EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ARE WE LOSING THE WAR AGAINST CANCER?

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, just over 15 years ago, the country declared a war on cancer. Today, cancer is still the major killing disease in the industrialized world. With over 900,000 new cases and 450,000 U.S. deaths last year, cancer has now reached epidemic proportions.

Last month, the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment received a very important statement from Dr. Samuel Epstein, professor of occupational and environmental medicine at the University of Illinois Medical Center. Dr. Epstein, one of our Nation's leading cancer researchers, provides answers to who's responsible for the rising cancer rates and what we need to do about it. The statement follows:

LOSING THE WAR AGAINST CANCER: WHO'S TO BLAME AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT—A POSITION PAPER ON THE POLITICS OF CANCER, 1987 [1]

(By Samuel S. Epstein, M.D.)

THE FACTS

Increasing cancer rates

Cancer is now the only major killing disease in the industrialized world whose rates are sharply rising.[2] In contrast, there have been major reductions in deaths from cardiovascular disease, still the number one killer in the U.S., probably because of a recent decline in smoking and attention to diet and exercise.

With over 900,000 new cases and 450,000 U.S. deaths last year, cancer has now reached epidemic proportions with an incidence of one in three and a mortality of one in four. Analysis of overall cancer rates, standardized for age, sex and ethnicity, has demonstrated steady increases since the 1930s, with more recent sharp annual increases in incidence rates by some 2% and in morality rates by some 1%. Striking confirmation of these recent increases comes from estimates of the lifetime probability of getting cancer for people born a different times. For white males born in 1975 to 1985 for instance, the probability of developing cancer has risen from 30 to 36% and from 19 to 23% for dying from cancer. Such increases in overall cancer rates are also reflected in increasing rates for cancers of organs including lung, breast, colon, prostate, testis, urinary bladder, kidney, and skin, malignant melanoma and lymphatic/hematopoietic malignances, including non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;[3] lung cancer is responsible for about one-third of the overall recent increase in incidence rates. It should be stressed that some 75% of all cancer deaths occur in people over 55 years, and that recent increases are largely restricted to these ages.

Static cure rates

The overall cancer "cure rate", as measured by survival for over five years following diagnosis, is currently 50% for whites but only 38% for blacks. There is no evidence of substantial improvements in treatment over the last few decades, during which five year survival and age-adjusted mortality rates for the major cancer killers, lung, breast and colon, besides for most other organs, have remained essentially unchanged. The only improvements have been for cancer of the cervix, and for relatively rare cancers, such as testicular seminomas, Hodgkin's disease and childhood leukemias treated with radiation and/or chemotherapy. Apart from immediate toxicity, such treatment, while effective, can increase the subsequent risk of developing a second cancer by up to 100 times.

Increasing carcinogenic exposures

Cancer is an age-old and ubiquitous group of diseases. Its recognized causes and influences are multifactorial and include natural environmental carcinogens (such as a aflatoxins and sunlight), lifestyle factors, genetic susceptibility, and more recently industrial chemicals. Apart from modern lifestyle factors, particularly smoking, increasing cancer rates reflect exposure to industrial chemicals and run-away modern technologies whose explosive growth has clearly outpaced the ability of society to control them. In addition to pervasive changes in patterns of living and diet, these poorly controlled technologies have induced profound and poorly reversible environmental degradation, and have resulted in progressive contamination of air, water, food and workplaces with toxic and carcinogenic chemicals, with resulting involuntary exposures.

With the dawn of the petrochemical era in the early 1940s, by when technologies including fractional distillation of petroleum, catalytic and thermal cracking and molecular splicing became commercially established, annual U.S. production of synthetic organic chemicals was about one billion pounds. By the 1950s, this had reached 30 billion pounds, and by the 1980s over 400 billion pounds annually. The overwhelming majority of these industrial chemicals has never been adequately, if at all, tested for chronic toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic effects, let alone for ecological effects, and much of the limitedly available industrial data is at best suspect.

Occupational exposure to industrial carcinogens has clearly emerged as a major risk factor for cancer.[4] The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) estimates that some 10 million workers are now exposed to 11 high volume carcinogens. Five to 10-fold increases in cancer rates have been demonstrated in some occupations. Also persuasive are British data on cancer mortality by socio-economic class, largely defined by occupation, which show that the lowest class, particularly among males, has approximately twice the cancer mortality rate of the highest class.

Living near petrochemical and certain other industries in highly urbanized communities increases cancer risks, as evidenced by clustering of excess cancer rates; high levels of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals are deliberately discharged by a wide range of industries into the air of surrounding communities. Fall-out from such toxic air pollutants is also an important source of contamination of surface waters, particularly the Great Lakes. While there still are no regulatory requirements for reporting and monitoring these emissions, unpublished government estimates indicate that they are in excess of 3 billion pounds annually.[5]

Another example of run-away technologies is the hazardous waste crisis. From the disposal of under one million tons of hazardous wastes in 1940 to well over 300 million tons annually in the 1980s, in excess of one ton per person per year, the industries involved—fossil fuel, metal mining and processing, nuclear, and petrochemical—have littered the entire land mass of the U.S. with some 50,000 toxic waste landfills, 20,000 of

[1] Based on keynote presentations at the National Safety and Health Conference of the International Association of Machinists, Washington, D.C., March 9, 1987, the Fifth National Pesticide Forum of the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, Washington, D.C., March 21, 1987, and the Conference on Global Development and Environment Crisis, Friends of the Earth (Sahabat Alam), Penang, Malaysia, April 8, 1987. Copyright, 1987, Samuel S. Epstein

[2] Just by way of quantitative contrast, mortality from AIDS (another eminently preventable disease) although highly alarming if not catastrophic, is relatively low. About 33,000 cases, more than half already fatal, have been reported since 1981 when the disease was first detected; additionally, it is estimated that 2-3 times as many Americans suffer from advanced symptoms of the AIDS-related complex which often progresses to frank AIDS. Rapidly increasing numbers of cases, totalling some 270,000, are projected by 1991.

[3] It should, however, be noted that there have been substantial decreases in rates for stomach and cervix, and less so, for rectal cancer.

[4] In 1978, a blue ribbon governmental commission (under the auspices of then H.E.W. Secretary Califano) estimated on the basis of the only available exposure data, estimated that up to 38% of all cancers in coming decades would reflect past and continuing exposures to just six high volume occupational carcinogens. In spite of the recognized limitations of these estimates, both in the direction of overestimating exposure to certain of the named carcinogens, particularly asbestos, and failure to reflect a wide range of other possibly more significant exposures, their magnitude was surprisingly confirmed by industry consultants, Stallones and Downs of the University of Texas School of Public Health, in a confidential report commissioned by the American Industrial Health Council.

[5] The Environmental Protection Agency has diverted attention away from its failure to regulate such toxic emissions, although so authorized by Sec. 112 of the 1970 Clean Air Act, by attempting to shift responsibility to local and state agencies, and by a barrage of poorly supportable claims that indoor air pollution, from pollutants such as cigarette smoking, radon and pesticides, is a more important regulatory target than toxic air emissions. In spite of this near exclusionary emphasis on indoor air pollution, EPA still refuses to ban the continued use of carcinogenic pesticides, notably Chlordane and Aldrin used extensively for domestic termite treatment.

