels. For NO_x, 44 percent came from cars, trucks and other "mobile sources" and 29 percent were the products of utility combustion.

Once in the air, SO₂ and NO_x mix with other airborne chemicals and water to form a batch of "secondary pollutants," including sulfuric acid, nitric acid, sulfates and nitrates. When SO₂, NO_x or the secondary pollutants drop to earth accompanying rain, snow, sleet or hail, that's acid precipitation.

A related pollutant—though not an acid rain precursor—is ozone, a key ingredient of smog. Ozone forms when NO_x mixes with hydrocarbons from auto emissions and solvent vapors in the presence of sunlight (see "When ozone harms," Mar/Apr 1987).

The concern for human health is that before being "washed" from the air by precipitation, small particles of these various pollutants can be inhaled and become lodged deep in the lungs.

Emissions of both SO₂ and NO_x have risen steeply since World War II—with SO₂ increasing 50 percent and NO_x increasing 400 percent.

Emissions are also higher in the 31 states in the eastern half of the country. Some 80 percent of the total SO₂ is emitted in those states and 65 percent of the NO_x.

Although emission levels have improved since passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970, if current patterns continue, SO₂ will increase 30 percent and NO_x will rise 50 percent from 1980 to 2010. Unless, that is, a national acid rain program is implemented.

Acute air pollution crises were once all too common. A deadly acidic fog settled on London in December 1952. Thirteen died.

Today, air pollution is still killing, but the deaths are from chronic, long-term exposure.

The population most at risk from these air pollutants includes tens of millions of Americans: Infants, children, the elderly, pregnant women, those with heart disease and the 7 percent of the U.S. population with asthma, emphysema or chronic bronchitis.

At Congress' request, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) convened two workshops of scientists in 1983 and 1984 to "assess the state of knowledge of the possible effects of acid rain on human health." Dr. James Fouts, senior scientific advisor to the NIEHS director, is compiling scientific findings in the field. Fouts believes that progress has been made in studying acid rain's health effects.

Fouts compares the state of knowledge to tobacco research in the 1950s, when it was known that cigarette smoke was harmful, but not to what degree. "We've shown in animals that when they breathe these air pollutant constituents, they get in trouble. We can show some decrements in lung function in humans. But we need more studies to pin down the range of responses."

Children are especially at risk, testified Dr. Richard M. Narkewicz at the February hearings on the health effects of acid rain. Narkewicz, a practicing pediatrician in Burlington, Vt. and president-elect of the American Academy of Pediatrics, testified that the "ingredients of acid rain," specifically ozone, sulfates and NO_x, "cause disease in children and aggravate preexisting respiratory conditions."

Pulmonary disease accounts for one-fifth of all hospitalizations of children under 15. Children have more acute respiratory infections than adults because their immune system isn't fully developed, Narkewicz said, and irritating pollutants make those infections worse.

Narkewicz explained why children are more vulnerable to air pollutants. "Children's airways are much narrower than an adult's. The diameter of the bronchus at the root of an adult bronchial tree averages about one inch; the same bronchus in a child is about an eighth of an inch. A minor irritation caused by acid air pollution, which would produce only a slight response in an adult, will result in a dangerous level of swelling in the lining of the narrow airway of a child. Although children's airways are small . . . they breathe more rapidly and move more of the pollutant past airway and lung surfaces than do adults."

Some of the key scientific work on acid air pollutants comes from two Canadian scientists, Dr. David Bates and Dr. Bonnie Stern.

Bates was in London working on emphysema and bronchitis when the 1952 killer fog struck. He was involved in tobacco research in the 1950s. And since 1977, Bates, a professor of medicine at the University of British Columbia, has been studying levels of air pollutants measured by 15 monitoring stations in Ontario Province and their relationship to hospital admissions for pulmonary conditions (asthma, bronchitis and viral and bacterial pneumonia).

He found a "consistent" and "highly significant" relationship between hospital admissions during the summer and levels of sulfates and ozone in the air. "Admissions go up when pollutants goes up," Bates says.

These hospitalizations for acute health problems are just "the top of a pyramid," Bates says. "That you can show it at all, means almost certainly that there are much larger effects that you can't prove."

The actual cause of these health problems, Bates cautions, may not be ozone and sulfates, but some other pollutant present along with these pollutants. Although he found no link between hospital admissions and SO₂ or NO_x levels, the mystery actor could be sulfuric aerosols.

Dr. Bonnie Stern works for the Canadian government's Health and Welfare department. She has been studying what she calls the "acid pollutant mix" of sulfates, particles and ozone.

Her 1983 "summercamp" studies monitored respiratory health by having 1,400 children blow into a machine that measured their lung capacity. Half the group, in a heavy acid deposition area in Ontario, showed a "small but statistically significant decrement in lung function" compared to

another group of children in an unpolluted area of Manitoba.

Children in the high-impact area showed short-term decreases in lung function 14 hours after levels of sulfate, particles and ozone rose. Stern cautions that the findings are "suggestive but not conclusive." Although adjusted for parental smoking and socio-economic status, the health differences could result from unexamined differences between the two geographic areas, such as indoor air quality.

The long-term effects of this periodic decrease in lung capacity is not known. Stern suggests that such "repeated assaults on the lungs" could predispose the child to chronic obstructive lung disease like emphysema and bronchitis later in life, especially if the adult smokes or works in a smelter or chemical factory.

A number of other studies have added pieces to the puzzle. Mt. Sinai's Landrigan summarized some of them at February's Senate hearing:

Preliminary evidence from the massive "Harvard Six-City Study" now underway shows that acid air pollution, particularly fine particulates associated with total sulfate particulates, produces respiratory symptoms like bronchitis in school children.

Controlled studies of human volunteers at the University of Rochester showed that exposing normal adults to sulfuric acid aerosols produced "respiratory dysfunction." Similar effects appeared in asthmatics when they were exposed to even lower pollutant levels.

A major laboratory study underway at New York University showed that repeatedly exposing healthy animals to "modest exposures" of sulfuric acid mist produced "hyperresponsive airways." If those animals were later exposed to air pollutants or cold air, the animals suffered "bronchoconstriction similar to that seen in asthma."

This data confirms that "current, relatively low levels of air pollution can produce toxic effects in the lung," Landrigan concluded. "These effects are not benign. Nor do they represent a form of adaptation of the respiratory tract to pollutant exposure. They are, in fact, pathologic effects. Whether they have long-term consequences remains to be seen."

Best-documented and best-understood among the effects of acid rain are its impacts on lakes, streams and aquatic life. A 1986 report from the National Academy of Science determined that there was "a causal relationship" between acid rain and acidification of lakes and streams. Surveys by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have found that acid rain has increased the acidity of surface waters and shallow groundwaters in many parts of the country.

Another well-known scientific fact is that acidified water is "aggressive," which means it can leach unwanted substances into drinking water. The solubility of a number of toxic metals—cadmium, aluminum, copper, mercury and lead, for example—increases as water's acidity increases. These toxic substances are then more likely to be picked up from corroded water pipes and from the solder that holds those pipes together, as well as from whatever soil the water passes through before reaching reservoirs or seeping into underground aquifers—including, at times, city dumps and toxic landfills.

This leaching is particularly a concern in the northeastern United States where soil is naturally thin, rocky and acidic. "There is no doubt that metals can be leached by acid in acid rain," says Dr. James Fouts of NIEHS. "The question is how much?"

CADMIUM

Acid-soluble cadmium can be released from galvanized pipe or copper-zinc solder. Because of its long half-life, cadmium levels build up in the body over time. It is associated with kidney damage. Elevated levels have been recorded in drinking water supplies impacted by acid rain.

ALUMINUM

As water pH decreases, mobilization of normally insoluble aluminum—which makes up 5 percent of the earth's crust—rises. Aluminum has been connected to Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease and some disorders of the central nervous system.

LEAD

Where drinking water is corrosive, lead levels have been found to be three times higher in the "first flush" water sample. An EPA study leaked to the press last fall found that nearly 40 million people—one out of every five Americans—has drinking water with lead levels higher than EPA's proposed new standard of 20 parts per billion. Lead has been associated with brain damage in children and increased risk of hypertension and heart attack in adult while males (see "Deadly lead," Mar/Apr 1986).

A recent study of New York City's drinking water supply by the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) focused on the Catskill watersheds, which supply 40 percent of the city's drinking water and are located in an area where rain averages of pH of 4.2 compared to normal rain's 5.6 pH.

"Nitrates in the system have been increasing since at least 1960 and that increase is attributable to atmospheric deposition," says EDF scientist Michael Oppenheimer. Though nitrate levels are current at 25 percent of the health standard, the study said, they are "rapidly approaching" the limit and will exceed it if acid rain continues.

The study also confirmed that acid rain causes leaching of toxic substances. "Acid rain has increased the corrosivity of the system's water," Oppenheimer says. "As a result, piping is leaching heavy metals."

Most at risk from leaching may be users of small, private or rural water facilities, which may not routinely monitor or treat water. This is even more true of private systems where families draw water directly from wells or rainwater collection systems. Shallow well water has also been shown to contain higher levels of lead and copper in areas impacted by acid rain.

The level of proof required for scientific certainty hasn't been met yet on acid rain's health effects. The level of proof required to set public policy is another matter. Acid deposition is so widespread (and so, consequently, are its health effects) that many scientists, health professionals and environmentalists say it's time for prompt action.

Dr. Landrigan of Mt. Sinai told Congress: "The available data are sufficient, and sufficiently alarming, to justify the imposition now of strict standards."

Dr. David Bates of Canada concurs. "It's not just trees and fish," he says. "Adverse health effects are occurring as a result of the precursors of acid rain. We know enough to take action."

Environmental advocates are hoping that the new evidence of acid rain's negative health effects will add momentum to Congress's perennial consideration of acid rain bills and amendments to the Clean Air Act.

At least one senator was deeply moved by testimony at the February hearings on acid rain's detrimental effect on health.

"I was frankly stunned by that testimony," says Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.). Baucus reacted by introducing a bill requiring EPA to set more stringent health standards on ozone and small particulates, and to set a short-term standard on SO₂ that would limit how much SO₂ can be released in a one-hour period and thereby reduce "peak" emission levels. EPA has been considering setting such a standard for nine years.

Congress is not likely to enact a one-hour standard, however. Nor is EPA likely to take meaningful action soon. More likely protection from acid air pollution and toxic leaching into acidified water will come from cuts in SO₂ and NO_x, mandated by Congress as part of acid rain legislation.

"For six years, Congress has taken no action to control acid rain or tighten up the Clean Air Act," notes Environmental Action attorney Daniel Becker. "But the mounting evidence of human health effects makes it imperative that Congress pass a comprehensive clean air bill this year. Further delay will lease the polluters, but jeopardize the health of millions of Americans."

PRISON CUTS OFF SOVIETS FROM "TECHNO-BANDIT"

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, every year the Soviet Union spends at least \$1.5 billion to acquire embargoed high-technology data and products. Using a widespread network of high-technology smugglers, the Soviets are able to purchase militarily critical technology that benefit over 5,000 military equipment and weapon systems projects. About 10,000 pieces of hardware and over 100,000 documents are acquired annually by the Soviets to transfer Western technology into military projects. About half of the requirements targeted by the Soviets are electronics and communications equipment.

The smuggling of Western technology to the East has saved the Soviets hundreds of millions of dollars. Capping years of pursuit, U.S. officials have finally caught and convicted one of the Soviet's most notorious "techno-bandits." Werner Bruchhausen, had set up dozens of front companies in the United States and Europe and used the companies to purchase embargoed electronics manufacturing equipment that was shipped and eventually diverted to the Soviet bloc through neutral European countries. In just 3 years, Bruchhausen sold 6 million dollars' worth of banned equipment to the Soviets enabling them to eavesdrop on NATO communications and track United States missiles.

Bruchhausen is now serving a 15-year sentence. While it is hard to believe, this is the longest sentence ever given in a high-technology diversion case. I doubt that the American taxpayer or the parents of our young servicemen at risk find that 15 years is enough. We need the strongest of deterrence to shut down these traitorous activities. Let 15 years be the minimum sentence from now on.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Times, May 14, 1987]

PRISON CUTS OFF SOVIETS FROM "TECHNO-BANDIT"

(By Bill Gertz)

The successful prosecution of a high-technology smuggler who diverted millions of dollars worth of defense-related equipment to the Soviet bloc is a major step in curbing illegal exports, the Justice Department's senior internal security official said yesterday.

John L. Martin called the conviction and sentencing of West German exporter Werner Bruchhausen "an extremely serious case" involving a major Soviet trade agent.

Bruchhausen was sentenced to 15 years in prison earlier this month by a federal judge in Los Angeles, capping a six-year investigation of a figure described by U.S. officials as a notorious "techno-bandit."

"It's the most significant prosecution that we've had in recent years," Mr. Martin said in an interview. "We expect it to have a deterrent effect" on other smugglers.

Bruchhausen, 47, was convicted in February of wire fraud in connection with illegal sales of sophisticated communications and micro-electronics equipment to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria.

According to court papers in the case, Bruchhausen set up dozens of export companies in the United States and Europe. He used the companies to purchase embargoed electronics manufacturing equipment that was shipped between the various companies and eventually diverted to the Soviet bloc through neutral European countries.

Between 1977 and 1980, Bruchhausen shipped approximately \$6 million worth of banned equipment in the Soviets, including microwave receivers capable of tracking missiles, and eavesdropping equipment capable of intercepting NATO communications, the papers stated.

U.S. defense officials said Bruchhausen's activities revealed for the first time that the Soviets had developed a strategy of purchasing high-tech manufacturing equipment that they were unable or unwilling to build themselves.

One example of Soviet-manufactured military equipment containing pirated microchip technology appeared in 1983, when a group of Boy Scouts found a Soviet underwater listening device that had washed ashore near Bangor, Wash., according to one U.S. official.

The underwater microphone, used to monitor U.S. nuclear submarines based nearby, was found later to contain advanced electronics that had been "reverse-engineered" from highly sophisticated equipment illegally acquired from a U.S. electronics firm. The buoy carried the inscription of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

William F. Fahey, the assistant U.S. attorney who prosecuted Bruchhausen, said the case sent "a strong message" to the U.S. export community since the 15-year prison term was the longest sentence given to a high-tech diversion case.

Mr. Fahey said in an interview that federal investigators continue to investigate several "spinoff" cases.

McClellan A. DuBois, director of the CIA's technology transfer division, described Bruchhausen as "the pre-eminent example" of a high-tech smuggler operating within the Soviet Union's system for obtaining military-related technology.

Intelligence officials estimate that the Soviets spend at least \$1.5 billion annually to

acquire embargoed high-tech data and products through legal and illegal trading.

"Bruchhausen's name is widely recognized as a symbol of the Western diverters who have been responsible for illegally providing the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with hundreds of millions of dollars of export-controlled, high-technology equipment," Mr. Dubois said in letter submitted to the court in the case.

"Bruchhausen's network is large and the volume of equipment he moves into the Soviet bloc has and will continue to have an impact on Soviet military capabilities."

Mr. Dubois said intelligence data revealed that Bruchhausen, while awaiting trial last year, continued to direct illegal export operations through his network of companies.

However, with Bruchhausen in prison, Mr. Martin said, "we expect this has shut down his operations."

Mr. Martin said the Bruchhausen case was the result of a joint effort that required cooperation among several U.S. agencies and foreign governments.

"We trust that it will send the message to friend and foe alike that we are serious about our enforcement responsibilities," he said. "We will continue to prosecute these cases vigorously."

DANGEROUS TURN

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, for the past 7 years a very bloody and consuming war has been waging between Iraq and Iran. Even though the death toll and destruction from this war rivals that of the World Wars in intensity, the conflict has remained on the "back-burner," relegated to back-page news. The tragic, unprovoked attack upon the USS *Stark* brought the conflict in the Persian Gulf back to the headlines and reminded us of the dangers this war poses not only to our forces in the region, but to the security of our oil supply and our allies. With all of the recent debate surrounding the Iraq-Iran War, our strategic interests, the threats to our allies and us, and the capability of our military forces and individual systems like the FFG-7 Class frigates, I urge my colleagues to carefully review the following editorial that appeared on May 20, 1987, in one of the leading newspapers in my district, the Oxnard Press-Courier. This commentary raises some issues about which we all need to seriously think.

DANGEROUS TURN

The attack on the USS *Stark* drives home in a tragic way the grave risks to international stability posed by the Persian Gulf war.

During the last year, while the United States and most other Western nations have remained largely passive, the conflict has taken a highly dangerous turn. Increasingly, both Iran and Iraq have targeted international oil shipping, which is nothing less than the economic mainstay of the West. This "tanker" war is a far greater threat to the security of the West and Japan than the stalemated land battle along the Iran-Iraq border, which has consumed hundreds of thousands of lives since 1980.

The oil-consuming world can no longer afford to turn its back on this volatile situation, vainly hoping Baghdad and Tehran will exhaust each other and not expand their bloody dispute to neutral parties.

During the last two weeks alone, a string of attacks has underscored how vulnerable international shipping now is to disruption by the Persian Gulf conflict. In addition to the inadvertent strike Sunday on the American guided missile frigate *Stark*, a Cypriot flag tanker was attacked in the northern gulf, the Soviet tanker Marshall Chukov struck a mine as it approached Kuwait, a Norwegian tanker was set afire by an Iranian patrol boat, and the Soviet freighter Ivan Koroteyev was hit by rocket fire from an Iranian patrol boat.

A larger U.S. naval presence in the gulf region would afford greater protection to oil traffic and help deter unprovoked assaults. For instance, the stationing of a U.S. aircraft carrier task force in the Arabian Sea on a permanent basis, instead of the current intermittent deployment, would bolster America's ability to defend gulf shipping lanes.

At present, the Navy's carrier force is stretched too thin to meet adequately this nation's commitments around the globe, which explains why there is no carrier within striking distance of the Persian Gulf today. Those in Congress who want to deny the Pentagon the money needed to maintain a 15-carrier Navy should consider the strategic implications in such a cutback, starting with West's already feeble defense of the oil-rich gulf states.

For American warships to be effective, however, they must have the freedom to counter the dangers inherent in a war zone. President Reagan's warning that U.S. vessels now will respond appropriately to approaching aircraft that display hostile intent comes too late to defend the sailors who were aboard the *Stark*.

Disturbing questions also must be answered as to why the crew of the *Stark* apparently failed to take action to intercept the French-made Exocet missile fired by an Iraqi Mirage fighter plane. The rules of engagement in effect at the time did not restrain the *Stark* from responding to the missile attack.

Did the sophisticated radars aboard the modern, Oliver Perry-class frigate fail to detect the incoming missile, which skimmed above the water at supersonic speed? Was the crew not sufficiently alert to the possibility of attack?

Perry-class frigates are equipped with state-of-the-art defensive systems, including long-range surface-to-air missiles and the widely touted Phalanx class-in anti-aircraft gun. Are these systems up to the task of defending ships against the growing threat of advanced radar-guided missiles such as the Exocet?

As the Iran-Iraq war drags on in its seventh year, it is clear that a passive stance by the United States would risk even more attacks on neutral shipping by both belligerents. For now, at least, Soviet and American interests coincide in a mutual aim to stop the fighting. This makes it all the more incumbent on Washington, notwithstanding the unfortunate attack on the *Stark*, to demonstrate America's resolve to defend the West's oil lifeline in the Persian Gulf.

NEUROFIBROMATOSIS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, once again I rise to call attention to a terrible disease, neurofibromatosis, that affects more than 100,000 Americans, and 1 in 3,000 babies born in America. In my district alone, as many as 250 to 300 cases of neurofibromatosis were reported between 1980 and the end of 1985 by physicians responding to an informal survey. But, despite the prevalence of the disease, I must report that it is also one of the least understood of the many diseases currently under study.

We know its causes are genetically based. We know that it presents itself in the nervous system and virtually every other system of the body. We know that it is painful and disfiguring and often manifests itself with auditory and optic nerve tumors. But we also know that there is no known treatment for neurofibromatosis, and we must keep up our efforts to find such a treatment and eventually a cure.

At the Federal level, the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke continues to search for the causes of neurofibromatosis as scientists have been doing for the past 100 years. Last year, NINCDS spent \$1,126,000 on direct research into neurofibromatosis, more than double what it had spent in 1985. And, nearly \$48 million was spent on research for all neurogenetic diseases, including neurofibromatosis.

I am pleased to report that as a result of encouragement from my Appropriations Subcommittee, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee, NINCDS has established a working group on this disease that has already met several times and established diagnostic criteria for all forms of neurofibromatosis. In addition, and again as a result of my gentle prodding, NINCDS will hold a consensus conference this summer to develop a 3-year plan for establishing standardized care procedures and better mechanism for determining the prevalence and treatment of the disease.

At the State level, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis has joined the effort to draw attention to this disease by proclaiming May 1987 as Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month. I commend the Governor on this effort and his continuing support for greater public awareness.

In western Massachusetts, the Neurofibromatosis Association, Inc., under the able and dedicated leadership of its executive director, Claudette L. Kiely, provides a major focus for neurofibromatosis. It offers a community for victims and their families, assists in counseling activities, provides education about the disease, and support research activities, both basic and applied. Ms. Kiely also is active in the National Neurofibromatosis Foundation and its Massachusetts chapter.

Mr. Speaker, with collaboration at the State and private levels and with the research conducted by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, I am confident that some day in the near future, I will be able to announce to my col-

leagues that a major new breakthrough has been made that will lead to the prevention and cure of this disease.

THE 50TH BIRTHDAY OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, 1 million people turned out to celebrate the 50th birthday of the Golden Gate Bridge on Sunday, May 24, 1987.

The Golden Gate Bridge crosses San Francisco Bay and links the beautiful rolling hills of San Francisco and Marin County in a way that matches nature's beauty. Graceful and stately, the bridge is an architectural masterpiece which blends in with an incomparable environment.

The Golden Gate Bridge is the symbol of the sixth Congressional District I am so proud to represent. The bridge links the people of my district together. Many cross every weekday for work; and weekends for recreation.

We cross the bridge north and south for jobs, community activities, for parks and beaches, for theatre, for shopping, for restaurants. And never do we tire of the sight of that bridge and the beauty and dynamism surrounding it.

That is why 1 million people came together to celebrate her 50th birthday.

Fifty-thousand people were expected for the bridgeway that started before 6 a.m.; 300,000 people actually walked across. It was an event that will never be forgotten and it proved to me what I've always believed—that people from the city and the suburbs and the rural areas want the same things out of life. No matter what their ethnic or cultural background or economic means, they want to have a sense of unity and community. The Golden Gate Bridge celebration afforded us that unity.

Let those planning the 100th birthday take note of this statement and may the joy that permeated the bridgeway of 1987, permeate the bridgeway of 2037. But in 2037 be ready for 2 million people!

A TRIBUTE TO DONALD HERT

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, there are many people in our Nation who contribute to America's overall greatness and cultural beauty, but often go unrecognized. I stand here today to give you an example of a man whose accomplishments deserve both attention and praise. For many of us, his efforts to overcome personal disability rival some of society's greatest achievements.

Donald Hert, who graduates this month magna cum laude with a major in personnel administration, has received straight A's since he entered Quincy College in Quincy, IL, in

1979. Mr. Hert is also legally blind, a husband and the father of three children. Not only has he shown academic excellence at Quincy College, he has continued working as a full-time drafting supervisor to support his family.

His honors extend beyond his personal achievement of overcoming adversity. Mr. Hert's commitment to his craft has earned him the honor of being named the recipient of a national outstanding achievement award from Recording for the Blind. This organization is a national, nonprofit entity that provides recorded educational books free on loan to individuals who cannot read standard printed material because of a handicap.

The Recording for the Blind receives about \$500,000 a year in Federal funds. While this is a small monetary amount in terms of a \$1-trillion national budget, it doesn't reflect the large ideas and valuable assistance given to needy students. Without this Federal assistance, students like Mr. Hert would not have been able to receive the full benefit from the resources of this program. In these times of budget deficits and fiscal constraints, Congress must look with care to find sufficient funding to maintain the commitment to these important programs that benefit talented students.

On the local level, Mr. Hert was selected as Quincy College's 1986 Student Laureate for the Lincoln Academy, which is composed of one graduating senior from each college and university in Illinois. The academy name comes from the qualification that each candidate uphold the ideals and exemplify the characteristics of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress are well-served in Abraham Lincoln's history, especially those of us from central Illinois. He was a man of great courage, integrity and honesty, who made difficult choices in turbulent times in order to preserve a nation. We have visible reminders of his contribution to American society, in the form of memorials, names of cities, and buildings named in his honor.

Donald Hert has been described by his professors as exhibiting "perseverance, organization and hard work." While Mr. Hert's name may not grace a local building or street, his contribution has been felt by those who have had the pleasure of working or studying with him.

I want to extend my best wishes to Mr. Hert on his graduation from Quincy College. The school will surely miss the spirit and dedication which he added to the overall academic atmosphere. I am confident that we have not heard the last of this outstanding young man's achievements.

**OLDER AMERICANS ACT
AMENDMENTS OF 1987**

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1987

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1451) to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by congratulating the gentleman from Michigan, as well as all of the other Members who have played such key roles in the shaping of this bill. Their foresight is to be admired, and their efforts deserve our strongest support.

I always find it interesting to follow the course of the demographic debate in this country. So many articles are written about the explosion of the "yuppie" class, the baby-boomers, and the like. Yet all too often one fundamental fact is overlooked. America is growing older. This bill is important because it is, in fact, designed to meet the needs of an aging America.

The "old-old" population in this country, or those 85 years of age and beyond, is the fastest growing population in the country. The size of this group is expected to triple between the years of 1980 and 2020, and increase seven times between 1980 and 2050. Life expectancy rates are also increasing. All of these trends have clear public policy implications, and we can begin to make those policy decisions by supporting this bill.

There are many vital components to this legislation: Funding for Meals-on-Wheels programs, support for senior centers, and community service employment programs are just a few. There are also new provisions, and they deserve our special attention.

It is no secret that, due to the advent of the Medicare prospective payment system, the demand for community based senior services has taken a quantum leap. Seniors are being forced to leave hospitals "sicker and quicker," and so they are becoming more reliant upon outside services. A new addition to the Older Americans Act will provide money for in-house services for the frail elderly. These nonmedical services will make it easier for the frail elderly to cope with everyday activities like shopping, cooking, and getting dressed in the morning. On the surface, this may not seem like much, but for someone 90 years old and perhaps, recently out of the hospital, this kind of support could be the difference between making it on his or her own and being placed in a nursing home.

I would bet that at one point in time, all of us have heard from a grandparent that we will understand this or that when we are "old and wise." Well, we're all getting older. I hope that today we will demonstrate a certain sense of wisdom by supporting this very important bill.

**DANYLO SHUMUK IS FINALLY
FREE**

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, I know my colleagues will join me in welcoming Danylo Shumuk to a new life of freedom and unification with his loved ones. This week, after more than 42 years of Soviet imprisonment and internal exile, Mr. Shumuk was finally allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shumuk, now 73 years old, is a Ukrainian nationalist and writer who has spent more

than half his life under arrest or in exile for his writings and his refusal to work as an informer for the KGB. This refusal earned him a 10-year prison sentence in 1957 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." When he was released from prison in 1967, he began to write his memoirs and on January 14, 1972, the KGB confiscated those memoirs and arrested him once again for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp and 5 years in exile. With spirit unbroken and still confined to a labor camp, Danylo Shumuk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in February of 1979.

The emigration of Danylo Shumuk this week is especially significant. Not only did he renounce his Soviet citizenship, but never did he admit guilt or promise not to engage in "anti-Soviet activity" as have most other prisoners who have recently been released. The strength and courage of Danylo Shumuk serves as an example to us all of the suffering endured by so many in the name of humanity and freedom.

Let us not be deluded into thinking that Gorbachev's new policy of glasnost is the end to this suffering or that the Soviets are now complying with the Helsinki accords. In February of this year, another Ukrainian, Yosyp Terelia was released from prison as evidence of Mr. Gorbachev's new "openness." He requires immediate medical treatment that cannot be provided in the Soviet Union and has been denied permission to apply for emigration.

Today, let us welcome Danylo Shumuk but continue to demand the release of prisoners of conscience and insist on compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords by the Soviet Union.

**APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICE
OF POLICE SERGEANT
HOWARD BERGER**

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the exceptional service of New York City Police Sgt. Howard Berger, an outstanding member of New York's finest.

Sergeant Berger was in charge of the Community Patrol Officers Program [CPOP] of the Sixty-first Police Precinct in Brooklyn, NY, for the last 2 years. This program, which provides a constant police presence in the community, has been crucial in ensuring the safety and improving the quality of life of the community.

The CPOP "Cop on the Beat" Program provides an important avenue for interaction between neighborhood residents and the police department. The visibility and community involvement of the patrol officers fosters improved relations between the police department and the community. Thanks to the CPOP Program, neighborhood children once again respect and trust police officers, and elderly citizens have a police officer they know

personally to call on when they need assistance.

As sergeant in charge of the CPOP Program, Sergeant Berger known to most of the residents of his precinct and was responsible for establishing close interaction between other officers and the residents of their areas.

Sgt. Howard Berger directed the CPOP Program in the Sixty-first Police Precinct since its inception. His strong leadership was the reason for the success of this program. I ask you to join me today in appreciation of the outstanding work of Sergeant Berger and the fine officers of the CPOP Program and in wishing Sergeant Berger much success in all of his future endeavors.

KILDEE HONORS WILLIAM C. BLAMER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge Members of this House to join me in honoring Dr. William C. Blamer, a retiring educator who has served the people of Michigan and the Flint area for more than four decades with his illustrious academic and civic contributions.

As we in Michigan's Seventh Congressional District well know, Dr. Blamer has earned a fine reputation as a successful educator and athletic coach in the Flint area. He has embodied the spirit of competition and respect for health and human life. After 3 years of service in the U.S. Army medical department, he began a career in education in 1946 that has lasted until the present. He taught physical education and coached many sports at Oxford High School in his early career. Following that, he served for the next 9 years at the Technical High School in Flint, teaching business and coaching basketball and football.

Dr. Blamer is perhaps best known from his 30 years of service with Mott Community College. Over the years, he has been promoted from physical education instructor and basketball coach to chairperson of physical education and athletic director in 1964. In 1976, he was promoted to chairperson of social science and physical education, and he presently serves as academic vice-president.

He is also well-known throughout the Nation for his professional speaking engagements, advisory work, and various sports publications. He has encouraged community involvement with his own example by holding many offices and committee appointments. These include membership on the U.S. Olympic Men's Swimming and Diving Committees; U.S. Collegiate Sports Council, Aquatics Committee; Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health; and the Joint Commission on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. He has also served as the director of the National Junior College Athletic Association, region XII; director and financial chairman of Michigan Special Olympics, area XIII; president of the Michigan Community and Junior College Athletic Conference; chairman for

Higher Education, Michigan Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation [MAHPER]; president for the Flint chapter of Phi Delta Kappa; National Alumni Board of Central Michigan University; board of directors for Bruin Club of Genesee County; board of directors for Greater Flint Area Sports Hall of Fame; board of directors and president of MAHPER; and chairman of the Joint Michigan Heart Association and MAHPER Committee for "Jump Rope for Heart."

However, Dr. Blamer's achievements extend far beyond his work in the field of education. His contributions to public service earned Dr. Blamer entries in "Personalities of the West and Midwest" and "Encyclopedia of International Biographies." In 1974, he was awarded the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation Award and the Bruin Club Award. In 1972 he was awarded the Community Leader of America Award. He has devoted his life to the service of others, focusing on environmental work, youth counseling, and religious service.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to Dr. William C. Blamer, a man whose tireless efforts over the years have earned him the respect of his students, the admiration of his peers, and the appreciation of the community which he has devoted so much of his life to. We in the Flint area are indeed blessed to have a man like William C. Blamer living in our community.

A FIREMAN'S PRAYER

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Florence, NJ. Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 will commemorate its 75th Anniversary on June 6, 1987.

On this very noteworthy occasion, Florence township will host a gala parade and a variety of family oriented events. The people of Florence are tremendously grateful to the brave and dedicated members of volunteer fire company No. 1 who have served their community with distinction for so many years.

Volunteer firefighters are special people and face daily risks to their lives in order to protect the lives and property of their neighbors. The risks they take and the commitment they make are described very eloquently in a poem called A Fireman's Prayer. I believe that this prayer captures the dedication of the brave members of volunteer fire company No. 1 and, therefore, ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

A FIREMAN'S PRAYER

When I am called to duty, God
Wherever flames may rage,
Give me strength to save some life
Whatever be its age.

Help me embrace a little child
Before it is too late,
Or save an older person from
The horror of that fate.

Enable me to be alert
And hear the weakest shout,
And quickly and efficiently
To put the fire out.

I want to fill my calling and

To give the best in me,
To guard my every neighbor and
Protect his property.

And if according to my fate
I am to lose my life,
Please bless with your protecting hand
My children and my wife.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Florence township are justifiably proud of volunteer fire company No. 1. I am honored to join them in praising these outstanding individuals for 75 years of excellent service. May God bless and protect them in all of their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CARROLL HUBBARD, SR.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, on this May 28, 1987, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man who in more ways than one is responsible for my being a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

My father, the late Dr. Carroll Hubbard, Sr., a Baptist minister, was indeed a tremendous influence on my life and for certain was very significant toward my being elected to Congress in 1974.

My father was born May 28, 1911, at Providence, KY. He died on June 11, 1981. If he were living today, he would be celebrating his 76th birthday.

I am grateful for a wonderful father.

CLEVELAND SALUTES GEORGE ABBOTT

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 30, 1987, the Great Lakes Theater Festival will stage a gala performance of George Abbott's 1926 smash hit "Broadway" to be followed by a special benefit celebration of George Abbott's 100th birthday in Cleveland's historic Union Club. George Abbott, the dean of Broadway showmen is participating in the project, just a few weeks before he turns 100 on June 25. He is directing "Broadway," the melodrama he coauthored with Philip Dunning and originally directed more than half a century ago. In conjunction with the Great Lakes Theater Festival Classic Broadway project, Gerald Freedman, the GLTF artistic director will stage Abbott's 1938 musical comedy, "The Boys from Syracuse." "Boys" opened the GLTF on May 8 and "Broadway" opened on May 21. The two Abbott shows will play in repertory through June 13.

George Abbott is the dean of Broadway showmen, having served 122 productions as playwright, director, producer, play doctor or actor. Often, he played a combination of all of those roles. The New York Times recently pointed out, "Just to mention a few Abbott successes is to write a virtual history of

Broadway in the last century." As his work at the GLTF demonstrates, he is still writing the history of the American theater.

Abbott spent his boyhood in upstate New York and Wyoming. Later he attended the University of Rochester, where he played football and first became involved in theater. In 1913 he went to New York where he became successful on the stage playing leads in such plays as "Processional" and the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Hell-bent for Heaven." Finally, in 1926 he had his first hit as a playwright with "Broadway." From that time until the early 1970's he was usually coauthor, director or producer of at least one Broadway show each season. His most recent Broadway production was the 1983 revival of his 1936 musical "On Your Toes."

In addition to staging two of his classic productions, the GLTF will also offer a 3-day symposium—May 29-31—focusing on George Abbott's impact on American theater and featuring many of his colleagues, including producer/director Harold Prince; actors and Abbott discoveries Nancy Walker and Eddie Albert; lyricists and librettists Betty Comden, Adolph Green, and Sheldon Harnick; director/writer Garson Kanin; and set designer Oliver Smith. No doubt, the symposium will mention many of Abbott's classic productions, including "Three Men On a Horse," "Boy Meets Girl," "Room Service," "Coquette," "Brother Rat," "Pal Joey," "Best Foot Forward," "The Pajama Game," "Damn Yankees," "On the Town," "Wonderful Town," "Where's Charley," "Call Me Madam," and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

I am delighted that the Great Lakes Theater Festival will be sponsoring this magnificent project, honoring America's theater legend, George Abbott. For 25 years the GLTF has offered a rich and varied repertoire of Classical theater. In addition to the two Abbott gems, the festival's 1987 season includes "Romeo and Juliet," Bill Irwin in his performance piece, "The Regard of Flight," the world premiere of "Isadora" directed by Ellis Rabb, the premiere of John Hopkins' new play "Absent Forever," starring Shirley Knight and the Arthur Miller/Stanley Silverman musical "Up from Paradise."

I want to wish George Abbott a very happy 100th birthday and I would like to commend GLTF Director Gerald Freedman and the whole Playhouse Square family for its wonderful work over the years and especially this year with its exciting Classic Broadway project.

GLASNOST AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an interesting and important article written in the Chicago Tribune last month by my friend and colleague, STENY H. HOYER, chairman of the Helsinki Commission. In it he describes the dilemma many of us are facing in the human rights community: how to respond to "glasnost" without distracting at-

tion from critical and ongoing human rights violations in the U.S.S.R.

It is clear that something is happening in the Soviet Union, yet fundamental rights and freedoms are still denied without recourse. A trickle of freed refuseniks does not mean free emigration. More criticism in state-run newspapers does not necessarily lead to free emigration. More criticism in state-run newspapers does not mean a free press. Some dissidents released from prison does not mean an end to political imprisonment.

What Congressman HOYER says in his article is that we should neither reject glasnost out of hand nor be taken in by any grand illusions about it. Instead, we should recognize that some progress might be taking place, and we must be prepared to respond effectively. As he puts it, "We should maintain a healthy skepticism about any grand pronouncements, welcoming or rejecting them when appropriate."