● 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.

which are recognized as potentially hazardous, 170,000 industrial impoundments (ponds, pits and lagoons), 7,000 underground injection wells, not to mention some 2.5 million underground gasoline tanks, many of which are leaking. Not surprisingly, an increasing number of rural and urban communities have found themselves located on or near hazardous waste sites, or downstream, down-gradient or down-wind. Particularly alarming is growing evidence of contamination of ground water from such sites, contamination which poses grave and poorly reversible hazards for centuries to come.

Environmental contamination with highly potent carcinogenic pesticides has reached alarming and pervasive proportions. Apart from high level exposure of workers in manufacturing, formulating and applicating industries, contamination of ground and surface waters has become commonplace. Residues of ethylene dibromide in excess of 1,000 ppb in raw grains, cereals and citrus fruits have been well known to industry and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as long as ten years after its very high carcinogenicity was first demonstrated; not until 1984 however, did EPA develop a 30 ppb tolerance, which was rejected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the States of New York and Florida, and replaced by much lower and less hazardous levels. While the exact numbers are uncertain, it is probable that tens of millions of homes nationwide are contaminated with varying levels of chlordane/heptachlor, pesticides still registered by EPA for termite treatment. It should be noted that, on the basis of extensive hearings some 14 years earlier, the Agency concluded that exposure to such pesticides posed an "imminent hazard" due to cancer besides other chronic toxic effects, leading to a subsequent ban on their agricultural uses.

Much cancer today reflects events and exposures in the 1950s and 60s. Production, uses and disposal of synthetic organic and other industrial carcinogens were then minuscule compared to current levels, which will determine future cancer rates for younger populations now exposed. There is every reason to anticipate that even high current cancer rates will be exceeded in coming decades.

While most concern has understandably focused on increasing cancer rates, these substantially underestimate the extent and scope of the public health effects of environmental pollutants. Only a small proportion of the tens of thousands of petrochemicals in commerce, well under 500, are carcinogenic. However, many of these, together with other non-carcinogenic petrochemicals, can induce other chronic toxic effects, including neurological, respiratory, reproductive, hepatic and probably immunological diseases, whose true causation is generally not suspected let alone investigated.

WHO'S TO BLAME

Industry

Twentieth century industry has aggressively pursued short-term economic goals, uncaring or unmindful of harm to workers, local communities and the enviroment. So far, industry has shifted responsibility for such costs and harm to society-at-large. Belated governmental efforts to control polluting industries have generally been neutralized by well organized and financed opposition. Excepting special purpose legislation for drugs, food additives and pesticides, there were no regulatory requirements for pre-testing industrial chemicals until the 1976 Toxic Substance Control Act, legislation which the industry had stalled for years, and which is now honored more in the breach than in the observance.

Apart from failure to pre-test most chemicals, key in industry's anti-regulatory strategy has been the generation of self-serving and misleading data on toxicology and epidemiology, besides on regulatory costs and cost-benefit analyses. The track record of such unreliable and often fraudulent data is so extensive and well documented as to justify the presumption that much industry data must be treated as suspect until proven otherwise.

Attempts by the Carter Administration to develop comprehensive, "generic" regulation of occupational carcinogens, later reversed by the Reagan Administration, were attacked by the Manufacturing Chemists Association, which created the American Industrial Health Council to organize opposition. Such reactions generally reflect reflex ideology and short-sighted preoccupation with perceived self-interest rather than with efficiency and economy. The virtual uniformity of industry opposition to regulation is in marked contrast to the heterogeneity of size and interests of the industries involved. Regulation has, in fact, generally resulted in substantial improvements in industrial efficiency and economy, particularly in large industries, by forcing development of technologies for recovery and recycling of valuable resources. A deplorable result of regulation, however, has been and continues to be export of the restricted product or process to the so-called lesser developed countries.[6]

Apart from well documented evidence on control and manipulation of health and environmental information, industry has used various strategies to con the public into complacency and divert attention from their own recklessness and responsibility for the cancer epidemic. Key among these is the "blame-the-victim" theory of cancer causation, developed by industry scientists and consultants and a group of conservative pro-industry academics, and tacitly supported by the "cancer establishment." This theory emphasizes faulty lifestyle, smoking, and fatty diet, sun bathing or genetic susceptibility, as the major cause of preventable cancer, while trivializing the role of involuntary exposures to occupational and environmental carcinogens. Another misleading diversion in the claim that there is no evidence or recently increasing cancer rates other than lung cancer, for which smoking is given the exclusive credit. While the role of lifestyle is obviously important and cannot be ignored, the scientific and exclusionary basis of this theory is as unsound as it is self-serving. Certainly, smoking is a major, but not the only, cause of lung cancer. Evidence such as the following clearly incriminates the additional role of exposure to occupational carcinogens and carcinogenic community air pollutants: some 20% of lung cancers occur in non-smokers; there have been major recent increases in lung cancer rates in non-smokers; an increasing percentage of lung cancer is of a histological type (adenocarcinoma) not usually associated with smoking; high lung cancer rates are found with certain occupational exposures independent of smoking; and excess lung cancer rates are found in communities where certain major industries are located. The chemical industry clearly uses tobacco as a smoke screen to divert attention from the role of carcinogenic chemicals in inducing lung cancer besides other cancers.

When it comes to diet, the much touted role of high fat consumption, while clearly linked to heart disease, is based on tenuous and contradictory evidence with regard to breast and colon cancers. The evidence certainly does not justify the wild claims by lifestyle theorists that some 30 to 40% of all cancers are due to faulty diet. For instance, a 1982 National Academy of Sciences report concluded that "— in the only human studies in which the total fiber consumption was quantified, no association was found between total fiber consumption and colon cancer." Similarly, a large scale 1987 study, based on the eating habits of nearly 90,000 nurses, concluded that "— there is no association between dietary fat and breast cancer."

Another illustration of grossly misleading strategies relates to the identification of chemical carcinogens. When a particular chemical or product is threatened with regulation on the basis of animal carcinogenicity tests, the industry invariably challenges the significance of these tests, while routinely using negative test results as proof of safety. At the same time industry insists on the need for long-term prospective epidemiological investigations to obtain definitive human evidence. To test this apparent reliance on direct human evidence, researchers at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York compiled a list of some 100 chemicals accepted as carcinogenic on the basis of animal tests, but for which no epidemiological information is available, and sent this list to some 80 major chemical industries. Respondents were asked whether any of the listed carcinogens were in use and, if so, whether epidemiological studies had been conducted, whether they were being conducted, or whether it was intended to conduct them in the future, and if not, why not. The responses were revealing. The great majority of those industries using particular carcinogens replied that they had done no epidemiological studies, were not doing any, and didn't intend to do any for various reasons, including alleged difficulty, impracticality, expense, or because of their belief that these chemicals could not possibly be carcinogenic to humans. A perfect catch-22. Knock the animal tests and insist on human studies, but make sure that the human studies are never done.

Industry positions are vigorously advocated by trade associations, such as the Chemical Manufacturers Association, public relations firms, such as Hill and Knowlton, front organizations, such as the American Council on Science and Health (the contributions of whose director, Whelan, have been aptly characterized as "voodoo science"), and lay writers such as Efron (who charges that the American scientific community has been terrorized into submission by environmental "apocalyptics"). Disturbingly, another major source of support for anti-regulatory strategies is a stable of academic consultants who advance the industry

[6] Information on such exports is being systematized by Consumer Interpol, a program of the International Organization of Consumers Union (IOCU) based in Penang, Malaysia, which promotes protection for the consumer from dangerous products. The participants in this network are consumer, environmental, health and other citizen groups concerned about unrestricted trade in hazardous substances. Besides the global dissemination of such hazards, the multinational corporations involved are also responsible for the loss of U.S. jobs and their replacement by cheap "expandable" foreign labor.

position in arenas including the scientific literature, federal advisory committees, and regulatory and congressional hearings.[7]

Government

Presidents play a powerful role in setting national public health priorities, not unnaturally reflecting their own political agendas. Reagan, however, is unique in having run for office on an ideological anti-regulatory platform, and in having then systematically used his office to implement this ideology, often in contravention to the spirit and letter of the law. Reagan has thus neutralized legislative mandates on controls of toxic and carcinogenic exposure by frontal assaults on regulatory agencies.[8] Strategies employed include: staffing senior positions with unqualified, ideologically selected staff hostile to their agency mandates; budget cutting; insisting on formal cost-benefit analyses which focus on industry costs with little or biased consideration of costs of failure to regulate and which effectively stalls the regulatory process; illegal, behind closed doors meetings with industry; and making regulation dependent on the Office of Management and Budget with its subservience to the White House. An informative example is the White House decision to block the $1.3 million 1984 request by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to notify some 200,000 workers of risks from previously undisclosed exposure to workplace carcinogens, as identified in some 60 government studies, in order to enable medical follow-up and early diagnosis of cancer. The reason for this refusal of modest funding seems to have been a desire to shield corporations from possible legal claims.[9] Such a track record justifies the conclusions of a 1984 Congressional Study Group report that "efforts to protect public health and the environment from the dangers of toxic pollution have ground to a standstill under the Reagan Administration . . . [which was charged with being] a public health hazard."

The U.S. Congress has become sensitized to public health and environmental concerns, exemplified in a plethora of legislation in recent decades.[10] Such legislation has evolved fragmentarily, reflecting particular interests and priorities. New laws have focused on individual media, air, water, food or the workplace, or on individual classes of products or contaminants, such as pesticides or air pollutants, with little or no consideration of needs for more comprehensive and integrated approaches. Furthermore, legislative language traditionally has been ambigous, thus allowing maximal regulatory discretion to bureacracies which in some instances, have subsequently become closely associated with or even "captured" by the regulated industries. A noteworthy exception is the 1958 Delaney Amendment to the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, with its absolute prohibition against the deliberate introduction of any level of carcinogen into the food supply. Even so, the Reagan FDA is re-defining the Delaney Amendment to allow carcinogenic food additives at levels alleged to be devoid of significant risk.

Congress has also tended to abdicate decision-making to scientific authority (or perceived authority), rather than questioning its basis in the open political arena. Of particular importance was passage of the 1971 Cancer Act in response to orchestrated pressures from the "cancer establishment", the National Cancer Institute (NCI), American Cancer Society (ACS), and clinicians aggressively pushing chemotherapy as a primary cancer treatment. The cancer establishment misled Congress into the unfounded and simplistic view that the cure for cancer was just around the corner, *provided* that Congress made available massive funding for cancer treatment research. The Act did just this, while failing to emphasize needs for cancer prevention, and also gave the NCI virtual autonomy from the parent National Institutes of Health, while establishing a direct chain of command between the NCI and the White House. Some 16 years and billions of dollars later, Congress still has not yet appreciated that the poorly informed special interests of the cancer establishment have minimized the importance of and failed to adequately support critically needed cancer prevention efforts. Nor has Congress appreciated the long overdue need for oversight on the conduct and priorities of the NCI. Given the heterogeneity of congressional interests, the complexity of the problem involved, the heavy industry lobbying, the indifference of the general scientific community and the well orchestrated pressures of the cancer establishment, it is not surprising that Congress has still to recognize that we are losing the war against cancer.

Until recently, state governments have largely deferred to federal authority, exercising relatively minor roles in cancer prevention. Reagan's federal de-regulatory efforts have begun to reverse this relationship. Regulatory actions against carcinogens are now emerging at the state level, such as the banning of chlordane/heptachlor and aldrin/dieldrin for termite treatment by Massachusetts and New York, banning of daminozide (Alar) for apple ripening and tough restrictions on ethylene dibromide food tolerances by Massachusetts, and informative occupational labeling laws by various states, such as the "right-to-know" workplace legislation of New Jersey. Some such state initiatives have evoked federal preemption by restricted regulations, such as the 1983 Hazard Communication Standard of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, is striking paradox to the Reagan ideology of the new federalism and getting big government off the backs of the people. In February 1987, a coalition of labor and citizen organizations asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to enforce its 18-month-old order directing OSHA to expand coverage of its communication standard from manufacturing to all workers. In an apparent about face turn, the Chemical Manufacturers Association is supporting the expansion in conformity with regulations developed for various states.

The cancer establishment

The cancer establishment still continues to mislead the public and Congress into believing that "we are winning the war against cancer", with "victory" possible only given more time and money. The NCI and ACS also insist that there have been major advances in treatment and cure of cancer, and that there has been no increase in cancer rates (with the exception of lung cancer which is exclusively attributed to smoking). Yet, the facts show just the contrary.

The cancer establishment periodically beats the drum to announce the latest "cancer cure" and dramatic "breakthrough". These announcements reflect optimism and wishful thinking, rather than reality. The extravagant and counterproductive claims for interferon as the magic cancer bullet of the late 70s have been followed by the unpublicized recognition of its limited role in cancer treatment.[11] The latest NCI "breakthrough" claims for interleukin-2 as a cancer cure are grossly inflated and rest on questionable data. These claims fail to reflect the devastating toxicity and lethality of this drug, and gloss over the high treatment costs, which can run into six figures. Equally questionable are claims by the NCI and ACS that overall cancer survival rates have improved dramatically over recent years. These claims, based on "rubber numbers" according to one prominent critic, ignore factors such as "lead-time bias", earlier diagnosis of cancer resulting in apparently prolonged survival even in the absence of any treatment, and the "overdiagnosis"of essentially benign tumors, particularly of the prostate, breast and thyroid, as malignant. Defensively revealing is the recent finger-pointing by the director of the NCI, DeVita, at community physicians for using inadequate doses of chemotherapy

[7] These consultants include: MacMahon, a Harvard epidemiologist who has cleared his contracted studies with industry before submitting them for publication; Demoupoulos, a pathologist at NYU Medical Center who claims that asbestos and vinyl chloride are weak carcinogens and that the high cancer mortality rates in New Jersey are due to poor treatment by foreign trained doctors in that state; Olson, a clinician at Pittsburgh University School of Medicine who has testified that benzene cannot be carcinogenic in humans because it does not induce tumors in animals; Hayes, ex-CDC and Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, a toxicologist repeatedly on record as rejecting the human significance of animal carcinogenicity data on organochlorine pesticides; and Harbison, a toxicologist from University of Arkansas Medical School, who in 1980 testified as a governmental witness that rodents are "good predictors of human cancer risk", and who, as an industry expert, testified just the opposite in 1985.