This sounds like a measured and reasonable approach to developments in the Soviet Union. It comes from a colleague whose work on human rights for the Helsinki Commission means a great deal for many suffering people.

I commend his analysis to my colleagues' attention:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Apr. 6, 1987]

THE DILEMMA "GLASNOST" POSES FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMUNITY

(By Steny H. Hoyer)

Rarely does a day pass without fresh evidence that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new policy of *glasnost* [openness] is shaking up Soviet society. In recent months, the Kremlin has released more than 100 dissidents, lifted the veil of censorship a bit, proposed secret balloting for workplace and Communist Party officials, and signaled that emigration may be on the increase.

But while much of the West is encouraged if not enthusiastic, the human rights community faces a critical dilemma: how to acknowledge the promise of *glasnost* without diverting attention from the massive human rights violations that continue in the USSR.

To some in the human rights movement, there's an easy answer: Dismiss *glasnost* as not much more than a public relations campaign designed to diffuse the human rights issue and gain political capital with the West. Those who hold this view point out that *glasnost* has offered little for human rights besides honeyed words and enticing gestures. Nor, they say, should we reward the Soviets for inching toward compliance with the human rights commitments they signed at Helsinki in 1975.

As valid as this argument may be, there are reasons why it may not be the best response. First, reading the Soviets is a bit like deciphering code. Suppose the recent gestures coming from the Kremlin are actually signs that real change, though slow, is underway in Soviet human rights policy. And suppose that Gorbachev's reforms are aimed less at Western opinion and more at the entrenched bureaucracy—the primary mechanism of repression.

Clearly, the system would remain repressive. Fundamental freedoms still would be denied. But the U.S. and the human rights community would nevertheless be faced with a new set of circumstances. We would have to admit that some progress was taking place.

As recent history teaches us, it is important to respond to Soviet initiatives in a timely fashion. Some suggest that the West should have been more positive when Jewish emigration reached a high of 51,000 in 1979. Many believe Soviet leaders still crave legitimacy in the West.

Moreover, we need to consider the geopolitical power of world public opinion. Many, particularly in Europe, view human rights less as a cause of East-West tensions and more as an obstacle to reducing these tensions. To them, *glasnost* is a sign of Soviet good faith. To ignore this factor might help the Soviets achieve their goal—to isolate the human rights movement, to make us seem like spoilers.

So if and when Gorbachev's words turn into actions, the human rights community must be prepared to respond. But we must proceed with caution. However much we may welcome Soviet reforms, we do not want to create illusions or lend a helping push to any bandwagon celebrating the joys of *glasnost*. Nor should we give up leverage by rewarding the Soviets with concessions that would be hard to reverse. For we must remember that as long as the Soviet regime is based upon the rule of force instead of law, Soviet authorities can turn off the lights just as easily as they seem to have turned them on.

Our approach should be empirical rather than ideological. We should maintain a healthy skepticism about any grand pronouncements, welcoming or rejecting them when appropriate. We must make it clear that our concern for human rights is not part of some devious cold war strategy—that it is a primary measurement of whether we can trust another nation to engage in international relations on a peaceful and legal basis.

Glasnost, by raising expectations, may serve, ironically, both to heighten demands for progress in human rights and to make a reversal in policy all the more difficult for the Soviet leadership. It would be unfortunate if Americans—and Soviets—did not take full advantage of this opportunity.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ANTHONY CILETTA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, the greatest sacrifice a young American can make is to give his life for his country. When the U.S.S. *Stark* was attacked on May 17, 1987, John Anthony Ciletta did just that. A native Philadelphian, Petty Officer Ciletta enlisted in the U.S. Navy in October 1984 and was on a mission of peace in the Persian Gulf when he was tragically killed. Ciletta was a 21-year-old petty officer third class who had aspirations of returning to Philadelphia to become a police officer. John's dream was to continue the family tradition of public service to the citizens of Philadelphia. We are deeply saddened by PO John Anthony Ciletta's early death.

John Ciletta is survived by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Dambrosio of South Philadelphia, his wife, Nancy, who is 4 months pregnant, his mother, Kathleen, and his sister, Michele. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to

join me in offering condolence to the bereaved family as they mourn the loss of their loved one.

**DR. NOVICH OF NEW JERSEY
ENDOWS PROFESSORSHIP OF
SPORTS MEDICINE**

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress yet another in the lengthy list of contributions and accomplishments of Dr. Max Novich of South Orange, NJ. This time, Dr. Novich is endowing a professorship of sports medicine at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Through his generous contribution, the university will be able to extend its services and knowledge in a field of medicine that has begun to develop only in the past few years.

By this contribution, Dr. Novich is ensuring that future generations of sports enthusiasts will receive the best care available in times of injury and the best professional advice on how to deal with the physical exertion of modern athletics.

In helping athletes safely attain their potential, Dr. Novich is drawing on his own experience. He combines the best of both worlds of athletics and medicine.

When pursuing his avid interest in boxing, he has received many awards in the ring and recognition from his peers.

As an orthopedic surgeon, he has brought his firsthand knowledge of boxing and the demands that it makes on the boxers to numerous organizations dedicated to maintaining the safety and well-being of boxers around the world.

He is the medical director of the World Boxing Hall of Fame and has championed the fight for the establishment of the Association of Ringside Physicians and the National Boxing Safety Center.

He has even appeared before the Congress, including before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism which I chaired, to testify for the creation of a National Boxing Commission to protect the safety of boxers in the ring.

Now the efforts of Dr. Novich go one step further. The Max M. Novich Distinguished Professorship in Sports Medicine at the University of North Carolina will combine the medical disciplines of internal medicine, pediatrics, orthopedics, and neurosurgery into the growing discipline of sports medicine.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, I urge my colleagues to join me as we review legislation to make boxing safer by working for the welfare of boxers and athletes, both professionals and amateurs, throughout the country. I am including a statement issued recently by the University of North Carolina announcing the establishment of the professorship at Chapel Hill:

CHAPEL HILL, NC.—One of the Nation's first endowed professorships in the field of

sports medicine is being established at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Establishment is being made possible through a gift of \$250,000 from Dr. Max M. Novich of South Orange, NJ, a 1937 graduate of the University who is a prominent orthopaedic surgeon with an abiding interest in the physical well being of athletes.

A native of Newark, NJ, Dr. Novich entered the University in 1933 where he played football and was captain of the varsity boxing team. He was a national collegiate boxing championship finalist in 1936 and 1937. He received a Certificate of Medicine from UNC in 1939, and completed his M.D. degree in 1941 at the University of Louisville.

Upon graduation from Medical School, he served in the Army Medical Corps in France and Germany during World War II, receiving the Purple Heart and the Bronze star medals. Returning to Newark, he began his practice of orthopaedic surgery, a career that has allowed him to pursue his love of medicine and his interest in athletics, particularly boxing.

Since 1947, Dr. Novich has had an illustrious career in sports medicine, including service as ringside physician at the last four Olympic games. A diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery and a Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, Dr. Novich is Medical Director of the World Boxing Hall of Fame, and has served as chairman of the Sports Medicine Committees, both of the National AAU and the Golden Gloves Association.

He is especially proud of his efforts which led to the founding of the Association of Ringside Physicians and establishment of the National Boxing Safety Center, which is dedicated to research in the prevention of serious injury and death from boxing. He holds membership in 65 sports and medical organizations and committees, has authored four books and some 50 articles on the prevention and treatment of athletic-related injuries.

Dr. Novich has been elected to membership in the World Boxing Hall of Fame and the New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame; has received the UNC School of Medicine Distinguished Service Award, and has served on the Board of Directors of the UNC General Alumni Association. He has served athletics from the high school level to the Olympics. Last September he was honored by the city of Linden, NJ for his many years of service as team physician for the Linden High School football team.

His gift to his alma mater is part of the 50th year reunion campaign of his undergraduate class of 1937, which will hold its reunion May 8-10 in Chapel Hill. In making the gift, Dr. Novich said: "This gives me great pleasure to establish one of the first endowed professorships in sports medicine in the country, and provides me with an opportunity to express my gratitude to the University as a former student-athlete who was given encouragement and the opportunity to pursue a career in athletics and medicine."

In announcing establishment of the Max M. Novich Distinguished Professorship in Sports Medicine, UNC Medical School Dean, Dr. Stuart Bondurant, stated: "Dr. Novich's gift will encourage and enable the School of Medicine here to make great contributions to a specialty which in large measure has been developed and defined as a result of the many years of involvement in the field of athletics by Dr. Novich. The University is most grateful to him for his consideration of his alma mater and for his profession."

Meanwhile, Dr. Joseph DeWalt, Director of Sports Medicine at UNC, said: "In recent years a veritable explosion has occurred in the number of participants engaged in recreational and intercollegiate athletic activities. With this growing interest in athletic involvement, and its inclusion by more individuals, it becomes increasingly apparent that considerations must be given to the potential hazards to the participant."

He pointed out that there were some 25 million Americans hurt last year while engaged in recreational activities, and pointed out that for someone to specialize in the area of sports medicine they must have a working knowledge of three medical disciplines—internal medicine or pediatrics, orthopaedics and neurosurgery. He added that there are no residencies currently available that allow individuals to acquire these skills in one program, but added that the Max M. Novich Distinguished Professorship in Sports Medicine will increase the University's ability to more adequately cope with these problems. "We would like to compliment Dr. Novich for recognizing this need, and thank him for providing a professorship to help meet it," Dr. DeWalt concluded.

**DIAMONDS ARE GIRLS' BEST
FRIEND IN ALLOUEZ**

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express congressional recognition and my admiration for the personal efforts of the many involved in the May 17, 1987, opening of the Girls' Softball Park in Allouez, WI. What makes this achievement merit my colleagues, attention is what lies behind this dedication.

In 1985 a group of dedicated parents started a grass-roots approach to raising contributions for a girls' softball field. This facility was finally dedicated on Sunday, May 17. Residents, local businesses and foundations joined together in this endeavor to raise more than \$27,000. Today, I would like Members of Congress to know that the Allouez Girls' Softball Park sports four groomed playing diamonds, two practice fields, dugouts, bleachers, and storage boxes. And all of this was built upon the dreams of a few individuals, a lot of concerted effort on the part of the community and without any funding from the local village government.

This voluntary and private achievement is yet another example of many that shine bright across America as indications of what can be done by people of good will working on the grass-roots level. And it also serves as a compliment to the citizens and businesses of the Village of Allouez who will share their dedication with every young person who used this park.

As one who loves the game and recognizes the great contributions it makes to the life of every American, I commend the people of Wisconsin for their achievement.

I submit, for my colleagues information and review, the following article from the Green Bay News Chronicle:

[From the Green Bay News Chronicle, May 18, 1987]

DIAMONDS ARE GIRLS' BEST FRIEND IN ALLOUEZ

(By Mike Sibilsky)

Up until this past year, Allouez had only one diamond to accommodate a growing number of girls' softball enthusiasts.

On Sunday, what began as a dream of a group of caring parents in fall of 1985, was realized with the dedication of Allouez Girls' Softball Park.

And it isn't just a refurbished diamond with a new infield and some new grass.

The park now sports four groomed playing diamonds (in the form of a clover-leaf), two practice diamonds, trees, shrubs, fenced-in dugouts, bleachers and storage boxes.

All that came about after more than \$27,000 was raised in contributions from residents, business and foundations.

"We are proud of our grass roots approach to complete our facility, especially since we did not ask for, or receive, village funding," league president Greg Howell said, adding that a new parking area is "in the works."

The facility represents "an ambitious task" undertaken for the program, fund drive president Robert Geimer said.

According to Howell, the girls' program increased its numbers by 75 this past year, with many of the participants feeding into St. Joseph's Academy. This year, the academy used the facility as its "home" field.

The dedication had, as master of ceremonies, former Green Bay Packer Johnnie Gray, now program/fitness director for Broadview YMCA. Three games were played during the afternoon, capped by a minor league skills contest.

The girls' softball program began in 1973 with a contribution for uniforms and equipment from the Allouez Boys' League. More than 3,000 girls have participated since its inception.

"The program has become an opportunity for girls to meet new friends, to learn teamwork and sportsmanship, and to have fun," Howell said.

The current program consists of four divisions, and 340 girls are registered.

The divisions are minor, ages 6-8; junior, 9-12; senior, 13-15; and teen, 16-18.

The program sponsors an annual tournament for the junior and senior divisions. In 1986, there were 18 teams from Northeastern Wisconsin.

Most coaches and league personnel are parents of girls in the program, Howell said. In 1986, about 75 volunteered their time and effort as coaches, parent helpers, officers and tournament assistants—working more than 2,800 hours.

VENTURA COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House, a milestone event which will take place next week in Ventura, CA. For nearly 75 years, the Ventura County Historical Society has been serving the Ventura County community. The society's headquarters have been located in a hospital, a chamber of commerce

room, and the Old County Courthouse. Currently, and for the past 10 years, the society has managed and operated the Ventura County Historical Museum in Ventura.

Next week, I am proud to announce, we will honor the Ventura County Historical Society not only for offering to the citizens of Ventura County the finest in museum programming but also, and most importantly, for preserving and interpreting the heritage of Ventura County for this and future generations.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the opening of the museum on its current site, there will be a gala preview opening, on June 5, of "Treasures from the Gilcrease Collection," a selection of Western American art from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, in Tulsa, OK. This will be the first appearance of the Gilcrease Collection on the west coast. On June 6, Joan Stauffer of Tulsa, Oklahoma, will present a dramatic monologue, "Behind every Man: The Story of Nancy Russell," which chronicles the lives of artist and sculptor Charles Russell and his wife.

We are proud, Mr. Speaker, to honor the many people who are involved in the historical society and the museum. In particular, I want to mention the board of directors, chaired by Zella Rushing; the Museum Fine Arts Committee, chaired by Tim O'Neil; Keith Foster, executive director of the museum; and, especially, Kathrine Haley, member of a distinguished Ventura County family and a good friend, who did so much to make this commemoration possible. In fact, the Gilcrease exhibit will be held in the Hoffman Gallery, named in honor of Kay's mother, Edith Hobson Hoffman.

I would also like to mention Frances Johnson, curator of exhibits, and Bambi Clark of the Docent Council.

Mr. Speaker, it is always appropriate to look to past history for guidance in current affairs, and as we stand in this historic chamber, so filled with meaning on the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution, I am proud to be able to trace the lineage from events in Washington, DC, to events in Ventura County. I am particularly grateful to the many people who have worked to make that tradition real and tangible, and ask my colleagues to join me, on behalf of the 100th Congress, in extending our best wishes and congratulations to the Ventura County Historical Society and the greater Ventura community on this historic occasion.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF NORMAN BURDICK OF WILLIAMSTOWN, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Norman Burdick who, after 32 years of service is retiring from his teaching position in the Williamstown public schools. During his 32 years in education Mr. Norman Burdick exemplified for us the ideals of commitment and dedication to a profession as worthwhile and crucial to our society as that of education. His extensive service to several

generations of Williamstown students took place in the Little Red Schoolhouse and the central schools of which he served as the acting principal from 1970 to 1971. Norman Burdick's dedication to the education of younger generations led him to become involved beyond his call of duty as an educator.

During his tenure as teacher, he served on the Board of Directors of the BETA and also held every elected office in the Williamstown Teachers Association. Numerous other committees within the educational setting benefited from his membership such as the National Education Association and the Massachusetts and Williamstown Teachers Associations.

Norman Burdick's commitment to education can be seen even more clearly by his actions taken in his personal life. In an effort to foster an international understanding and feeling of cooperation, his home has been the host to scores of foreign students from Williams College and other schools in the surrounding area.

Mr. Burdick, as much as he felt a strong purpose to his work, enjoyed his profession and his students tremendously. As a man who has so much to give to young people, he was active outside of the education field as well, serving as a Cub Scout Master and coaching a little league team.

It is difficult to comprehend a man with such good intentions and such completed goals. Norman is an Red Cross instructor working to protect the precious lives of people and is a hospice volunteer helping those who were not fortunate to live a life as full as his own. As the UNICEF coordinator he has committed himself to helping women and children everywhere by responding to their very serious needs.

In addition to all that Norman Burdick has dedicated his time and effort to his family with a love for humanity. Mr. Burdick is the father of six children and lives his life on a farm which he himself tends. In unison with his dedication to education and learning, Norman is an active church member devoted to his faith which has obviously guided him well.

Mr. Norman Burdick is a remarkable educator who will be greatly missed. The educating community of Williamstown, MA has been extremely fortunate to receive all the fruits of Norman Burdick's labor which is unbelievable in its content.

I salute Norman Burdick who contributed so much to education and his community. His accomplishments which were spurred by his love and dedication, not only for education but for humanity are limitless. His absence will be a great loss to all who have learned from him and benefited from his hard work and kind efforts. I wish him a long and happy retirement which is well deserved.

WELCOME TO MEDICAL TEAM

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, a team of physicians from Hiroshima, Japan will arrive in San Francisco to begin the 6th bien-

nial medical examinations for Americans of Japanese and Korean ancestry who survived the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I am pleased to have this opportunity to welcome the medical team and recognize their efforts and achievements and to commend and thank them and their sponsors for their contributions, services and compassion.

Since 1977, the Japanese Government has financed and sponsored official biennial medical missions for the benefit of American survivors living in the United States who, due to their exposure to radiation in the 1945 atomic bombings, suffer and are threatened by continuing medical problems. The examinations will be held in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Honolulu during June and July. This year's medical mission is sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Hiroshima Prefectural Medical Association, the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Hiroshima Prefecture, the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Casualty Council, and the city of Hiroshima.

Participating in this year's examinations are: Team leader, Tokuo Tsubokura, M.D., permanent board member of the Hiroshima Prefectural Medical Association and professor in the clinical laboratory section of Hiroshima University School of Medicine; Chikako Ito, M.D., chief, Department of Medicine, A-bomb Survivors Health Management Center, Hiroshima A-bomb Casualty Council; Sanshiro Uraki, M.D., chief, internal medicine, Hiroshima-city Asa Hospital; Kazunori Kodama, M.D., chief, division of medicine, department of clinical studies, Radiation Effects Research Foundation; Kazuo Neriishi, M.D., chief, division of clinical laboratory, Radiation Effects Research Foundation; and Kiyoto Nishimura, M.S.W., medical social worker department of research support, Radiation Effects Research Foundation.

I would also like to extend condolences on the death of Mr. Hiroaki Yamada to his family, friends, and colleagues. Mr. Yamada was chief of the nonmedical record and coding section, epidemiology and statistics department of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation. Mr. Yamada had participated in each of the medical visits, interviewing each of the participating American survivors. Those who knew and worked with Mr. Yamada in the course of the medical visits will never forget his kindness, friendship and dedication. We all mourn his passing.

More than 200,000 people died in the bombings or shortly thereafter as the result of acute injuries. Today, among the more than 350,000 hibakusha—survivors of the atomic bombings—are approximately 1,000 Americans. Many of the American hibakusha are citizens by birth who were either visiting relatives or attending school in Japan, others became naturalized citizens or permanent residents after the war. Denied medical assistance by the U.S. Government, the biennial Japanese medical visits are the only ongoing opportunity for American hibakusha to receive thorough examinations for long-term effects of their radiation exposure. In 1985, the Japanese medical team conducted 339 examinations. This year, it is expected that over 130 examinations will be conducted in San Francisco alone. The Japanese medical mission

receives volunteer support and contributions from dedicated groups and individuals throughout the country, but more is needed. I will work with other Members of Congress to obtain Federal assistance for the American hibakusha and to strengthen our Nation's commitment to peace, justice and humanity.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize over 50 Congressional Medal of Honor recipients who are being honored in my home town of Springfield, IL, for their contribution to this country.

These brave men, whose dedication and patriotism have marked three wars in recent years, share the mutual distinction of being awarded the highest medal of valor given by the U.S. Government.

On June 12, they will come together and share their ideas, experiences and personal triumphs with members of the Illinois Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program, who are holding a dinner in their honor.

This dinner will pay tribute to the sacrifices made by our Nation's veterans, who have served selflessly to win freedom for our allies both in Europe and the Far East. The quest for freedom continues, and as we have seen in recent weeks with the activity of our military men and women in the Middle East, protecting America's vital interests remains a constant priority in a dangerous world.

The Medal of Honor recipients will see firsthand the activities of the Illinois Vietnam Veterans Program. This important program provides assistance to the Vietnam vet, including job training, counseling, and helping with Federal programs involving veterans. The program is also involved in erasing the negative stereotype of the Vietnam vet, stressing instead the leadership qualities they possess.

The honorees will also have the opportunity to visit the site of the Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial which, when completed, will honor those who fought in that war.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, I want to extend my gratitude to the Congressional Medal of Honor recipients and to those Illinois Vietnam veterans honoring them. For their heroic efforts on behalf of our Nation, we should be proud.

SUMMARY OF 1986 TAX RETURN DATA

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am once again making a summary of my tax return public because I believe that Federal officeholders should be forthcoming about the sources of their income. Therefore, I ask that

the following summary be printed in the official RECORD of the day's proceedings:

Summary of 1986 tax return data

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Salary: | |
| U.S. House of Representatives.. | \$75,100 |
| Other | 2,000 |
| Interest income | 1,340 |
| Rental loss..... | 5,743 |
| IRA distribution..... | 3,226 |
| Business income: | |
| Honoraria (net of expenses)..... | 24,050 |
| S Corp..... | 14,953 |
| Total income | 85,020 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Less: | |
| Nonreimbursed employee business expense..... | 1 3,000 |
| Do | 2 275 |
| Payment to IRA..... | 4,000 |
| Payment of Keogh retirement plan..... | 3,137 |
| Penalty on early withdraw of savings..... | 137 |
| Adjusted gross income..... | 74,471 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Itemized deductions: | |
| Taxes (including State and local)..... | 9,377 |
| Interest expense | 8,477 |
| Contributions | 2,504 |
| Miscellaneous deductions..... | 1,559 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Total itemized deductions | 21,917 |
| Less: Zero bracket amount..... | 3,670 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Excess itemized deductions | 18,247 |
|----------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Tax table income | 56,224 |
| Less: Personal exemptions | 4,320 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Federal income tax | 51,904 |
| New York State Income Tax | 11,411 |
| New Jersey State Income Tax..... | 4,431 |
| New Jersey Income Tax..... | 38 |
| California Income Tax..... | 243 |

¹ District of Columbia.

² Long Island.

PRAYER SERVICE FOR HOSTAGE FAMILIES AND PETITION DRIVE FOR HOSTAGES

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today at noon in Garden Grove CA, there will be an ecumenical service for former hostages and the families of the 24 current hostages still being held captive in the Middle East. Simultaneous services will be held at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, as well as hundreds of churches throughout Britain, Ireland, and South Korea.

Today is significant for two reasons: It is a holy day for many faiths when Christians celebrate the Ascension and the Moslem faith ends its 1-month Ramadan observance, a time for amnesty and forgiveness.

Today is also the day, 2 years ago, when David Jacobson, at the time director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was taken captive and held for more than 18 months.

David Jacobson came home. Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut who has been held the longest of all the hostages, still hasn't returned. Twenty-three others, including Terry Waite who was negotiating for the release of the hostages, are still in captivity.

Today, the hostages' families are starting a petition drive calling on Sheikh Mohamad Hussein Fadlallah, Lebanon's Shia leader, to help secure the release of the hostages. I would like to ask all my colleagues to join me in signing this petition.

It is too easy to forget these men and their families because it has been so long. The Iranian hostage drama, played out every night for 444 days on the evening news, numbed the American public. Today is Terry Anderson's 802d day of captivity. We must never forget. We must maintain our vigil until each and every hostage is safely home. Please keep them in your thoughts and prayers.

RECOGNITION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMUNITY PATROL OFFICER PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the outstanding work of the Community Patrol Officer Program [CPOP] of the 61st Police Precinct in New York City as it celebrates its second anniversary. This program, which provides a constant police presence in the community, has been crucial in ensuring the safety and improving the quality of life of the community.

The CPOP "Cop on the Beat" program provides an important avenue for interaction between neighborhood residents and the police department. The visibility and community involvement of the patrol officers fosters improved relations between the Police Department and the community. Thanks to the CPOP Program, neighborhood children once again respect and trust police officers and elderly citizens have a police officer they know personally to call upon when they need assistance.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending the fine officers of the Community Patrol Officer Program on their fine work and their dedication to the communities in which they serve.

KILDEE HONORS THE REVEREND ALFRED L.C. ROBBS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge Members of the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Reverend Alfred L.C. Robbs, a man of God who has served the people of Michigan and the Flint area with uncommon dedication as a volunteer and member of the clergy.

As we in the Seventh Congressional District well know, it was 30 years ago that Reverend Robbs brought his pastoral vision to Flint. Like the Old Testament prophets who spoke out against injustice by kings, Reverend Robbs has spoken out against governors and other leaders when they were wrong.

Upon his arrival in Flint in 1957, Reverend Robbs accepted the pulpit of Canaan Baptist Church. His dream of acquiring a new sanctuary for the church membership was fulfilled in 1971. This was among many of the achievements which have marked his illustrious religious and community stewardship. Reverend Robbs has led one of the largest Congregations in Flint, Christ Fellowship Baptist Church.

A child of the Great Depression and a minister's son, Reverend Robbs learned responsibility early in life. Born in Little Rock, AR, he followed his family to Texas at age 5. When heavy demands were put on the Robbs family, Reverend Robbs quit school a year short of graduation in 1931 to get a job and help support his family. However, his burning desire for knowledge and thirst for wisdom led him to return to the classroom and graduate, 19 years later, with one of his daughters, in 1950.

He went on to further his education and skills at the Indiana State Liberal Arts School, Moody Bible Institute and the Institute of Advanced Pastoral Studies. He holds an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from the Tennessee Baptist School of Religion.

He and his wife Margaret, an inspiring figure in her own right, celebrated 55 years of marriage on April 4, 1987. They have six children.

Whether the issues were religious or secular, Reverend Robbs has been in the forefront of expanding human dignity. During the civil rights struggle, Reverend Robbs was among the most influential ministers in Flint. When there was a void in leadership, Reverend Robbs stepped forward to fill it, sounding the clarion call for social and political justice. He helped lead our community into the modern era. When Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., marched on Washington DC in 1963, Reverend Robbs joined hands with thousands of others seeking equality for everyone. When voting rights was the issue, Reverend Robbs marched from Montgomery to Selma.

In addition to his work as a minister, Reverend Robbs has served with numerous volunteer organizations. They include: Concerned Pastors for Social Action, Baptist Ministers Alliance, Urban Coalition, Democratic Black Caucus, and Genesee Area Skill Center Advisory Committee. Moreover, Reverend Robbs has served as vice president for the Urban League of Flint, member of the board of directors of the Flint branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, dean of the Wolverine State Council for Christian Education, past president of the State Congress of Baptists, and past president of the Council of Churches of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to have this opportunity to recognize the tireless and selfless efforts of Reverend Alfred L.C. Robbs. His spiritual presence has made me a better person. He is truly an apostle of God whose devotion has made the world a better place to live for ourselves, our children, and our children's children.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1978, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop 5-year plans for oil and gas development on the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. This past February, after well over a year of discussion with the California, Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington delegations, Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel sent to Congress a plan which blatantly disregards the environmental and commercial concerns of these delegations. His past efforts and current proposal are so ill-conceived that the result is likely to be a continued attempt to halt further OCS development in these regions until a reasonable alternative can be prepared.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 required that fishing be protected from the adverse impacts of OCS development and that such development be carried out in an environmentally sound manner. Yet the 5-year plan proposes lease sales in some of the most environmentally sensitive areas and productive fishing grounds. The plan also proposes lease sales in areas where their proximity to shore could adversely impact tourism and, in the event of a spill, would devastate the industry.

Today, I have introduced a bill which amends the OCSLA to require the 5-year plan be enacted into law before taking effect. In this way, Congress may take advantage of the technical expertise of the Department of the Interior, but not abrogate its policymaking role in the process.

The Secretary of the Interior has not lived up to his responsibility and it is time for Congress to regain control over the 5-year plan. It is my hope that Congress will see the wisdom of regaining control over its policymaking authority and act to mandate the 5-year plan's enactment into law.

REFLAGGING THE KUWAITI TANKERS—PROCEED WITH CAUTION AND WITH ALLIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's issue of the Washington Post published an excellent article by our distinguished colleague from Indiana, LEE HAMILTON, who Chairs the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

He raises a number of serious questions about the administration's proposal to reflag Kuwaiti tankers in order to protect them with the American flag. These are the most significant issues we in the Congress now face.

I commend Congressman HAMILTON's thoughtful article to my colleagues in the House.

KUWAITI TANKERS, U.S. FLAG—PROCEED WITH CAUTION—AND WITH THE ALLIES
(By Lee H. Hamilton)

The tragic attack on the *USS Stark* brings into prominence the nearly 450-year U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf and current U.S. negotiations with Kuwait to re-flag 11 Kuwaiti tankers so they receive U.S. protection. Unless we are careful, our understandable effort to help friendly Kuwait may prove to be part of a more serious problem rather than part of the solution.

Since 1984, nearly 250 ships have been hit in the Persian Gulf by Iranian and Iraqi forces. Iraq is responsible for 60 percent of them. These attacks are increasing in frequency and are now taking place throughout the expanse of the 500-mile-long Gulf. Since September 1986 Iranian attacks have been almost exclusively against ships heading to or from Kuwait, part of an effort to force Kuwait to cut its support for Iraq in the war. Iran has stepped up its attacks in the southern Gulf near the Strait of Hormuz. It now has the Chinese Silkworm missile, capable of hitting any vessel transiting the straits. Iraqi attacks are also bolder and wider-ranging. The net result: all shipping in the Gulf today is fair game.

The U.S. response so far has been piecemeal. We have responded to a Kuwaiti request to re-flag tankers primarily to outflank a Soviet offer of protection. The mission of the U.S. naval force in the Gulf and the broader goals of U.S. policy are unclear. The United States is on the verge of undertaking significantly greater risks in the protection of Kuwaiti shipping and we should proceed with utmost caution. Five points should guide our actions:

It is in the U.S. national interest to remain a player in the Gulf, especially at a time of intensive, renewed Soviet political activity in the area. We have been there for 40 years. Now is not the time to cut and run. Our interests in maintaining access to the region's oil at tolerable prices now and in the future are simply too important to walk away.

Unilateral action by the United States is not the best answer. Kuwaiti oil goes almost exclusively to Japan and Europe. Those states have a stake in the Gulf's stability. We should not pay the price alone. Whether in Europe or in the Gulf, the allies should pick up some of the burden and help protect the sea lanes. At the Venice summit in June, the United States should work with our allies to find some appropriate multilateral mechanism.

Let's not repeat the experience in 1983 in Lebanon. The United States seeks to act as a neutral presence in the Gulf, protecting international shipping. But if we are not careful, we will risk our neutrality and may be drawn into the Gulf war. In Beirut, our peace-keeping force inadvertently took sides in a civil war, prompting the disaster that followed. Protecting a small portion of the vulnerable shipping in the region will increase our presence and our risks. It could make us a target of Iran, and it will not stop the tanker war.

We must be clear about policy and about the rules of engagement as we enter arrangements with Kuwait on the protection of tankers. The existing rules of engagement demonstrably have not worked. The president says U.S. ships have the authority to defend themselves. This has always been

the case. But on Capitol Hill executive branch officials have not answered the tough questions. What will the United States do in the future when its ships come under aerial surveillance? Will we shoot first and ask questions later? If our ships cannot defend themselves, how can they take on an added role protecting U.S.-flag traffic to and from Kuwait? What happens if an unescorted Kuwaiti tanker under the U.S. flag is hit by Iran? Do we retaliate against Iran? If so, how? How will the cycle of escalation stop? These questions remain, and there are only a few days to go before the first Kuwaiti tankers take U.S. flags.

We should recognize that the best way to protect shipping in the Gulf is to end the war. Active diplomacy by the United States in the Security Council and through other channels to end the war should be one of our highest priorities. We have already let nearly seven years pass. Our allies and the Soviets share our interest in a negotiated settlement.

The recent tragedy in the waters off Bahrain illustrates the challenge we confront. We cannot shirk our responsibilities, but neither should others. We need to state with more precision what our policy is and what we are prepared to do. Above all, we need a consensus approach, especially between the executive and legislative branches. To proceed otherwise is to invite trouble.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1987

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1987

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1451) to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, and for other purposes.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of H.R. 1451, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987, I strongly urge the support of my colleagues for this important measure.

The Older Americans Act and the programs which comprise it have been instrumental in allowing a number of older Americans the opportunity to maintain their independence through the services it provides. Although many seniors may receive services under a multiplicity of their Federal programs, the Older Americans Act is the major vehicle for the organization and delivery of social services to seniors and is a proven success in meeting many of their needs.

H.R. 1451 reauthorizes all of the current Older American Act programs, including supportive services; congregate and home-delivered meals; the Community Service Employment Program; training, research, and demonstration grants; and Indian Elderly Programs. In general, the measure increases the authorization for these programs by 5 percent each year through fiscal year 1991. In addition, the measure authorizes several new programs.

Under one such new program, States would be eligible for grants for nonmedical in-home

services for frail seniors to assist them with such daily activities as bathing or shopping. The availability of this program will enable many older individuals with functional disabilities the opportunity to remain in their homes instead of being institutionalized.

Another important program included in H.R. 1451 would make certain adult day care centers eligible for USDA meal assistance. The approximately 1,300 adult day care centers nationwide generally provide services which allows certain senior citizens the opportunity to remain in their communities. Over two-thirds of the participants are women whose incomes average \$458 per month, which is well below the poverty line. The expansion of the program to disabled adults utilizing adult day care centers should help to provide them with more nutritious meals.

Another important program included in H.R. 1451 is the Community Service Jobs Program that provides part-time jobs for unemployed low-income persons 55 years and over. This program has been especially important to a number of seniors in my congressional district. The California unit of Green Thumb, Inc., which administers this program in a number of rural northern and central California communities, including some in my district, has been instrumental in reaching and meeting the needs of rural seniors. Many Green Thumb workers find that they no longer have to rely on public assistance as a result of the modest supplement to their income provided by Green Thumb wages.

With the population over age 65 steadily increasing, the demand for social services for senior Americans is expected to grow. Approval of H.R. 1451 will allow us to continue to provide assistance to seniors who otherwise might be isolated and removed from vital social services. Approval will demonstrate the Federal commitment to these important citizens as well as provide them the opportunity to preserve their independence.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE STEWART B. MCKINNEY

SPEECH OF

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1987

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I know that I share with all Members of the House the profound sadness and sense of personal loss on the death of our friend and colleague, the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY of Connecticut.

STEW and I came to the House at the same time—in the 92d Congress—and we served together on the District of Columbia Committee almost the entire length of his tenure in the House.

I valued his friendship and admired his strength of character, his integrity, and the determination he displayed in quietly discharging his official duties despite facing severe health setbacks.

Over the years, STEWART MCKINNEY cast many courageous votes—one especially

tough vote was his in favor of immigration reform legislation I began working on 6 years ago. But, if STEW felt the need to support a program, he would fight with a passion for those programs—like Community Development Block Grants, Urban Development Action Grants, and housing for the homeless—which have helped the disadvantaged and downtrodden citizens of our Nation's cities.

Our Nation has lost a respected public servant whose career and distinguished service to the people of his district and the country bring great honor to this House and all who may be privileged to serve here.

I extend my condolences and deepest sympathies to the McKinney family at this difficult time.

**TRIBUTE TO THOMAS JOSEPH
MACMULLEN**

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I come before you to pay tribute to one of the heroic members of our Armed Forces. Thomas Joseph MacMullen was a petty officer first class and had devoted 9 years of service to the U.S. Navy before he was killed in the line of duty aboard the U.S.S. *Stark* on May 17, 1987. A 30-year-old gunner's mate, Petty Officer MacMullen was on a mission of peace in the Persian Gulf when his ship was attacked.

Originally of southwest Pennsylvania, and more recently of Darby, PA, Petty Officer MacMullen was a selfless and dedicated serviceman throughout his naval career. Mr. Speaker, we are saddened by Petty Officer MacMullen's unexpected death and offer our condolences to his family as they mourn his loss.

**NEW JERSEY DRINKING WATER
THREATENED BY LEAD**

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to focus the attention of my colleagues to a U.S. Geological Survey study which highlights the very dangerous problem of lead contamination of our Nation's drinking water supply. The study focuses on the unacceptably high levels of lead found in drinking water in homes in New Jersey and further accentuates the need for action to preserve our natural resources and protect our health and our environment.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that 42 million people in the United States may be drinking water which has been contaminated by lead from lead pipes and lead-tin solder. One out of every five Americans in areas with public water systems consumes unsafe levels of lead in drinking water. Lead contamination has been linked to disease and birth defects. Lead is thought to have caused hypertension in 118,000 cases, higher pregnancy risks in 622,000 cases and lower intelligence levels in

143,000 children. Lead contamination is costing our society up to \$1 billion annually in medical care, plumbing repairs, special education, and retraining for affected children.

The water study released by the U.S. Geological Survey at the spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union last week indicates that the New Jersey ground water system, which supplies a very high percentage of drinking water, is sufficiently acidic in nature to be able to extract lead from plumbing and produce high lead contamination risks.