[8] Such successes of the Reagan Administration at the regulatory level are, however, in striking contrast to its failure to make any impression on the scientific underpinning of public health and environmental regulations. For instance, a 1985 report by the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the White House clearly affirmed such critical tenets as the value of animal carcinogenicity data in extrapolating to human risk, and the inability to set "safe levels or thresholds" for exposure to carcinogens.

[9] On February 26, 1987, hearings were held before the Labor and Human Resources Committee on a bill sponsored by Senator Metzenbaum to require the Department of Health & Human Services to notify past or present workers known to be at risk of cancer and other occupational diseases. To the annoyance of Republican Committee members, NIOSH officials supported the bill, which was opposed by Administration spokesmen who claimed that it would duplicate existing efforts and generate "too much litigation". The senior dissenting officials received a subsequent "dressing down" from the Administration. However, unexpected support for the bill on March 27, 1987 came from the 3000-member American Electronics Association, a trade group, and from I.B.M., the Digital Equipment Corporation and the General Electric Company.

[10] Congress, however, has yet to recognize the need to consider certain industry practices from the perspective of white collar crime. White collar crime legislation has heretofore been exclusively directed to economically motivated crimes with economic consequences, such as anti-trust violations. Efforts, such as the 1979 and 1984 bills by Cong. John Conyers (H.R. 4973 & 6350), to extend such legislation to economically motivated crimes with public health or environmental consequences, resulting from willful suppression or "non-disclosure" of risks from hazardous products and processes, have not yet may be measured in countless cancer deaths.

[11] Interferon is particularly effective, if not often curative, for two rare neoplasms—hairy cell leukaemia and juvenile larynegeal papillomatosis.

drugs as the "real" reason why cancer cure rates are no better than they are.

The NCI misrepresentations are well reflected in budgetary priorities which are largely and disproportionately directed to cancer treatment research, to the neglect of cancer prevention. Even the very modest funding on cancer prevention is largely directed to endorsing industry's "blame-the-victim" concept of cancer causation. Thus, the NCI exaggerates the role of tobacco for a wide range of cancers besides lung, and treats as fact the slim and contradictory evidence relating diet to colon, breast, and other cancers. Apparently still oblivious to mounting criticisms, the NCI continues to vigorously propagate these misrepresentations. A 1986 NCI document on cancer control objectives, the executive summary of which fails to even mention environmental and occupational exposures to carcinogens and focuses on diet and tobacco as the major causes of cancer, rashly promises that annual cancer mortality rates could be reduced by 50% by the year 2,000.

More disturbing than indifference to cancer prevention is evidence uncovered in September 1982 by Cong. Dave Obey that the NCI has pressured the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), funded in part by the NCI, to downplay the carcinogenicity of benzene and also formaldehyde in IARC monographs which review and rank the carcinogenicity data on industrial and other chemicals. Such evidence is noteworthy since, contrary to the scientific literature and its own explicit guidelines, IARC has also downgraded the carcinogenicity of other carcinogenic industrial chemicals, such as the pesticides aldrin/dieldrin and chlordane/heptachlor, and the solvents trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.[12]

Following nearly a decade of fruitless discussions with the ACS, at a February 7, 1987 press conference, a national coalition of major public interest and labor groups headed by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (and the author of his position paper), and supported by some 24 independent scientists, charged that the ACS "is doing virtually nothing to help reduce the public exposure to cancer causing chemicals.—Despite its promises to the public to do everything to 'wipe out cancer in your lifetime', the ACS fails to make its voice heard in Congress and the regulatory arena, where it could be a powerful influence to help reduce public exposure to carcinogens." More specific criticisms included the following:

ACS fails to support, and at times has been hostile to, critical legislation that seeks to reduce or eliminate exposure to environmental and occupational carcinogens. For example, ACS refuses to join a coalition of major organizations, including the March of Dimes, American Heart Association, and American Lung Association, to support the Clean Air Act. ACS has rejected requests from Congressional subcommittees, unions, and environmental organizations to support their efforts to ban or regulate a wide range of occupational and environmental carcinogens.—Giant corporations, which profit handsomely while they pollute the air, water and food with cancer causing chemicals, must be greatly comforted by the ACS's silence.

ACS's record on supporting efforts to ban carcinogens is dismal. Often ACS's statements are expressly or implicitly hostile to regulation.

ACS's approach to cancer prevention largely reflects a "blame the victim" philosophy, which emphasizes faulty lifestyles, rather than workplace or environmental carcinogens. For instance, ACS blames the higher incidence of cancer among blacks primarily on their diet and smoking habits, which diverts attention from the fact that blacks work in the dirtiest, most hazardous jobs, and live in the most polluted communities.

A few days after the press conference, ACS announced a "new set of policies", passing resolutions for improved regulation of such chemicals as asbestos and benzene, and for cleanup of toxic waste sites. However, there has been no evidence of any real change of heart in the ACS, since then.

The lifestyle academics

The lifestyle academics are a group of conservative scientists including Doll, Warden and Director of the Industry financed Green College, Oxford,[13] his protégé Peto, a statistician also from Oxford, and more recently Ames, a California geneticist. The puristic pretensions of the lifestylers for critical objectivity are only exceeded by their apparent indifference to or rejection of a steadily accumulating body of information on permeation of the environment and workplace with industrial carcinogens, and the impact of such involuntary exposures on human cancer. Consciously or subconsciously, these academics have become the mouthpiece for industry interests, urging regulatory inaction and public complacency. Among the more noteworthy contributions of these academics is a series of publications claiming that smoking and fatty diet each is responsible for 30-40% of all cancers, that sunlight, drugs and personal susceptibility account for another 10%, leaving only a few percent unaccounted for which, just for want of any other better reason, was then ascribed to occupation. According to the life-stylers, this then proves that occupation is an unimportant cause of cancer, which really does not warrant much regulatory concern. Apart from circularly referencing each other as authority for these wild guesses, the lifestylers have never attempted to develop any estimates of how many workers are exposed to defined levels of specific carcinogens. Without such estimates there is no way of attemption to determine just how much cancer is due to occupation.

The lifestyle theory was further advocated in a 1981 report dealing with causes of cancer in the USA by Doll and Peto where they denied evidence of increasing cancer rates other than for lung cancer, which was largely ascribed to tobacco without adequate consideration of the importance of carcinogenic community and occupational exposures.[14] To reach their misleading conclusions on static cancer rates, Doll and Peto excluded from analysis people over the age of 65 and blacks, those groups with the highest and increasing cancer mortality rates. Not content with such manipulation, they claimed that occupation was only responsible for some 4% of all cancers, without apparent consideration of a wide range of recent studies dealing with the carcinogenic effects of such exposures.[15] This wild 4% guess was matched by "guesstimates" that diet was determinant in some 35% of all cancers. To trivialize the significance of animal carcinogenicity data on industrial chemicals, Doll and Peto minimized the predictive value of these tests, while emphasizing epidemiological data as the basis of regulation.