Last Congress, I was actively involved in the enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986 which not only put more teeth into the law protecting our drinking water but also addressed the danger of lead in drinking water. The 1986 law prohibits the use of lead in new installations or repairs of public water systems. In addition, public water systems must notify all users of potential lead contamination sources and of reasonable methods to mitigate contamination within 2 years of enactment.

Although these provisions will not have an immediate effect on existing plumbing systems unless they are repaired, they take a step in the right direction. However, it is vital that we continue to promote public awareness of this problem in the hope that increased public concern will lead to protective action. I would like to commend the following New York Times article to the attention of my colleagues:

**ACIDITY TERMED A LEAD HAZARD IN JERSEY
WATER—COASTAL AREA STUDY CITES DAN-
GERS IN PLUMBING**

(By Walter Sullivan)

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Ground water in much of New Jersey's coastal plain is sufficiently acidic to extract lead from plumbing, producing unacceptably high levels of lead in the tap water of some homes, it was reported here today.

Levels of lead in three municipalities—Beachwood Borough and Berkeley Township in Ocean County, and Galloway Township in Atlantic County—were reported more than five times those under consideration within the Federal Environmental Protection Agency as official safe levels.

The coastal plain includes Monmouth County and all the counties to the south.

The water survey was reported to the spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union by Dr. Julia L. Barringer of the United States Geological Survey Water Resources Division in Trenton. Co-authors were George R. Kish and J. A. Macy.

SOLDER CAN BE PROBLEM

The area of concern, they said, is the so-called Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer underlying most of the coastal plain. The ground water leaches lead not only from lead pipe but also from the lead-tin solder often used with copper plumbing. Dr. Barringer pointed out that New Jersey outlawed the use of such solder this year and similar action is being taken by other states.

She and her colleagues cited an estimate by the E.P.A. that 42 million people in the United States may be exposed to lead in their drinking water at levels that exceed the proposed safety standard of 20 micrograms per liter.

The geologists, seeking to assess this threat in the coastal plain, found that, in some Jersey municipalities, lead levels in

tap water exceeded 100 micrograms per liter.

The level in ground water, before it entered the plumbing of houses in those communities, was only 10 micrograms per liter, showing that the lead had entered the water inside those homes.

Asked what measures could be taken to avoid excessive lead intake, Dr. Barringer suggested letting the tap run for several minutes before using the water, until the temperature changes. It can then be assumed that the water is from outside and has not been stored in the plumbing. She also said some filters may be effective in lead removal.

AGE OF HOUSE A FACTOR

One factor increasing the lead threat is the absence of calcium carbonate in water from the coastal aquifer. Calcium carbonate can coat the inside of pipes, shielding the lead from the acidic water. Dr. Barringer said the plumbing in older homes tends to acquire a protective coating even despite the paucity of calcium carbonate.

In a joint effort with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, water from about 300 wells tapping the Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer has been tested. Values obtained for the interior part of the coastal plain "are indicative of extremely corrosive ground water" the geologists reported.

Close to the coast and in the northern part of the coastal plain the acidity was less severe or insignificant.

In tests, water was allowed to stand from 20 to 360 hours in copper pipe with lead-tin solder. Among the leached metals were copper, zinc and tin, but the last two, Dr. Barringer said, seem to be "fairly benign."

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Horace M. Albright, long-time public servant and Director of the National Park Service under President Hoover. All who appreciate the importance of our national parklands mourn his departure.

Mr. Albright's long association with and commitment to our national parks began when he joined the Interior Department in 1913 as a young man. One of his first contributions was assisting with the drafting of legislation to create the National Park Service in 1916. As principal assistant to the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, he was extremely instrumental in organizing the bureau and establishing policies to carry out its dual mandate of providing for the preservation as well as public enjoyment of the national parks.

In 1919, Mr. Albright was named the first Park Service superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park. During his service at Yellowstone, he was responsible for setting new park management standards, as well as continuing his involvement in a variety of issues affecting the entire National Park System. His leadership and experience in the national parks area resulted in

his appointment as Director of the National Park Service in 1929.

As Director, Mr. Albright worked to expand the National Park Service to include historical, as well as natural areas throughout the United States. As a result of his outstanding efforts, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the consolidation of the national capital parks, battlefield parks and numerous natural and historic sites managed by other agencies, under the National Park Service—creating a truly national bureau.

After serving as Director, Mr. Albright retired to private business but continued his interest in the national parks throughout his life. He will long be remembered for his further public service as a leader in several conservation organizations and in providing valuable assistance to numerous Park Service officials over the years. One of his many tributes included the Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, which he received in 1981.

I join in mourning the death of Horace Albright. Our Nation, and particularly our national parks, will be less for the passing of this great American. However, his many achievements and contributions will always serve as a reminder of his life-long dedication and commitment to protecting and improving our Nation's precious national parklands.

**JOHN BACON: JEFFERSONIAN
REPUBLICAN**

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, western Massachusetts joined with the rest of the Nation in the elections of 1800 in rejecting the Federalists and putting the Jeffersonian Republicans in power. At the national level, Thomas Jefferson defeated John Adams for the Presidency, and in western Massachusetts, Jeffersonian Republican John Bacon won a seat in the House of Representatives, much to the chagrin of his stalwart Federalist predecessor, Theodore Sedgwick.

John Bacon was born in Canterbury, CT on April 9, 1738. He graduated from Princeton in 1765, and following a stint preaching in Lewes, DE, he obtained the position of pastor of the Old South Church in Boston. By early 1775, theological differences with his parishioners finally resulted in his being dismissed, and he went to Stockbridge, MA, where he found a more sympathetic audience for his religious and political views. Bacon defended rural interests against centralizing and what he considered to be antirepublican trends. In 1778, Massachusetts submitted a new constitution to the voters. As part of this constitution, "negroes, Indians and molattoes" were prohibited from voting. Bacon opposed this, feeling that if such people were taxed, then they should be allowed to vote. The voters rejected this constitution, and the one finally approved by the electorate did not contain this onerous provision.

One of the most divisive legislative battles of Bacon's term concerned the Nation's fledgling Federal judiciary. In February 1801, the

lame duck Federalist controlled Congress passed and President Adams signed the Judiciary Act of 1801. This act fundamentally restructured the Federal judiciary, creating 6 new circuit courts with 16 Federal judges, thus removing circuit court control from Supreme Court Justices. It also reduced the number of Supreme Court Justices from 6 to 5, which would prohibit the Republicans from appointing another Justice when the next vacancy occurred. Of course, the Federalists appointed party loyalists, and the Republicans denounced the "midnight appointments." The Judiciary Act of 1802 moved to repeal this statute. Federalist Congressmen who had survived the election of 1800 resisted, claiming that under the Constitution, Congress could not remove Federal judges. Republicans countered that these provisions applied only to Supreme Court Justices, and that in any event repeal of the 1801 act would abolish the entire circuit court system rather than remove individual judges per se.

Developments in Massachusetts doubtless played a role in John Bacon's response to the debate surrounding the Judiciary Act of 1802, for the issue of the court's proper place in republican government was raging at the State level as well. Western Massachusetts regarded the Boston dominated State courts with abiding distrust. During Shays' Rebellion the courts had provided the focus for western discontent with the State taxation and fiscal policies which had forced many marginal farmers to face foreclosure.

Debate over an independent judiciary, whether judges should be elected or granted life tenures, was hard fought and protracted in Massachusetts. Republicans, particularly in the western part of the State, advocated an elected judiciary, but the Federalists carried the day, securing life tenures for State judges. Eastern Federalists' interests used this to buttress their political dominance, packing the State courts with partisan appointments even in western Massachusetts which was heavily Republican.

This partisanship fostered Bacon's deep suspicion for the concept of a powerful, independent judiciary. At the State level, where Bacon had served for a time as a judge of the court of common pleas, he strongly advocated reform measures such as making the judiciary elective. At the Federal level, these beliefs coincided perfectly with the Republicans' anger over the "midnight appointments". In justifying his stand, Bacon dismissed the argument that repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801 would be unconstitutional, pointing out that, "if, as some gentlemen contend, it is a violation of the Constitution for the legislature to abolish a judicial court, the law itself which it is in contemplation to repeal must be unconstitutional. And I should not suppose it to be a violation of the Constitution for the legislature to repeal an unconstitutional law." Bacon also supported repeal of the 1801 act because he believed the new courts to be unnecessary.

To some extent, debate on the Judiciary Act of 1802 represented simple partisan politics on both sides, and Bacon, unlike three of his Republican colleagues from Massachusetts, fell in line with his party. The underlying issues, however, ran much deeper. The transition from the Adams administration to the Jef-

erson administration represented the first change in power, in terms of political parties. Issues such as the expansion of the Federal circuit court under the Judiciary Act of 1801 and its contraction under the 1802 act helped determine how much would turn over in future transitions. With regard to the Federal judiciary outside of the Supreme Court, the Constitution had made only vague provisions, failing to resolve the central question of whether the judiciary was to be independent or answerable to Congress.

With the Judiciary Act of 1802, Jefferson, Bacon and the Republicans carried the day, but in coming years, opponents of an independent Federal judiciary would suffer telling blows. Jefferson was to prove unsuccessful in dislodging Supreme Court Justices, and in *Marbury versus Madison* the Supreme Court would assert its authority to declare acts to Congress unconstitutional. Slow to take root, the Federal judiciary would eventually establish itself as an independent branch of the Federal system.

Although Bacon only served 2 years, from 1801 to 1803, in the House, they were two important years for the development of our Nation's judiciary. After leaving the House, Bacon went on to serve in Massachusetts' Senate from 1803-07, holding the position of President of the Senate his last year. He continued to be a powerful foe of an independent State judiciary.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO ADELE
AND JERRY SAIDMAN**

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations and best wishes to Adele and Jerry Saidman, of Silver Spring, MD. Adele and Jerry were married on June 1, 1947, and will be celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary this weekend. Celebrating with them will be their children, and grandchildren Joanne, Karen, David, and newborn Daniel.

Jerry, a World War II veteran who served on Iwo Jima, and Adele have lived in the Washington area all of their married life, and have fond memories of the District of Columbia as a small town which they have helped grow into a cosmopolitan city. Through their continuous involvement in community service and charitable works they have opened their hearts wide to all those who were in need. Adele and Jerry are well known and loved in the community for their heartwarming kindness and generosity.

At a time when marriage does not necessarily mean a lifetime commitment, it is reassuring to meet a couple like the Saidmans, who are still crazy about each other after all these years.

Again, congratulations and mazel tov.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, 200 years ago our founders gathered in Philadelphia to draft our Constitution, the document which has become the bedrock of our Government. Four years later, in 1791, the States accepted the first 10 amendments to the Constitution as proposed by Congress. These became the Bill of Rights which has helped guarantee all Americans the liberty which we so cherish.

Since that time we have learned that the lesson the framers of the Constitution taught us two centuries ago is as true today as it was then: Freedom depends not upon the State, but upon the people.

The best defense against tyranny and the shackles of dictatorship is a limited government, which gives power to its people, not itself, and which respects the ingenuity, bravery, initiative and generosity of the people. For after all, human rights are individual freedoms: rights of conscience, rights of choice, rights of association, rights of self-directed action and the right to own property. The concept of a nation of free men and women voluntarily linked together is the genius of our Constitution.

Americans are blessed the rights secured for us by our forefathers. And in this year of the bicentennial of our great Constitution, it is important that we remember not only that original document, but the "Bill of Rights" ratified 4 years later.

The Constitution has served us well. It has kept us free. It has allowed us to prosper and grow in freedom. We ought not tinker with it now.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation must remember and cherish our rights, our "freedoms" if you will. Following are the first 10 articles of the Constitution:

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 27, 1987, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Eighteen months ago the Congress passed the 1985 farm act, designed to set the course of U.S. farm policy through 1990. Since then, it has faced major challenges on all sides. Program costs rose sharply, the farm sector continued its recession, and major plans to restructure the farm act have been considered. In a survey earlier this year, only 5% of my constituents thought that federal farm programs were working well. Yet in recent weeks there have been indications that U.S. agriculture is starting to turn around and that the farm act is beginning to have some impact.

After several years of only bad news coming from the agricultural sector, the recent indicators have been surprisingly

positive. Land values, which in some states have plummeted more than 50% since 1981, now appear to have stabilized. Export volume has been edging up slightly, and we have just negotiated major new wheat sales to the Soviet Union and China. The federal acreage reduction programs have been working better than expected, curbing overproduction and price-depressing surpluses. Interest rates and production costs are much lower than in previous years, and farmers have been able to retire much of their debt. Net farm income this year could reach its highest level since the agriculture recession began. For the first time in several years, there is a feeling among many farmers that we have finally turned the corner.

Yet the improvements have come at a heavy price. The farm programs have become enormously expensive for taxpayers, increasing from \$4 billion in 1981 to \$26 billion last year. That equalled the total amount that farmers earned from exports last year, and accounted for almost all of 1986 net farm income. Farm programs are now the fastest growing item in the entire federal budget, and, among federal benefit programs, are exceeded only by social security and medicare.

The basic idea of the 1985 farm act was to return economic prosperity to American agriculture by boosting our farm exports. While providing a financial safety net of income supports for farmers, the act gradually lowers federal farm price support levels in order to make our products more competitive on world markets. Because 25-40% of U.S. cropland has been producing for export in recent years, the steady drop in exports since 1981 has been a major factor in the plight of the farmer. Yet the new law has not significantly boosted exports. Although volume is up somewhat, export value is still down, and what increases we have seen have been mainly for commodities such as fruits and nuts that are not covered by the federal farm programs. Overall, most of the improvement in the situation of the farmer in recent months has come from the income support side of the farm act rather than from the export improvement side. That means that any recent recovery is very fragile. It hinges primarily on very large government subsidies, which cannot be sustained for very long, rather than on a turnaround in fundamental market conditions.

Several major challenges lie ahead before the promise of the 1985 farm act—to regain our export sales by making our farm products more price competitive—is fulfilled. Many of our best potential customers continue to have major economic problems, and other exporting countries, such as Canada and Argentina, have cut their prices in order to retain their market shares. The basic problem we face is the growing global production overcapacity. Some major importers have become self-sustaining, and others, such as India and China, are even exporting. Brazil and Argentina have brought large amounts of new land into production, stimulated by high U.S. price floors, and have an enormous amount of excellent land for future expansion. New technology, which has been one of the biggest factors in past U.S. superiority in agricultural production, is being rapidly adopted by our foreign competitors. With the stiffer world competition, the general consensus among farm economists is that increasing U.S. exports will be a slow and difficult process.

My sense is that, although the 1985 farm act has brought about some improvements in the farm sector, some changes may be warranted:

First, we should curb farm program loopholes and inequities that undermine public support for the programs. There has been widespread concern over reports of most of the program benefits going to a small number of large farm operations, of multi-million dollar payments to some farmers, of foreign investors receiving U.S. farm payments, and of farmers setting up ingenious schemes to skirt the \$50,000 per farmer payment limitation.

Second, we should find some savings in farm programs as part of the overall effort to reduce the federal deficit. Farm spending, with its recent rapid increases, should accept its fair share of cutbacks. The 1988 congressional budget is expected to call for some \$1.4 billion in savings. Measures under consideration include reducing advance deficiency payments, increasing acreage reduction requirements, imposing grain and meat inspection user fees, and cutting back on generic "PIK" certificates issued to farmers in lieu of cash.

Third, we should carefully consider changes in the farm programs that might improve the competitiveness of our farm sector. We have made progress in that direction with the 1985 farm act, and should continue to consider improvements. Various suggestions include: adjusting our federal price and income support levels further to improve our international competitiveness; expanding the use of "marketing loans"—which emphasize getting U.S. production into world markets instead of into government storage; and "de-coupling" federal farm payments from production requirements in order to reduce incentives to produce crops already in surplus. Several measures to boost farm exports also have merit, including steps in the pending trade bill to improve our market development and export bonus programs, and to open foreign markets to our commodities.

Given the fragile nature of the current improvement in the U.S. farm sector, we should continue to look for ways to improve the fundamental viability of the farm sector—to ensure that the recovery is real and sustainable, rather than one that is only stimulated by large federal subsidies.

IN HONOR OF EUGENE J.
BARONE

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, recently the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith honored Eugene J. Barone, president of Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania with its Distinguished Community Service Award.

I would like to salute Mr. Barone for this impressive honor. Mr. Barone has given unselfishly of both his time and energy for the betterment of our Pittsburgh community. In addition, I thank him for his untiring service to the health of southwestern Pennsylvania.

I would like to share with my colleagues the Anti-Defamation League's tribute to this outstanding citizen.

EUGENE J. BARONE

Eugene J. Barone is a reminder of how brilliance, savvy and dedication to the American work ethic can help a man reach goals which some people only dream about.

The President and Chief Executive Officer of Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Barone first joined the corporation in 1958 as a sales representative. He progressed steadily through the management ranks as his talents and willingness to assume more responsibility marked him for success. In 1984 he was elected to his present position.

Under his direction, the corporation has been revitalized through diversification to meet the competitive challenges of the present and future. His new marketing strategies continue to embrace the corporation's traditional values of concern for its customers and excellence in service.

A compassionate caring man, Mr. Barone finds time in his busy schedule to share his expertise with numerous community organizations. He serves as chairman of the Building Committee of the Sickle Cell Society and is the former chairman of the Nursing Home Section of the 1986 United Way Campaign. He represents Western Pennsylvania on the United States Olympic Committee.

The Anti-Defamation League proudly presents its Distinguished Community Service Award to this outstanding man whose leadership reflects the league's high ideals and vision for humanity and equality.

H.R. 1947, MAGISTRATES AND
BANKRUPTCY JUDGES RETIRE-
MENT PARITY

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1987

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the passage of H.R. 1947. The bill would resolve what I and many others, including the Judicial Conference of the United States, believe to be an inequity in the retirement program for U.S. magistrates.

In 1984 Congress considered the overall structure of the bankruptcy court system. As part of that consideration, and in recognition of the limited tenure of bankruptcy judges, the legislation ultimately enacted provided for a retirement system similar to the congressional system, with 2.5 percent credit granted for each year of service.

Passage of this legislation left the magistrates in a disadvantageous position as compared to the bankruptcy judges. Given that both positions involve high level judicial officers attached to the U.S. district courts, this disparity of treatment is unjustified.

Legislation was introduced in the 99th Congress to correct this disparity. Late in the Congress the Senate passed that legislation. However, when the matter reached the House in a bill—Criminal Justice Act Improvements—processed by my subcommittee, certain technical and procedural problems arose and consideration of the retirement issues were deferred.

One of the problems was that the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee wanted to take a look at the legislation. The committee has done so, and indeed, H.R.

1947 is its work-product. I commend the full committee Chairman, Mr. FORD, for his expeditious consideration of the matter.

The workload of magistrates is demanding. In 1984-85 the 292 full-time and 165 part-time magistrates conducted nearly 12,000 criminal and civil trials. In addition, they conducted almost 120,000 proceedings on matters such as search warrants, arrest warrants, bail reviews, arraignments and initial appearances.

They conducted pretrial conferences in more than 36,000 cases and issued reports on 20,000 prisoner and civil rights cases as well as 14,000 social security cases.

Their workload and efficiency are truly impressive. I think it fair to say that without the quality of magistrates we have today, the Federal courts would be experiencing intolerable delays in the administration of justice.

Yet given their short tenure in office, attracting qualified people remains a challenge. Experienced trial lawyers with high income potential and at an age when housing and educational expenses are at their peak, have been reluctant in some instances to accept or retain article III judgeships. Yet such positions offer vastly better salaries, tenure, and retirement programs.

Indeed, because of the increasing difficulty in retaining both magistrates and bankruptcy judges, I will shortly be introducing legislation to overhaul the retirement system for both groups completely. In the meantime, though, I believe that H.R. 1947 stands on its own merits as needed to place these fixed-term judicial officers on a parity with each other.

IN HONOR OF SCOTT PUDLO
DAY

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Scott Pudlo of Hinsdale, MA, who has been honored by the Hinsdale Lions Club for his excellence in the field of athletics.

The town of Hinsdale and the Lions Club of Hinsdale have declared June 28 as Scott Pudlo Day. This honor has been bestowed upon Scott for his outstanding performances in basketball, soccer, and baseball. Scott will be remembered for his participation on the Wahconah High basketball team which won in the Massachusetts State finals. He was a member of the baseball and soccer teams which also reached the State finals.

Not only does Scott excel in athletics he also ranks high academically. This combination earned him the All Star Massachusetts Academic Basketball Award.

It is apparent, Mr. Speaker, that Scott Pudlo is most deserving of the recognition being paid to him on June 28 by the people of Hinsdale as well as the members of the Lions Club. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Scott for his winning performances and success as a well-rounded athlete/scholar.

AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE TO CELEBRATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 5, a new and exciting event will have its beginning here in Washington, DC.

On this date, the American Film Institute and Commission on European Communities will join forces for the national opening of the annual American Film Institute/European Community Film Festival.

Since 1981, the American Film Institute [AFI], in collaboration with the Commission of European Communities, has presented three festivals to European films in Washington, DC. The great success of these festivals, measured by strong public support and artistic merit, led the AFI to propose to the European Community that a joint annual festival be inaugurated in 1987.

This major American-European film event would thereafter become the only film festival in American to tour nationally.

I would like to pay tribute today to the realization of this grand vision.

The American Film Institute/European Community Film Festival brings to our Nation, this year and for years to come, a rare opportunity for cultural exchange about the world's most pervasive art form—the art of moving image. Seminars and other related activities will continue the festival's mission of promoting international understanding through the immediacy of the cinematic experience and direct contact with European filmmakers and actors.

Throughout its 20-year history, the American Film Institute has always played this vital role in the preservation and nurturing of the moving image by bringing the magic of film directly to wide audiences across our country.

With great pleasure Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting the work and goals of the American Film Institute on its 20th anniversary, June 5, 1987.

TRIBUTE TO BOB CASTELLANETE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bob Castellanete who has been a faithful servant for the Bronx and the city of New York for 30 years. He has served under six Bronx Borough presidents, giving all of them the loyalty, duty, and the honor of helping them serve in the public interest.

I'd like to share an article with my colleagues that recently appeared in the New York Daily News regarding Mr. Castellanete's 30 years service to the Bronx.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT'S RIGHT-HAND MAN
(By John Melia)

Bob Castellanete, by his own admission, is a survivor, and in that role during the last 30 years, he has watched the fortunes of the Bronx wax and wane.

Castellanete is executive assistant to Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer, advising him on budget matters and sitting in for him at Board of Estimate meetings. He has served five other borough presidents, always at their pleasure, beginning with James J. Lyons in 1957.

"In order to survive you have to be political but not *political*," the 51-year-old Bronx native emphasized. "My allegiance is totally to the person who is borough president."

Castellanete began his government service as a fresh-faced, newly minted engineer from Pelham Bay, where he still lives, via City College.

In those days, he recalled, the power of the borough president rested in his control of the highways and sewers.

A RINGSIDE SEAT

"We had about 1,250 people working for the borough president then, but when the City Charter changed it went down to 95 or 100," he said, referring to 1963, when one-term Borough President Joseph Pericone was caught in the transition after the city took over the highways and sewers.

"It changed from a powerful office into an office where the powers had been diminished," he said.

A man privileged to have had a ringside seat to current events, Castellanete has witnessed the coming of the Major Deegan Expressway; the Cross Bronx Expressway, as it gutted the center of the Bronx; the building of Co-Op City and the decline of the Grand Concourse. All of them are elements that have shaped the course and landscape of the borough. He said these are the changes that stand out most in his mind as bringing about the Bronx of today.

He watched as the Bronx burned down in the arson wave of the late 1960s and early 1970s, when unscrupulous landlords torched their own buildings to collect insurance money on real estate that had become unprofitable.

"We could see it happening," he said of the Bronx' decline. "It was very difficult to control. It wasn't just the Bronx, it was the whole city."

BACK TO ZERO

Castellanete blamed the borough's problems not on "any one borough president" but on a number of factors, including the economy and the lack of coordination among agencies at the city, state and federal levels.

He said a turnaround for the borough began in the mid-70s, but that when the city found itself in a fiscal crisis in 1975, it was "back to zero."

The ultimate turnaround for the borough had to wait until the late '70s to finally get under way again, he said.

Asked if Stanley Simon had overstated the case when he insisted "the Bronx is bouncing back," Castellanete replied that he hadn't.

"We were better able to control the budget by then," he said, "Businessmen wanted back in the Bronx because prices in Manhattan were outrageous and land here was inexpensive."

Castellanete can also furnish thumbnail sketches of the men he has served in the Borough President's office. All of them were different, he said, but in their ways, regardless of what they did, right or wrong, they earned his respect.

RIDING HIGH

He remembered Lyons, the first borough president he served, a man who wielded im-

mense power and was formal towards his staff.

"He was *the* borough president," he said of Lyons, who ran the borough for 28 years. "When Lyons was borough president, the Bronx was riding high."

Pericone, who is the sole Republican in the bunch, was remembered as a "real gentleman, very easy going, who was never excited never got hot under the collar and always controlled his temper."

Herman Badillo, the Bronx' first Hispanic president, was "hardworking."

"He was the first borough president to conduct public hearings at the community level to determine the needs of the community," he said.

He also praised Badillo for recognizing that Co-Op City would have an adverse effect on the fate of the Grand Concourse, once a bastion of the borough's middle class.

"What was really unbelievable," he said of Badillo, "was how he could take a cat nap of 10 minutes and be fresh and awake. He was full of vim and vigor."

AROUND THE CLOCK

Castellanete knew his next boss, Robert Abrams, from Abrams' days in the State Assembly.

"He would tell you where you were wrong, but when you walked out of the room, you felt good," he recalled.

He also recalled Abrams as someone who liked to work around the clock, seven days a week.

"We were all delighted when he got married because we figured he might spend more time at home," he said.

Castellanete said those hopes were only partially realized as Abrams kept up the gruelling pace as he fought for tax breaks for middle-income residents in Mitchell-Lama housing and waged battles with the Telephone Co. and Con Edison.

Stanley Simon, who resigned his position shortly before being indicted in March, was a "tough individual who was demanding of his staff."

As to his current boss, Castellanete says he believes Ferrer will be the first Hispanic mayor of New York City.

"I always thought Freddy would be the borough president, but not this soon," said Castellanete, who first met Ferrer when he was Simon's director of housing.

"I think he's going to be an excellent borough president. He was the first one to institute a code of ethics for borough employees and that's very important."

Right now, Ferrer has Castellanete analyzing the mayor's proposed budget and what it means for the borough.

"He wants nothing but perfection," Castellanete said.

THE DESERT MUSEUM'S NEW MOUNTAIN HABITAT

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, Arizona may be known to the world as the Grand Canyon State, but Arizona is far more than the Grand Canyon. There are a lot of well-kept secrets in Arizona. One of the best is the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, located 14 miles west of Tucson. Featuring live animal exhibits

and desert plants in natural surroundings, the museum is a highly popular and highly acclaimed attraction. First-time visitors are always surprised to find a unique combination zoo and museum exhibits.

One of the newest exhibits is the mountain habitat: A manmade canyon for mountain lions, foxes, white-tailed deer, black bears, and gray wolves. Built at a cost of \$2.5 million and designed by Aram Mardirosian, the new mountain habitat is one of the most innovative developments in zoo architecture. A large, canyon-like habitat, it allows the animals to live and move much like they do in their natural environment. Without bars or cages, visitors have a chance to see the animals moving naturally in natural surroundings.

Lawrence W. Cheek, writing for the April 1987, edition of *Arizona Highways*, has given us a compelling look at this new state-of-the-art exhibit. Cheek describes the Mountain Habitat as the best manmade home for animals I have ever seen, so good it should be the paradigm of zoo architecture for the rest of the century.

At this point, I would like to insert his article into the RECORD for the benefit of our colleagues.

[From *Arizona Highways* magazine, April 1987]

ARIZONA-SONORA DESERT MUSEUM'S NEW MOUNTAIN HABITAT

The young male bear emerged first, his quivering black muzzle sweeping the air and ground with nasal radar. He crept along a wide ledge cantilevered from a cliff, paws inching forward at first in careful, wary, tentative steps. But he quickly grew bolder. His pace quickened. He prowled the full length of the ledge, wedged his head into several small caves and crevices, and paused atop a thronelike rock to survey the unfamiliar sky and the rocky kingdom that stretched out in front of him. He ambled down to the river, chased an imaginary rabbit across a log, and ate a shrub willow. Then, like a 200-pound puppy, he bounded back to the ledge to nuzzle his female playmate and—if we dare anthropomorphize—report happily on the large, open, canyon-like habitat that this morning replaced their dreary cage.

Architect Aram Mardirosian, designer of this artificial canyon, was beaming. "I love the idea that you have to look for the animals in a landscape," he said. "You can see how they live, adapt, move, and how they relate to other animals and the land around them. In a normal zoo situation, they're just on exhibit, like illustrations in a catalog. They don't do any of the things they'd do in their natural environment."

As Mardirosian was philosophizing, the bear was analyzing. No longer tentative, he clasped projecting rocks on the vertical wall and shinned toward blue sky with amazing speed. The architect's smile evaporated. A man standing on top of the cliff raced over with a broom, and for a few seconds, there was this half-alarming, half-comical standoff: the man poking the broom at the bear's face, the bear clinging to the cliff like a fat brown fullback reading the defense.

Man, broom, and gravity won. Bear backed down and proceeded to eat another tree. And Mardirosian's pulse repaired to double digits. "We were worried about that one spot," he confessed. "It didn't take him long to find it."

This was a sunny February morning in 1986, the month the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum provided a man-made canyon for twenty-two of its animals. The museum's new Mountain Habitat cost 2.5 million dollars to design and build—the most ambitious and expensive project in the institution's thirty-five years. Its implications radiate far beyond the museum's twelve acres. I have visited zoos around the world from Washington, D.C. to Beijing (Peking), China, and though there is an encouraging trend toward better treatment of the inmates, as often as not I still leave angered and depressed. But not here. The Mountain Habitat is the best man-made home for animals I have seen so good it should be the paradigm of zoo architecture for the rest of the century.

The habitat houses ten of the museum's most interesting mammals: two black bears, two mountain lions, two gray foxes, two Mexican gray wolves, and two white-tailed deer. There are twelve birds, one Steller's jay, two thick-billed parrots, two ravens, two Montezuma quail, and five Merriam's turkeys. It also is an arboretum, incorporating about a hundred species of plants.

It is modeled after the Sonoran Desert's "sky islands"—mountain ranges poking 7,000 to 11,000 feet into the air. These rocky barriers ambush wet air masses that otherwise would sail on to Colorado or Oklahoma, and the resulting rainfall sustains oak and pine forests and an environment for many kinds of animals that could not survive on the arid, austere desert floor. The contrast between Tucson and the Santa Catalina Mountains is typical. Tucson, elevation 2,389 feet, averages 11.14 inches of rain a year. Palisades Ranger Station, less than ten horizontal miles to the north, nestles in the Catalinas a mile higher and bathes in 29.69 inches of rain and snow.

Of course, that isn't desert at all. It's cool, moist, and green. But the Desert Museum feels that its responsibility is more than snakes and cacti; it aspires to tell the full story of life within the boundaries of the Sonoran Desert. That means mountain forests, saguaro-studded foothills, grasslands, and the subtropical riverine habitats of southern Sonora. The Desert Museum's 1980 master plan called for all four of these ecosystems to be recreated in a neat row on the museum grounds. The first is the Mountain Habitat. Look for the other three around 1990.

The idea of the Mountain Habitat was born about fifteen years ago. An early model depicted an artificial mountain bursting out of the museum grounds to the height of a three-story building. It would have been an Architectural Presence, but a later museum management reconsidered. The philosophy today is to leave the existing land as nearly undisturbed as possible, in the faint hope that Arizona's cities might think about doing the same.

"We visited a lot of zoos looking for the state of the art in exhibit design," explained Dan Davis, museum director. "We got some ideas, but the thing we wanted most we didn't find anywhere. It's very subtle. We wanted to preserve a certain mood that a zoo normally can't. They're dealing with far more people; so they have noise, transit systems, and they end up with mobs of visitors rushing from one animal to the next. What we wanted was to have the experience of a very casual stroll along a mountain trail."

So the "mountain" became a mountain-terrain canyon, sunk into the earth. Today, looking across the museum from high

ground, you see only a low, crescent-shaped outcropping of thoroughly convincing rock that looks like it's been there since, say, the Paleozoic.

"Our first concern was that it fit into the landscape, not obstruct views or impact on other exhibits," says Mardirosian, a veteran museum designer with The Potomac Group of Washington, D.C. "But besides making it unobtrusive, we also wanted to have an element of surprise."

They have it. You stroll along a path past desert plants like prickly pear, jumping cholla, and the exquisitely self-descriptive shindagger agave. Turn a corner, and the desert simply blinks out. You are now in the biological community known as the Mexican Pine Oak Woodland, exploring a canyon complete with gurgling stream, turquoise pools, and glaring lions.

Mardirosian's second concern was that the habitat look nothing like a typical zoo. No bars, no cages, no sense of thumbing from page to page in a zoological catalog. He wanted humans to feel a part of the habitat, not an audience. He even grouped plantings in ways to help shield clumps of viewers from each other.

He used the predator-prey relationship as a prime design element, winding a semicircular canyon of lions, bears, foxes, and wolves around a meadow for deer and turkey—with the trail for *homo sapiens* squeezed in between. The only barriers separating all these species are mathematical calculations. Mountain lions, for example, can't leap more than twenty feet—so it is believed, anyway. Adding ten percent for insurance, Mardirosian designed the cat canyon so that every possible trajectory to an unauthorized meal is twenty-two feet or more.

He also sweated the details. For example, he measured and mapped every nearby saguaro. Then, back at his drafting table in Washington, he plotted the path through the habitat to avoid what he calls "visual non sequiturs." He didn't want people to look up and see cacti towering over the woodland.

The museum staff is ecstatic. What makes it worth all the money and effort, they say, is the animals' return to near-normal behavior.

On one recent morning, I learned how a twelve-pound fox defends its space against the bears that share the same twelve-hundred-square-foot enclosure: it backs into one of the coves Mardirosian thoughtfully provided, bares an arsenal of enameled daggers, and snaps. The bear responds in a manner confirming its reputed intelligence: it retreats and finds a tree to eat.

Another visit found the ravens in an uproar, piercing the woodland's peace with raucous demands for exit visas. Reason: the lioness had crouched down in sphinx pose just a step away from their enclosure to stare. And stare. It was a stare meant to burn through the thin wires separating the lion from the birds' enclosure, and she seemed ready to wait a long, long time.

She was still and silent, as the lions that lived in the Desert Museum's old concrete cages had been. But that was a silence drugged by endless boredom. This was the silence of a hunter.

So—Does the Mountain Habitat finally solve the central ethical problem inherent in zoos? It doesn't bore, demean, or otherwise exploit the creatures on exhibit for our edification and entertainment. Well—seemingly not.

As the thoughtful Mardirobian says, "I really don't know what 'happiness' is for the animals. But obviously, if they have lots of space, and plenty of places to romp around, they're going to behave more naturally. We are unfair to them in one sense: we don't give them places to hide from the visitors. But we have given them plenty of choices, plenty of space. The bears shouldn't complain about living here."

As far as we humans can tell, the bears haven't. They have simply been doing what bears do, which perhaps is evidence enough of the habitat's success.

The have dug up the underground irrigation system. They have eaten all the plants. They have staged bear Olympics in the cypress trees, killing them. With the exhibit only a little more than a year old, the curator of birds and mammals, Peter Siminski, is a bit embarrassed about its physical condition.

"It looks," he says, with a trace of a grin, "like we put a couple of bears in there."

CAMBODIAN SURVIVORS URGE PRESIDENT REAGAN TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO BRING POL POT AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE KHMER ROUGE LEADERS TO JUSTICE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues a unique effort with which I have been involved to document the acts of genocide of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 in order to bring those responsible for these atrocities to justice under the Genocide Convention. The American Bar Association House of Delegates last February passed a resolution indicating its support "to work with other public and private institutions toward bringing those responsible to justice."

The Senate last year, in a move strongly supported by the House, ratified the Genocide Convention. Since our accession to that treaty is not yet completed and must await the enactment of legislation making genocide a crime under U.S. law, the United States cannot at this time take the lead in bringing this matter to the World Court. But many Americans have become involved under the leadership of David Hawk of New York and Cambodian American survivors including Si-chantha Kassie Neou, Dith Pran, Yangh Sam, Haing Ngor and Arn Chorn, in gathering eyewitness accounts and other evidence of the crimes perpetrated against the people of Cambodia. These survivors and teams of volunteer attorneys and researchers are working to prepare the legal brief that one or several of the nations already in full accession to the Genocide Convention could seek to bring before the World Court.

President Reagan has several times indicated the abhorrence felt by every American to the genocidal crimes which the Khmer Rouge committed against millions of Cambodians. Now it is time for the President to use his good offices and to direct our State Department to spread the message of the strong

support of our Government for the effort to bring those responsible for the 1975-79 crimes against the people of Cambodia to justice.

Mr. Speaker, because of the historic importance of this effort and because of the need for civilized people everywhere to join in the effort to punish those responsible for the crime of genocide, I ask that the full text of the letter of the Cambodian survivors to President Reagan be included in today's RECORD, and a recent editorial by the New York Times supporting this endeavor.