Doll is prompt to side with industry in downplaying evidence on carcinogenicity of industrial chemicals. Illustratively, he recently lent enthusiastic support to the Australian Agent Orange Royal Commission in their dismissal of the experimental and epidemiological carcinogenicity data on the herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T.[16]

Ames is a geneticist who, in the 1970s, developed bacterial assays for mutagenicity which he advocated as short-term tests for carcinogens. He then published a series of articles warning of increasing cancer rates and of the essential need for tough regulation of industrial carcinogens, such as the fire retardant Tris and the fumigant ethylene dibromide. By the 1980s, however, Ames did an unexplained 180 degree switch, now claiming just the opposite, that overall cancer rates are not increasing, that industrial carcinogens are unimportant causes of cancer which do not need regulating, and that the real causes of cancer are natural dietary carcinogens, largely because mutagens can be found in a variety of foods.[17]

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

The cancer epidemic poses the nation with a grave and growing crisis of enormous cost to health, life and the economy. A 1979 book on the politics of cancer (by the author of this position paper) concluded with the following specific recommendations designed to reduce the toll of preventable cancer.

Cancer must be regarded as an essentially preventable disease.

The hidden political and economic factors which have blocked and continue to block attempts to prevent cancer must be recognized.

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[12] With the noted exceptions, the IARC monographs are unique and well systematized compendia of information on chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity and use data of a wide range of industrial and other chemicals.

[13] According to a founding fellow, Hermann, Green College was established in 1978 as a "special point of entry for industrial interests wishing to collaborate with university departments in research—."

[14] This study was sponsored by the Office of Technology Assessment, whose contract officer Gough was apparently unable to find any U.S. experts with knowledge of cancer in the U.S., and so selected British lifestyle advocates for the project. (Gough is also subsequently on record in a book on Agent Orange as dismissing evidence on hazards of dioxin, including rejection of its carcinogenicity based on extensive animal data. Gough recently left OTA for a position in a chemical industry consulting firm.) Apparently responsive to criticisms of a draft report, The Office of Technology Assessment decided against its publication, which instead was independently published.

[15] Even if only 4% of cancers in the general population are occupational in origin, this implies that occupation is responsible for some 20% of all cancers in exposed workers.

[16] The 2,4,5-T component of Agent Orange was contaminated with high concentrations of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzodioxin which, according to the Carcinogen Assessment Group of EPA, is the most potent carcinogen it has ever evaluated, some 7-fold orders of magnitude greater than the potent carcinogen vinyl chloride.

[17] Ames fails to extend his logic by claiming that faeces are carcinogenic, although they are a rich source of bacterial mutagens! Moreover, assuming that Ames' exclusionary emphasis on dietary carcinogens has scientific validity, the critical issue is not what carcinogens are "natural" and what are industrial (asbestos is an example of a carcinogen belonging to both categories), but what exposures are preventable or at least reducible.

The ineffective past track record of government in cancer prevention must be recognized.

The critical roles in cancer prevention that public interest groups and informed labor leadership have exercised must be recognized and their further efforts fully encouraged and supported.

Congress must resolve the major inconsistencies in a wide range of legislation on environmental and occupational carcinogens.

Substantially higher federal priorities for the prevention of cancer must be developed.

Policies of the various federal agencies with responsibilities in cancer prevention must be effectively integrated and coordinated.

Top business management must recognize the essential similarities between their long-term interest and goals and those of society. Prevention of occupational cancer and cancer in the community-at-large is of primary importance to both.

The American Cancer Society must be influenced to balance its preoccupation with treatment with activist programs designed to prevent cancer.

The medical and scientific community must accept a higher degree of responsibility and involvement in the prevention of cancer by actions on both the professional and political levels.

Medical schools and schools of public health must be persuaded to massively reorient their educational and training programs from the diagnosis and treatment of disease and cancer to prevention.

Chemicals in consumer products and in the workplace must be clearly and simply identified and labeled.

Additional new approaches must be developed for obtaining and for retaining honest and scientifically reliable data on the carcinogenicity and toxicity of new chemicals, besides of untested or poorly tested chemicals already in commerce; such data must be made accessible to public scrutiny. Maximum legal penalties should be directed against all those responsible, directly and indirectly, for distortion or manipulation of toxicological and epidemiological data on the basis of which decisions on human safety and risk are based.

Apart from actions on a political level, we all have limited personal options. To some extent, it may be possible to reduce our own chances of developing cancer by making informed changes in lifestyle, use of consumer products, and work.

The major determinants of preventable cancer are political and economic, rather than scientific, and as such must be addressed in the open political arena. Cancer prevention must be made, at least, to rank with inflation on the next political ticket of your local and state representative, congressman, and President.

A decade later, these goals still stand as valid, but none have been achieved while cancer rates have steadily risen. To prevent similar conclusions a decade from now, the cancer prevention rhetoric must be translated into reality.

To compete with well financed propaganda of industry, tacitly supported by the cancer establishment and life style academics, an educational offensive must be mounted to inform the public and develop grass roots pressures for a cancer prevention campaign. The cutting edge for such campaigns can be provided by the major public interest organizations, including the Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club, Environmental Defense Fund, Health Research Group of Public Citizens, Environmental Action, Consumer Federation of America, National Campaign Against Misuse of Pesticides, the National Campaign Against Toxic Hazards, Greenpeace, the Rachel Carson Council, and the Center for Science in the Public Interest.[18] Equally critical will be involvement of the Industrial Union Department, AFL/CIO, and key unions, such as the United Steel Workers of America, United Rubber Workers, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, International Association of Machinists, Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers, and the United Auto Workers.[19] Many of these organizations have well informed professional staff, and some have played major roles in whatever limited legislative and regulatory successes have been achieved over the last two decades.

Active support at the local level is being provided by activist citizen and labor groups that have formed in response to community or regional concerns such as hazardous waste dumps, contaminated drinking water or lawn care chemicals; the motto of such groups is "Think globally, act locally". Further support can be provided by a small network of independent and government scientists, whose thinning ranks, however, have been recently boosted by the welcome involvement of professional organizations such as the American Public Health Association and the American Lung Association.

A potential source of cancer prevention funding is the multi-million dollar budget of the American Cancer Society (ACS) raised by voluntary public contributions. An economic boycott of the ACS is now well overdue. Funding inappropriately used by the Society should be diverted to public interest organizations and labor, who are more likely to achieve the goal of winning the war against cancer. Other potential funding sources include certification to participate by designation in the United Way and Combined Federal Campaign.

Public interest and labor organizations should develop coalitions with initially limited objectives, focused around specific areas of cancer prevention of local concern. These could be subsequently expanded into wider rainbow coalitions with more comprehensive goals. The 100th Congress, revitalized by the defeat of the Reagan revolution and by a democratic renaissance, is now more likely to be receptive to such initiatives. This receptivity should be directed into increasing priorities for governmental concerns on cancer prevention, besides restoring the fragmented regulatory apparatus of government. It is also likely that key Congressmen could be galvanized into making cancer prevention one of their major political priorities, and that presidential candidates could be interested in the potential grass roots appeal of a cancer prevention ticket.