The material follows:

Mr. YANG SAM,
CAMBODIA DOCUMENTATION
COMMISSION,
New York, April 7, 1987.

RONALD REAGAN,
President of the United States of America,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are 200 Cambodian survivors of the Khmer Rouge rule who are now living in exile in the West.

Some of us are survivors of Pol Pot's prisons and extermination camps. Others of us had members of our families and many of our friends brutally murdered or "disappeared"—taken away for execution in forest or jungle killing fields. We witnessed members of our families and many others die of exhaustion from forced marches and slave labor, from deliberate starvation and preventable, untreated disease, and from the brutal conditions of life to which the Cambodian people were subjected by the Khmer Rouge.

We also saw Pol Pot's soldiers and cadre destroy our Buddhist temples, totally eliminate our Buddhist monks, end schooling for our children, suppress our historic Khmer culture and eradicate Cambodia's ethnic minorities such as the Cham.

We are writing to you now because, following your recommendation, the United States Senate approved the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. We are asking you to respond and take legal and diplomatic action against the Khmer Rouge genocide. First, by seeking a judgment from the International Court of Justice that the terrible crime and great harm of genocide was committed against the people of Cambodia and that "Democratic Kampuchea," an internationally recognized State-Party to the Genocide Convention, remains in violation of its international legal obligations for failing to punish those responsible for genocide, "whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials, or private individuals." Secondly, the United States should call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such actions as would securely preclude the reoccurrence of genocide in Cambodia.

As victims and survivors, we are asking the United States to do this, alone or with other countries that accept the Genocide Convention, because the Khmer Rouge genocide has not been recognized and condemned by the international community. As long as the major leaders of the Khmer Rouge between 1975 and 1979 continue to be active in Cambodian and international political life, the extreme brutality and suffering they imposed on ourselves, our families, and the entire Cambodian people is a contemporary, ongoing problem and more than a matter of history. Nor has the problem of genocide, its aftermath and the threat of its reoccurrence been mooted by the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

As you know, every year the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world condemn the foreign invasion and occupation of Cambodia. We believe it is absolutely necessary for the nations of the world to take this action and to work for the removal of foreign troops and advisors from our country. And we ask your country to continue to take a strong stand for freedom and self-determination for Cambodia.

As you also know however, the Khmer Rouge, still led by those most responsible for genocide, continue to wage guerrilla war seeking to return to power—a result which is prevented at present only by the foreign occupation army. Thus it is difficult for us to understand why the free and democratic countries do not also take action under international law against the Khmer Rouge for the punishment of those most responsible for the genocide and for the prevention of genocide's reoccurrence. The failure of the international community to take action against the 1975-1979 leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea leaves Cambodia with the equally unacceptable alternatives of foreign occupation or the very real threat of a return to power of the same Khmer Rouge.

Further, the failure of the international community to respond and condemn the Cambodian genocide has, in our opinion, reduced the effectiveness of the United Nations to help bring about negotiations or a solution to the international conflict in and over Cambodia. Any solution is very difficult to foresee without the punishment or at least the removal from their present positions and exile of those most responsible for the genocide. Without a negotiated solution, Cambodia will remain diplomatically isolated and unable to obtain the investment, aid and trade necessary for sustained recovery from nearly two decades of war, genocide and famine.

Cambodia presently continues to have grave human rights problems, and Cambodians residing as refugees in Thailand need better protection. The human rights of Cambodians need continuing international attention. Again, however, we are concerned that the effectiveness of the international community to address these problems is hampered by the failure to also address the criminal inhumanity of the Khmer Rouge.

Indeed, after World War II the Nazi killers of the Jewish and other peoples of Europe were tried and convicted for their horrible crimes. After the United Nations was founded, the Genocide Convention was adopted as the embodiment of the international commitment that never again should such an unspeakable atrocity as genocide be allowed or allowed to go unpunished.

We can assure you that the Khmer Rouge has and continues to violate the Genocide Convention. There is now more than enough evidence and documentation on their crimes. Further there are innumerable Cambodian survivors who are ready to contribute their personal testimony.

We were heartened that you recalled the deaths of millions of Cambodians in your September 1984 endorsement of United States ratification of the Genocide Convention. You emphasized that the United States intended to "use the Convention in efforts to expand human freedom and fight human rights abuses around the world." Mr. President, we are asking you to do just that. While the Congress completes the final steps required for US ratification of the Genocide Convention, we ask you to make plans and preparations for legal and diplo-

matic action against the Khmer Rouge genocide.

With the strong support of the American people and their elected officials successive Administrations have devoted considerable—and productive—energy to encourage and pressure numerous countries to respect and abide by the international human rights agreements they have signed. The same should be done about Cambodia.

We are requesting the United States to take action because under the terms of the Genocide Convention only other governments, not individuals, can bring legal action against the Khmer Rouge genocide. Of course, nothing can bring back to life our friends and loved ones who were brutally killed by the Khmer Rouge. But we hope that international response and the remedy established by international law will at least create a clear record, bring light to the problems faced by the Cambodian survivors, and serve as a lesson and warning to future dictators.

We realize that you have a very busy schedule. However, it is only countries such as the United States that can help us. May we humbly seek an appointment with you so that we may discuss with you the need for international action against the Cambodian genocide.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Most sincerely yours,

SICHANTHA KASSIE NEOU.
YANG SAM.
DITH PRAN.
HAING NGOR.
ARN CHORN.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATORIES

Bunheng Ban, Koch Buth, Muy Chamroeun, Ching Chan, Hoert Chan, Sivorn Chan, Sophan Chan, Tammy Chan, Yok Cham, Sareoun Chann, Veasna Chap, Vath Chay, Na Leong Che, Trieh Chea, Bouk Chea, Mardi Chev, Say Chev, Samin Chheang, Khlok Chheng, Samol Chhim.

Chauy Chhin, An Chhit, Khlok Chhivinda, Khlok Chhivindavy, Khlok Chhivindy, Samban Chhoeum, Chloy Song Chhou, Cha Vorn Chun, Rom Chhuon, Sopha Choeum, Phon Chou, Kim Chulomg, One Kim Chuon, Bunchhuong Chuop, Chuon Chuop, Khlok Dara, Loeum Dip, Yamnee Dueur, Khlok Sreng E., Savoeun Eam, Ouem Eang, Reth Eang, Huot Seng Ear, Poeun Em.

Serein Em, Vatha Em, Randy Engly, Tao Song Gnor, Paul Hak, Sophon Ham, Phuok Hay, Reth Hem, Vibul Hem, Kueh Heng, Sok Heng, Chanrithy Him, Hath Hoay, Dok Hol, Heng Hon, Saream Hon, Sorn Hong, Sareth Hor, Kimy Houth, Yoeuth Houy, Han Huom, Chan Kang.

Navie Kang, Onn Kang, Sitha Kang, Sophan Kang, Khon Keo, Ky Kea, Nath Kem, Pieh Kem, Sitha Kem, Sokun Keo, Veng Keo, Sary Khaur, Sathum Khem, Yo Khiev, Bunna Khim, Samuth Khlieng, Nasi Kho, Chinhay Kho, Nath Khuien, Soth Khun, Do Khuon, Mouy Kim, Raeun Kim, Sokan Kim.

Yi Kim, Bora Kong, Chhunna Kong, Leng Kong, Tun Kong, Chheut Kuong, Chhou Song Ky, Ho La, Sok Lay, Setha R. Lim, Sovanny Lim, Try Lim, Po Lin, Chhay Lonn, Mao Lorn, Chum Ly, Chuong Ly, Heng Sun Ly, Noan Ly, Chak Man, Soth Mao, Soth Meach.

Makna Men, Neang Men, Saly Meng, Valtona Mey, Eng Sa Miech, Sakhon Mok, Yan Mom, Sery Mom, Soth Moung, Chandy Mucharang, Khean Muong, Chhot Muth, Heng Muth, Kim Net, Nquon Ton Ngov, Buthan Ngoun, Chang Kim Nguon, Bunnaret Nhem,

Chanthan Nhem, Savann Nhem, Sohokhoma Nhem, Sokhan Nhem, Sakhoeun Nhieu, Chhum Nhik, Francis Samsottha, Heng Sap.

Chinsause Sar, Roart Say, Yean Seam, Him Seang, Yen Sek, Sotham Seng, Tim Seng, Kung Rith Serey, Chhem Sieng, Vanna Sieng, Soueh Sim, Kheng Sin, Loeum Sin, Naun Sin, Vanny Sin, Chhoeun Ly So, Boundy Sok, Chheth Sok, Mom Sok, Saruon Sok, Nan Sou, Deak Soy.

Phy Tan, Sarith Tauch, Sakhon Tauch, Chhum Teng, Im Thach, Neang A. Thi, Nhok Tho, Seath Tho, Tim Thong, Heurn Thong, Ren Norn, Vanna Nuon, Bunehhuoy Nuth, Sem Ork, Pieh Visothy Orm, Sophal Orn, Peou Ou, Penarong Oum, Anon Pal, Buthon Pal, Sanorth Pan, Khatna Peace, Ye Pen, Ok Peth, Keng Peou, Khlok Phalkum.

Seng Chhuon Phang, Saveny Phath, Phann Phin, Phen Phuong, Phath Plang, Jintana Pond, Dith Pran, Saoyuth Prum, Leang Ran, Tha Rim, Yath Rith, Chhan Sophan Ros, Saody Ros, Leng Sam, Nimith Sam, Yen Sam, Keo Samath, An Samroeth, Phan Thouch, Sakan Thoul, Korn Thu, Roeth Thu.

Kimchea Tiang, Meardey Tim, Huot Tith, Kosal Tith, Sunthorn Toy, Rim Tum, Meng Seng Ty, Nath Ueh, Vong Ueh, Mora Ung, Im Ung, Sarik Uy, Seun Uy, Oun Va, Nen Vannak, Khat Yam, Yai Yem, Sin Yem, Chen Yeth, Charoeun Yin, Ngeek Yin, Yon Yip, Oth Yoeum, Phan Young, Moeung Yaus.

[From the New York Times, May 21, 1987]

CAMBODIA'S UNPUNISHED GENOCIDE

In December 1948, the United Nations unanimously adopted a convention to prevent and punish genocide, defined as attempting to destroy a national ethnic, racial or religious group. The fanatic Communists known as the Khmer Rouge seemed to have committed such a crime, killing a million people in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. So why not invoke the never-before-invoked convention and ask the World Court to determine the truth about the alleged act of genocide? Why not indeed.

Several hundred Cambodian survivors in exile are appealing for a World Court hearing. This can be requested by all states that are party to the convention. They now include the United States (though unforgivably, Congress has still failed to pass needed implementing legislation, 15 months after Senate ratification).

Other death-camp survivors, like the Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel, support the idea. A hearing at The Hague could focus the world's attention on extensive evidence of a crazed regime's attempt to carve up a whole people on a butcher block.

The Khmer Rouge term liquidation was "scatter them to the last one"; cities were emptied as suspected class enemies were worked to death in "purification" camps. Of 60,000 Buddhist monks—denounced by the Khmer Rouge as "leeches and bloodsuckers"—only a few thousand survive. Notable among many ethnic minorities singled out for eradication were the Cham, a distinctive Islamic river people. Whole villages were massacred or forced to assimilate so that the regime could boast that "Khmerization" was complete.

All of this was largely passed over when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, deposed the infamous Pol Pot and installed its own puppets. The Khmer Rouge withdrew into back country, then became the most powerful partner in a resistance coalition that a

U.N. majority—joined by the United States—regards as the rightful Government of Cambodia. The painful result is that Khmer Rouge mass murderers, Pol Pot included, are still said to be in leadership posts, their crimes half-forgotten, even by a Reagan Administration that assails the U.N. for ignoring Communist mass murder in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The United States can help make a reality of the Genocide Convention by asking the World Court to determine whether a Cambodian regime violated this landmark convention, one that Cambodia itself approved in 1950. Doing so would begin to honor the memory of Pol Pot's victims.

RON KIRK, AN OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVE OF DALLAS

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, back when Ron Kirk, a 32-year-old attorney and lobbyist for the city of Dallas, was a young law student at the University of Texas at Austin, I had the privilege of being one of his employers.

I was chairman of the house study group, an independent, nonpartisan research organization that provided the most comprehensive and balanced legislative information and detailed reports on major issues available to members of the Texas House of Representatives.

Ron Kirk was one of the reasons.

He and his colleagues, who staffed the house study group—now called the House Research Organization—put in the longest hours and produced the finest product I ever saw in my 9 years as a member of the Texas Legislature.

The house study group reports made me and other members who chose to review them look better and smarter than we probably deserved. Because of those reports, and the staff work of eager, talented young folks like Ron Kirk, we knew every argument on every side of every issue that came before the legislature.

After his service to the Texas House Study Group and the Texas Legislature, Ron graduated from law school, practiced in two Dallas law firms, and came to Washington, DC, to put in a productive stint with U.S. Senator LLOYD BENTSEN. Now he's back in Dallas working there and in Austin and Washington, DC, as an assistant city attorney and lobbyist.

His continuing commitment to public service was recently documented in a deservedly flattering article in the Dallas Times Herald, which I would like to share with my colleagues:

TOP-FLIGHT LOBBYIST PROMOTES DALLAS WITHOUT RUFFLING FEATHERS IN AUSTIN

(By Linda Fibich)

AUSTIN.—In the roomful of lobbyists that blocks the door to the House chamber every weekday morning, Ron Kirk, a golden Big D pinned to his pin-striped lapel, is a standout.

Monitoring a thousand bills in the messy course of the legislative session, he handles his competition with the same easy grace he works on the men and women who make state law. If he has enemies in a business

where enmity seems inevitable, no one in the crowded hallway can name them.

He thrives on his job. So does his only client, the city of Dallas.

"Ron is just one of a kind, and excellent," says his boss, City Attorney Annaleslie Muncie.

Kirk, 32, started pushing the Dallas agenda in Austin in 1984, lured home from the nation's capital because Dallas was going big places and he was determined to go along.

"Not to get too grand in it," he says, "but I really think that Dallas has the opportunity at some point in the not-so-distant future to become a real world-class city. I wanted to be part of that process."

Three years later, he is one of the most respected members of the lobby.

According to free-lance lobbyist Rusty Kelly, who has both supported and opposed Kirk on issues, "He is the kind who gives this business a good name."

Kirk takes honors in both political camps. Rep. David Cain, D-Dallas, calls him "one of the most talented people that I've met down here. He brings a real sense of what's doable and what's not, ability to bring all kinds of votes together." Sen. Ike Harris, R-Dallas, agrees: "He's as good as there is around."

Kirk's latest success came Friday, when legislation he proposed to Sen. Eddie Bernice Johnson and Rep. Fred Blair, both Dallas Democrats, passed the House after earlier approval by the Senate. The bill permits city governments to repair deteriorated housing in slum neighborhoods and recover the costs from landlords.

He attributes his standing to personality and style. "And I don't mean that in a bragging way," Kirk says, with the grin, he is as likely to turn on foe as friend.

"My nature is outgoing. In this job, your allies are where you find them. They come in all shapes and colors and political persuasions, and I enjoy that. I enjoy challenging myself to work with people from backgrounds vastly different from mine. . . .

"I've been criticized by some folks as being too willing to compromise. But I think you should always give an adversary a chance to resolve something with grace, rather than bury somebody because you happen to have the votes and can do it. That way, you may win the battle, but you give that person a reason to come back at you even stronger.

"Kim Ross, my good friend who represents the Texas Medical Association, calls it the scorched earth policy. Where you go in and rape all the women and kill all the children and cattle and burn all the houses. Some people try to lobby like that, but I think there are a lot of pitfalls."

Kirk grew up in east Austin, "literally in the shadow of the Capitol," the son of parents whose civil rights activism and faith in the system steered him toward public service. He studied sociology and political science at Austin College in Sherman, then, "like every other poli-sci/sociology major," he says, "I went to law school, at UT."

While at the University of Texas he worked for the House Study Group, a legislative research organization founded by liberal Democrats that was then beginning to establish its current reputation for independence. There, he first noticed that bills were enacted on something more than their merits.

"What piqued my interest was the question, 'What is it about the sponsor or the process or about the whole system that says these bills somehow make it through this

maze of hearings and legislators and debates and survive all of the voting requirements to actually become law?" he says. "It fascinated me."

And there, Kirk made the first of the connections that he plies today. When he graduated in 1979, he took a job in Cain's Dallas law firm. A year later, he went to work for lawyer Windle Turley.

In 1981, he accepted a position on the staff of U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, where he specialized in defense and budget issues. "I don't see how anybody at all interested in politics could not be overwhelmed by that experience," he says of his years in Washington. "I loved it. The Senate is a strange and wonderful place."

He returned to Texas "not because I was attracted to issues ranging from filling potholes in city streets and disposition of our municipal waste, as opposed to nuclear disarmament and the federal budget deficit. To be perfectly candid, it was the opportunity. . . .

"I didn't at all fashion myself as somebody that was going to make a career out of being an aide to anyone. And that's not out of any disrespect to Bentsen."

In Washington, Bentsen's name was on his work, in Austin, Kirk stands or falls on his own.

Without a political action committee—or PAC, the organization through which a private interest group channels political contributions and buys favor—the city must wield another sort of influence in the Legislature: credibility. According to Kirk, "the quality of the information that we provide is always the most effective lobbying tool we have."

To that end, he doesn't attempt to do everything himself, but brings in experts from Dallas to testify when the city has something at stake. By his own description, he is "the conductor of an orchestra. Everybody's got a different instrument, and everybody else is a specialist. But somebody's got to take all of that and massage it into something that generally comes out sounding like music."

Kirk's day typically begins at 5:30 a.m., just hours after the legislative service he subscribes to has delivered a summary of activities to his door. "And even though my physique doesn't show it," he says, "I try to exercise or do something, either sit-ups or walk around the block."

By 6:30, he is reviewing setbacks and accomplishments, planning strategies. He confers with Muncie at about 8, advising her of any assistance he'll need from City Hall.

Before the House convenes, usually by 9 or 10, he is at the Capitol, making the 30-second contacts with lawmakers and allies that can cement a deal on a given bill. At the crack of the speaker's opening gavel, he crosses the rotunda to the Senate for more of the same.

Afternoons and evenings are filled with committee hearings. Kirk also tries to visit daily with each Dallas senator and as many area representatives as he can.

"And that just takes care of the scheduled activities," he says. "Every day, something occurs where somebody's got a problem on a bill and you've got to go meet with that sponsor or go meet with some opponents and work out a deal. . . .

"There really are no assurances. Because even the simplest of issues can backfire on you for reasons totally unrelated to the merits. You could have a sponsor offend some other member who just decides he's going to try to defeat each of his bills just because he doesn't like that particular spon-

sor, or opposition can crop up that you weren't aware of or didn't anticipate."

He rarely calls it quits before nightfall. "We have pretty long days," Kirk says with another grin. "But they're tolerable."

THE CHESTER ROTARY CLUB: SEVENTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO OTHERS

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, with the 200th anniversary of our Nation's Constitution on the minds of many Americans, it is nice to reflect on the many accomplishments Americans have achieved during the past 200 years. As the Constitution so forcefully notes, it is "We the People * * *" of the United States that make our country such a wonderful place to live and raise our families.

In the Fifth Congressional District, there is another special anniversary that will soon be celebrated, namely, the 70th anniversary of the Chester Rotary Club. For the people of Delaware County, the 70th anniversary of this very special service organization is especially worthy of recognition, not only at the local level, but here in our Nation's Capital as well.

For the city of Chester, having an organization such as this Rotary Club in existence is special because of its involvement in and dedication to the communities. The Chester Rotary Club is more than just a social club for its members to meet and enjoy one another's company. It is a forum to discuss and implement ideas and programs that will benefit literally thousands of people.

While its membership of 45 may appear small to some, its actions certainly represent what is right with our country's service organizations. A small sampling of some of the club's many activities include:

Substantial financial support to the United Way Campaign, the Chester Boys Club, and Camp Sunshine;

An annual scholarship awards program to deserving students in need of assistance at Widener University;

Support for the International Rotary Club's Polio-Plus Program which was developed to fund programs that will erase polio and other dreaded diseases in Third World countries;

Establishment of a Coulter-Enyon Fund which supplies health equipment to the needy. And the list goes on and on.

As you can see Mr. Speaker, the members of the Chester Rotary Club represent a social section of America—citizens who care not only about their community, but the world community as well. The Chester Rotary Club is an honorable example of the Rotary motto, "Service Above Self."

On Friday, June 19, 1987, members of the Chester Rotary Club will gather in their community to commemorate this special anniversary, 70 years of service to their community and the world, and it is fitting that the House of Representatives join in offering our special thanks for a job well done.

NO EXCISE TAX INCREASES

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, some Members would have us curb the budget deficit through higher excise taxes on gasoline, beer, wine, distilled spirits, and tobacco. Because these taxes are expressed in small amounts, such as pennies per gallon, drink, or pack, it may appear that increases are insignificant. Nothing could be further from the truth.

In reality, excise tax increases hurt in at least five ways.

First, they are regressive. These taxes fall far harder on poor and moderate-income taxpayers than do the progressive income tax or the Social Security tax, which is nearly proportional.

Second, they discriminate by region. Drivers in rural areas do not have the luxury of short trips or public transit that city dwellers and residents of more compact States have. Tobacco and crops used to make alcohol beverages are grown in limited regions of the Nation.

Third, they single out selected classes of consumers. The largest families seldom have the luxury of choosing gas-miser cars. Smoking is more concentrated in particular demographic groups, yet deficit reduction efforts should be spread equitably across the entire population.

Fourth, they penalize limited groups of workers and business owners, especially in small business. The small trucking business or owner-operator, the hops farmer, the mom-and-pop grocery have the least ability to pass on this tax or readily change to another source of livelihood.

Fifth, they interfere with State finances. Many States rely much more heavily than the Federal Government does on excise taxes, and many States have been raising excise taxes in the last year to expand needed programs or balance their own budgets. Doubling some of the Federal taxes, as some Members suggest, would limit States' ability to increase their rates and also lower their current take, due to conservation.

Much more could be said about the faults of higher Federal excise taxes. But this brief overview should suffice to remind my colleagues that excise taxes are the wrong way to balance the budget.

REUNITE THE SHAPIRO FAMILY

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert into the RECORD the following article from Detroit Free Press dated May 11, 1987. There's a young girl in Leningrad named Naomi Shapiro who has never seen her grandfather, who lives in Israel. I met Naomi's father, Lev, 2 years ago while visiting with a number of Soviet Jewry refuseniks. The Sha-

piros dream only of being reunited with the rest of their family in Israel. But for longer than she has been alive, the Shapiros have been repeatedly turned away in their attempts to emigrate.

Naomi recently wrote to Secretary Gorbachev that she be allowed to go visit her now ailing grandfather. Some would call her naive for writing to the Secretary. I call it a tragedy when a family cannot be together, especially in a time of need. The Shapiros have become part of the Detroit Soviet Jewry Committee's Adopt a Family Program through which one can correspond with refuseniks. We in the Congress will not stop or slow our efforts on behalf of the 400,000 Jewish prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union, and I urge my colleagues to continue to raise the issue whenever possible.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 11, 1987]

BEVERLY HILLS WOMAN BRINGS BACK GIRL'S PLEA TO GORBACHEV

(By Roddy Ray)

The young Soviet girl challenged Mikhail Gorbachev:

"I heard that you are a very kind grandfather," she wrote in a letter to the Soviet leader last month. "You also have a granddaughter, and you play and spend a lot of time with her. And I cannot even see my grandparents."

It was signed by Naomi Shapiro, 9, who lives in Leningrad with her mother, father and a brother. The letter, dated April 3, was brought to the United States by a Beverly Hills woman who visited the Soviet Union last month.

In the letter, the Jewish girl asks that she be allowed to visit her ailing grandparents in Israel.

Gorbachev has not responded to the letter, according to the most recent reports.

Naomi is from a family of refuseniks, Soviets citizens who ask to emigrate and are turned down. Her father, Lev Shapiro, 47, was denied an exit visa ten years ago, as was his wife, Leah, 36, and their son, Israel. Naomi was not yet born.

Their plight has been taken up by the Jewish Community Council in Detroit.

"It is thought that there are about 400,000 Jews, of about two million in the Soviet Union, who would leave at the drop of a hat," said Al Kushner, the council's executive director.

Within the council is the Detroit Soviet Jewry Committee, which puts pressure on the Soviet government to let the refuseniks leave. The committee also offers to brief people going to the Soviet Union about refusenik families in the areas they will be visiting.

That's how Florence Schreier, 57, of Beverly Hills came to visit the Shapiro family last month. Schreier, a volunteer at the Detroit Institute of Arts, visited the country on a cultural trip.

Lev Shapiro asked Schreier to try to publicize the letter when she returned home.

Like many refuseniks, the Shapiro family repeatedly has been harassed since they were denied visas in 1977, Kushner said.

"The idea is that if you're living in paradise and want to get out, you're out of your mind," he said.

When the Shapiros originally applied for exit visas, Lev Shapiro lost his job in the research department of a radio electronics institute in Leningrad. His government said that as a result of the job he knew state secrets and thus could not leave the country,

according to records of the Detroit committee. He has been working since as an electrical repairman, a demotion.

Leah Shapiro was a construction engineer before they applied for the visas. She now teaches sewing.

The Jewish Community Council sponsors an "Adopt A Family" program through which an organization or individual can correspond with refuseniks. The council gives addresses of refuseniks and advice on how to mail a letter and what to say—and what not to say—to ensure the letter gets there.

The Jewish Community Council and Detroit Soviet Jewry Committee is at 163 Madison, Detroit 48226.

A TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE D. CARPENTER

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Clarence D. Carpenter, Jr., for his outstanding performance as president of the Maryland State Firemen's Association for the past year.

The protective role of firemen in our communities is often overlooked. Today, I would like to recognize one of those firemen who has led the MSFA through an outstanding and progressive year. Mr. Carpenter has, in his 1-year term as president, been both a commendable comrade and leader to all Maryland firemen.

Mr. Carpenter has been a fireman for 15 years now. He has been an active member of the MSFA for 10 of those years. During those years, Mr. Carpenter has always given his best, serving as president of the Charles County Volunteer Fire Department, and later as president of the Southern Maryland Volunteer Firemen's Association. Mr. Carpenter, besides being president of the Maryland State Firemen's Association, is presently an active member and president of his own department, the Potomac Heights Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad. In addition to his vast experience and consummate skills as a fireman, Mr. Carpenter is also an expert emergency medical technician.

Mr. Carpenter, as president of the MSFA this past year, showed that he has other skills as well. He played an active role in promoting the interests of fire safety during his term as president, having logged over 40,000 miles on his vehicle in 1986 alone. Mr. Carpenter was a key factor in the passage of Maryland Senate bill 508, which allowed the State to provide funds to all emergency service organizations, including the vitally needed volunteer departments. Adequate funding of these departments is particularly important in some areas of my district, Mr. Speaker, since their tax base is relatively small.

Moreover, Mr. Carpenter helped to secure the helicopter and medivac program for region 7, which includes St. Mary's County, in Maryland's First District. Indeed, I worked with Mr. Carpenter to secure the location of helicopter unit No. 7 at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. Through our work, I discovered in Mr.

Carpenter a high degree of professional acumen matched by few.

Mr. Speaker, these are a few examples of the significant and lasting contributions Mr. Carpenter has made to the safety of all Maryland citizens. His inimitable determination to promote the cause of fire safety rightfully deserves to be recognized. Mr. Carpenter's retirement on June 17, 1987, Mr. Speaker, constitutes a great loss to the State of Maryland. Fortunately, Mr. Carpenter will continue his leadership role as an active member of the MSFA executive committee. This continuing dedication will surely be appreciated by all in the State of Maryland, and foremost by the citizens of the First District of Maryland.

JAPAN WEEK L.A.

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, Los Angeles is the gateway to the Pacific and Japan for business, culture, and tourism. I am proud to represent the Little Tokyo area of Los Angeles which serves as a center for much of this exchange between our two countries. In this regard, I would like to call your attention to a major event, Japan Week L.A., scheduled for June 11 to 21, which is a diverse series of economic seminars, cultural performances, and social events celebrating the extraordinary bond which exists between Los Angeles and Japan. Former Ambassador to Japan James D. Hodgson is the chairman of Japan Week L.A. and the Honorable Taizo Watanabe, Consul General of Japan in Los Angeles, is honorary chairman.

It is a tribute to Los Angeles that Japanese and Americans have formed so strong a bond allowing each culture to enrich the other. Los Angeles is a doorway through which the Japanese may enter America and through which Americans may embrace Japanese culture. It is vital that we all understand the depth of the relationship between Japan and Los Angeles and not lose sight of the rich, long-term ties that have flourished on many economic, social, and cultural levels. Japan Week L.A. salutes this substantive and mutually beneficial relationship. As the Representative in Congress for this unique area, I hope the prosperity and understanding we enjoy will continue for many years to come.

Japan Week L.A. is being sponsored by Japanese and American organizations, among which are the Japan Week L.A. Executive Committee, the Japanese Business Association, and Shuwa Investments Corp. I would like to take this opportunity to commend these organizations and everyone involved in this effort and trust that all Members of Congress will join me in extending every good wish for success.

SALE OF PLASTIC HANDGUNS

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, Americans are weary of terrorism. They are tired of being held hostage by the threat of violence, unexpected and unprovoked attack. But what do we do? Clearly, we are not yet capable of countering the terrorist technique, nor can the terrorist mind be reasoned with. The remaining alternative is to blunt the tools of terrorism. The plastic weapon—the newest, deadliest, and most frightening terrorist weapon—is a good place to start.

It was plastic explosives that enabled a handful of terrorists to murder 329 people by blowing an Air India jetliner out of the sky. Right now the Russians have a nondetectable composite pistol in service, a weapon specifically made for sneaking through Western airports and embassy gates. They also have all plastic hand grenades the size of golfballs. Not to be left behind, Libya is reported to possess over 40,000 pounds of plastic explosives.

Two of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, Mr. MRAZEK and Mr. BIAGGI, have introduced legislation seeking to address this problem by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of plastic handguns. I appreciate and commend my colleagues for their efforts to arrive at a solution to this terrifying problem. However, when we take a hard look at the impact of this legislation on the real world, we see that this bill is pointed in the wrong direction.

H.R. 84 seeks to outlaw a weapon that is not even in existence in the United States. Although there are numerous foreign-made, partially plastic weapons and all explosives, there is not a U.S. company manufacturing all-plastic firearms today. Red Eye Arms, Inc. is the only domestic company which has developed and patented a plan for an all-polymer weapon. Yet, this weapon is being designed for military use and is still on the drawing board.

We need to concentrate on the here and now. Terrorists don't deal in projections and hypotheses. They deal in deadly realities. That is why, although I agree with the purpose behind H.R. 84, I believe the actual effect would be to increase the risk of terrorism. H.R. 84 would lull us into a false sense of security that because we prohibited plastic explosives, their use would evaporate altogether.

The result is that we bury our heads in the sand at the expense of national security and technological advancement. While we ban the production of a weapon here at home that doesn't even exist, terrorists around the world are developing, transporting, and using plastic firearms.

Passing legislation to stall the manufacture of plastic firearms in reality does nothing to reduce the incidents and threat of the use of these weapons. Only improved detection can do that. The equipment to detect ammunition as well as plastic explosives is available right now but is not in use in the United States. In fact the detection system in current use was

made for detecting arms of the type made 80 years ago.

Having a bill that makes it illegal to bring in undetectable weapons means nothing to a terrorist group, but being caught at an airport would. We desperately need to encourage and promote the Federal Aviation Administration's efforts to upgrade obsolete detectors. If we are really serious about halting terrorism we should follow the lead of governments such as Canada which has developed an explosive vapor detector so sensitive that it can measure explosives in parts per trillion in the atmosphere. Stalling the technological advancement of all-plastic firearms in the United States puts us at a disadvantage militarily and does nothing to preclude their inevitable use worldwide.

As the ability to assault our national security becomes more sophisticated so should our very definition of national security. Our definition must extend beyond a nuclear arsenal or huge conventional forces—a few plastic explosives in the hands of a terrorist group can render these useless. Technology is the key. We should pursue the development of improved detection devices while at the same time allowing the domestic development of plastic firearms systems that would give us a distinct military advantage.

It is only by focusing on tomorrow that we can create a sophisticated, effective defense system for today. David Byron of Red Eye Arms has the computerized formula, related calculations, and fire-power tests for an all-plastic firearm that may be the biggest technological breakthrough in the firearms industry since the cartridge. His design is for an all-plastic gun, superior in durability, weight and performance to any present weapon. To ensure airport detectability he would embed into each weapon a tiny computer chip. Byron intends for his system to be incorporated into lightweight, maintenance-free military weaponry. Certainly, it would give U.S. conventional military forces unquestionable superiority.

I am not concerned about the direct effect of H.R. 84 on Byron's work since it is not intended for civilian purposes. I am concerned, however, that passage of this legislation signals a refusal of Americans to face the technological realities of the necessity of a superior detection and all-polymer weapons that are designed for our purposes.

The bottom line is that we render ourselves defenseless on two fronts: we do nothing to actually protect ourselves from existing terrorist weapons and we block all avenues of pursuing a technological breakthrough in firearms development that would give us a distinct military advantage. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to face facts: H.R. 84 is not the answer to terrorism; technological superiority is.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, because of official business, I was absent during roll-

call numbers 144 through 148, and 150 through 156. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: 144 through 148—yea; 150—nay; 151—nay; 152—yea; 153—yea; 154—nay; 155—yea; 156—yea.

HONORING THE MICHIGAN RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan State Legislature recently honored the Michigan Recreation and Park Association and its 1987 award winners. I am sure that my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating the organization and its honorees for helping to maintain and improve the quality of life not only for the residents of Michigan but also for their own constituents who might well be among the 7 million out-of-State visitors who each year come to the Great Lakes State for rest and relaxation.

The Michigan Legislature's tribute to the Michigan Recreation and Park Association follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 77

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION HONORING THE MICHIGAN RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

Whereas, the members of the Michigan Legislature are proud to extend congratulations upon the occasion of the fifty-second annual Convention of the Michigan Recreation and Park Association (M.R.P.A.), held February 1-4, 1987, in Dearborn; and

Whereas, the association which has been a moving force in Michigan to maintain and improve the quality of life for our residents and tourists, highlighted its annual meeting by conveying a host of awards to prominent Michigan individuals, including Ron Mason, Bill Humphries of Midland, and former Detroit Lion and NFL All Pro Player Lem Barney; and

Whereas, the association recognized twenty-one service groups with its annual Community Service Awards, which included the Battle Creek Area Amateur Sports Association, Berkley Men's Club, Clarkston Area Jaycees, Clawson Lions Club, Detroit Moore Community Council, Huntington Woods Optimist Club, Lansing Waverly 39ers, Midland Michitaro Games Committee, Clinton Township Chippewa Valley Kiwanis, Mt. Pleasant Sunrise Optimist Club, Novi Lions, Oakland Parks Foundation, Okemos Kiwanis Club, Plainwell Trojan Aquatic Club, Pontiac Night Riders Motorcycle Club, Royal Oak Girls Softball Association, Southfield Lathrup Falcon Junior Football Program, Sterling Heights Basketball Club, Warren Astronomical Society, Warren Kiwanis Club, and the Ypsilanti Area Jaycees; and

Whereas, the highest individual awards of the association were presented to honor James J. Pompo of the Huron Clinton Metropolitan Authority with the Fellowship Award; Helen Cerny of Sterling Heights and Steven Waller of Flint with the Program Leadership Award; Paul D. Pounders of Midland County Parks and Recreation Commission and Don Vettraino of Huntington Woods with the Maintenance Leadership Award; and Lewis Wint of Oakland County

Park and Recreation Commission, Tony Filippis of the Detroit Free Press Marathon division for wheelchair competitors, and Southfield's former Parks and Recreation Board Chairman John R. Miller with special awards; and

Whereas, the 1987 Innovative Recreation Program awards went to the Southfield Adult Day Center, Ferndale's Summer Special Events, Royal Oak's V.F.W. Handicapped Park, the Wayne County Parks sponsored International Freedom Festival Tug of War across the Detroit River, and the West Bloomfield Parks and Recreation Adventure Day Camp. Timothy J. Doyle of Clarkston was honored as the Immediate Past President, and Ralph Richard of the Oakland County Parks and Recreation Commission was installed with members of the M.R.P.A. Board of Directors as the 1987-88 President of the Association; and

Whereas, the entire membership rose with a standing ovation in recognition of the work of convention chairman Ann Conklin of Howell, the GERMS regional professional society, and CORE Committee and staff in Lansing; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That tribute be hereby accorded to commemorate the fifty-second anniversary of the Michigan Recreation and Park Association; and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Executive Director John F. Greenslit of the association and the honorees of this organization.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, March 11, 1987.

Adopted by the Senate, March 12, 1987.

Secretary of the Senate.

DANIEL H. EVANS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HYDROGEN R&D/FUEL CELL ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three bills that I feel will improve the long-term energy security of the United States. The three measures would: (1) Establish a comprehensive program in hydrogen research and development; (2) call for research into the use of renewable energy to produce hydrogen for fuel cells; and (3) call for a national policy on the use of fuel cells.

Joining me as original cosponsors to the measures are Representatives DAVID MCCURDY, BUDDY MACKAY, DANIEL AKAKA, and HAROLD VOLKMER. The bills will be introduced simultaneously in the Senate by Senator SPARK MATSUNAGA.

Mr. Speaker, this country is on a collision course with an energy crisis that could compare with the oil embargo of the 1970's. With decreasing oil production capacity in the United States, we are again depending more on oil imports; the United States is currently importing more oil, as a percentage of domestic consumption, than it did in 1973. In my opinion, this dependency is courting disaster.

Preparing for a future energy crisis requires the development of alternate energy sources and more efficient and flexible electric power

generation. We must invest in the technologies today that will support the world's energy needs as the availability of fossil resources decline.

HYDROGEN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

One promising alternative fuel source is hydrogen. Hydrogen is the most abundant element on Earth, and in many ways is the ideal fuel. If we can develop techniques for producing and using hydrogen fuel in a cost-effective and safe manner, hydrogen could indeed be the answer to our future energy problems. My bill, the "Hydrogen Research and Development Act of 1987," will bring us closer to understanding the full potential of hydrogen fuel.

From a technical as well as a societal perspective, hydrogen presents many benefits. The only combustion product of hydrogen is water, rather than carbon dioxide produced by fossil fuels. Thus, it is environmentally very attractive. Hydrogen is also energy efficient, providing more than double the energy per pound of conventional fuels. When coupled with other renewable energy systems, it can provide a convenient form of storing and delivering energy without major alterations in our current transportation and energy infrastructure. It is safe, being far less volatile than ordinary gasoline.

The demand for hydrogen fuel will likely increase manifold as applications of the National Aerospace Plan Program become a reality in the late 1990's. The aerospace plane program is a joint NASA and DOD initiative, which will culminate with the construction of an X-series research plane capable of achieving extreme hypersonic speeds. The X-30 is expected to demonstrate transatmospheric capability, becoming the first fully reusable space faring vehicle. Preliminary estimates for the hydrogen needs of the aerospace plane are 300,000 pounds per month for the X-30 experimental vehicle in 1993. This demand alone would double the hydrogen usage on the west coast.

The Hydrogen Research and Development Act of 1987 would establish a comprehensive governmentwide hydrogen R&D effort to focus on the technologies that are needed for broad hydrogen fuel production and use. This bill provides for establishing advisory panels to advise Federal agencies on the conduct of hydrogen R&D, provide for demonstrations and technology applications programs, as well as providing for consultation among Federal agencies.

FUEL CELLS

While hydrogen may be the fuel of the future, fuel cells could be the preferred way to generate electricity in the future. The United States has been investing in fuel cell technology since 1965, when fuel cells flew on the Gemini V spacecraft. The fuel cell fulfilled the spacecraft's need for an efficient and reliable power generator with very high energy density. Since that time, the private sector has been interested in the technology and the Federal Government has been willing to support research. Electric powerplants of the future must be much more efficient than current plants, and be flexible enough to run on a variety of fuels. Fuel cells have already demonstrated this capability.

Fuel cell technology combines a hydrogen-rich gas with air, and converts the chemical energy of this mixture directly into electricity—with no intermediate combustion step. Because fuel cells transform fuel directly to electricity without an intermediate conversion to heat, less waste heat is produced and very high conversion efficiencies—in the range of 40 to 60 percent—are achieved. When a fuel cell is used in a cogeneration mode, producing both power and heat, it can achieve efficiencies as high as 80 percent.

While advances have been made in the use of fuel cells, this country still lacks a coherent national policy on fuel cells. We are at a point where the main barriers to fuel cells are not technological, but political. Congress and the administration have yet to formulate an implementation-related strategy that anticipates the market penetration of fuel cells. Such a strategy is needed in order to facilitate the attainment of payoffs from the Federal research investments. Reducing our dependence on oil and natural gas and improving our balance of trade could result from increased attention to research on integration with alternative fuel technologies and to export and regulatory aspects of implementation.

While much consideration has been given to fuel cell integration with many fuels such as petroleum, natural gas, naphtha, methanol, and even coal gas, the possibilities for integration with renewable energy sources have not been as thoroughly examined. Consequently, it is appropriate for the Department of Energy to create a modest research effort aimed at exploring the operation of fuel cells with methane gas generated from various forms of biomass. Such an effort would also include the use of wind, solar, and other renewable power sources to produce hydrogen for fuel cell use.

COMPETITIVENESS

The United States is not alone in the field of hydrogen R&D or fuel cell use. Other nations are moving ahead aggressively in these areas. With awareness of America's declining competitiveness so high, it is appropriate that we consider the consequences of allowing other nations to take the lead in these fields of research.

Germany is committed to supporting hydrogen research, and indeed some of the most impressive advances are being made in that country. Industry and government in Germany have joined forces for the purpose of hydrogen demonstration projects. Japan and Canada also have impressive hydrogen programs.

Japan has a program underway to push the fuel cell toward commercial status. The New Energy Development Organization, a Japanese equivalent to DOE, is now supporting the design and construction of systems which eventually will be scaled up to 10-MW demonstration size and then full-size plants for utilization by the 1990's.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has the responsibility to monitor world events and establish programs that will enhance the overall strength of our economy. I believe hydrogen fuel research and fuel cell development are ways to hedge against a future energy crisis in America. I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the

three bills I am introducing today as one aspect of future energy security. Below, I have provided a bill digest of the hydrogen legislation, and the complete language of the two fuel cell bills for my colleagues to review.

BILL DIGEST—HYDROGEN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Title I: Hydrogen production and Use—Directs the Secretary of Energy to prepare and submit to specified Congressional committees a comprehensive program management plan for a research and development program designed to permit the development of a domestic hydrogen fuel production capability within the shortest practicable time. Requires the Secretary to send the Congress an annual report which will include any necessary plan modifications.

Directs the Secretary to establish such program within the Department of Energy. Requires that the areas to be addressed in such program include production, liquefaction, transmission, distribution, storage, and utilization. Requires priority be given to production techniques that use renewable energy sources as their primary energy sources.

Requires the Secretary to conduct demonstrations of hydrogen technology to determine commercial applicability. The Secretary is required to present Congress with a comprehensive large-scale hydrogen demonstration plan complete with (1) description of research and development activities, (2) an assessment of the appropriateness of a large-scale demonstration program, and (3) an implementation schedule and budget for such a program.

Requires the Secretary to consult with other federal agencies and departments in carrying out this program.

Requires the establishment of a Hydrogen Technical Advisory Panel to advise the Secretary on the conduct of the hydrogen program. Requires the Panel to submit an annual report on the program to the Energy Research Advisory Board which shall subsequently report to the Secretary.

Authorize \$10 million in FY 88 and \$90 million in remaining years for this title.

Title II: Hydrogen-Fueled Aircraft Research and Development—Directs the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to prepare and submit to specified Congressional committees a comprehensive program management plan for a research and development program for the development of a domestic hydrogen-fueled aircraft capability within the shortest practicable time. Requires the Administration to transmit to the Congress annual reports which include any necessary modifications with respect to the plan.

Requires the Administrator to establish such program within NASA and to prepare and transmit to the Congress a comprehensive flight demonstration plan which shall confirm the technical feasibility, economic viability, and safety of liquid hydrogen as a fuel for commercial transport aircraft.

Provides that the research and development program under this title shall include, at a minimum, the development of the systems associated with the production, transportation, storage, and handling of liquid hydrogen for commercial aircraft application.

Provides that the Administrator shall consult with other federal agencies and departments in carrying out the program.

Establishes a Hydrogen-Fuels Aircraft Advisory Committee to advise the Administration on the program established by this

title. Requires the Committee to report annually to the Administrator on its activities and on the status of such programs.

Authorizes \$10 million in FY 88 and \$90 million in remaining years to carry out this title.

H.R. 2540

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fuel Cells Energy Utilization Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) while the Federal Government has invested substantially in fuel cell technology through research and development during the past 10 years, there is no national policy for acting upon the findings of this research and development; and

(2) if such a national policy were developed, the public investment in fuel cell technology would be realized through reduced dependency on imported oil for energy and the consequent improvement in the international trade accounts of the United States.

SEC. 3. INCLUSION OF FUEL CELLS AS A FUEL CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY UNDER REIDA.

Section 256 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(e) For purposes of this section, the term 'domestic renewable energy industry' shall include industries using fuel cell technology."

SEC. 4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GUIDELINES FOR USE OF FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES.

Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall prepare Federal guidelines for cities and municipalities specifying environmental and safety standards for the use of fuel cell technology. In the preparation of the guidelines, the Administrator shall utilize the successful experience of the New York City Fire Department in the use of fuel cell technologies.

SEC. 5. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INVESTIGATION OF EXPORT MARKET POTENTIAL FOR INTEGRATED FUEL CELL SYSTEMS.

Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall assess and report to Congress concerning the export market potential for integrated systems of fuel cells with renewable power technologies.

H.R. 2542

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Renewable Energy/Fuel Cell Systems Integration Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that while the Federal Government has invested heavily in fuel cell technology over the past 10 years (\$334,700,000 in research and development on fuel cells for electric power production), research on technologies that enable fuel cells to use alternative fuel sources needs to be undertaken in order to fulfill the conservation promise of fuel cells as an energy source.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to provide funds for research on technologies that will enable fuel cells to use alternative fuel sources.

SEC. 3. RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary of Energy shall implement and carry out a research program for the purpose of—

(1) exploring the operation of fuel cells employing methane gas generated from various forms of biomass;

(2) developing technologies to use renewable energy sources, including wind and solar energy, to produce hydrogen for use in fuel cells; and

(3) determining the technical requirements for employing fuel cells for electric power production as backup spinning reserve components to renewable power systems in rural and isolated areas.

(b) **GRANTS.**—In carrying out the research program authorized in subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy may make grants to, or enter into contracts with, private research laboratories.

SEC. 4. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Secretary of Energy shall transmit to the Congress on or before September 30, 1989, a comprehensive report on research carried out pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1988 to the Secretary of Energy to be used to conduct research as provided in this Act.

**SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF
1987**

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1987

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5) to improve elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5, the School Improvement Act of 1987. This comprehensive bill extends and revises 14 Federal elementary and secondary education programs that expire in 1987, 1988, or 1989. All these programs are reauthorized through 1993.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I especially want to commend the Committee on Education and Labor for extending the authorization for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. This act, included in the omnibus Antidrug Abuse Act of 1986, authorizes for the first time a comprehensive program of Federal assistance to educate our young people about the dangers of drugs.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act is, in a very real sense, the linchpin of the major antidrug program Congress enacted last year. Under the best of circumstances, it will take years to reduce the supply of illicit drugs affecting our cities and communities. Drugs are more readily available, cheaper, and purer than ever before. Each year, the production of illicit narcotic crops abroad increases. Each year, the amount of illegal drugs smuggled

into and distributed throughout our country continues to grow.

In the select committee's study missions and official visits abroad, we have seen how powerful drug traffickers operate with near impunity through a combination of violence, intimidation, bribery, and corruption. In some countries, particularly in Latin America, the illicit drug traffic is so pervasive that it threatens the stability of democratic governments.

In our hearings around the country, we have seen how drug trafficking has overwhelmed law enforcement. Our borders are a sieve against the flood of illicit narcotics traffic. Federal law enforcement officials from Customs, Coast Guard, Border Patrol, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and others have testified that their agencies can do little to reduce drug availability as long as demand continues to grow. Federal officials from the President on down have been adamant in their statements that drug abuse education and prevention is the ultimate answer to our drug crisis.

Yet, prior to the Antidrug Abuse Act, the Federal Department of Education spent only \$3 million a year for drug abuse education out of a budget of nearly \$18 billion.

Our hearings also revealed strong support at the State and local level for comprehensive, school-based drug abuse education programs. But few States and localities have the resources to mount such efforts on their own.

In the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1986, Congress took strong action to try to protect our children against the onslaught of drugs. Congress authorized \$200 million in 1987, \$250 million in 1988 and \$250 million in 1989 for a variety of initiatives to encourage the development of drug abuse prevention and education programs in elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education; to support community-based drug prevention programs; and to foster a strong leadership role by the Department of Education in drug abuse education efforts.

This historic legislation, enacted with overwhelming bipartisan support and cooperation in the Congress, makes a good start toward bringing drug abuse and drug trafficking under control.

It is only a first step, however. Much more remains to be done. In the area of drug abuse education, the testimony of State and local education officials before the select committee this year emphasized the need for a long-term commitment by Federal, State, and local governments if we are to have any impact at all on drug abuse by our Nation's youth.

For this reason, many of us in Congress were disappointed and angered when the President's budget for 1988 proposed deep cuts in drug abuse education and other programs authorized in the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1986. Just 2 months after the President embraced the Antidrug Abuse Act of 1986 in an elaborate signing ceremony at the White House, his 1988 budget proposed to cut funding for drug abuse education by \$100 million from the 1987 level and by \$150 million from the authorized level for 1988.

H.R. 5 sends the right message to the American people. By extending the authorization for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act through fiscal year 1993, it demonstrates that Congress is serious about making

a long-term commitment to drug abuse education. By reauthorizing this program at \$250 million in 1988 and such sums as may be necessary for 1989 through 1993, the bill provides flexibility for this program to grow as needed. The bill demonstrates that Congress did not intend the Antidrug Abuse Act to be merely one-time seed money but a downpayment on continuing Federal support for drug abuse education as part of a comprehensive strategy to fight drug abuse and drug traffic.

H.R. 5 also revises the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to assure the integration of youth suicide prevention efforts with State drug and alcohol education programs and to direct the Secretary of Education to conduct a study of the relationship between drug and alcohol abuse and youth suicide. Because drug and alcohol abuse appear to be an important factor contributing to the upsurge in youth suicide, I support these revisions to the act.

I also understand that the en bloc amendments to H.R. 5 to be offered by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor—Mr. HAWKINS—include some technical changes in the Drug-Free School and Communities Act and some revisions to increase the accountability of State and local programs. I have reviewed these changes and support their inclusion in the bill.

I urge Members to support H.R. 5.

**CELEBRATE "NATIONAL FAMILY
BREAD-BAKING MONTH"**

HON. GLENN ENGLISH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution today to designate November 1987 as "National Family Bread-Baking Month." This resolution will give appropriate recognition to a culinary act that stresses the important values of family strength, unity, and togetherness. First drawn upon by our colonial ancestors, these values, inherent in family bread baking, permeated our American culture and are now being drawn upon by the modern American family to enable it to more effectively face the challenges of today's society.

The ingredients used in family bread-baking, including wheat, rye, corn, milk and cream, sugar, and eggs, represent a broad spectrum of U.S. farm products. Recognizing this fact, several agricultural-related organizations, including the National Association of Wheat Growers, the National Corn Growers Association, the Sugar Association, the United Egg Association, the American Butter Institute, the Future Farmers of America, and the National 4-H, have endorsed this resolution.

Designating "National Family Bread-Baking Month" recognizes the importance of the values embodied in the strong American family to our Nation's survival. For all of these reasons, I urge the support of my colleagues for this resolution.

The text of the resolution follows:

H.J. RES. —

Whereas baking bread in the home is a longstanding tradition in the United States and has contributed to the well-being and

good nutrition of the family since colonial times;

Whereas individuals who bake bread in the home use agricultural products produced in the United States, including wheat, rye, and corn flour, dairy products, sugar, and eggs, and the use of such products contributes to the economic well-being of the States in which such products are produced;

Whereas bread baked in the home contains essential nutrients and is a healthy addition to the diet; and

Whereas baking bread in the home is a family activity that contributes to the strength and unity of the family and helps educate young people regarding traditions in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That November 1987 is designated as "National Family Bread-Baking Month", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

A CHANCE FOR A CHANGE IN IRAN

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a thoughtful statement by our colleague from Indiana, Mr. BURTON, which originally appeared as an op-ed piece in the Washington Times on March 27, 1987. I invite our colleagues to read it and reflect on the many important points Mr. BURTON makes. I believe his observations are significant in the consideration of how this 6-year war might be ended.

A CHANCE FOR CHANGE IN IRAN?

(By DAN BURTON)

The Tower Commission's report serves to abash our Mideast policies further at a time when the United States needs to take the lead in the region. This country must shake off its preoccupation with the Iran-Contra quagmire and face the harsh realities that confront us in the Persian Gulf.

The protraction of the Iran-Iraq war has grave implications, not only for U.S. interests, but for the suffering masses in Iraq and Iran. Iraq, seeking to end the bloodshed, has made numerous offers to negotiate an end to hostilities.

Perhaps the most abhorrent aspect of the war, now in its seventh year, are the reciprocal attacks on civilian targets. Since the beginning of the year, a third series of assaults has been launched, resulting in thousands of Iranians and Iraqi casualties and the flight of thousands more. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein recently agreed to a plea by anti-Khomeini Iranian Resistance Leader Massoud Rajavi for a two-week cease-fire with regard to the indiscriminate bombings of cities.

The Ayatollah Khomeini, under tremendous pressure, agreed to abide by the agreement, but within a few days violated it by continuing the attack on Basra.

It has become evident that the Khomeini regime cannot afford to end the conflict with Iraq. Mr. Khomeini desperately needs the war to divert attention from the economic crisis and brutal acts of repression at

home. This is the classic case of using an external war to justify domestic chaos, but it has gone too far. His regime stubbornly refuses even to consider negotiations for peace, because without war the unmuzzled domestic situation will escalate out of control.

At the onset of Iran's war with Iraq, Mr. Khomeini was quoted as saying "War is a good thing; a gift bestowed upon us by God. The cannon's thunder in the battlefield rejuvenates soul."

This conflict represents the most devastating warfare since World War II. It is a war that calls to mind Iranian schoolchildren systematically dispatched to clear minefields, economic ruin totaling \$500 billion, and the use of medieval torture techniques on anyone courageous enough to question Mr. Khomeini's policies. His brutal regime is responsible for tens of thousands of political arrests and executions. The war itself has caused an estimated 1.5 million casualties and more than 3 million refugees.

The intensity of this war has far from subsided. Mr. Khomeini's desperate attempt to take the city of Basra, which has claimed more than 150,000 casualties, has yielded no more than several kilometers of Iraqi territory of no strategic importance. Iran's troops remain extremely vulnerable to Iraqi fire and continue to sustain heavy losses.

President Reagan has recently initiated a much more pragmatic policy toward Iran. The president called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, opening of negotiations and a withdrawal to borders. There will be no more exceptions to the denial of munitions to both Iran and Iraq.

Secretary of State George Shultz's most recent trip to China, on which he tried to dissuade the Chinese from selling more arms to Iran, further strengthens our commitment to end hostilities. We must energetically pursue efforts to prohibit third countries from resupplying Iran with significant weapons systems and spare parts which enable Iran to prolong the conflict. This policy, termed "Operation Staunch," could have the most significant impact in halting the war.

The Khomeini regime is engulfed in a political, economic, and social crisis. We, as a nation, must take a stand for the Iranian people. The United States has an opportunity to champion democracy instead of theocracy or monarchy for Iran. Eventually, the will of the people shall overcome in Iran. Iran has seen the results of the shah and the Ayatollah Khomeini.

A popular movement is brewing within Iran which desires peace and denial of the excesses that the shah and Khomeini brought. We must support this effort, to allow those who want change in Iran to seek an alternative to Mr. Khomeini from outside his regime. This fresh approach to the region will not only strengthen U.S. interests, but will greatly improve our relationship with the Iranian people.

MSGR. MAURICE WOULFE MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, today I join the countless friends and admirers of Msgr. Maurice Woulfe in extending congratulations and

best wishes on the upcoming observance of his 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Monsignor Woulfe since 1961 has served as the pastor of Infant of Prague Church in the town of Cheektowaga, which is part of the 33d Congressional District. I am privileged to represent.

It is a distinct pleasure to note this career milestone Monsignor Woulfe has achieved and to point out his was a half century of distinguished service to God and country. His variety of church assignments and community service that included Boy Scout programs and the Cheektowaga Youth Board attest to his energy and commitment to improving the quality of life in our community.

At this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD the following brief biographical sketch which details some of Monsignor Woulfe's career highlights.

MSGR. MAURICE WOULFE

Msgr. Maurice Woulfe will observe his 50th anniversary of ordination to the priesthood with a Mass of Thanksgiving at Infant of Prague Church, Cheektowaga, on June 14 at noon.

Msgr. Maurice Woulfe was born in Castle Island, Ireland. He attended schools there including the seminary at St. Patrick College.

Msgr. Maurice Woulfe was ordained in 1937 and came to serve in the Diocese of Buffalo. Later that year he was assigned to the Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyoming, but returned to Buffalo in 1939.

Msgr. Maurice Woulfe has served at SS. Peter and Paul, Jamestown, and Immaculate Conception, East Aurora. He was appointed associate pastor at Our Lady Help of Christians, Cheektowaga, in 1941.

Msgr. Maurice Woulfe also served many community organizations during this time. He served as chaplain to the Boy Scouts and as moderator of the Cheektowaga Division of Catholic Youth Council.

In 1949, Msgr. Woulfe was appointed Diocesan Youth Director, where he served for 13 years. During this time he also served as chaplain of Our Lady of Victory Infant Home, administrator of Our Lady of Peace, Clarence, and was named the first chaplain of the St. Francis Home for the Aged in Williamsville.

Msgr. Woulfe has received numerous awards for his dedicated service. The Buffalo Area Council of Boy Scouts presented him its highest award, the Silver Beaver, in 1954. The city of Niagara Falls presented him the key to the city in 1955. He was named Clergyman of the Year by the former Courier Express in 1961.

Msgr. Woulfe was also named pastor of Infant of Prague in 1961. He directed renovation and remodeling projects which culminated in the rededication of Infant of Prague in 1978.

In 1968, Monsignor Woulfe was one of the first appointments made to the new Cheektowaga Youth Board where he served until 1971.

Msgr. Maurice Woulfe was named Senior citizen of the Year by the Town of Cheektowaga in 1978. In addition to his pastoral duties at Infant of Prague, Msgr. Woulfe serves on the Personnel Board of the Diocesan Council of Priests.

While we hail Monsignor Woulfe's golden anniversary, we also look forward to his con-

tinued community activism and his good counsel. Godspeed Monsignor Woulfe.

ART ORTON RECOGNIZED FOR MORE THAN 28 YEARS SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, today Thursday May 28, 1987, Art Orton of Richmond, CA, retires after completing 28½ years of distinguished service to the State and the people of California. One of the toughest jobs in any State is to provide psychological services to those whose mental disturbances lead them to commit crimes. If any job is a pressure cooker environment, this one is. For the past 20 years, Art has held the demanding position of consulting psychotherapist at the California Medical Facility in Vacaville, CA.

Anybody with that kind of job needs a break once in a while. Art spent his time away from the medical facility taking what amounts to a busman's holiday: For 17 years, when he finished doing psychology, he went over to St. Mary's College to teach psychology. His course on the psychology of minorities, with special emphasis on blacks, has been a staple of that college's curriculum for as long as minorities have been represented on college campuses in substantial numbers. To add spice to everyone's life he also teaches a course on the criminal justice system every third year.

Art's practice of combining application with teaching has extended for the past 9 years to adult education through his participation as a consultant in psychology and sociology for the Extended Education Program at St. Mary's.

You would think that all this activity would use up Art's time. Not so. You see, Art is also an accomplished lawyer. He is a member of the State Bar of Tennessee and a member of the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court. Deservedly, you will find his biography in Who's Who in California. He says he's going to play golf now that he's retiring. Somehow I find that hard to believe. He's giving some thought to opening a private practice. That I believe. Have a great retirement Art, and don't forget to take an occasional vacation!

ST. PETERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL'S ADRIAN DAVIS—A SHINING EXAMPLE FOR OUR NATION'S TEACHERS

HON. C.W. (BILL) YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is troubled by reports that fewer and fewer Americans are entering the teaching profession and that as a result the quality of our children's education could suffer.

In St. Petersburg, FL, though, we have a shining example of one teacher whose infec-

tious enthusiasm to teach and learn is shared by his students and should be a source of inspiration for those who are considering teaching as a career. Adrian Davis, a marine biology professor at St. Petersburg High School, retires at the end of this school year after 35 dedicated years of teaching.

Adrian Davis believes in discipline in the classroom and he believes in challenging his students to learn. The lessons he imparts on his students stay with them long after they graduate.

"He teaches you about life," says one student. "When you leave here you know about responsibilities and priorities."

Adrian Davis will be honored in St. Petersburg Wednesday by his friends and peers for his outstanding teaching career. It will be one of a long list of honors he has received over the years. Among those awards are being named National Biology Teacher of the year and Florida's Outstanding High School Science Teacher.

"Teachers have more exciting trophies," he says though. "They're alive. They walk around on two legs, and they remember. Our most memorable trophies are wonderful human beings."

Following my remarks, I would like to include a tribute to Adrian Davis that was written by Bob Chick for the Tampa Tribune, who found a man who "counsels and directs, inspires and refreshes" his students. It includes a number of recollections by former students who say that their success today is due in part to the influence of Adrian Davis.

Although his philosophy on teaching is simple, it is a lesson that we should share with our Nation's teachers.

"A good teacher," he says, "is one who creates an epidemic of learning in the classroom."

If our Nation is to remain at the forefront of technological development, our schools must inspire an epidemic of learning in all our students. America's teachers help shape our leaders of tomorrow, whether they be our leaders in science, business, or government.

Adrian Davis will be sorely missed in the classrooms of St. Petersburg High School, but his lessons of the past 35 years will remain in the hearts and minds of his many students who contribute to our Nation in all walks of life. And if our teachers of tomorrow can learn from his secrets of success, his enthusiasm and dedication to teaching can carry forth for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Adrian Davis for the very positive influence he has had on so many students and wish him the best of luck as he begins his well-deserved retirement.

DAVIS TO RETIRE AFTER 35 YEARS AT ST. PETERSBURG HIGH

ST. PETERSBURG.—Four minutes into the class, old faithful erupted again. The voice shook the bones in the attic, and every eye froze in place. Ten seconds later it was over, and just as quickly a calm spread over the room and life went on again.

Since 1952, and as regular as a geyser at Yellowstone, Adrian Davis has been touched off. At worst, it is education by intimidation. Strange, though, intimidation is shed like an old skin after a few classes and a sense of marvel and wonder takes its place, almost as

if a student suddenly realizes he's in the presence of a great teacher and the experience might never be duplicated. What evolves is an insatiable desire for knowledge.

All this ends a few days from now. The man who taught the first marine biology class in Pinellas County, the first human physiology instructor, gingerly steps into retirement after 35 years at St. Petersburg High.

He'll toll aside his white smock, given to him by one of his former pupils. Dr. David Strimer, the smock with "The Legend" embroidered on it. And he'll hear the words at a roast by former students June 3, a roast that surely will turn into a toast, and then he'll be The Teacher no more. He'll finish his book on marine biology, enjoy his painting and he'll travel.

They'll be some who will say the fanfare is overdone. There are many good teachers in the school system and Davis is just one of them, which is true.

He's a combination ham and showman, comedian and fire-and-brimstone orator. He counsels and directs, inspires and refreshes. To Davis, the mind is that of a field, one to be cultivated with care so it can reach the highest level of productivity.

"A teacher affects eternity," wrote Henry Adams, "and he can never tell where his influence stops."

So when old faithful spouts off it is part of the show.

"Don't talk when I talk," he said, the voice, a sonic boom trapped by the walls of the attic. He then glanced at the fifth period class, one student at a time. "I don't want anyone to ever talk when I am talking or you can get out of here. I don't want children in this room. Children belong in elementary school and middle school. Not in this room."

Again it was quiet, the mind ready to be cultivated.

Fifteen years ago they cleaned out the attic on the third floor of the school and Davis turned it into a classroom. They unbolted chairs, built shelves, knocked out walls and made it into a facility as unique as there is in education.

Adrian Davis, a former St. Petersburg High student, who came home to roost, fits the room as comfortable as an old T-shirt. This is his stage and his pupils the players. Theater in the oblong. There are paintings on the wall, a skeleton above, and bones and creatures of the deep and hundreds of jars with specimens. Even a freak show in formaldehyde—a three-fanged rattlesnake and a two-headed pig. All the parts in this jungle of clutter, a Smithsonian of the South, work toward the means.

"You turn them on by the ocean," said Davis between classes as he soaked in a temporary peace. "It is sort of like Tom Sawyer. You get them enthused by the approach, and they forget the big words you throw at them and it makes it fun to whitewash the fence."

The whitewash is more like an elaborate oil painting. Davis' has never found a marine biology textbook that meets his standard so everything is based on notes. It's college in high school. It is note cards and study habits and research papers. It's a pat on the back, a "good job" and "keep it up."

For four weeks that ended Thursday, it was a Spiny Dogfish Shark, scalpel and forceps, liver and stomach and brains. Dissection and understanding.

"The whole purpose of this," he told his class as he wandered among the tables, "is

not really about the shark but to know about patience. Nothing comes in a second. Do you think the doctor operating right this minute on someone who has a brain tumor is hurrying so he can get to lunch? You have to have patience to dissect. Every doctor who has sat in this room worked on a shark first. They learned patience right here.

"You can not hurry a dissection. It is a step-by-step procedure. You are taking it apart not just to see how it works but for the purpose of learning . . . you never cut until you know that you are cutting."

Again, his voice slapped against the mind, almost like a wave against the shore with the message of patience as it weaved its way into the subconscious.

"He teaches you about life," said a fourth-period student. "He prepares you for college and I'm not so sure everyone really listens. I've had brothers before me who have had this class and what he says is so true. When you leave here you know about responsibilities and priorities." And so many other things.

His punch is packed with humor in the right hand, enthusiasm in the left. He blows them away with stories and molds them into his way of doing things by his zeal. This isn't just marine biology, this is love for a subject. And somehow love is the toughest thing to hide.

"A good teacher," he said, "is one who creates an epidemic of learning in the classroom." Davis every bit the performer, knows he's a good teacher and has told his classes, maybe with a touch of jest, he's the best there is at St. Petersburg High.

But you can take all those honors, including National Biology Teacher of the Year for Florida in 1972, or Florida's Outstanding High School Science Teacher of 1986, and a dozen others, and let them collect dust. "Teachers have more exciting trophies," he wrote in the 1987 school annual. "They're alive. They walk around on two legs, and they remember. Our most memorable trophies are wonderful human beings."

And as with so many of the good ones, he works to bring that out. "You will never be perfect," he has said, so many times since 1952, "but you should always seek perfection."

Suave and impeccably dressed and nary a hair out of place, he knows all his lines and seems to thrive on the spotlight. That's only a half-truth and a facade because it doesn't explain the yardstick.

No one can really explain the yardstick, only that he uses it to point to elaborate material on the board and to wave it around as if he were one of the Three Musketeers. They know he slaps the yardstick on the desk to get attention, and they know he has the timing down so that the sound jolts the nerves, but what they can't understand is why he keeps breaking the darn things?

Take the oak yardstick against the wall. It has been fractured and taped seven times. The one in his hand, a birthday present from Jordan, Jerry and Dan, has been broken three times. He has gone through 100 others. Maybe 200.

So you'd think he'd have it down pat by now, just how hard you can hit a desk before the stick breaks. "The class always seems to laugh when I broke one of them," he said as he tried to explain it away. He shrugged his shoulders.

Laughter. Laughter at the right moment. Just another tool of his profession.

Or his perfection.

RESPECT FOR DAVIS WIDESPREAD

ST. PETERSBURG.—Retired teachers seems to disappear into the woodwork and most of them are never recognized for the job they have done or for their years of dedication. They are society's \$1-million performers who go unnoticed but who shape so many lives along the way.

"They who educate children well, are more to be honored than they who produce them; for these only gave them life, those the art of living well." So said Aristotle.

Adrian Davis who retires after 35 years at St. Petersburg High, the first marine biology teacher in the county, the third in the state, comes in for some pretty heavy remarks, too. A sample:

Jay Fleece, attorney: "It was his enthusiasm that kept the class interested. You couldn't help but catch some of that . . . he was inspirational . . . certainly the best high school teacher I had."

Davis Strimer, dentist: "If it weren't for Mr. Davis, I'm not sure I would have been admitted to Emory. On a college night at the school, he grabbed me by the arm and took me up to meet the dean. He said, 'I think Davis is Emory material.' That might have been enough. I wound up with a full-tuition scholarship."

Mark Biddison, boat builder: "Just last week I cleaned out my desk and papers and discovered the only notebook I had from high school and college was my marine biology notebook. Mr. Davis was incredibly enthusiastic and encouraged me to go to school (also Emory) . . . my favorite teacher in high school. I can't think of anyone in college who was any better, either."

Joan Bailey, Hill's Travel: "He was more similar to a college professor than a high school teacher. There was no easy way out of his class. He forced you to learn the material, a sort of self-discipline that helped so much in college."

Charlie Crist, baseball attorney for the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues: ". . . He created a more disciplined student. . . . He was one of those rare individuals who could have motivated anyone he came in contact with."

Dan Harvey, Harvey's 4th Street Grill: "There was competition just to get into his class and it brought the best out in you. You found yourself studying twice as hard because everyone else was studying . . . he was tough, but he was genuine."

Paul Bailey, C&S Bank: "Best teacher I ever had. No question. The study habits he taught me helped me all the way through college. You didn't often find many teachers so interested and so much excited about a subject."

Stephanie Sauers, St. Petersburg High sophomore: "He is just an excellent teacher, the best I've had. He knows his subject and he can get to us in so many different ways. He talks about college and talks about priorities and what we have to do to get through college. My dad told me he was a terrific teacher. And he was right."

Richard Sauers, insurance, Stephanie's father: "He wants you to read, wants you to understand and he does everything to make everything so clear. There was so much practical learning in his class . . . he is literally one of a kind, maybe one in a million."

Dr. Harry Sauers, psychiatrist, brother of Richard Sauers: "When I was 8 or 9, I already knew I wanted to be a doctor. And when I got to high school he just reinforced it. He made a study of physiology come alive. When we had our 30th class reunion, he came and people were all around. I never

could get to him. Maybe now I can. All I want to do is to say 'hi' and also to say, 'thanks.'"

THE SULFUR AND NITROGEN EMISSIONS TAX ACT OF 1987

HON. JUDD GREGG

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced legislation, H.R. 2498, aimed at reducing emissions of the pollutants which cause acidic deposition—one of the most severe environmental crises facing our Nation today. My initiative is a novel approach—an emissions tax—and I would like to take this opportunity to explain its essential elements and why I have chosen this route.

Although the politics surrounding acid rain legislation may appear complicated, experience tells us they are not: Such bills inevitably fail. Historically, regulatory approaches, with varying mixes of mandated reduction targets and cost sharing initiatives, have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and this committee has steadfastly refused to approve a bill. In other words, in the present political context, the committee with the legislative responsibility to protect our environment has evolved into one of its primary hazards.

As such, it seems that proponents of acid rain legislation in the 100th Congress are faced with a dilemma: Either we go with the inertia, sticking with the traditional and comfortable approach, only to again run into the brick wall of Energy and Commerce, or we try to break out of the historical pattern. My feeling is that it is time for a new approach.

Consequently, I have introduced H.R. 2498, which would attack the problem from a new angle; namely, a pollution excise tax. As a tax proposal, it has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, giving the House of Representatives another avenue by which to approve an acid rain reduction policy.

This proposal departs from the traditional approach toward pollution control. Normally, a regulatory mechanism would be established with a schedule of mandated reduction targets and varying degrees of abatement equipment subsidies. My bill just establishes a simple economic mechanism—a tax. The degree of pollution reduction would not be based on regulation. Rather, the engine driving the emission reductions would be the economic decisions of the polluters as they react to their suddenly higher tax liabilities.

Revenues from this tax would accumulate in a trust fund, which would offer loans to polluting companies to alleviate the costs of pollution abatement. These loans would be offered with an opportunity for "loan forgiveness," structured so that the quicker a polluter reduced its emissions the more of a direct subsidy it would receive.

In addition to being unique, for many reasons I believe this approach is superior to those of the past. Most importantly, it would

allow the free market, not a new legalese bureaucracy, to dictate the responses of individual polluters. As a result, pollution reduction would occur more swiftly and in a much more cost-effective manner. Put another way, under a market-oriented mechanism it would not be cheaper to litigate than to mitigate.

Further, with this approach the issue of scientific uncertainty, one of the most potent weapons of opponents of acid rain legislation, is largely diffused. The fundamental rationale behind a pollution tax is economic, not environmental. It says we should begin to put a price on some of the external costs of a given industrial process, such as the use of our air, water and other public resources. Doing so allows the price of the final product to reflect its true cost to society.

With this perspective, understanding the exact scientific processes by which pollution "uses" these external resources becomes secondary, if not moot.

Thus, in my view, the bill has three fundamental advantages. First and foremost, it would serve to protect our lakes, streams, forests and health, all of which are being continually and cumulatively damaged by the effects of acidic deposition. Second, it offers a new and better approach to the problem in terms of both cost efficiency and practical effectiveness. Third, it brings into the political debate a new dynamic—another front on which to attack the problem.

I developed H.R. 2498 with all three of these advantages in mind. However, if introducing it only serves to alter the discussion so that the 100th Congress finally approves some type legislation in this area, it will have achieved its primary goal.

Mr. Speaker, below is a summary of the main provisions of H.R. 2498. If any of my colleagues have any comments or questions as to this proposal, I urge them to please let me know.