Equally important are initiatives at the state level, whose recent track record offers encouraging precedents. These include the banning of chlordane and heptachlor for termite treatment by Massachusetts in 1985 and New York in 1986, largely at the impetus of a citizen group, People Against Chlordane (PAC), passage of a $1.5 billion hazardous waste cleanup bond by New York, the Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986, and passage of Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, by California. Proposition 65, masterminded by the Sierra Club and Environmental Defense Fund and supported by a rainbow coalition of California public interest citizen and labor groups, is a sophisticated referendum which imposes tough financial penalties on industries knowingly discharging carcinogens into the drinking water supplies, and which mandates full public disclosure of such discharges by industry and state officials. A vocal opponent of Proposition 65 was Ames, who failed to impress the California public with his lifestyle advocacy and his trivializing the significance of carcinogens in drinking water. Potential opposition by the major petrochemical industry was anticipated and muted by the earmarking of some 50% of revenues from fines for the state superfund budget. However, Governor Duekmejian, responsive to special interest lobbying, has recently neutralized the scope of the new legislation by restricting its scope only to epidemiologically confirmed carcinogens. This restriction is now under legal challenge. Irrespective of the outcome of this challenge, Proposition 65 has excited national interest and is being used as a model for similar regional initiatives, such as the 1987 Safe Drinking Water Act of New York which is currently being drafted.

Among early Congressional priorities should be enactment of comprehensive white collar crime legislation. This would impose tough sanctions on individual executives, managers and professionals of industries found guilty of willful "non-disclosure" of information on hazards to workers, local communities and the nation. White collar crime legislation should also be extended to U.S. and multinational corporations which export carcinogenic products or processes which have been banned or regulated in the U.S. to "lesser developed countries", especially in the absence of full disclosure of hazards directed to ultimate users and consumers. Attention should also be directed to developing comprehensive new "cradle-to-the-grave" and material balance legislative approaches to the regulation of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals. Such legislation can be designed to complement regulation by the judicious application of marketplace pressures, in the form of financial incentives and disincentives designed to wean industry from unsafe practices, and to insure that responsible industry is not penalized and subject to unfair competition. At present, other than the prospect of toxic tort litigation, there are virtually no incentives for industry to develop safer new products and processes. Legislation is needed to develop federal R & D funding to promote such benign technologies and also to ensure that they are closely coordinated with environmental, energy and resource policies.

A critical legislative priority is amendment of the National Cancer Act to give the highest possible priority to cancer prevention, to redress the historical inbalance existing in

[18] Support for the EDF should be qualified pending clarification of its recent ultra-conservative and poorly informed positions on public health hazards from environment pollutants.

[19] Left wing liberal organizations and progressive labor, through effective research, writing, direct mail and public advertising, are now challenging the ability of conservative business to formulate the national agenda and shape the debate on basic social issues, such as worker rights, taxation and environmental concerns, and on foreign policy. Such organizations include the Center for National Policy, Citizens for Tax Justice, The Democracy Project headed by Mark Green, The Economic Policy Institute headed by Jeff Faux, and the Council for Economic Priorities.

the NCI between cancer prevention and research, diagnosis, treatment and the basic sciences, and also to insulate the NCI from direct Presidential influence. In addition to replacing NCI's director DeVita who, in spite of his contrary protestations, has been indifferent if not hostile to cancer prevention efforts and who has played a major role in perpetrating the myth that we are winning the war against cancer, senior NCI staff should be restructured and boosted by a critical mass of professionals competent in environmental and occupational cancer and committed to cancer prevention. The National Cancer Advisory Board should be reconstituted with a balanced mix of independent cancer prevention professionals, representatives of public interest and labor organizations and concerned citizens, and should be subject to close Congressional oversight. Such oversight should insure that the institutional resources are largely directed to cancer prevention, that grants and contracts reflect this priority and that NCI staff play a key role in providing the supporting scientific basis for legislative and regulatory cancer prevention efforts at the national and state levels.

Cancer is essentially a preventable disease. Given high national priority, this goal will be acheived.

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THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF JOSEPH AND HELEN MEEGAN

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of this body an exemplary couple from my district, Joseph and Helen Meegan. On the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary, they have a rich and fulfilling life of service and commitment to each other and to the community to look back upon.

Mr. Meegan has been an active member of the Chicago community since he cofounded the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, America's oldest community organization, in 1939. In the years since, he has organized and contributed to various recreation, housing, education, and community programs and helped to pioneer the National/State School Lunch and Milk Program when it began in 1943. He has received innumerable awards, commendations, and other recognition from the community for these contributions. Mrs. Meegan has been equally active; raising nine children and assisting with her 19 grandchildren; contributing her teaching and musical skills to schools, organizations, and individuals; and working with those who have special needs, the mentally retarded.

Their commitment to each other and their family is equally impressive and, especially in today's world, is deserving special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Meegan and his "bride" of 50 years, Helen, on their many years of love and commitment.

VA HOSPITALS ADMIRED FOR HIGH-QUALITY, COMPASSIONATE CARE

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, meticulous and compassionate care is the very minimum a patient should expect and require of a hospital and its staff. I am proud to say that our Veterans' Administration hospitals and their staffs—medical, administrative, and support—do not settle for minimum standards.

The VA delivers high-quality health care. This is well documented in the numerous awards and honors that have been bestowed upon the agency and its employees. However, I can think of no greater honor for the work carried on in a VA hospital than for that work to be recognized and appreciated by those who see it most clearly—the patients, their families and friends.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues two letters that were prompted by the high level of VA professionalism and caring witnessed and experienced by their authors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 30, 1987.

Hon. THOMAS K. TURNAGE,
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. TURNAGE: I have been endowed by wonderful parents who taught me that, among the words in the English language, a "please" and a "thank you" are words that have a profound effect. And so, during my lifetime, I have always tried to use those expressions when they are appropriate. At this time, I have an appropriate occasion.

A very dear close, personal friend of mine, Carlton Beall, was buried last Friday, but before he lost the battle of life, he had available to him the very finest medical attention. He spent over four of the last weeks of his life in the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Washington, D.C., where, from what I could see, he received the finest of care.

In particular, I want to express my own personal appreciation and I am certain the Beall family concurs, for all that was done for him by Dr. Steven Singh. His dedication, his zeal, the depth of his feelings are such that I really would not know how to describe them. Here is a man, who even when he went on a vacation, or short leave of absence, came back when the situation deteriorated. Here is a man who showed such great personal feelings to the family each day, and was so helpful to them in their understanding of Mr. Beall's illness.

Truly I cannot express my own feelings adequately. Truly you have one of the most outstanding physicians in America on your staff at the Washington Hospital Center. He is the epitome of an unsung hero who is going beyond what might be expected, to help the less fortunate ill who come before him. Dr. Singh is uniquely deserving of any praise that I could give. I am certain the Veterans Administration will make certain that he knows of my expressions.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

WALTER P. KENNEDY.

STURGIS, MI,
August 1, 1987.

Hon. G.V. "SONNY" MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MONTGOMERY: My husband, Louis F. McGue, died on June 7, 1987 at the Veterans' Medical Center in Battle Creek, Michigan. He was a patient there for approximately six weeks. I am writing to express my feelings and those of our three children about the care and treatment that he—and we—received.

My husband was comatose as the result of cardiac death (arrest) which occurred on March 21, 1987. During the interim he was a patient at Borgess Medical Center in Kalamazoo. When it became obvious that his condition was irreversible, there was a reluctance on my part to transfer him from the care of a cardiologist and neurologist in a teaching hospital to, what I assumed, was a large impersonal government institution, but there was no alternative.

It is important to all of us that you know that he received the finest of medical and personal care. My family and I were with him daily and were able to observe the activities of the staff in Building 82-2 of the Battle Creek facility. During the entire period, though under great emotional strain, we encountered only the utmost in patience and dedication on the part of every employee—from those who clean and maintain the ward up to the highest administrative level. Each and every person was courteous, caring and professionally responsible, not only to us but to everyone with whom they dealt. Crisis situations seemed only to enhance their composure.

Dr. InYoung Soh, my husband's physician, was available to us at all times to answer any and all questions and to explain treatment. He responded to our desires. We appreciate him.

Most of all, I must single out the administrative ability of Linnetta Neal, Head Nurse, under whose direction, Ward 82-2 functions so very well. I have never witnessed expert management combined with professional dedication in such a caring way. Each employee under the supervision of Ms. Neal performs to the maximum level with extraordinary compassion and understanding—often under the most trying circumstances. A "Thank you," or compliment evokes a reply that means, "That's my job,"—and they mean it.

One hears so much today about the slipshod attitudes of government employees, it is important that our governmental leaders are aware of the remarkable attitudes these people manage to bring to the care of the veterans in their charge.

We will be forever grateful for the philosophy which is obvious in the management of every aspect of Building 82-2 of the Battle Creek Veteran's Medical Center.

Very sincerely,

MARY LOU MCGUE.

COMMENDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETIES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the 1987 International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies annual conference is being held September 8-12, in Washington, DC. The federation is a worldwide organization whose member societies in 31 countries are dedicated to eradication of multiple sclerosis, a disabling disease that affects 2 million people.

The keynote speaker at the conference will be one of our colleagues, the Honorable GERRY SIKORSKI.

A major feature of this year's conference will be the scientific symposium on Saturday, September 12. The symposium topics are genetics, virology, immunology, and precipitating factors. The symposium chairman is 1985's Charcot Award winner, Dr. Richard T. Johnson, of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD.

Research will also be highlighted on Thursday when Dr. Byron Waksman of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, as well as Dr. Murray Goldstein and Dr. Dale McFarlin of the National Institutes of Health will give attendees an inside look at the current multiple sclerosis research being conducted in the United States and abroad.

With the leadership and support of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society of U.S.A., the International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies was incorporated in 1966 as a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization.

According to its bylaws, the purposes of the federation are:

To coordinate and further the work of national MS organizations throughout the world.

To stimulate and encourage scientific research relating to multiple sclerosis and related neurological diseases.

To aid persons who are in any way disabled as a result of multiple sclerosis and related diseases.

To provide counsel and active help in the further development of voluntary national MS organizations or in the formation of such organizations.

To influence the development of the role of the handicapped worldwide.

Since its founding 21 years ago, IFMSS membership has grown to 31 countries, 1 associate member, and 4 MS medical sections of the Eastern bloc who are affiliated with the federation's international medical advisory board. Medical organizations in both Hungary and Yugoslavia have expressed an interest in forming national MS societies and applying for full membership status in the federation in the near future.

The international medical advisory board includes 204 leading medical and scientific experts from more than 40 countries.

Prior to 1966, funds for MS research on an international scope totaled less than $4 million annually. According to the 1985 International Research Grants Compilation—a publication of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society of U.S.A., approximately $43 million was devoted that year to MS research worldwide.

As a voluntary organization, the federation is governed by a council of delegates from each IDMSS national MS society and members of the executive committee who estabish the policies and review the activities of the federation at their meeting held bienially.

I am sure all my colleagues will join me in welcoming the distinguished IDMSS delegates from all over the world.

HONORING ARMANDO MORENO, JR., 1987 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR, AMERICAN RED CROSS, L.A. CHAPTER

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to inform my colleagues that my good friend, Armando Moreno, Jr., of La Mirada, CA, has been selected as the 1987 Citizen of the Year by the Los Angeles Chapter, Central East District, of the American Red Cross.

Armando Moreno, Jr., is vice president-director of urban affairs for Glendale Federal Savings & Loan Association. In his capacity at Glendale Federal, he has been instrumental in broadening the community's awareness of the role of financial institutions and the services provided to the community. Armando has been in the banking industry for more than 17 years starting out at Pacific Finance in East Los Angeles. An innovator, Armando developed a number of neighborhood bilingual programs designed to inform the community about financial institutions and personal finance management.

Active with the business and civic community, Armando has been a member and served on the board of directors for 18 public and private organizations that include, the Belvedere Rotary Club, East Los Angeles YMCA, Mayor's Fire Department Blue Ribbon Committee, Los Angeles County Private Industry Council, Los Angeles County Commission on Alcoholism, and the National Association of Latino Elected And Appointed Officials.

Mr. Moreno, chosen as the recipient of the Sixth Annual Citizen of the Year Award, will be recognized for his outstanding record of community service. On Thursday, September 10, 1987, members of the community will honor Armando Moreno, Jr., for his achievements at a dinner sponsored by the American Red Cross in the city of Commerce. I regret that I will not be able to join with Armando's family and friends to honor his many years of service to our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the contributions and achievements of a great American who I am proud to call my friend, Mr. Armando Moreno, Jr.

NATIONAL REYE'S SYNDROME AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, in 1963, R.D.K. Reye, an Australian pathologist, first described the disease which today bears his name. Reye's syndrome is a rare, but often deadly disease which is most prevalent among children between the ages of 4 and 15. Estimates range as high as 25 percent for the number of victims who do not survive a bout with the syndrome. Because of the seriousness of this disease, I have introduced legislation to increase our public awareness of this killer disease.

Though we all have probably heard of this disease, its symptoms and effects are not widely known. For that reason, I have introduced a resolution to increase our recognition of Reye's syndrome. My bill, House Joint Resolution 335, would designate the week of September 13–19 of this year as "National Reye's Syndrome Awareness Week."

Although there is no conclusive evidence as to what causes children to develop the disease. Studies have shown that many of the diagnosed cases developed while recovering from a mild viral illness, such as chicken pox or influenza.

A first symptom of the disease is repeated vomiting. Over time, the disease could cause liver damage, resulting in the release of harmful substances into the blood. These substances, perhaps ammonia or fatty acids, eventually affect the central nervous system. While victims usually survive mild cases, the disease may progress to the extent that the victim may experience convulsions and alternate between stages of hyperactivity and sleepiness.

In advanced stages of the disease, victims can develop brain damage. Brain cells swell, building pressure on the skull. Drugs and, if necessary, surgery, can reduce the swelling if a dangerous level is reached. Victims can also fall into a deep coma and suffer irreversible brain damage and even death if treatment is not sought or successful.

The National Reye's Syndrome Foundation estimates that between 15 and 25 percent of Reye's victims die. Although the number of reported cases is relatively low, many believe these numbers are not representative of the actual number of people who contract the disease, as it is often not diagnosed as such and then, perhaps, not reported.