THE SULFUR AND NITROGEN EMISSIONS [SANE] TAX ACT OF 1987 H.R. 2498, SUMMARY OF MAIN PROVISIONS

TITLE I. THE SANE TAX

A tax is levied on fossil fuel fired utilities and industrial boilers on their emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

Tax rate [cents per pound] is determined by rate of emissions [pounds per million Btus], and the tax is levied on the aggregate level of emissions [pounds].

Tax is multi-bracketed and progressive:

| Bracket | SO ₂ em. rate | SO ₂ tax rate (cents) | NO _x em. rate | NO _x tax rate (cents) |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 0 to 0.6 | 0 | 0 to 0.4 | 0 |
| 2 | 0.6 to 1.2 | 15 | 0.4 to 0.7 | 10 |
| 3 | 1.2 to 2 | 30 | 0.7 to 1.4 | 25 |
| 4 | 2 | 45 | 1.4 | 45 |

Tax is phased in over time as follows: From date of enactment through 1988: 0 percent; 1989: 25 percent; 1990: 50 percent; 1991 and each year thereafter: 100 percent.

SANE Offset Credit: Companies with SANE tax liabilities may receive a 25 percent offset credit, based upon their capital expenditures for pollution abatement equipment. For purposes of the credit, the equipment will be treated as if it were being depreciated over a 10 year period, straight

line. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the amount depreciated each year.

TITLE II. THE SANE TRUST FUND

A SANE Trust Fund is established in the U.S. Treasury, consistent of such amounts as may be raised through the SANE tax.

Amounts in the Fund shall be available in order to provide expenditures—

(1) for the payment of loans to SANE tax-paying companies to assist in their purchase of pollution abatement equipment or construction of new plants which serve to lower the companies' SO₂ or NO_x emissions rates,

(2) for the payments of expenses of administration incurred—(A) by the Department of Treasury in administering the fund, and (B) by the EPA in administering the loan provisions of the Fund.

(3) for federal projects which are related to the reduction of SO₂ and/or NO_x.

Loans for the installation of pollution abatement equipment are granted on an interest-free basis, and cannot exceed the amount of capital expenditures necessary to purchase and install such equipment.

Loans for the construction of new plants cannot exceed twenty percent of the capital expenditures associated with the construction (the cost of incorporating pollution control equipment), and will carry an interest rate two percentage points below the existing prime rate of interest. In order to qualify for loans from the Fund, new plants must be constructed so as to replace at least 75 percent of the capacity of a plant being retired whose emission rates fall into the third or fourth tax bracket.

Loans from the Fund are eligible for "loan forgiveness" under the following conditions:

1. Pollution abatement equipment loans: Loans for the purposes of installing pollution abatement equipment operate so that the company is given a ten year period in which to apply for a loan, install the abatement equipment and begin operation of such equipment. One-tenth of the loan is forgiven for each year after which the company installs and begins operation of the equipment prior to the expiration of the ten year period (i.e., if it takes a company four years to install and begin operation of its pollution abatement equipment, then it is required to repay only four-tenths of its original loan amount; six-tenths will be forgiven).

2. Construction of new plants: Loans for the purposes of constructing new plants operate in the same manner, but on a fifteen year basis.

Trust Fund surpluses may be authorized for the following uses:

1. Programs aimed at reducing SO₂ or NO_x emissions from sources not covered by the SANE tax,

2. Clean Coal Technology Research or Demonstration Projects,

3. Energy Conservation Programs,

4. Research and Development Programs for Alternate Energy Sources,

5. Research programs on the environmental effects of acid deposition,

6. Programs for the purposes of mitigating acid rain-related environmental damages,

7. Job retraining programs for workers found to be displaced by the effects of this Act, and

8. Treasury- and EPA-SANE tax related administrative expenses (up to 1% of Trust Fund fiscal year balance for each agency).

STUDIES

The EPA is directed to complete a study on the effectiveness of the SANE tax in reducing SO₂ and NO_x emissions, and then to

make recommendations to Congress on appropriate adjustments in tax levels or other provisions in order to achieve its objectives.

The EPA is directed to study the operation of the SANE market-oriented approach and its potential applicability in alleviating other immediate or potential environmental problems, such as the dangers posed by hydrocarbons and airborne toxics.

A SALUTE TO GIRL FRIENDS, INC.

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the good works of Girl Friends, Inc., on the occasion of their 52d Annual National Conclave, scheduled for May 28-31, 1987.

The Washington Chapter of Girl Friends, Inc. will host this meeting, which will be attended by women from 38 chapters from across the country. These dynamic, progressive and civic-minded women are dedicated to the longevity of friendship, the spirit of volunteerism, and the promotion of goodwill.

I commend the Washington Chapter of Girl Friends for their many contributions to our community. They have raised more than \$20,000 for local organizations such as the House of Ruth, the Washington Urban League, the D.C. Youth Orchestra, the Howard University Cancer Center, Martha's Table, the Columbia Heights Boys Clubs, the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mural Project, and the D.C. Public Library. I would also like to recognize the national organization for contributing over \$50,000 to the United Negro College Fund.

The members of Girl Friends, Inc., are committed to enhancing and improving the quality of life in every city, town, and country where they have chapters. They serve as a shining example of women who see a need and work collectively to respond to that need.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in commending Girl Friends, Inc., for their unity, strength, and strong sense of community pride. I trust that the 52d Annual Conclave will prove to be a most productive and successful meeting.

THE BLACK BUDGET

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Tim Weiner "Covert Forces Multiply, and Some Run Amok," is the last in a series of articles depicting the corruption and massive waste associated with the Pentagon's black budget:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 10, 1987]

COVERT FORCES MULTIPLY, AND SOME RUN AMOK

(By Tim Weiner)

A dashing and much-decorated lieutenant colonel found himself in deep trouble in November.

His superiors had called him to account for millions of dollars drawn from the Pentagon's "black budget." The funds were for covert operations. He had used front companies, secret bank accounts, laundered money. Unconventional ways of doing business. His superiors pressed him for answers. His explanations didn't add up.

The dashing lieutenant colonel in question was not running arms to Iran. But his troubles foreshadowed that foreign-policy snafu.

Lt. Col. Dale C. Duncan of the Army's Special Operations Division ran a mission code-named Yellow Fruit. Housed in an ordinary-looking business office in the Washington suburbs, it was to provide undercover financing and security for covert Army units operating overseas.

The mission had run amok. Duncan stood before a secret court-martial Nov. 10 in a tiny, tightly guarded room at the Army's Intelligence and Security Command in Virginia. The charges against him were serious: forgery, theft and obstruction of justice. And military justice was severe: 10 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

Duncan's case was only one in a series of Pentagon investigations into how secret military forces had spent hundreds of millions of dollars over the last six years. The investigations revealed abuses of money and power in covert Pentagon operations at home and abroad.

Now, after the revelations of back-channel deals to deliver Pentagon arms to Iran, and high-profile CIA support for the Nicaraguan rebels in Central America, the work of Duncan and his covert cohorts appears to be part of a larger pattern.

For the secret inquiries at the Pentagon and the public controversy over the CIA's operations have a common root: All were part of a surge in covert action undertaken by the Reagan administration, action often concealed from Congress—and all were funded through the black budget, the Pentagon's cache of secret funds shielded from public scrutiny.

"This administration has overstressed covert action. They have tried to do too much," said former CIA director Stansfield Turner, a firm believer in the uses of secret operations.

"They have not limited covert action to situations where you have some chance of succeeding. They have undertaken covert actions so large and so controversial that they leaked out, they became overt," Turner said. "It has done some damage."

Today, Pentagon spending for covert operations around the world totals at least \$2 billion, the most since the height of the Vietnam War, according to congressional overseers and military analysts. The money is split among the CIA and a host of secret Pentagon forces skilled in espionage, sabotage, psychological warfare and even the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

The Pentagon's black budget finances the CIA's covert action and the CIA director's contingency fund to support such operations. Together, these hidden accounts have more than doubled since 1981. The CIA's share of the \$2 billion for covert action has reached at least \$750 million a

year, according to congressional sources who oversee the intelligence community. From El Salvador to Ethiopia, from Afghanistan to Angola, the black budget has supported more than 50 CIA covert operations around the globe over the last six years.

Beyond the CIA, black-budget funds for Pentagon covert operations and personnel have skyrocketed under the Reagan administration and now exceed \$1.25 billion a year, according to congressional sources. The bulk of these missions are handled by the Special Operations Forces, whose members include Army Green Berets and Rangers, Navy SEAL commandos and an Air Force wing.

The Special Operations Forces are America's secret soldiers. In peacetime, their main mission is to carry out clandestine operations against foreign powers. Their motto is "Anything, Anytime, Anywhere, Anyhow." And their critics say that about sums up the problem.

In Central America, they have helped counterrevolutionaries who are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

In the United States, they have worked with the FBI, bugging and wiretapping the hotel rooms of visiting Soviet officials, according to congressional sources.

In West Germany and South Korea, they are trained to use small nuclear land mines called "backpack nukes" for sabotage, according to congressional records.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent to buy weapons and equipment designed expressly for them: Polaris nuclear-powered ballistic-missile submarines converted to carry commandos, laser-guided weapons, sophisticated intelligence-gathering equipment, and the like.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has told Congress that building up Special Operations Forces is "one of this administration's highest priorities," and the Pentagon and Congress have spent the money to fulfill that desire. The Pentagon plans to have 20,000 covert soldiers by 1989. The forces' unclassified budget has risen from \$440 million in 1981 to a requested \$2.5 billion this year.

Part of this unclassified budget is channeled into covert activities undertaken by the Special Operations Forces. Separate black-budget funding also supports secret Special Operations missions, according to staff members of congressional oversight committees who spoke on condition of anonymity.

As the special forces' budgets have grown, so has their power. Today they are the American forces used most often around the world. They are "the only force we are actively using today to meet the Soviet challenge," Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Noel C. Koch has told Congress.

Ties between the Pentagon's Special Operations Forces and the CIA appear to have grown stronger than at any time since the incursions of U.S. forces into Laos and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. In the eyes of some members of Congress, the close ties are calculated to allow the CIA to evade congressional oversight.

That is because the Special Operations Forces have one freedom the CIA does not: They are not required to report their covert activities to Congress. "There's a real danger that these special forces could be used by CIA programs and thus skirt congressional review," said Sen. Jim Sasser (D., Tenn.).

And, although the CIA is supposed to inform Congress of its covert operations,

the CIA, under director William J. Casey, interpreted that requirement loosely. Working to overthrow the Nicaraguan government, mining the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, supporting the Nicaraguan contra rebels, the CIA has consistently acted without informing Congress, straining the bounds of its charter.

As just one example of that strain, the CIA last week forced its station chief in Costa Rica to retire. The agency decided that the station chief had lied about the depth of his involvement with Lt. Col. Oliver L. North, the National Security Council aide who was fired in November for shipping arms to Iran and then reportedly diverting funds to the contras. The CIA station chief apparently worked closely with North to funnel aid to the contras when such military assistance was forbidden by Congress.

The investigations of how military men and CIA agents have collaborated on ill-fated and possibly illegal foreign-policy initiatives are continuing. Already they have put a spotlight on the CIA, and have suggested that its operations have grown beyond the laws intended to control them.

But little attention has focused on the Pentagon investigations into the use and abuse of covert military operations. Those internal inquiries have found financial or political wrongdoing in four secret military units, including Duncan's, detachments of highly motivated soldiers whose influence grew strong in the Reagan years, nurtured by hundreds of millions of dollars from secret Pentagon accounts.

"THE CRAZIES IN THE BASEMENT"

Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981 on the day Iran released Americans held hostage for more than a year. He vowed repeatedly to strengthen American forces so that the United States never again would be humiliated by a hostile nation.

Out of this vow sprang a host of new military and intelligence initiatives. The CIA would be given new freedom and new vigor. The armed forces would have billions upon billions of dollars in new funds. There would be new faces, new missions, new forces.

One of them was a new Army Special Operations Division, which began with an annual budget of at least \$100 million a year. The officers attached to the division had headquarters in a subterranean Pentagon office. Their methods were unconventional and their projects were ambitious. They quickly became known at the Pentagon as "the crazies in the basement."

Among them was Lt. Col. Dale C. Duncan. In 1981, when the Special Operations Division took shape, he was only 35 years old. But he rose to command a domestic Special Operations mission, code-named Yellow Fruit.

Sometime in 1983, one of the men assigned to Yellow Fruit blew the whistle on Duncan. He reported allegations of gross financial misconduct, and worse. Thus began a slow, painful, three-year internal investigation by Pentagon officers who were forced to apply standard accounting practices and military regulations to a free-wheeling covert operation.

The unclassified court record in the Duncan case suggests that the main mission of Yellow Fruit was to disguise the activities and finances of Special Operations Forces operating in Central America and elsewhere overseas.

Much of the stenographic record of Duncan's court-martial is classified and most of

the court-martial's sessions were closed to civilians, so the public record in the Duncan case is scant.

But the public record strongly suggests that large sums of money disappeared into a company called Business Security International, based in the Washington suburb of Annandale, Va., and intended to disguise the existence of Yellow Fruit and related missions.

In law-enforcement terms, Business Security International was a front. It was created as an instrument to finance and conceal Special Operations Division activities.

Yellow Fruit funds were laundered—their source disguised by paper transactions—to give the secret unit the ability to deny its financial ties to the Army, according to the court record. Nor could some of the funds be traced once they were spent. The Special Operations Division's accountant Maj. Ronald Lee, testified at the court-martial that "there were no controls [over] an organization that was spending hundreds of thousands, millions of dollars."

One of the signs of the struggle to rein in the mission lies in the case against Duncan's commanding officer, Col. James E. Longhofer, the former head of the Army's Special Operations Division. Longhofer was the division's liaison with CIA. He was not accused of financial wrongdoing, but he was charged and convicted of dereliction of duty, disobeying a lawful order and conduct unbecoming an officer, and he received a two-year prison sentence. The record suggests that Longhofer failed to report allegations of Duncan's misconduct to his superiors.

The case was not an isolated incident involving a single runaway unit. It sparked a series of Pentagon investigations into the books and records of the Special Operations Forces.

Congressional investigators say these internal audits disclosed financial abuses by at least two other units. They said 80 members of the Delta Force—representing one-fourth of the super-secret guerrilla unit based at Fort Bragg, N.C.—were disciplined for financial reasons. And, they said, there were similar problems in a Special Operations unit code-named Seaspray, which flew aerial reconnaissance missions in Central America for the CIA and the National Security Agency.

No public record of these investigations is known to exist. What is known as that Yellow Fruit, Seaspray and the Delta Force all reported to a group called the Intelligence Support Activity.

THE ACTIVITY

The Intelligence Support Activity was a secret spy squad, with a corps of at least 250 officers, that the Pentagon created in 1981 behind Congress' back, according to interviews with several congressional investigators.

The group rose from the ashes of the failed attempt to rescue Americans held hostage in Iran in 1979 and 1980.

During the hostage crisis, according to congressional sources and military analysts, the CIA had almost no one in Iran to provide what it calls "human intelligence," the kind of information that satellites and other high-tech sources cannot gather. Its ability to spy on Iran was crippled. The military was being asked to mount a dangerous assault in a strange country without crucial information.

So the Pentagon formed an ad hoc unit to gather intelligence for Operation Eagle Claw, the Iran hostage-rescue mission.

Eagle Claw was a disaster. The mission aborted in death and destruction as aircraft collided in the Iranian desert. Among the lessons the Pentagon decided it had learned from the failure was this: Never improvise espionage for such a mission. The military concluded that it needed a permanent, unified, covert group to coordinate paramilitary actions and intelligence-gathering.

Thus the Intelligence Support Activity was born.

Its members simply called it "the Activity." It was formed shortly after Reagan took office in 1981, according to one Congressional source, with at least \$10 million in seed money from the Special Operations Forces budget.

Two officers who are said to have participated in the Activity were Lt. Col. Oliver L. North and Maj. Gen. Richard V. Secord.

North was the National Security Council's point man on covert operations. His energies helped convert the NSC from a body that assisted in making policy through painstaking analysis into an operational wing of the CIA and the Pentagon. Secord would emerge as a central figure in the Iran arms deal, sharing a secret Swiss bank account with North. He was an Air Force commander with a rich background in covert actions dating back to the 1960s, when he worked with the CIA in directing a secret air war in Laos.

In the first months of the Reagan administration, North and Secord began working together on the controversial \$8 billion sale of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar planes to Saudi Arabia. The sale apparently generated several hundred million in extra Saudi funds to support U.S.-backed guerrillas in Afghanistan and Central America.

In December 1981 and January 1982, North worked with the Activity on attempts to free Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, a senior American NATO officer kidnapped for six weeks by Red Brigades terrorists in Italy.

The Activity worked on many of the Pentagon's most sensitive missions, first and foremost of which was to support the Nicaraguan contras. There also were covert actions undertaken in Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, according to intelligence analysis.

Then, in March 1983, the Activity's cover was inadvertently blown by a former special forces lieutenant colonel testifying before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Retired Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz told the subcommittee an amazing story. Gritz had long contended that some American soldiers missing in action were still alive in Laos. He told Congress that he had worked with the Activity on plans for a secret mission to find these Americans, if they existed.

"The Activity was a field unit and would have put an American across into Laos to verify, using various recording means, the presence of Americans thought to be at specified locations," Gritz testified.

There was a problem with Gritz's testimony. Congress never had heard of anything called "the Activity" and was disturbed to learn that the Pentagon had a secret detachment of spies and Rambo proto-types running around the world.

Congress was not opposed to such missions—far from it. Congress during the Reagan years has supported them with hundreds of millions of dollars. But Congress said it wanted to be told about espionage activities, preferably in advance. That is the law.

A subsequent investigation by Lt. Gen. William Odom, now the head of the Nation-

Security Agency, apparently determined that the Intelligence Support Activity was out of control. There was little or no oversight, and there were some bizarre financial doings. For example, the investigation found that, for reasons unknown, Special Forces officers bought a Rolls-Royce and a hot-air balloon from federal Drug Enforcement Administration agents.

There followed something of a purge of officers associated with the Activity, according to military and intelligence observers.

Secord left the Pentagon in May 1983 to become a private arms dealer and consultant. He quickly secured a \$1,260-a-week consulting job with the Pentagon's Office of Special Operations. In the fall of 1983, the Pentagon hired him as a member of the Special Operations Policy Advisory Group, a group of retired generals who were asked to provide "disinterested, expert advice" on covert actions. While he advised the Pentagon, he dealt in the international arms market and secretly worked with North on supplying the contras.

No one seems to know exactly what became of the Activity. Did it cease to exist after its cover was blown? Was it renamed and reshuffled? Were its members swallowed up by the revitalized Special Operations Forces? Pentagon officials deny anything called "the Activity" existed in the first place, so they cannot confirm or deny its continued existence. Congressional overseers don't know or can't say.

SECRET WEAPONS, SECRET WARS

The embarrassing realization that Congress didn't know of the Activity opened an old wound. Salved and partly healed, it was ripped open again and again by other revelations that caught Congress by surprise—the administration's secret mining; of Nicaraguan harbors in 1984, the secret arms deals with Iran, the secret flow of aid to the contras in apparent defiance of a congressional ban.

Old questions without clear answers are being asked again. How does an espionage agency function in an open society? How much control should Congress have over covert operations? Who decides what should be kept secret?

In William J. Casey's CIA, the answer were clear.

The now-retired CIA director said he did not want a low-profile agency, he wanted "a no-profile agency," as he told an interviewer in 1983. But the sweep of the CIA's mission under Casey may have sabotaged that desire according to Turner and other intelligence professionals.

Sen. Patrick Leahy (D. Vt.) of the Senate Intelligence Committee said Casey's flaw as CIA director was that "he so strongly supported covert actions—in fact, substituted covert-action policies for foreign policy—in a way that built up a layer of distrust."

Casey's mandate was to rebuild a CIA that had been damaged by discoveries of misconduct and repeatedly reined in during the 1970s. The resurgence of the CIA began that day Reagan was inaugurated as President. The director of central intelligence was given a new status the rank of cabinet member. Under Casey's leadership, the CIA's budget doubled since 1981. Funds for covert actions grew even faster than the overall CIA budget.

And the mumbling oblique testimony Casey gave Congress kept legislators in the dark about some of the CIA's biggest and most controversial missions.

"It's important to understand the contempt Casey has for Congress and the whole oversight process," a former high-ranking intelligence official said in an interview before Casey's resignation last week.

Covert operations, cut back to a bare minimum under Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, soared in number and scope: Iran, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Chad, Cambodia and Lebanon were some of the sites for the more than 50 covert operations launched under Casey, the most since the days of Vietnam.

Congress has limited powers to oversee covert action. Since 1974, the law is that the president must "find" the action "important to the national security of the United States," and that certain members of Congress must be informed of his finding "in a timely manner." The president legally can restrict knowledge of covert action to eight members of the Senate and the House: the chairmen and vice chairmen of the intelligence committees, and the majority and minority leaders.

Of course, he also can violate this understanding, as many in Congress contend President Reagan did in authorizing arms shipments to Iran.

"It's a process that allows the executive branch to make law," said a senior congressional overseer of the intelligence community. "At its worst, it is an erosion of democracy."

Now Casey has retired and lies gravely ill in a Washington hospital while a firestorm of criticism grows over the CIA's role in swapping weapons for hostages with Iran.

And Congress once again is struggling to define its power to oversee the uses and abuses of secret funds, secret weapons and secret wars.

200 YEARS AGO TODAY AT
THE CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION (MAY 28)

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, the Convention spent the second day establishing the ground rules that would govern its proceedings. There was the risk of immediate dissension among the delegates, but the smooth enactment of 14 guidelines indicated more than anything the eagerness of the delegates for the Convention to succeed.

A potentially controversial rule giving only one vote to each State on all Convention decisions embraced a concept that itself had brought many of the representatives to Philadelphia to change. However, delegates from the larger States realized that patience would be a prudent course in the long run and agreed to the arrangement.

In order to encourage delegates to speak their minds freely, another rule was adopted preventing participants from releasing information about the deliberations to the press and the public. However, then as now, there were leaks from time to time.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE PLASTIC WASTE REDUCTION ACT OF 1987

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, the world's seas and oceans, already polluted with spilled oil, toxic chemicals, and radioactive waste, are now being fouled by a new and insidious form of pollution—plastic waste. More than 12,500 tons of plastic refuse is being dumped or lost in the world's oceans each year, and it is estimated that the United States could be a source of approximately one-third of this litter.

This plastic pollution is killing millions of birds, fish, whales, seals, and sea turtles every year, according to marine scientists. Research has shown that the animals die after becoming entangled with discarded or broken plastic fish nets, straps, trawls, seines, and snares, and also die after eating pieces or tiny particles of plastic that are being dumped into all of the world's marine waters. The evidence suggests that 1 to 2 million sea birds die each year from becoming entangled in plastic nets or from eating bits of floating, discarded plastic. And more than 100,000 sea mammals, including whales, dolphins, seals, and manatees meet similar deaths.

Detergent bottle caps, chips from styrofoam containers and toy soliders, cars, and animals have been found in the stomachs of some 50 species of sea birds and many species of fish, turtles, and mammals. Plastic items such as six-pack holders, which are said to have a lifespan of 450 years in an average outdoor environment, have been reported to entangle numerous species of marine birds. Seals and sea lions in remote islands off Alaska have been found fatally entangled in plastic strapping bands dumped by merchant marine vessels.

In fact, in addition to merchant shipping, passenger vessels, the military, oil drilling rigs and platforms, commercial fishing activities, and municipal waste dumping are also significant sources of this waste. In my home State of California, 1,600 volunteers recently cleaned some 300 miles of coastline resulting in a collection of over 89 tons of debris within 3 hours. It was estimated that 5 tons of this debris was comprised of styrofoam in the form of fast-food containers, coffee cups, packaging materials, and ice chests. An additional 3 tons of plastic included 4,500 six-pack holders, 6,000 plastic containers and bags, 930 pieces of fishing line, and 200 pieces of netting and strapping.

I am pleased to report that steps have been taken to mitigate the serious problems caused by lost or discarded plastic debris in the marine environment. In 1973 the U.N. International Maritime Organization held a conference that resulted in the adoption of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, also known as the MARPOL Treaty. Unfortunately, annex V of the treaty, which contains regulations specifically prohibiting "the disposal of all plastics" from all ships at sea except under certain situations, is an optional annex under the treaty. It has not

been ratified by the United States and is not enforced.

Some States are also taking steps toward dealing with plastic pollution. Texas, which is impacted by plastics discarded from offshore oil platforms, has established a Special Committee on Texas Coastline Rehabilitation and has initiated a major program to address the problem. California, New York, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont, Alaska, Delaware, and Connecticut have banned the use of nonbiodegradable plastic beverage six-pack holders.

The plastic industry is also aware of the problems due to increased production of plastics in combination with the general public's littering habits. In realizing the need for plastic recycling and recovery programs, several companies have established programs to promote recycling research and development. According to the Plastic Bottle Institute, a division of the Society of the Plastics Industry, a variety of items, such as insulation and construction components, are being produced from recycled plastic soft drink and milk bottles.

While these efforts demonstrate the fact that alternatives exist, and that much can be done to mitigate this serious problem, it is clear that there must be a strong national and international effort to effectively deal with the plague which threatens the world's marine life. To this end I am today introducing legislation, the Plastic Waste Reduction Act of 1987, to seek and implement sensible solutions to the plastic waste problem.

The bill would require the Administrator of the EPA to undertake a study of possible solutions to the problems associated with plastics pollution on the environment. The bill would also enable the administration to make recommendations to the Congress as to what actions might be taken to eliminate or lessen such adverse effects. The Administrator would be required to identify those recommendations which there is existing authority to implement, and those recommendations which would require legislative action by the Congress. Finally, the Administrator would be required to identify those items which could be made of a naturally degradable material and make this requirement through regulation.

It is my hope that the introduction of this legislation will help to focus attention on this serious problem and that we can soon begin to implement those solutions which are readily available. I am also hopeful that new and innovative solutions can be found and that the world's marine life can be relieved of this serious and unnecessary threat.

HAROLD AND SYBIL EFFRON
CELEBRATE 50TH WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 13, two of my constituents will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. I am proud to honor this momentous occasion in their lives.

I congratulate Harold and Sybil Effron for their lifelong commitment to values which have made this country great. Through their 50 years of wedded bliss they have raised a fine family which is devoted to them and follows their fine example.

I am happy to salute Harold and Sybil Effron and their family—Tova, Barry, Leslie, and Michele Effron; Deborah, James, Jill, and Melissa Effron; Rochele, Mark, Malcah, and Shonna Effron.

EXPORT FINANCING

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, with a U.S. trade deficit of \$169.8 billion for 1986, it is imperative that we increase our export performance. Yet one finds that small- and medium-size companies all over the United States are experiencing tremendous difficulty in locating banks willing to finance their exports. U.S. banks are now characterizing export-related business as either too risky or too time-consuming. Many trade financing departments have been eliminated completely in order for banks to concentrate their efforts on more profitable loans, such as mortgages. Perhaps even more detrimental to the U.S. economy is the fact that foreign banks are now capitalizing on this lack of U.S. financing. Foreign banks, particularly those in Japan, West Germany, and Britain, provide about one-third of the export credit obtained in the United States.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States has recently revamped their direct loan and guarantee programs in an effort to become more attractive to small- and medium-size firms. While I applaud the actions taken by the Eximbank, one bank's efforts alone will not solve this dilemma. More attention must be called to this obstacle for our exporters and solutions must be found.

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal illustrates my point. I have enclosed a copy of this column for my colleagues' information.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 15, 1987]

FINANCING FOR EXPORTS GROWS HARDER TO FIND FOR ALL BUT BIG FIRMS

(By Peter Truell)

When Jernigan Trading Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., wanted to sell white oak and black walnut to Western European furniture makers, it spent a year and a half looking for a bank interested in financing exports.

During that time, it nearly had to close up shop. "We had no credit lines," recalls Victor Jernigan, the company's president. He says that nine Southeastern banks turned him away because they didn't do such business. "It's those auto loans that banks want to do," he says. "Export trade isn't in fashion now."

Finally, after a pair of thousand-mile round trips to Baltimore, Mr. Jernigan got a \$500,000 loan from Maryland National Bank.

For small- and medium-sized companies all over the U.S., finding banks to finance and guarantee exports has become much

more difficult. Over the past few years banks have largely given up such business. "Obtaining export finance is probably one of the most difficult things an exporter is confronted with," says Michael Rice, an executive vice president at Irving Bank Corp., whose Irving Trust is one of the few major New York-based banks that still court smaller exporters.

HAMPERING EFFORTS

The change is hampering potential exporters' efforts to capitalize on the weaker dollar. It also helps explain why it is taking so long to reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit, which last year widened to \$169.8 billion from \$148.5 billion in 1985. Small- and medium-sized companies are estimated to account for one-third of U.S. exports.

Exporters usually seek bank financing to guarantee payment for the goods they sell overseas or for working capital to produce goods. Unless an exporter is among the biggest in the country, it requires bank help, says H. Jurgen Schlichting, who manages Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale's New York office.

But from small regionals to money-center behemoths, banks are passing up export-related business as insufficiently profitable and too time-consuming and risky. The strong dollar of a few years ago and the world debt crisis persuaded many banks to cut back or close international and export-finance departments. Now, their trade-finance departments mostly survive on import financing, and they prefer to concentrate on investment banking and retail customers.

PUMPING GAS

"The expertise in the banks has vanished. I don't know what's happened to those guys. I guess they're pumping gas or selling old ladies Visa and MasterCard," says Charles Zemene, the commercial finance director at Terex Corp., a heavy-equipment manufacturer in Hudson, Ohio. He used to work in Chase Manhattan Bank's trade finance department.

"Banks generally have considerably reduced their export financing capabilities and marketing efforts," says George Cashman, the vice president responsible for trade finance at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Like most other big U.S. banks, Morgan has dismantled most of the costly framework that helped it provide companies with export-finance services. "Ten years ago we had a large group that [sold services to] domestic companies and spent a lot of time educating U.S. companies about how we could assist them to export," says Mr. Cashman. But he says, there just wasn't enough profit in such business. So Morgan, setting a trend, turned its U.S. export-finance department into a consultancy for financing very large foreign projects and turned its attention to financing exports in Britain and other countries where such services are more profitable.

ECONOMIC BASIS

"The U.S. has never recognized that other countries do things to make export financing attractive to their banks," Mr. Cashman says. Adds a trade-finance specialist at a big money-center bank: "For there to be a resurgence of U.S. bank interest in supporting exports, there has to be an economic basis for it."

In the meantime, Terex's Mr. Zemene says the company often can't match the financing packages offered by its foreign competitors. Its bankers aren't interested in win-

ning such business, he says. Japan's Komatsu Ltd. recently won \$5.6 million in contracts to supply heavy trucks to Mexico and Chile with financing packages from Japanese banks that Terex couldn't match, Mr. Zemene says.

In Hardwick, Mass., Mare Villa, the president and treasurer of North Atlantic Timber & Shipping Co., says: "It's hard for a small company. There's a major Catch-22 involved. You need export insurance to get financial expertise, but in order to get export insurance you need financial expertise." Mr. Villa's company has annual sales of between \$10 million and \$12 million, mainly of oak, ash and cherry to furniture makers in the Far East, Europe and the Mideast.

Roscor Corp., a family-owned business in Mt. Prospect, Ill., won a \$5 million contract to build television trailers for the South Korean Olympics, its biggest order to date. It managed to complete the order with the help of loan guarantees from the U.S. government but found that it had to do most of the export-finance work itself because of a lack of local bank expertise.

"If the bank had known more about it, that would have helped us," says Mitchell Roston, a Roscor vice president. Enviously, he recounts how Japanese banks in the Midwest hold regular meetings to help Japanese companies win export business and how smaller Japanese companies are allowed to band together to win export contracts.

The problem is particularly bad for those that export to developing countries, which are often mired in billions of dollars of foreign bank debt. In El Dorado, Kan., it used to be straightforward for International Petroleum Services Inc. (annual sales: \$12 million to \$20 million) to borrow money against a letter of credit when it sold oil equipment to a country in Asia or Latin America. Now it's "like pulling teeth," says Richard Teichgraber, the president. "One time we had even completed the order before we got the financing."

Following Morgan Bank's path, Chase has cut its export-finance staff by about two-thirds and turned it into a consultancy that sells advice and services, mainly to large companies and other Chase units.

SCALED-DOWN OPERATION

Chemical Bank closed its global-trade-finance group at the end of 1985, though a Chemical spokesman says that the bank now offers export finance through other departments. The unit used to have offices in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. San Francisco-based Bank of America "scaled down its whole operation in May 1985," a spokeswoman says. Bankers Trust Co. has cut back its staff in this area but continues to finance large exports, according to Lawrence J. Brainard, a senior vice president and the bank's chief economist.

For at least one small exporter, such changes meant running a gamut of banks that didn't want his business. Roy V. De Mello, who runs Offshore International Ltd., a New York textile factoring company, tried to get trade credit to finance the apparel and fabrics he exports to Latin America. Despite more than 20 years in factoring, or buying accounts receivable, he says, he was turned down by Bankers Trust, Chemical, Chase, Citibank and others. Fortunately for him, he caught the eye of Alfred F. Daiboch, a Bankers Trust lending officer. When Mr. Daiboch switched jobs to head trade finance at the New York branch of

Italy's Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro, he financed Mr. De Mello's business.

A few U.S. banks still court export-finance business, including Maryland National, First National Bank of Maryland and Pittsburgh National Bank. Among big banks, Irving Trust is pursuing a dogged individual strategy. Mr. Rice, who was recruited from Chase to lead Irving's trade-finance business, says, "Irving senior management has said trade finance will be important in the longer term. It's definitely against the trend, but I think that trend will reverse in the next 12 to 18 months" as the need for financing grows and the understanding of the problem improves.

SEEKING A NICHE

Meanwhile, foreign banks are doing some small-export financing. "The foreign banks are all trying to find a niche in this market, and the exit of the U.S. moneycenter and regional banks from export finance has provided us with that niche," says Malcolm Koch, a trade-finance specialist at DG Bank of West Germany in New York. Mr. Koch, who once worked for Chemical Bank, is like Mr. Daiboch—part of a widespread shift of experienced U.S. export financiers to foreign banks.

The foreign banks—particularly those from West Germany, Japan and Britain—now provide about a third of the export credit granted in the U.S., according to trade-finance experts.

But the foreign banks are only picking off selected business. According to bankers and exporters, these banks are usually eager to land major customers and are often interested only in financing exports to countries near their home bases. They are leery of financing agricultural exports to developing countries. "One of the reasons why the agricultural community can't export to [developing countries] is they can't get the financing," says William Anderson, the head of international operations at First National Bank of Minneapolis.

Even big companies have trouble getting financing for exports to debt-ridden countries. One is the Wabco unit of Dallas-based Dresser International Corp., a heavy equipment maker with 1986 revenue of \$3.66 billion. Says Frank Calvert, the export-finance manager: "Zambia, the Philippines, Chile and Brazil: Those are the most difficult ones for us. For Latin America, it's difficult to find a financial institution to do the coverage."

BANKS' RETREAT

Recent Federal Reserve Board statistics indicate the extent of U.S. banks' retreat from export finance in developing countries. Outstanding trade finance lent by U.S. banks to Asia, Latin America and oil-exporting countries totaled \$37.7 billion at the end of the 1986 third quarter, down 12% from \$43.1 billion six months earlier.

But getting financing for exports to Europe can be difficult, too. When Mr. Calvert wanted to get bank guarantees for a recent equipment sale to Yugoslavia, he had to turn to the New York branch of Spain's Banco Atlantico S.A. His local banks wouldn't touch the business, he says.

Bankers don't apologize for their withdrawal from export finance. Frank Graebner, a trade-finance specialist at the Chicago office of Britain's National Westminster Bank, says that on typical government-backed export-credit business, U.S. banks make a 1½ percentage point interest margin on guaranteed loans. He notes that they can make more money lending locally on mortgages.

Government officials say that they recognize the difficulties. "Trade finance has fairly high overheads and traditionally has artificially high cost attribution, making it a difficult business to justify under present substantial pressure to make profits," says John A. Bohn Jr., the chairman of the Export-Import Bank, a government agency that helps finance exports.

The legislative and regulatory areas don't offer much hope to small and medium-sized exporters. The 1986 tax law contained new roadblocks for banks getting involved in financing exports. The law reduces the amount of foreign tax credits that banks can use to offset U.S. taxes on income from foreign loans, including export credits.

And pending new Fed capital requirements would make trade finance more capital-intensive. That, bankers say, would further discourage export financing, as banks would be reluctant to devote more capital to an area that they have recently deemphasized.

COUSHATTA TRIBE OF LOUISIANA

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. HAYES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to provide for the relief of LeRoy Sylestine, chairman of the Tribal Council of the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, and all enrolled members of the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana.

The Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana once held substantial lands in Louisiana, but lost that title long ago through the wrongful acts of the U.S. Government. As a consequence, the tribe had a claim which would have been routinely compensable under the Indian Claims Commission Act. Unfortunately the Government never notified the tribe, as that act required, of its right to file a claim. Therefore, the tribe, which was impoverished, uneducated and in a rural area, first learned of that right in 1971, long after the filing time had expired.

To correct this injustice, Senator—then Congressman—JOHN BREAUX introduced a bill for a congressional reference. After hearing the resolution, the House Judiciary Committee unanimously reported the resolution out favorably and the resolution was passed by the House.

By a resolution adopted on October 18, 1983, the House of Representatives referred to the chief judge of the U.S. Claims Court H.R. 1232. This bill sought compensation for lands unlawfully taken from the tribe by the United States. The tribe and the Department of Justice, which defended the claim of the tribe for the Government, agreed upon a payment to the tribe in the amount of \$1,300,000 in compromise and settlement of that tribe's claim. The hearing officer in the U.S. Claims Court found such settlement to be fair. Due to the legislative process for private relief bills such as this, the House must now give its final approval of the Claims Court settlement with the tribe.

Mr. Speaker, I, therefore, urge my fellow colleagues to support this legislation in order

to provide equity and justice for a tribe whose claim is long overdue.

CIBA GEIGY PHARMACEUTICALS—50 YEARS IN SUMMIT

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of CIBA Geigy Pharmaceuticals manufacturing operations in Summit, NJ. When CIBA opened its doors in 1937, there were 98 employees in five buildings. Today the Summit site employs over 2,200 employees who work in 36 modern buildings.

CIBA, a Swiss-based company, came to Summit when the United States was suffering severe economic problems, and another war in Europe appeared imminent.

Summit was a tranquil residential community, and the location of a large manufacturing plant in this suburban city was a bold step on the part of CIBA management, and the residents were fearful for the future of their quiet city. Summit residents, however, realizing the economic benefits CIBA could offer, put their reservations aside, and gave the firm a warm welcome.

The arrival of CIBA Pharmaceutical Co. brought new residents to the town rekindling the demand for housing and local services and providing renewed incentive for growth.

It was the beginning of a partnership between CIBA and the city of Summit which has flourished during the past 50 years.

Both Summit and CIBA responded to the demands of war. While CIBA plant personnel worked 6 days a week to meet the Armed Forces' need for medical supplies, residents of Summit planted victory gardens, formed a volunteer plane-spotting unit and Summit women, whose husbands were off at war, joined the war force.

The 1950's brought continued growth and progress to CIBA and Summit. The partnership was flourishing. While the community was building new schools and housing, CIBA was developing new drugs which would change the health of the Nation. In the 10-year period the company introduced 30 specialty drugs and reaffirmed its role as a major producer of cardiovascular agents.

In 1962 CIBA opened a chemical development center. One of the first multipurpose facilities in the industry, the new center combined process research and process engineering under a single roof.

In May of the same year Summit residents joined CIBA employees in celebrating the company's 25th anniversary. CIBA the city's largest taxpayer and corporate resident was hailed as a "corporate citizen aware of its responsibilities."

In 1970 CIBA merged with another international company, J.R. Geigy, which also enjoyed renown as a pharmaceutical manufacturer here and abroad. The merger, one of the largest at the time, created a staff of 65,000 and a combined sales total of \$1.5 billion worldwide.

Also in the 1970's CIBA-Geigy participated in a nationwide government-sponsored campaign to increase awareness of hypertension. Working with local health organizations, the company set up hypertension screening clinics in 1,000 U.S. locations, and in a 2-year period screened over a million persons, resulting in the diagnosis of thousands of previously undetected cases of high blood pressure.

CIBA-Geigy began the 1980's by launching new research efforts, diversifying its offerings, and strengthening its well-established product lines. The city of Summit continued to focus on its people, establishing a center for community health, public housing for senior citizens, renovating the railroad station, and enhancing the city as a place where people want to come and work.

CIBA-Geigy is one of Summit's most conscientious residents.

In recognition of the Company's 50 years in Summit and its contributions to the growth and development of the community, on June 16, 1987, the Summit Hotel, also a landmark in the city, will present its Community Service Award to CIBA-Geigy Pharmaceuticals.

CIBA officials will join with community leaders and residents in celebrating this golden anniversary of a marriage between community and industry, a union which has succeeded through mutual effort, understanding and affection.

I congratulate CIBA-Geigy on its 50 years in Summit and extend best wishes for much continued success as one of New Jersey's leading corporate constituents.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT: THE TRUTH

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a dear colleague letter I am sending today to inform Members of the truth about the wild horse and burro program. I am also providing for the RECORD information from the Bureau of Land Management about the program in order to clarify some misinformation which has appeared in the press and in letters which I have received from constituents. I hope that this information proves useful to Members of Congress who want to respond to questions about the wild horse and burro program.

The attachments follow:

WILD HORSE AND BURROS: THE TRUTH

Dear Colleague:

In recent days we have been hearing a great deal of misinformation about the management of wild horses and burros on the public lands. I realize that this is an emotional issue where attitudes often weigh more heavily than the facts. I also realize that the highly regionalized nature of this issue may contribute to a lack of understanding. Nevertheless, in the interest of enlightenment, let me provide you with some basic information that may prove useful to you in responding to your constituents.

The central fact is that the wild horse and burro population on western rangelands is currently estimated at about 44,800 animals

while the appropriate management level is estimated at 30,000 animals. Absent any natural predator the wild horse and burro population increases about 16 percent each year. Obviously, something has to be done to bring about a balance between the supply of forage available to these animals and the demand. If something is not done, these animals will eat themselves out of house and home and destroy important public land resources that must also be shared with wildlife.

Although many of our constituents are urging that the wild horses should take preference over domestic livestock grazing on public lands, I support the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to manage public lands under the principles of multiple use. The appropriate management levels for wild horses and burros are being determined through the agency's land use planning process which provides many opportunities for public involvement.

Charges that BLM allows 4 million livestock to graze on public lands as compared to 44,800 wild horses and burros are misleading. The fact is that livestock grazing is permitted by law on 170 million acres while wild horses and burros are limited by law to the 35 million acres where they existed in 1971. Furthermore, domestic livestock generally graze on public lands an average of three months during the year while wild horses are on public lands year round.

With Congressional guidance, the Bureau of Land Management has sought for the past several years to achieve appropriate management levels by removing excess wild horses and burros and placing them in private care through its Adopt-A-Horse program. More than 70,000 wild horses and burros have been placed in private homes over the past 14 years. Unfortunately, during recent years adoptions have failed to keep pace with the number of excess animals removed to protect the natural resources.

We should all remember that the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, as amended in 1978, requires the destruction of all excess horses and burros for which no adoption demand exists. This course of action has never been popular. Therefore, the Bureau of Land Management imposed a moratorium on the destruction of any healthy wild horses or burros in 1982 while it tried to devise other ways to find homes for these animals. Well-intentioned as the Bureau was, this moratorium has only helped to compound the problem. Today there are some 7,500 animals in holding pens and adoption centers throughout the country costing taxpayers \$9 million annually.

Last year, the Bureau chartered an advisory board to provide independent advice and counsel on wild horse and burro management. The nine members represented all of the interests concerned including resource conservation, rangeland management, livestock grazing, wildlife management, veterinary medicine, wild horse and burro management and research, and humane organizations. Among other topics, the board developed a consensus and recommended a five-step process for the disposition of excess animals that was incorporated into a draft policy circulated recently by the Bureau for public comment.

The five proposed steps are:

- (1) The current Adopt-A-Horse Program with standard adoption fees of \$125 per horse and \$75 per burro;
- (2) Adoption under reduced or waived fees for animals not adopted at the regular fees;

(3) Training of less desirable wild horses by prison inmates with halter-broken animals made available for adoption;

(4) Placement of unadopted wild horses and burros on private sanctuaries funded by nongovernment sources; and

(5) Humane destruction of animals not placed in private homes through the first steps.

BLM is now analyzing all of the written and verbal comments submitted on this draft policy. BLM is not expected to reach a final decision before midsummer. In the meantime, it has no plans to destroy any healthy unadopted horses.

Enclosed are copies of BLM's draft wild horse and burro program policy and a fact sheet providing additional background information about the program. I hope they will clarify the situation for you and for any of your constituents interested in these animals.

DRAFT WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM POLICY—APRIL 1987

Wild horses and burros are an important part of the national heritage. Consistent with laws governing the administration of public lands and in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195, as amended), wild horses and burros are protected and managed on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Wild horse and burro populations are controlled primarily through humane removal and disposition of excess wild horses and burros as provided in the Act.

CONSULTATION

The Bureau shall consult and cooperate with the Forest Service, Federal and State wildlife agencies, other affected Government agencies, applicable advisory committees, concerned public and private organizations, individuals with special expertise, and affected interests in the development of programs and plans for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros.

PLANNING

Wild horses and burros shall be considered comparably with other resource values on each herd area in the formulation of resource management plans. The planning process shall provide the basis for determining where wild horses and burros will be managed, establishing the number of wild horses and burros that constitute appropriate management levels, and identifying herd management objectives. The appropriate management level is expressed as a median above and below which a herd will be allowed to fluctuate over a 3- to 5-year period. It is BLM's objective to reach the appropriate management level within 3 years of the completion of planning and to maintain it within the determined range unless modified by subsequent planning or monitoring.

Concerned individuals and organizations shall be given adequate notice to comment and participate in the development of resource management plans and herd management area plans for wild horses and burros.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF WILD HORSES AND BURROS ON PUBLIC LANDS

The Bureau shall manage and protect wild horses and burros within herd management areas as integral components of the public lands on the basis of multiple use and in a manner that ensures a sustained population of healthy, free-roaming animals. Management of wild horses and burros shall take

into account the needs of wildlife species, particularly endangered species. Management actions shall be at the minimum level that allows attainment of herd and habitat objectives and protects the range from deterioration associated with overpopulation.

The distribution of wild horses and burros is not limited to the public lands. Where integral or extensive portions of herd areas are privately controlled, the Bureau shall seek to provide for wild horse and burro habitat needs and protection through cooperative agreements with owners of private lands intermingled with public land.

The Bureau designates herd management areas as wild horse and burro ranges only when it is determined to be in the public interest and does not create conflicts with other resource uses.

The Bureau shall use methods recommended by the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros to estimate each herd's size, distribution, composition, and rate of increase. These parameters, as well as habitat condition and utilization, shall be monitored over time to ensure that management is based on the most accurate information possible. Existing population and habitat studies shall be replicated at the same time of year and under similar conditions to enable the study of trends in those parameters.

The Bureau shall pursue and coordinate research necessary to address issues related to wild horses and burro management, including fertility control in horses to determine the practicality of this concept in herd management.

REMOVAL OF WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Priority shall be given to removal of wild horses and burros from private lands when the landowner requests their removal. Next, animals shall be removed from the public lands when resource damage is occurring or imminent. Finally, animals shall be removed from the public lands as necessary to maintain the appropriate management level.

When wild horses and burros are gathered, animals unlikely to recover from sickness or injuries, as well as those that cannot fend for themselves because of age, shall be destroyed at the capture site whenever feasible. A veterinarian shall determine the need for destruction, except in situations where immediate destruction is required as an act of mercy. Animals shall be destroyed in accordance with guidelines established by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.

TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING OF WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Bureau employees and contractors shall carry out quality control procedures to maintain equipment and facilities to minimize stress and risk of injury to wild horses and burros during capture and processing for adoption. Individuals involved in the capture and processing of wild horses and burros shall be instructed in appropriate methods of loading, unloading, sorting, and other necessary handling of the animals.

The Bureau or its agents shall transport wild horses and burros in equipment that minimizes the risk of injury to the animals. The use of straight-deck trailers is preferred for transporting wild horses.

DISPOSITION OF HEALTHY EXCESS WILD HORSES AND BURROS

A wild horse or burro that has been removed from the public lands is available for

adoption after completion of its processing at a BLM preparation center. The Bureau shall use the five-step process outlined below for the disposition of excess animals. Healthy excess animals shall either be placed into the human care of qualified individuals and organizations through one of the first four steps or humanely destroyed as required by the Act.

1. The regular adoption program at full fee for burros and most horses. By regulation, fees are now \$125 per horse and \$75 per burro.

2. Special adoptions at altered fees. These include taking less desirable horses, on a test basis, to satellite (temporary) adoption centers and allowing individuals to adopt them at a reduced fee. Also included in this step are fee waiver adoptions, such as large-scale, power-of-attorney adoptions and adoptions by State-chartered, nonprofit humane organizations.

3. Training of horses by prison inmates, with trained animals then made available for adoption.

4. Maintenance on private land of wild horses and burros not adopted under steps 1 through 3, using private funds provided by individuals or organizations.

5. Unless an animal is placed in private care within 90 days following its availability for adoption, it is concluded that no adoption demand exists for that animal. The animal shall therefore be destroyed.

To provide reasonable opportunities for adoption, the Bureau shall make periodic public announcements on the availability of horses and burros for adoption; establish centers where animals can be adopted, including temporary centers at selected sites and times throughout the country; and enlist the aid of interest groups and individuals to promote the adoption program, assist in adoption efforts, and provide information to adopters on gentling and caring for the animals.

Adoption fees for horses shall be adjusted periodically to reflect the price of horses of similar quality in the private market.

PROTECTION OF ADOPTED WILD HORSES AND BURROS

When a complaint of inhumane treatment is received, physical inspection of the animal is carried out as soon as practical, and the Bureau shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure humane treatment. Priority shall be given to situation where the greatest number of animals are at risk. In adoptions where 25 or more animals are maintained at a single location, the Bureau shall make at least two on-site inspections within 1 year of adoption.

TRANSFER OF TITLE OF ADOPTERS OF WILD HORSES AND BURROS

The Bureau shall expedite transfer of title to adopters who have humanely maintained wild horses and burros for a period of 1 year by automatically conveying title, unless complaints of inhumane care or conditions are registered to BLM and substantiated by investigation.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT: WHERE WE ARE TODAY

More than 15 years ago, Public Law 92-195 was enacted "to require the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands" under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service. "Mustanging," often using inhumane methods for commercial profit, had reduced wild horse and burro populations

significantly. Public concern for the protection of these animals led to passage of the Act, in which Congress identified these animals as "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West."

Since 1971, the situation of the wild horse and burro has changed dramatically. Protected from mustangers and others, and with few natural predators, their populations on BLM lands increased to about 64,000 animals by 1980. Management of wild horses and burros is restricted to public lands where herds existed in 1971—a total of almost 300 herd areas on BLM lands in 10 Western States. BLM determines which areas will be managed in the long term for wild horses and burros and their appropriate population levels through its land use planning process. Although planning is not complete, BLM estimates that the overall appropriate management level will be approximately 30,000 wild horses and burros. As of October 1, 1986, the existing population level is estimated at 44,800 animals. To date, about 113 site-specific herd management area plans detailing range conditions, current wild horses and burro population levels, age and sex ratios, water facilities, forage available, and planned management actions have been completed.

When wild horse and burro population levels exceed appropriate management levels, excess animals are captured and removed from the public lands. Public Law 92-195 provides BLM with three options to dispose of excess animals: (1) old, sick, or lame animals are to be destroyed as a humane measure; (2) healthy animals are to be offered for private maintenance by qualified individuals; and (3) excess animals for which private care cannot be found are to be humanely destroyed. BLM's Director placed a moratorium on the destruction of healthy animals in January 1982, and it remains in effect at this time.

Since 1973, almost 90,000 excess wild horses and burros have been captured and removed from public lands or from private lands at the request of the landowner. Of these, approximately 70,000 animals have been placed in private maintenance through BLM's Adopt-A-Horse Program. For Fiscal Year 1987, Congress appropriated \$17.8 million for wild horse and burro management. BLM plans to remove 8,500 excess animals and to place 13,500 animals in adoption. Despite the normal slowdown in adoptions during the winter months, almost 5,000 animals have been placed in private maintenance since October 1. With the number of wild horses and burros in corrals varying from 7,500 to 10,000 animals during the year, much of the year's funding will be spent on maintaining captured animals in holding facilities. At a cost of about \$2.55 per animal per day, BLM anticipates spending almost \$9 million during the year to care for captured animals.

BLM continues to administer three wild horses and burros research contracts in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences. Results from fertility control, wild horse parentage, population genetics, and wild horse condition studies are anticipated by October 1989.

TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, the month of June marks an important occasion for the Turlock Irrigation District—its 100th anniversary. Founded in June 1887, the Turlock Irrigation District [TID] was the first district of its kind organized in the State of California.

Between 1891 and 1893, TID worked with the neighboring Modesto Irrigation District to build a large diversion dam on the Tuolumne River, and by 1890, the main canal and delivery system was completed. The irrigation water brought life to the area, as farms flourished and new communities were built. As the area grew so did the water needs of the residents, resulting in the completion of the Don Pedro Dam in 1923, at that time, the highest such structure in the Nation. It was then that the district became an electric utility as well. A new Don Pedro Dam was completed in 1971, and has a storage capacity of more than 2 million acre-feet of water along with a 150-megawatt powerplant.

TID's founders surely could not have anticipated the role which the district has played in the development of the northern San Joaquin Valley. Encompassing an area of more than 300 square miles in Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne counties, the district now meets the electrical power and irrigation, drinking and industrial water needs for more than 125,000 people. Having met the challenges of the past 100 years, I know the district is prepared to deal with the demands of the next century.

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 130

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 130 which seeks to acknowledge and applaud the accomplishments of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, also known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, on its 50th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, in the early to mid-1930's the accumulated impacts of wasted and plundered natural resources were brought into sharp focus by the worst drought and the worst economic depression in American history. As a result, people soon realized that the country's resources could no longer sustain the increasing pressures of unregulated and mismanaged use. Chief among these threatened resources were many of the Nation's wildlife populations which had been decimated by years of uncontrolled hunting to supply commercial markets with fur, feathers, meat, and oil.

However, with a handful of ingenious and far-sighted conservationists leading the way,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

organized sportsmen and the firearms and ammunitions industries joined forces with State wildlife agencies to respond to the wildlife crisis. Their plan was to urge Congress to extend the life of an existing 10 percent tax on firearms and ammunition used for sport hunting with the added provision that these proceeds be earmarked directly to the States for wildlife restoration. The emphasis here was not solely on restocking depleted wildlife populations but rather on building a comprehensive restoration program which included scientific research and habitat management.

The result of such insight was the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act which is better known as the Pittman-Robertson Act or P-R after its principal sponsors Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and then Representative A. Willis Robertson of Virginia. The act, signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 2, 1937, heralded a new era in wildlife management and protection which today is still going strong.

In examining the multitude of benefits that have resulted from the Pittman-Robertson program over the past 50 years, it is important to remember that although P-R is financed wholly by firearm and archery enthusiasts, its benefits extend to a much larger number of people who never hunt but who do enjoy wildlife-related pastimes. Recent surveys have shown that only about 10 to 30 percent of visitor activities on wildlife areas funded by P-R programs are hunting related. The far larger share of use comes from birdwatchers, photographers, canoeists, and others who enjoy wildlife in its natural habitat. In order to provide for these activities, P-R has directed more than \$1.7 billion in Federal excise taxes to the States for the sole purpose of wildlife restoration. Added to this, the States have accrued over \$500 million in matching funds from hunting license fees. Together these moneys have enabled the States to purchase and manage over 4 million acres of wildlife habitat with an additional 40 million acres in the balance as a result of supported State leases and cooperative agreements. These P-R lands have served to help restore the populations of many once-threatened birds and mammals—both game and nongame—such as the white-tailed deer, wild turkey, North American elk, beaver, black bear, wood duck, Canada goose, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, bald eagle, sea otter, and various songbirds. P-R funds have also supported hunter education programs which instruct more than 700,000 people each year on firearms safety and outdoor ethics.

But, by and large, the most important contribution of P-R is probably the least visible and quantifiable: the creation of the science of wildlife management. Since the passage of the act in 1937, its funds have supported numerous inventories of wildlife—by species, number, age, and sex—to guide State wildlife agencies in setting hunting regulations, improving habitat, and spotting troubled species before they become endangered. Availability of P-R funds has also stimulated the creation of technology necessary to carry out research, such as solar-powered radios to permit biologists to track the movements of even the most elusive animals and transmitters small enough to be attached to birds. Finally, P-R

funds have helped to provide the groundwork whereby more than 10,000 books, bulletins, and articles on wildlife and its management have been published, providing a rich reservoir of scientific knowledge.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by urging my distinguished colleagues to join with me today in cosponsoring this resolution saluting the golden anniversary of the Pittman-Robertson Act. Looking back over the nearly 50-year span of this law, the argument can be made that P-R has been responsible for the restoration of more wildlife species than any other piece of legislation in the history of wildlife conservation. The Pittman-Robertson program can continue to help wildlife thrive as long as Americans are willing to continue to support such legislation and to provide sufficient funding for this and other wildlife programs. The success of P-R has proven that saving our wildlife is well worth the price and the effort.

HONORING THE ABC UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT EMPLOYEES

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 10, 1987, at a special reception, the ABC Unified School District will honor nine people who have served the district as loyal employees for 30 years.

These fine and dedicated people have served many years with distinction and are being honored for their outstanding public service. After serving so many years with distinction, these admirable people will be honored by their peers, their school district, and their community.

Education is an extremely important subject to me. The people who educate and train our youth are very special. As we commend these individuals, let us also commend all those who serve in our educational system throughout the country.

I would like to point out that these employees have served in one of the finest school districts in the 34th Congressional District. The ABC Unified School District has an outstanding record of high educational quality.

Mr. Speaker, it is with honor and pride that I rise on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize the following honored persons who have added so much to enhance this fine school district: Gilbert G. Carrillo, adult education; Vivian Ewers, Artesia High School; Donald S. Hardenbrook, Artesia High School; Margaret S. Harryman, Burbank Elementary School; Charles C. Ledbetter, personnel; Joan M. Marie, Elliott Elementary School; Gayle B. McGrew, Artesia High School; Norman H. Miller, adult education, and Arthur W. Whyte, Artesia High School.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, May 3 marked the 196th anniversary of a landmark event in the history of the people of Poland. It was on this day in 1791 that Poland adopted its first democratic constitution, and assumed its rightful place in the community of free nations.

To commemorate this historic event, the Polish National Alliance held their 96th annual parade on May 2, and the themes of this year's parade also honored the 150th anniversary of the first settlers in Chicago and the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

The Polish National Alliance has maintained an outstanding record of accomplishment, and has contributed greatly in helping to make our country strong. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate my good friend, Aloysius A. Mazewski, president of the Polish National Alliance and the Polish American Congress, and Helen M. Szymanowicz, vice president of the Alliance and the chairman of the Constitution Day observance, as well as all of the officers and members of these fine organizations, who have helped to insure the great success of this annual celebration, and who continue to work to enhance the close ties between our country and the people of Poland.

Adopted only a few years after our own Constitution, the May 3 Polish Constitution stands out as a monumental achievement in Polish history, and in the history of man's quest for liberty and self-determination. The Polish Constitution of 1791 serves as a symbol of progressive government under democratic principles, and remains today as an inspiration for the millions of Poles which seek to throw off the tyranny of their Communist oppressor.

Inspired by the values and principles of the Polish Constitution of 1791, Americans of Polish descent have contributed mightily to the cause of freedom in this country, and Poles have sacrificed much for the cause of freedom in Poland. In commemorating Polish Constitution Day, we join hands with our brothers and sisters in Poland in their just cause to reinstate their political, cultural, and religious freedom, and we recognize their inherent right to self-determination, their right to restore their national identity, and the right of Poland to reenter the community of free nations.

Mr. Speaker, in celebrating the 196th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791, I am proud to join with Polish-Americans living in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Americans of Polish descent all over this country, in paying tribute to those who have struggled and are continuing in their struggle to transform the noble ideals expressed in the May 3 constitution into a reality for all people. Let us continue our solidarity, and our support, as we join with the brave people of Poland in their pursuit of justice, self-determination, and freedom.

HAZEL CRAWFORD: A CREDIT TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Hazel Crawford is a special leader—a "doer" as adept at building friendships as she is at tearing down walls.

I first met Hazel 20 years ago, when I served on the Dade County School Board. One of the first issues we worked on was the boundary changes for Fulford Elementary School in N. Dade County. Before that time, black students were bussed 10 miles across the country to an all-black school in Opa-Locka. We were able to change Fulford Elementary into a neighborhood school, fully integrated and doing a good job of educating its students.

Young people have always been one of Hazel's main concerns, and I know from firsthand experience that her efforts have made a real difference for the better in the lives of our children.

The road to equality for black Americans was not guaranteed with the passage of legislation here in Washington. It took the dedication, sacrifice and energy of thousands of individuals—people like Hazel Crawford—in communities across the country to transform words on a piece of paper into concrete improvements in our schools, governments, businesses and neighborhoods.

The Miami Herald recently ran a story about Hazel Crawford, and I would like to share it with my colleagues. I am sure they will agree with me that she is not only a credit to our N. Dade community, but also to our country. Without people like her, human progress would be slow indeed. The article follows:

[From the Miami Herald, May 17, 1987]

NMB ACTIVIST: "I HATE WALLS"

FROM ALABAMA TO WASHINGTON PARK, SHE HAS TORN THEM DOWN

(By Kathy McCarthy)

It was 1964, the day President Lyndon Johnson signed the civil rights bill that would mandate an end to segregation. Hazel Crawford and A.D. Moore, triumphant from their march on the picket lines, were on a train in Birmingham, on their way to Miami.

"When we got to the station, we had to change trains," said Moore, who was then national treasurer of the Congress of Racial Equality. "There was a two- to three-hour wait. The redcaps would not carry our luggage inside the waiting room because we were going into the white waiting room. So we carried it ourselves.

"We walked across the street to a movie theater. We were the first blacks to go in. The whites were coming up, staring in our faces and saying, 'There's some Negroes in here,' except they used the other word. We were the only ones there who saw the movie that day because everyone else was looking at us."

It was 1977. A wooden fence, built years before to separate blacks and whites in North Miami Beach, stretched across 100 yards of land known as the Green Belt.

On a Monday morning, Hazel Crawford watched as city workers tore down the

fence, ending 50 years of symbolic segregation in Washington Park.

"I hate walls," said Crawford, who has fought for racial equality for most of her 79 years. "I hate separation, and that's what it was, separating the white and black people. I always knew in my heart it was wrong. I felt that at last we were getting rid of most of the segregation."

For 25 years, Hazel Crawford has struggled to make life better in Washington Park. In doing so, she has become part of something much bigger: a struggle for equality for all blacks. Her belief that segregation was wrong took Crawford to the streets from North Miami Beach to downtown Miami to Birmingham, Ala., where she led picket lines outside public movies theaters and lunch counters at which blacks were not allowed.

Once, outside an all-white movie house, Crawford gave a group of young blacks her rent money and put them in line at the ticket window. "I don't know what I would have done if the people behind the window had taken it," she said.

Crawford said the segregation battle taught her not to recoil or hate when whites spat on her or tried to crush her will.

"I wanted to leave this world in better condition, and hate won't do it," Crawford said last week.

To appreciate Crawford's accomplishments, one must understand the history of Washington Park, her home of 34 years.

The neighborhood of 200 to 300 families is a square, characterized by narrow streets and small tract houses built about 40 years ago to house blacks who worked for the white families in North Miami Beach.

Its borders were constant: a cemetery to the east, a fence to the north. Most of the streets were dirt roads. There was one road out.

It wasn't until the early 1960s—the same time Crawford and others were leading picket lines—that Washington Park began fighting for basics: paved streets, lighting, bus service, mail delivery.

"It used to be that I couldn't get my car into my carport because it would get stuck in the dirt," said Luesenda Neal, who has lived in Washington Park since 1955. "We had to go to the post office to pick up our mail."

Crawford and her late husband, Henry, moved to Washington Park in 1953.

THE FORGOTTEN CITY

"We didn't have anything here," Crawford said. "It was just palmettos and dirt roads. It was a terrible thing. As far as I was concerned, we were the forgotten city."

Crawford set out to change that. A handful of people began meeting at a neighbor's house, talking about what needed to be done. Soon after, a core of people formed the Voters Council of North Miami Beach. Each member signed their name on the yellowed charter, dated 1967.

Five people went before the City Council to talk about the neighborhood. No one had done that before.

"I think before that they were just ignored," said former North Miami Beach Mayor Marjorie McDonald, whose late husband, Bill, served on the council during the 1960s. "It was a mess at one time. They really had nothing. My husband used to tell them, 'if you want something, come before the council and fight for it.'"

"Have not because you ask not," Crawford said.

Twenty years later, the Voters Council has brought dramatic change in Washington Park and remains its strongest voice.

"Had it not been for Voters Council, I don't think we'd have gotten off the ground," said Neal of the early struggle to gain city services.

Though light years from 1964, Washington Park today remains predominantly a lower-income black neighborhood. Apathy thrives, despite the hard efforts of a small group of people like Crawford, Neal and Beatrice Cladden, who is president of the Voters Council.

Young people leave for college and move away, leaving no one to replace the older leaders. Families who have moved have been replaced by transients, renters and illegal aliens, residents complain. Trash or junk cars litter vacant lots and streets. It burns Crawford up.

"I call it trash city, if you want to know the truth," she said. "This place is a dump. It's not the same neighborhood, and I don't know why."

Crawford had her house up for sale four years ago and couldn't sell it. Realtors told her it was because of the neighborhood's appearance.

THE PROBLEM OF APATHY

Gladden, a teacher at Westview Junior High, said apathy is her greatest concern.

"I'd like to see more of my neighbors involved," Gladden said. "We have an ear at City Hall. We don't have the numbers to go there and say, 'We need this, or we have enough people for this class, or we'll bring more people in.' People fear coming into the black area, so we still don't get the mix with the whites that we'd like."

At a meeting sponsored by the Voters Council last weekend to discuss financial planning, only a handful of people showed up.

And despite the Voters Council's success in registering more than 1,500 voters, the municipal election last month drew only 5 percent of the vote in Washington Park, the lowest in a city known for voter apathy.

Still, there has been progress in Washington Park. Two years ago, when North Miami Beach police officer Don Reynolds was first stationed there, the neighborhood was ridged by the street-corner pushers.

Whites drove into the neighborhood to buy drugs, often from their cars. A mini-park named for Luesenda Neal was a dealer hangout, filled with trash, its trees torn up.

Today, with the presence of Reynolds, the streets are relatively free of the drug trade. The mini-park is clean and green. A high-school equivalency course will soon begin at the Washington Park Community Center, where Reynolds has an office and where Gladden teaches remedial reading to children.

The Voters Council has gained an ear at City Hall. In addition to offering scholarship money to its college-bound students, the members sponsor a successful Heritage Day each year to remember the park's rich history.

But those who are involved say the others depend upon a few, like Crawford, for what should be a community force.

"We have made progress, but we could use much more," Neal said. "A lot of times it is because we won't get down there and ask for what we need. The people won't come to the meetings to know what's going on. When something goes wrong, they come running to Hazel or to the Voters Council. They don't want to do anything until something happens."

A LACK OF INTEREST

Reynolds said not enough people take an interest in the neighborhood.

"If more people would stand up and say, 'I'm not going to have my house looking like this,' or 'We're not going to have vacant lots used as a dumping ground,' it wouldn't happen," Reynolds said.

Crawford believes the neighborhood should move beyond its racially mandated borders and that the black churches should preach for community involvement.

"If we would pool our resources, we could do wonders," Crawford said. "We could build anything, we could be anything."

Crawford was forced to leave school in the third grade in Valdosta, Ga., to work in the fields. She went on to finish high school at age 63.

At 79, Crawford, still known as much for her civil rights struggle as the day-care center she helped to open, says she is getting tired.

She worries because the young people who become successful leave Washington Park as soon as they can for "fancy condos and fancier neighborhoods."

"What I wanted has not materialized," she said. "I wanted them to join the Democratic Club, to get involved in voter registration, to teach other kids that it's time to go to school and that's the only way you're going to get it."

"When you've done something for 20 years or more, you get tired somewhere along the line."

A.D. Moore, an assistant county manager and Crawford's friend for many years, credits her for the struggle to better Washington Park and the bigger struggle they shared that culminated that day in 1964.

"Whatever accomplishments were made, were made because of her help," Moore said. "She has paid her dues to this community. She has been a guiding light for young people and a role model for people who wanted to be something. There need to be more Hazel Crawfords in the world."

PROPOSED RULE REJECTED AT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION 200 YEARS AGO

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, on this date 200 years ago, Benjamin Franklin took his seat at the Constitutional Convention. The Committee of Three (chosen on May 25) reported a set of rules for the order of the Convention, including the determination that an appropriate quorum would consist of delegates from not less than seven States.

Rufus King, a delegate from Massachusetts, objected to a proposed rule authorizing any member of the Convention to call for the yeas and nays and to have them entered into the minutes. He felt that "as the acts of the Convention were not to bind the constituents" and that "as changes of opinion would be frequent in the course of the business and would fill the minutes with contradictions." The objection was seconded by Col. George Mason of Virginia and the rule was rejected.

As we can see from the recorded vote on the Journal that just took place, the rules we

use are different than those used by the Constitutional Convention.

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION: 50 YEARS OLD

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the National Maritime Union of America [NMU], and it is with great pleasure that I rise to commend the NMU for its 50 years of work on behalf of the American maritime laborer.

It is interesting that the NMU is celebrating its golden anniversary in the same year we celebrate the 200th anniversary of our Nation's Constitution. Indeed, throughout its history, the NMU has unwaveringly demonstrated its commitment to the principles of liberty and equality embodied in the Constitution. Often, the union has been far ahead of our national leaders in advocating reforms that strengthen liberty and guarantee equality.

The National Maritime Union had its roots in the Great Depression and the struggle for seafarers' rights. In the past, maritime labor used strikes as a means of protesting unfair wages and conditions, and management usually broke the strike by using scab labor to operate the ships. The core group that later became the National Maritime Union led a sit-in on the passenger vessel, *California*. This action, preventing the use of scab labor, eventually resulted in a \$5 per month wage increase for each seaman. The sit-in, which assured economic survival for mariners, was branded a mutiny by the press and the conservative establishment.

The job action against the *California* was followed by a series of industrywide strikes that led to the death of 25 seamen and injury to countless others. The strikes ended with management agreeing to an average wage increase of \$10 a month; but, more importantly, management agreed to hire through the union halls. This management concession was an important victory for equality, since securing a job was no longer based on favoritism and bribery. Within a year, the NMU was the largest maritime union with 50,000 members. Since that first sit-in, the NMU has been a leader in the fight to improve working conditions for mariners.

During the Second World War, NMU crews distinguished themselves and helped secure the Allied victory. In the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and the Pacific, NMU crews worked transporting troops, arms, and supplies to the frontlines. From December 1941 through VJ-Day, NMU seafarers risked their lives in defense of our freedom. Many made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.

Since the war, the National Maritime Union has been one of the major organizations responsible for improving the lot of workers on U.S.-flag vessels. Seafarers on U.S. vessels receive higher wages, enjoy more benefits, and work in a safer environment—thanks to the efforts of the NMU.

Currently, the NMU is fighting to improve working conditions and increase wages on vessels carrying crews from less developed nations. It is not surprising that the NMU should be a vocal critic of the exploitation of these crews. From its founding, it has strongly supported equal treatment for all workers—regardless of sex or race. The NMU opposed segregation 20 years before the rest of America awakened to the horrors it posed. From its inception, the NMU has insisted on equal pay and equal treatment, regardless of sex. The NMU's fight for equality is one of the union's most significant contributions.

In addition to fighting for the rights of seafarers and minorities, the National Maritime Union has played a pivotal role in helping to enact legislation to strengthen our commercial fleet and in educating the general public about the importance of the U.S.-flag merchant marine. The NMU has been continuously vigilant in assuring the existence of a strong merchant marine, crewed by loyal U.S. citizens.

On this golden anniversary, we in Congress commend the men and women of the National Maritime Union of America on a job well done. Seafarers, minorities, the labor movement, the maritime industry, and the American people all owe this union a debt of gratitude for its efforts to assure a strong U.S.-flag fleet and fair treatment for all maritime workers.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Mr. James Halferty, one of my district's prominent civic leaders of Pasadena, CA. In that letter, Mr. Halferty eloquently expresses the need for stronger control of our borders. I am including the text of his letter for your information.

DEAR CARLOS: I want to express my appreciation for your persistent efforts to beef up the Border Patrol. Unquestionably, they are seriously undermanned and practically inundated by the flood of illegals. I doubt the projected increase in personnel will stem the tide, but obviously any additional help will be a welcome step in the right direction.

I have long advocated that our military conduct some of its exercises along the border. We spend billions of dollars each year on defense. We are presently being subjected to such a horrendous invasion of illegal aliens on the one hand, and by illegal narcotics on the other, that it is shaking the very foundation of our nation—our economy and the health of our citizens.

Yet when you bring up the subject of using our army and navy, even tangentially with maneuvers, you get a sad song about posse cometatus. Now certainly we are not to use our military as a John Wayne posse chasing bandits. But this is not the problem at all. What we have is an invasion affecting our entire nation. It is not a Pearl Harbor where we would not hesitate to take immediate action. It is pervasive and insidious but potentially devastating in the long run. And since nothing much appears to happen from one day to the next, the guardians of our national well-being are lulled into some-thing less than forthright action.

Posse cometatus is a cop-out. What the hell (if you will excuse a mild profanity for emphasis) is our military for, if not to protect us against all-out illegal invasions. Are we expected to build up and finance a second military force to fight aliens and narcotics while the military we have, and can barely afford, sits around or conducts maneuvers in Iowa or the Mohave Desert? Where is Ronald Reagan and his six-shooter when we need him? He and the media, and Congress to a large extent, are so mesmerized with Iran and the contras they are neglecting some of the real problems like the illegal invasion of aliens and narcotics, and a budget deficit out of control.

It is true that our democratic form of government is better than any other system. But at times one cannot help but wonder—are we getting soft?—can we really govern ourselves the way our Founding Fathers intended?—are our expenditures for defense really cost-effective if we do not even show the flag in every dire national emergency?

A vignette. Last year my wife and I were down in Border State Park, south of San Diego, and watched illegals stream through a large and obviously well-used hole in the border chain link fence in broad daylight. There was no one anywhere around to stop them. You might tell Ed Meese that for all we know, some of them might be camping right now in the Meese estate backyard. It is probably less than a day's walk from the border.

Appreciate you letting me get this off my chest to a friend. I feel better already!

Kind regards,

JAMES E. HALFERTY.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. CHARLES W. SYAK

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Mr. Charles W. Syak, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. My Syak is one of the leading business executives in Trumbull County, where his entrepreneurial abilities have improved the lives of hundreds of families through the providence of jobs. Because of his outstanding contributions to the economic life of northeastern Ohio, Mr. Syak is being presented a Spirit of Life Award by the City of Hope at a banquet in his honor on Thursday, June 25, 1987, in Youngstown, OH. I must note that the banquet proceeds will establish the Charles W. Syak Research Fellowship for a scientist at the City of Hope National Pilot Medical Center and Beckman Research Institute in Duarte, CA.

Mr. Syak has led an active and varied life. After working for General Fireproofing, he obtained valuable experience as a draftsman and assistant engineer in the Cincinnati District Office of the Army Corps of Engineers. His burning desire to obtain an education led him to attend both the University of Cincinnati and Ohio State University.

In 1946, Mr. Syak believed he was now ready to return to Girard for the purpose of incorporating Syro Steel. Many long and difficult years of hard work followed. But his industrious zeal paid off in amazing corporate suc-

cess and booming growth for his business. From a tiny operation of four people, Syro Steel has blossomed into a huge three-plant company with almost 500 employees. As president, chief executive officer, and chairman of the board of Syro Steel, Mr. Syak today guides a company which provides engineering products across this planet.

Mr. Syak has also been actively involved in community affairs. He is a distinguished member of the boards of both the Youngstown and Girard Chamber of Commerce, and the boards of three banks. He is well-respected by his peers in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Iron and Steel Engineers, and the Manufacturers' Association. The Mahoning Valley Management Association recognized his keen business acumen and inspiring management skills by naming him Manager of the Year in 1986.

The honors being bestowed on Mr. Syak are both well-deserved and long overdue. Thus, it is with pleasure and special thanks that I join the people of the 17th Congressional District in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments and admirable character of Charles W. Syak.

MONSIGNOR BRENDAN McGUINNESS IS HONORED ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDAINMENT

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words today about Msgr. Brendan McGuinness, the rector of San Carlos Cathedral in Monterey, CA. Monsignor McGuinness, a native of Ireland, was ordained as a Catholic priest 40 years ago in Dublin, and he is being honored by our community on June 5 with a celebratory dinner-dance. I hope to be present to join in the festivities.

Brendan McGuinness was born in 1923 in Longford, Ireland. His father was a school principal, and his mother was a homemaker. He graduated in 1941 from St. Mel's Junior Seminary, and in 1947, after 6 years of study at All Hallow's Seminary in Dublin, he was ordained as a priest.

That same year, Father McGuinness came to the Monterey-Fresno Diocese. From 1947 to 1958, he served as an associate pastor in a succession of parishes: St. Francis parish in Bakersfield, St. Joseph's parish in Los Banos, Sacred Heart parish in Hollister, Old Mission parish in San Luis Obispo, and St. Mary's parish in Visalia. In 1958, he was given his first pastorate, in St. Joseph's parish in Avenal. From 1960 to 1969, he served as pastor in St. Rose parish in Paso Robles. In 1969, Father McGuinness was appointed rector of San Carlos Cathedral in Monterey, and he has served in that position ever since. In 1972, he was elevated to the rank of monsignor.

Monsignor McGuinness has always been an activist who has made a priority of improving church buildings and grounds wherever he has gone. Among his accomplishments: con-

struction of a church and rectory at St. Rose parish in Paso Robles, renovation of San Carlos Cathedral to meet liturgical standards, improvements at San Carlos Cemetery, including construction of Santa Rosalia Chapel, mausoleums, and garden crypts, renovation of San Carlos School, improvements in San Carlos Rectory, transformation of San Carlos parish hall into a youth center, and construction of San Carlos cathedral hall.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor McGuinness is a special, dedicated man. He has served his church and his community well. We on the Monterey Peninsula look forward to his continuing presence for many years to come. It has been a privilege for me to know him and to be able to bring his accomplishments to the attention of the House of Representatives. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating him on his 40 years in the priesthood.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. MARVIN L. GOLDBERGER AS DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to announce to my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the appointment of Dr. Marvin L. Goldberger as director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, NJ, and to express my gratitude to him for the special stewardship he displayed as president of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena during the past decade.

Under his steady guidance, Caltech has prospered. Its national renown has grown even more illustrious. Its contributions to the scientific community remain impressive and numerous. In the educating of young men and women, it is preeminent among American institutions.

Under the care and control of Dr. Goldberger, Caltech has made immeasurable contributions to both the local community and the United States of America.

Briefly, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Goldberger received a B.S. degree in 1943 from Carnegie Institute of Technology and a doctorate in physics from the University of Chicago in 1948. From 1950-55, he was assistant to the associate professor of physics for the University of Chicago. For the next 2 years, he became head of the department. From 1957 to 1978, he distinguished himself in the department of physics at Princeton University. And in 1978, he moved west to assume the leadership of Caltech.

On behalf of the residents of the 22d Congressional District and the U.S. Congress, I wish Dr. Goldberger well in his new endeavor and thank him for his gifts to Caltech and our Nation.

INTERNATIONAL DEBT CRISIS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the international debt crisis continues to retard the economic progress of developing nations. Recent increases in interest rates here in the United States will further contribute to the problems faced by these nations.

We must continue to search for ways to help these developing nations grow out of debt if they are to give us the markets for our goods which our present trade imbalance requires. Further loans from American banks have been put in serious question, however, by the recent action CitiCorp took to write down its Latin American loans.

An article by Peter Hakim, staff director of the Inter-American Dialogue, which appeared in the Los Angeles Times on Tuesday, May 26, offers a perceptive analysis of recent events and where they leave us in terms of dealing with this ever-present problem. I commend it to my colleagues:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 26, 1987]
BOTTOM LINE: NO MORE LATIN LOANS—BAKER PLAN WAS HOPELESSLY OFF TARGET, AS CITICORP MADE CLEAR

(By Peter Hakim)

When CitiCorp decided last week to bolster its loan loss reserve by \$3 billion, it acknowledged that its Latin American loans were not worth anywhere near their face value. In taking this initiative, CitiCorp also made clear that, for the foreseeable future, it was not about to lend any more money to Latin American debtor nations, at least not willingly.

The CitiCorp action, which is almost certain to be repeated by other money center banks, signals the end of the debt strategy of U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, which depended for its success on a revival of commercial bank lending to debtor nations.

It is not surprising that Baker and so many others looked to commercial banks for the capital needed to get Latin America on the road to recovery. As notorious bank robber Willy Sutton said when asked why he robbed banks, "because that's where the money is." In the mid-1970s, when the dramatic rise in world oil prices produced a surplus of dollars to be recycled, commercial banks became the overwhelmingly largest source of financing for Latin American development—far outpacing official aid flows, bilateral and multilateral, and direct foreign investment.

In 1981, the year before the debt crisis broke, bank lending to Latin America rose to \$56 billion—more than 10 times the amount of official lending and nearly seven times the amount of foreign investments. Just 10 years earlier, these latter sources had provided more than 70% of the region's external funding.

In the aftermath of the debt crisis, commercial bank lending to Latin America essentially dried up. On average, only \$3.2 billion per year became available in the three-year period from 1983 to 1985. The Baker Plan, announced in 1985, was intended to reverse the downward trend and mobilize greater bank lending—about \$20 billion over the following three years. Even this

amount, which most observers thought grossly inadequate to the region's financial needs, was not forthcoming. In 1986 Latin American countries actually paid back more in principal than they received in new loans. New bank lending was available only in small amounts as part of broader financing packages designed to assist countries meet shortfalls in interest payments.

The prevailing assumption among policy officials in Washington had been that voluntary bank lending, albeit at somewhat reduced levels, would resume to Latin America once the immediate crisis had passed. They knew that the banks still had at stake the far larger amounts they had lent previously. The banks, it was presumed, would make the additional capital available so countries could invest for the future growth that would allow them to repay both old and new loans.

Moreover, many of the countries, particularly the large ones, were expected to regain their credit worthiness by paying interest on time despite economic difficulties.

Things turned out differently. The banks did not—and will not—lend money willingly to Latin America. Here's why:

Banks, as a rule, shun risk. Their profit margins are small, and they lend only when they are virtually certain that they will be paid back. The market in recession-battered Latin America is more appropriate for venture capitalists willing to take risks for greater gains.

U.S. banks now consider domestic investments to be both more secure and more profitable than international loans. This is a tough combination to beat. Banks do not have the expertise to identify "good" investments in Latin America, and they are further dissuaded by the pessimistic projections of many corporate strategists.

Interstate—not international—banking is the star to which U.S. banks now want to hitch their wagons. Stock swaps to acquire smaller banking institutions are the preferred way for large money-center banks to expand into new markets. Investor concern over weak Latin American loans have kept the prices of money-center bank stocks low—and this makes acquisitions more expensive. The more Latin American loans they have on their books, the more costly and difficult it is for banks vigorously to move into interstate operations.

U.S. banks also want to enter the lucrative investment banking trade. Congress is concerned about the risks they may create for depositors, and has so far balked at approving the necessary legislation. Reducing Latin American exposure may bolster congressional confidence in the banks' financial integrity.

The bottom line is that commercial banks are set against any new lending to Latin America. They want, as quickly as possible, to reduce their exposure in the region. The banks will be ready to lend again only when Latin America has recovered economically—when it enjoys sustained growth and a healthy business climate. They will not voluntarily any of their funds to spur that recovery.

Where does this leave Latin America? No better or worse than it was before the CitiCorp decision. That action, more than anything else, attested to the depth of the region's economic and financial problems—and the enormous obstacles to recovery. It did not change the situation in any significant way.

Rebuilding the Latin American economies requires public resources and political lead-

ership—most of all from the United States, but also from governments in Japan and Western Europe as well as in Latin America. If there is one lesson to be learned from the CitiCorp action, it is that there are no private solutions to the debt crisis.

THE SUBURBAN-ETTES

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to salute a very special and talented group of youngsters from the greater Lowell, MA area—the Suburban-ettes. For the past 5 years, the members of the Suburban-ettes have won praise and recognition for their baton twirling expertise at the State, regional, and national levels.

Later this summer, the Suburban-ettes, under the direction of Maureen Dunn, will exhibit their talents for the first time internationally when they travel to Denmark and the Soviet Union as part of the President's Council-Soviet Exchange Initiative Program.

The team's first stop will be Denmark, where for 3 days they will perform at the Tivoli Garden in Copenhagen. Following their tour of Denmark, the group will travel to the Soviet Union, where they will give performances in Leningrad and Moscow. In addition to exhibiting their talents on the stage, the group's members will hold baton twirling clinics for Soviet youngsters.

I applaud the accomplishments of these talented young people, and wish them well on their trip overseas. This country could not be better represented in international twirling circles than by these young ambassadors of goodwill.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE A.M.E. ZION CHURCH

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, in this the bicentennial year of our Constitution, it is appropriate that we, as a nation, pause to honor the individuals and institutions which have made this Nation great. It should also be noted that while the underlying theme of the Constitution and this Nation is unity and justice for all, we cannot deny that those ideals have faced many adverse challenges over the years. In fact, many of the more enlightened citizens of this great Nation have found it necessary to come together in various civic and religious groups in a united effort to let freedom ring.

Mr. Speaker, out of that sense of compassionate commitment to positive change was born the African Methodist Episcopal [A.M.E.] Zion Church movement in 1792. And today, I rise to recognize the oldest A.M.E. church in my home district of Baltimore, the Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church. Since 1841, the Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church has been vigorously serving the citizens of Baltimore with both spiritual and social love.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Founded on May 31, 1841, as the First Colored Wesleyan Methodist Independent Society of Baltimore, Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion is the oldest A.M.E. church in Baltimore and is considered the Mother Church of the three A.M.E. churches in the city.

In 1904 the society moved to the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street and renamed itself Pennsylvania Avenue African Methodist Zion. The old church was torn down and rebuilt in 1976. There are now over 2,000 members of the church.

Mr. Speaker, it is worth noting that the A.M.E. Zion movement of which Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion is a part, was started in 1792 as a protest against the practice of racial separation in worship endorsed by the Methodist Church at that time. The early A.M.E. movement included among its ranks some of this Nation's most brilliant social reformers including Frederick Douglas, who was an ordained A.M.E. minister; Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth. The movement has prospered and now supports churches on every continent. The A.M.E. Church is a member of both the World Council of Churches and the National Council of Churches.

Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church is now celebrating its Jubilee Year. The year-long observance celebrates 147 years of service to the Baltimore community and the fact that under the dynamic leadership of its current Minister, Dr. Marshall H. Strickland, the church has paid off its \$1.7 million mortgage in just 12 years.

Mr. Speaker, the grassroots community service provided by Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion has been both prodigious and effective. It runs a senior citizens center, conducts programs for the sick and shut-in members of the community, and generally serves as a place of inspiration and support for both young and old.

I am extremely proud to live in a city and district that has produced such civic minded institutions as Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church. Americans of all persuasions can learn much from the example of both the A.M.E. Zion movement and this exemplary church.

DONALD GEORGE LANG, GRACE ZERGER, AND GERALDINE KESSLER TO BE HONORED

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to three outstanding citizens from my district who are to be honored by the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce for their contributions to the chamber and to the people of Garden Grove.

On June 6, 1987, at the Alicante Princess Hotel in Garden Grove, Donald George Lang, president, Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce; Grace Zerger, president, Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce Women's Division; and Geraldine Kessler, president of the Garden Grove Strawberry Association will receive well deserved accolades from their peers and city leaders. These individuals have earned the honors.

Donald George Lang has served the chamber tirelessly through the year. He authored PACE—First, preserving the free enterprise system, second, advancing the civic, cultural and social well being of the community, third, creating a business, professional and public awareness regarding legislative affairs, and fourth, encouraging economic progress to strengthen and expand the potential of all business. PACE is the purpose of the chamber. Mr. Lang has officially represented the business community on various steering committees throughout the year. He is the president of the Garden Grove Rotary Club and has been a member for 10 years. In addition, he is on the board of directors of the Garden Grove Boys Club, the Garden Grove Strawberry Association, as well as being a foundation member of Rancho Santiago College. Mr. Lang is a volunteer for the United Way and has also served as a volunteer fireman for Orange County. Don and his wife, Joyce, are the parents of two daughters and a son.

Grace Zerger is a branch manager with the Bank of America and has given hours of tireless energy to the Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce as both a member as well as serving on the board of directors. She has served on various United Way Committees and as a Bank of America representative for the March of Dimes "Walkathon" and Bank of America Scholarship Awards. Her early years saw her giving volunteer time to various Boy Scout and Little League activities. Grace and her husband, Ray, have four sons.

Since 1977, Geraldine Kessler has contributed invaluable time and service on the board of directors of the Garden Grove Strawberry Festival Association and the Garden Grove Girls Club. She has served on the Garden Grove Art Alliance Committee and has been a judge for the Disneyland Community Service Awards. Geraldine is presently on the advisory board of the Garden Grove Symphony. She is an alumnus of the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority. Geraldine is the mother of a son and two daughters.

These fine Americans represent the spirit and dedication of the citizens of Garden Grove. They are people involved in their community. I am proud to join with my friends in Garden Grove in paying tribute to their efforts.

NEW YORK STATE HONORS WALTER R. BROOKS AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN CULTURE

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I am here to pay tribute to Walter R. Brooks, an American writer whose name is less well known than two of his contributions to our culture. These are the "Freddy the Pig" series of books for children and Mr. Ed—television's famous talking horse.

I am particularly interested in according Mr. Brooks this recognition because his last home was in Roxbury, Delaware County, NY, in the congressional district that I have the honor to

represent. His widow, Dorothy Brooks, still lives in Roxbury and is a popular and active member of the community.

Starting in the 1920's and continuing until his death in 1958, Walter Brooks wrote more than two dozen children's books, two adult novels, over 150 short stories, and contributed book reviews and editorial services to *Esquire*, the *New Yorker*, and many other magazines. His writing style embodies humor and a delightful appreciation of American life.

Although Mr. Ed is probably the most widely-known Brooks creation, the Freddy the Pig books are his best remembered literary works. Set on a farm near a small town in up-state New York, the books chronicle the adventures of a group of talking animals. Freddy is a particularly noteworthy character—a poet, detective, politician, bank president, newspaper editor, magician, and airplane pilot. But his animal and human friends—and the villains they combat—are also vividly portrayed. Mr. Brooks' depiction of small town life is at once both charming and perceptive.

Like most other stories and fables about talking animals, the books are really about human nature. Without preaching, they teach children about the values of friendship and the importance of doing what is right, no matter how hard that may be. In sum, the Freddy the Pig books are a delightful celebration of life and American values. It is a pleasure to note that the Alfred A. Knopf Co. has reprinted several Freddy books. Hopefully, the children of today and tomorrow will be able to enjoy the wonderful adventures of Freddy and his friends for themselves.

Over the years, these books made a deep impression on people throughout North America. A few years ago, several grownups—remembering how much the books meant to them—founded the "Friends of Freddy" fan club. The group now has over 130 members from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Last October, Delaware County hosted the club's first convention. People from as far away as Florida, Georgia and California were treated to the beauties of autumn in the Catskills. Highlights of the convention included a talk by Michael Cart, the head librarian of the Beverly Hills Public Library, who is writing a biography of Walter Brooks and a visit to Dorothy Brooks' home, where club members had the chance to inspect Walter Brooks' library and the typewriter on which he composed his books and stories. Several dozen local residents then joined the club members at a banquet, which featured greetings from Gov. Mario Cuomo and State Senator Charles Cook.

I am pleased that the Friends of Freddy have resolved to hold a second convention in Delaware County in the fall of 1989. The organization is also making plans to establish a memorial to Mr. Brooks in Roxbury—fitting recognition for a writer whose work captures the special essence of human values and small town life in America. Each year, more visitors come to Delaware County and learn what a beautiful and special place it is. In conclusion, let me salute Walter Brooks once again and assure all of his admirers that Delaware County will be glad to welcome them for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR FRANK RODGERS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and respect that I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the mayor of Harrison, NJ, Frank Rodgers, who has served the longest consecutive mayoral term of office in the history of the United States. As of May 29, 1987, Frank will have completed 40 years, 4 months and 29 days as an effective and dedicated mayor of Harrison.

Frank Rodgers has spent many years serving the State of New Jersey. He has been a State senator, a county clerk in Hudson County as well as a clerk to the Board of Freeholders in Hudson County. Frank has also been involved with the highway authority, and was secretary to the Racing Commission. His actions for his community have touched many aspects of public life.

Frank's activism on behalf of others has characterized his entire adult life. This sense of commitment is a continuation of his own father's public service as chief of police in Harrison for 30 years. Almost 80 years of combined service from Frank and his father, Michael deserves the highest honor. I would like to express my gratitude to Frank Rodgers—may he continue serving as mayor for many years to come.

FUTURE NEED FOR TREES

HON. J. ALEX McMILLAN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, trees are such an important part of our lives and yet we rarely ponder the variety of pleasures that they have afforded us.

We have a responsibility not only to protect the legacy of trees that we have inherited, but to plant and nurture the shade and ornamental trees that will bring pleasure and benefits to future generations. I can not imagine what our beautiful landscape will be like should we fail in our responsibility.

We are all aware of the utter devastation of vast areas of land that is taking place in regions such as the Amazon River basin. While I do not suggest that such a thing could happen in the United States, I wish to point out that tomorrow's forests must be planned for, planted, and nurtured by us now.

It is indeed reassuring to know that there are individuals and organizations, in both the public and private sectors, actively addressing this future need for trees. We should all be aware of the work of groups such as the National Arborist Association that devote their resources and energies to tree planting and care. The U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service should also be noted as public servants providing for and promoting the future of trees in our Nation.

Please allow me to tell you about a truly unique tree planting program initiated in my own Ninth District of the great State of North Carolina.

During the well-planned effort to restore the Statue of Liberty in time for its centennial celebration, several member firms of the National Arborist Association volunteered their services to prune and provide other kinds of care to the various trees that grace Liberty Island. These same volunteers also donated their time to performing the same services for the trees inhabiting nearby Ellis Island.

One of the member firms that donated services was the F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co. of Stamford, CT. While making a personal inspection of the ongoing work, Robert A. Bartlett Jr., president of the Bartlett Tree Experts, happened to pick up a handful of London plane tree seed heads scattered beside the statue. He did the same thing later that day on Ellis Island, placing these seeds in a different coat pocket.

Upon returning home, Mr. Bartlett took his seed heads to the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories near Charlotte, NC, and requested that they be planted in their nursery. He did not realize, however, that each seed head actually contained several hundred individual seeds. On his next visit to the nursery, Mr. Bartlett was asked by one of the horticulturalists what he was going to do with 6,000 London plane seedlings growing in a sterile planting medium at the laboratory. His father, R.A. Bartlett, chairman of the board of the Bartlett Co., suggested that these seedlings would make ideal memorial trees honoring the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

Because the seed heads and resulting tree seedlings were technically Federal Government property, Mr. R.A. Bartlett came to Washington to secure permission from the National Park Service to donate the seedlings to appropriate recipients. He was accompanied by one of the directors of the Bartlett Co., Robert N. Hoskins, who was familiar with Washington through his many years as assistant vice president, forestry and special projects, for the Seaboard System Railroad.

Messrs. Bartlett and Hoskins made a brief presentation to Denis P. Galvin, Deputy Director, National Park Service, who granted permission to distribute the seedlings.

Messrs. Bartlett and Hoskins next described their tree donation program to James B. Grant, executive secretary, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, who contacted the commissioners of agriculture of all 50 States and the territories to advise them that memorial trees were available. To date, seedlings have been ordered by officials of 38 States and the territory of American Samoa. Shortly, memorial trees will be donated to the remaining 12 States. Though too numerous to mention, organizations such as public schools, libraries, and museums have also received these Liberty Centennial Memorial Trees.

It is very important that the people of France, the original donors of the Statue of Liberty, be remembered for their generosity and friendship. Arrangements have been made to send 50 of these trees, one to signify each State in the Union, to France for cere-

monial planting on July 4, 1987, at appropriate sites in Paris.

We are deeply indebted to Ralph Ichter and Phillipe Cardarec, both from the Agriculture Attaché's Office in the Embassy of France here in Washington, for their advice, assistance, and cooperation in making and coordinating these arrangements in both nations.

I also wish to recognize the valuable advice, guidance, and assistance provided to this program by two distinguished gentlemen from Virginia who are now retired from active Government service. Milton Bryan of Arlington served for a great number of years with the Department of Agriculture as a liaison officer. Ira Whitlock of Alexandria worked for the National Park Service for many years in their Office of Congressional Liaison. Mr. Whitlock, along with Robert Bartlett expect to take part in the tree planting ceremonies in Paris on July 4th.

As I said earlier in my remarks, this is a truly unique and innovative tree planting project. I take great pride that this program, originated in my home district on the grounds of the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories and Experimental Grounds, and all its benefits will be enjoyed and realized over so wide a portion of the world for decades, perhaps even a century to come.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DR. JEFFREY K. HAYGOOD ON BEING HONORED FOR SERVING AS PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER LAKEWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jeffrey Haygood for his exemplary service and commitment as president of the Greater Lakewood Chamber of Commerce during the past year.

Dr. Haygood was born in Bellflower, CA, on May 25, 1956. He went on to attend Esther Lindstrom Elementary School, Roosevelt Junior High, and Mayfair High School. At Mayfair High, Jeffrey was Associated Student Body president, Key Club president, a member of the mayor's roundtable, and participated in football, basketball, baseball, and track.

Following his high school success, Dr. Haygood went on to attend Whittier College and Long Beach State for 2½ years before entering Pasadena College of Chiropractics in 1977 where he earned his doctor of chiropractic degree 3 years later.

Since July 1981, Dr. Haygood has had his own chiropractic business in Lakewood where he now resides with his family. In the 6 years since beginning his business, Jeffrey has earned the respect and gratitude of countless patients. He has also won the praise of his entire community by serving as Kiwanis president—1984-85—participating as a member of the Greater Lakewood Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors—1982-84—and by serving as president of the Greater Lakewood Chamber of Commerce during the past year.

I am sure that Jeffrey's dedicated and successful service as chamber president will be missed by his fellow chamber members, as well as by the community at large.

My wife, Lee, joins me in commending and congratulating Dr. Jeffrey Haygood for his excellent and dedicated service as president of the Greater Lakewood Chamber of Commerce. We wish him and his wife, Sandi, and their twin sons Kyle and Kurtis, continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

RESTORATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES IN CALIFORNIA'S RUSSIAN RIVER BASIN

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at ultimately leading to the restoration of the fishery resources in California's Russian River Basin. While many factors have contributed to the destruction of the Russian River's once internationally known fishery, I am confident that careful planning and a significant commitment by Federal, State, and local officials can help bring back the basin's depleted salmon and steelhead runs.

The Russian River and its tributaries once provided more than 682 miles of salmon and steelhead habitat. As recently as the early 1970's, annual steelhead runs were estimated at 65,000, making the Russian River basin the third most important steelhead producer in the State. The river also once made a significant contribution to the economically important offshore sport and commercial salmon fisheries as well.

Unfortunately, like other rivers along California's north coast, the Russian River has experienced a serious degradation of fishery resources. Only a small coho and chinook salmon population remain today, and the steelhead fishery remains considerably below historic levels.

Biologists attribute this decline to reduced water quality and loss of habitat resulting from a number of factors, including water diversions, sewage disposal, rural and urban development, floods, and road and dam construction alone.

While Government and private officials at all levels recognize the serious environmental and economic consequences of this fisheries loss, there has yet to be a coordinated, comprehensive approach to resolving the problem. This is in part due to the multiple-use nature of the river and the inclination of most all river users to view their actions in isolation with little regard for fisheries mitigation. Fishery restoration efforts have also been hampered by a severe lack of basic information on the fishery populations. While the Corps of Engineers has conducted some preliminary studies, no recent comprehensive studies have been conducted upon which future policy decisions can be made.

This legislation is aimed at helping address these problems by authorizing two important steps. First, it would direct the U.S. Fish and

Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a joint 2-year, \$3 million study of the fishery resources and fishery habitats of the basin. This study is to include an analysis of how current and planned land and water use practices affect the fisheries, the current status and trends of fishery resources, and an evaluation of the adequacy of information that is currently available. It also is to discuss the respective roles of Federal, State and local government authorities that pertain to fishery conservation and restoration. Second, this bill directs the two agencies to develop a list of short-term and long-term recommended actions for restoring and conserving fishery resources and habitats. Both the study and list of recommended actions are to be submitted to Congress before October 1, 1989. Based on this information, it is my intent to ultimately develop legislation authorizing a comprehensive fishery restoration plan similar to what has been successfully achieved for the Klamath and Trinity River systems.

My intent in introducing this legislation is to provide a more sound base of information, help foster a more integrated approach to restoration efforts by policymakers at all levels, and to increase recognition of the importance of Russian River fishery enhancement in agency decisionmaking. This is, however, but the first of many steps needed to revitalize the river and its resources. Among other things, a long-term solution to Sonoma County's wastewater problem must be found if water quality is to be adequately improved, and Federal funds are desperately needed this year for mitigation of fish losses that resulted from construction of Coyote Valley Dam in 1959.

Mr. Speaker, we stand now at a critical point for the future of the Russian River and its fisheries. If we are to avoid looking back years from now and regretting missed opportunities, I would hope that my colleagues agree that immediate action on this measure is needed. Fishery restoration programs in California and elsewhere have proven to be a highly cost-effective and productive use of Federal and State funds. I am confident that the deliberate and constructive approach we are taking here will prove to be similarly successful.

JOYCE MANN MARKS 35 YEARS OF TEACHING

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, second only to the parents and the home in their crucial influence in shaping the lives of the Nation's small children, are our schools and, particularly, the individual teachers in whose care they are entrusted during a large part of each school day. It is for this reason that I take a very special pride and satisfaction in asking my colleagues to join the people of Naperville, IL, as they honor kindergarten teacher Joyce Mann, who will retire this spring after almost 35 years of service.

From the very first, shortly after receiving her teacher's certificate, Joyce Mann's com-

mitment has been to the youngest children, in those years when they present the greatest vulnerability and the greatest potential. She began her life work by accepting the responsibility of initiating a kindergarten program in Washington Grade School in West Chicago where she remained for 5½ years. Later, she began her own pre-school for daughter Michelle and neighborhood friends.

After returning to kindergarten teaching and serving in several Naperville schools for 4 years, Joyce Mann "settled in" at Elmwood School where she taught her youngsters for the next 27 years. Over this more than a quarter of a century, she learned along with the children, as she worked with them in pioneer programs in cooperative teaching, methodologies, computer-assisted instruction and individualized instruction.

The real meaning of Mrs. Mann's career shines through brilliantly in her comment on her approaching retirement,

My family tells me that I'm going to love my golden years, but I feel I've had my golden years teaching. If you love children, as I do, teaching is a wonderful career.

Mr. Speaker, this says a great deal; perhaps it says it all. Professional credentials are important, sophisticated teaching techniques are important, but they lose their vitality if they are not woven together with genuine affection for the children who are being taught. Joyce Mann for more than three decades, has recognized the importance of bringing to her children, not only the beginnings of formal education, but also the many meaningful success experiences which will ultimately produce mature, responsible and productive adults.

SUPPORT ANTISMOKING ADS

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent New York Times Op-Ed piece written by Representative ANTHONY BEILENSEN that calls for the reinstatement of antismoking ads on television. His article appeared in the May 20, 1987, edition of the New York Times and was followed on May 23, 1987, by a supporting New York Times editorial.

Representative BEILENSEN correctly points out the enormous success those public service announcements achieved between 1967 and 1970 in educating the public about smoking dangers. Unfortunately, when Congress banned cigarette ads on radio and TV in 1971, the antismoking ads were also dropped.

Representative BEILENSEN declares that "it's time to bring those ads back," and I couldn't agree more. He has introduced a resolution (H.J. Res. 271) that would urge the Nation's broadcasters to resume antismoking public service announcements. I urge my colleagues to join with me as cosponsors.

I have long argued the need for this Nation to do all it can to rid our citizens of the serious health threat cigarette smoke presents. Toward that end, I have introduced two bills: H.R. 1008, the Non-Smokers' Health Protec-

tion Act, which bans smoking in all Federal buildings except for designated smoking areas, and H.R. 432, the Airline Anti-Smoking Act, which bans smoking on all domestic airline flights. Representative BEILENSEN's bill provides the educational aspect so crucial to our no-smoking efforts; 300,000 deaths a year from cigarette smoking is enough reason for action.

I applaud the leadership demonstrated by Representative BEILENSEN on this vital health issue. His call to educate the public through television on the very real dangers of cigarette smoke deserves our strong support. Through his determined efforts and the efforts of others like him, our battle to rid this Nation of this particular health threat will surely succeed, sooner or later. The question is, how many thousands more must die before we achieve such a goal?

The text of Representative BEILENSEN's article and the supporting editorial follow:

[From the New York Times, May 20, 1987]

BRING BACK TV'S ANTISMOKING ADS

(By Anthony C. Beilenson)

WASHINGTON.—Who could forget those public service announcements on television between 1967 and 1970 that dramatized the health hazards of smoking?

I was one of millions of parents who gave up the habit during those years, largely because of the persistent pestering from my children who were persuaded by the lines, "like father, like son" and "the next time your wife wants a cigarette, give her a kiss instead."

Those ads were enormously successful in educating the public about smoking dangers. They deterred a great many young people from taking up the habit, and also caused a lot of older people to quit.

But when Congress banned cigarette ads on radio and TV in 1971, the antismoking ads were also dropped. It's time to bring them back.

Congress is debating proposals that would ban cigarette advertising in the print media and prohibit tobacco companies from deducting advertising costs from their taxable income—remedies that pose difficult constitutional questions and may not prove very effective.

Some two dozen of us in Congress, however, have sponsored a resolution that would urge the nation's broadcasters to resume antismoking public service announcements, which have proven results.

Cigarette smoking kills more than 300,000 Americans every year. That's more than the number of deaths caused by heroin, cocaine, alcohol, AIDS, fires, homicide, suicide, and automobile accidents combined. Smoking is responsible for 30 percent of all coronary heart disease, 80 to 90 percent of all chronic lung disease and 30 percent of all cancer deaths.

In 1967, the Federal Communications Commission ordered radio and TV stations to provide free air time for public service announcements depicting the health hazards of smoking. This F.C.C. order, which sought to counter cigarette ads, was based on the "fairness doctrine," which requires broadcasters to give air time for opposing points of view.

Curiously, Congress' ban on cigarette advertisements in 1971 was engineered by the tobacco companies. It was a smart move on the industry's part, though, because the F.C.C.'s counter-advertising requirements had resulted in a drop in cigarette sales.

Once the ban took effect and broadcasters were no longer required to carry antismoking ads, cigarette consumption again started climbing.

Surveys in recent years show that, although a declining percentage of Americans smoke and concern about healthy living habits is increasing, many Americans remain astonishingly ignorant of the health risks of smoking.

The most serious problem is ignorance among teen-agers of smoking hazards—a disturbing trend given that 90 percent of all smokers begin in their teens, and those who take up the habit at that age are much more likely to be heavy smokers as adults and less likely to quit.

Although broadcasters no longer have to provide time for antismoking ads to comply with the fairness doctrine, they are required by law, as users of scarce public airwaves, to "serve the needs and interests of the community." They once played an extremely important role in educating the public about the known and avoidable dangers of cigarette smoking—the nation's leading preventable cause of death. They should again devote a sizable portion of their public service air time to antismoking ads.

Bringing back those ads would be a simple, effective and virtually cost-free way to discourage smoking and to help insure that ignorance does not continue to play so great a role in the epidemic of death and disease caused by cigarette smoking.

[From the New York Times, May 23, 1987]

"DO YOU SMOKE, DADDY?"

Representative Anthony Beilenson of California quit smoking, he told readers of the Op-Ed page the other day, because of his children. They'd been impressed by some stuff they'd seen on television, like a boy and girl dressing up in their parents' wedding clothes, for instance, while a voice said: "Children imitate their parents, the good and the bad. Do you smoke, Daddy?" And a man putting money in a cigarette machine; as the pack dropped, a voice said, "You lose."

That was in 1967, when the Federal Communications Commission ordered radio and TV stations to give free air time for public service announcements about the health hazards of smoking. While the ads ran, despite the fact that there were many more ads for cigarettes and even though they were shown in less than prime time, the per capita consumption of cigarettes dropped by 10 percent.

In 1971, however, when cigarette advertising left the air—taking such "Fairness Doctrine" announcements with it—cigarette consumption went up. Today, thanks primarily to repeated Surgeon General's warnings, cigarette smoking is down again. Even so, more than one of every seven deaths is smoking-related; and the habit adds up to about \$41 billion a year in health care costs and lost work and productivity. So Mr. Beilenson and 19 other members of Congress are sponsoring a resolution urging broadcasters voluntarily to resume antismoking public service announcements. "Bringing back those ads," he writes, "would be a simple, effective and virtually cost-free way to discourage smoking."

It would indeed, and here are the people they should be aimed at—women, minority members and teen-agers. The first two constitute today's hard-core smokers; and teen-agers need to be deterred from taking up a habit that's very hard to drop. We know

where they should appear, too—during sports, soaps, and sitcoms. And why not? These aren't the kind of public service announcements that some people might find offensive.

The law calls on broadcasters "to serve the needs and interests of the community." In warning their listeners about smoking, they'd be doing precisely that.

**DR. CONNELL ROBERTS
RETIRES**

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 28, 1987

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to recognize a truly outstanding individual,

Dr. Connell Roberts. Today, after a long and commendable career in the teaching profession, Dr. Roberts will be recognized by his students on the occasion of his retirement.

Dr. Roberts received his bachelor of science in chemistry from Brigham Young University and his master of science in the same field from the University of Utah. He earned his doctorate of education in educational administration from the University of California at Berkeley.

The retiring professor has held instructing and administering positions since 1952. He came to the San Bernardino community in 1974, as an administrator at San Bernardino Valley College. In 1977, he changed roles and became known at the school as a favorite instructor in chemistry. He assumed this same role in 1982 at Crafton Hills College. This is his 13th year in the San Bernardino Community College district.

It is important to note that as a teacher, Dr. Roberts instilled tremendous desire to succeed academically in the classroom. His love of chemistry and teaching makes him a favorite of many students.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Dr. Connell Roberts. He is a gifted teacher, skillful administrator, and a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. He is a remarkable man who has made outstanding contributions to his profession and community, and it is with great respect that I congratulate him on his years as an exemplary educator.

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