Mr. Speaker, the need to further study the causes and effects of this disease is unquestionable. Hundreds of children may die each year due to a lack of knowledge about the symptoms and possible ways to fight the disease in early stages. It is my most sincere hope that "National Reye's Syndrome Awareness Week" would promote further interest and knowledge of this tragic and life-threatening disease, and perhaps lead to preventive measures and a cure for the sake of all our children. I respectfully ask your support, and the support of our colleagues on this important resolution.

TRIBUTE TO PETER D. RUBINTON

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Peter D. Rubinton, the outgoing president of the Suffolk County, NY, Bar Association.

Under Mr. Rubinton's leadership, the Suffolk County Bar Association made significant gains in the area of legal service. In response to the recent changes in immigration law, the bar as-

sociation established a new committee on immigration and nationality law. The bar association was also able to relocate to more spacious headquarters, enabling it to expand its activities and become fully computerized.

Peter Rubinton is no stranger to the area of community service. Besides being involved in the Suffolk County Bar Association and numerous other legal organizations, Mr. Rubinton is a former member of the board of directors of the Suffolk County Multiple Sclerosis Society. In addition, he is the past vice president of this local board of education, and is voluntary counsel to the Huntington Jewish Center.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Peter Rubinton today for this dedicated professionalism and for his commitment to serving his community.

THE FOSTER FAMILY—A FOUNDING FAMILY OF FOSTER CITY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 200 years ago our Founding Fathers created a new Nation under a new Constitution. As we celebrate the Bicentennial of that great document, we also look to the history of the founding of our communities here on the Peninsula. Many individuals have contributed to the creation and development of those communities. We cannot recognize and honor each one, but we have selected a representative Founding Family in Foster City to whom we give special recognition today.

The family of T. Jack Foster is honored today for its special contribution in founding this unique and thriving community. T. Jack Foster, Sr., had a dream—to create a new city, a totally planned community, designed with schools, parks, playgrounds, and residential neighborhoods; aesthetically designed and affordable to young families on the Peninsula. The dream included an open community, free from discrimination, and one which could be self-supporting with balanced opportunities for both homes and jobs.

This dream became a reality in Foster City. In 1958, Mr. Foster and developer Richard Grant took an option to buy Brewer Island from the Leslie Salt Co. and Schilling Estate Co. Brewer Island was 2,600 acres, 4 square miles of marshland, drained and diked in 1900, and used for dairy farming by Frank Brewer. Local residents who waited for the slow, old, San Mateo drawbridge to open to traffic were accustomed to the sight of cows grazing ankle deep in mud and brackish water. The possibility of turning this tiny island into a planned community was unthinkable—that is, until T. Jack Foster, Sr., and his sons arrived on the scene.

Aesthetics and good design were of paramount importance to the Fosters, but the practical engineering problems of swamp drainage created a major obstacle. A solution was found that makes the present beauty of Foster City seem miraculous. Instead of draining the water and filling the land, Foster decided to use the water by creating islands and lagoons. Small boats on the lagoons are now a common sight, and on weekends the Central Lagoon is enjoyed by enthusiastic windsurfers.

The Fosters demanded architecturally distincitive houses and buildings, and limited construction to those planes which fit criteria for architectural integrity. Neighborhoods were designed and streets planned and named according to a master plan. One neighborhood draws its street names from famous ships, another from sea birds, another from boats and boat parts, still another from famous explorers. Thus, the integrity of the plan proceeded by lending meaning and stimulating learning for residents and their families

Even street "furniture" and utilities came under careful scrutiny before construction. There are no overhead electric power distribution lines. The electrical design used in Foster City was a model for major underground power distribution systems later constructed elsewhere. The boulevard streets have blue light-poles painted "Foster City blue." The residential streets have finned street lights that are unique to the city. The fire hydrants won a national design award. The bridges over the lagoons were designed to permit sailboats to pass under them.

The first residents moved into their new Foster City homes in March 1964 only 6 years after Brewer's Island was purchased for development. These modern pioneers purchased their five bedroom home for $23,500, a reasonable buy even in 1964.

T. Jack Foster, Sr., lived to see this community grow and flourish. He saw the results of his determination to not compromise on quality as his new town won award after award for excellence in planning. A man for our time, a man for the ages, T. Jack Foster Sr., knew childhood poverty and hardship; he knew first hand hardwork, effort, self discipline and sacrifices. He valued family, friends, and American society. He and his wife, Gladys, shared those values with his three sons—Jack Jr., Bob, and Dick—who worked with him on many business projects including the creation of Foster City.

Today, on behalf of the 11th Congressional District, I am delighted to give this award to the Founding Family of Foster City—the Fosters. Mrs. Gladys Foster, the wife of T. Jack Foster, Sr. and the mother of their three sons, will receive the award on behalf of the Foster Family.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SPENCER HOLDEN CELEBRATED

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the remarkable accomplishments of Mr. Spencer Holden.

Since becoming actively involved in community work some 28 years ago, Spencer Holden has gained recognition as one of the most prolific, well liked, and respected persons in his community.

Spencer's continued dedication and concern for his community led him to acquire leadership and membership positions in many organizations he became involved with, such as: The Starrett City Tenants Association, serving in the capacity of first vice president; chairman of Starrett City Integration Committee; board of directors of Starrett City Coalition; member of AFRICARE; and member of the National Neighbors Organization.

In addition to his active involvement, Mr. Holden continued to extend his knowledge and abilities to the youth and senior citizens through the ONYX Corporation, a program which he founded. This program was designed to help expand the horizons of talented youth by establishing a yearly scholarship fund to aid in their pursuit of higher scholastic endeavors, and also to help advance the educational, recreational, and social well-being of senior citizens.

Spencer Holden, a graduate of Baruch College with a B.A, in political science, is currently employed as an electronic data processing representative for the New York City Bureau of Child Support.

His commitment to community work extends into the weekend, when he teaches Sunday School at the Brooklyn Truth Center.

Mr. Holden, who is married and has four children, is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the women's and men's caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's Caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

May this award inspire and encourage him to continue the important work he has already begun. The wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which he has set has surely made him worthy of this honor and many more.

NEWBURGH FREE ACADEMY BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF U.S. CONSTITUTION

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to announce to this Chamber that on September 17, the date that marks the 200th anniversary of our Constitution, Newburgh Free Academy, Newburgh, NY, will join with schools across the country in celebration. The event will bring together 2,500 students, parents, teachers and local and State officials in a full day of activities designed to educate students while commemorating the Constitution.

I was very proud that Newburgh Free Academy was recently selected as one of 271 schools nationally to receive recognition for academic excellence by the Department of Education. The standards of academic superiority are joined by patriotic spirit in the upcoming celebration.

On the 17th, Newburgh Free Academy plans a full-day "Teach-in," informing students about specific amendments of the Constitution that affect young people. Among topics of dis-

cussion will be the rights of the accused, rights of the individual and freedom of the press.

To bring home the points made during the "Teach-in," speakers will conduct forum discussions at meeting rooms throughout the school. After participating in the panel symposiums and gaining an overview of all aspects of what speakers have to say about the Constitution, students will attend two in-depth workshops.

Some of the speakers participating are members of the press who will speak about freedom of the press, freedom of information, responsibilities of the press and the rights of the public to be informed. Representatives from area prisons will tell students about how the Constitution protects the rights of the accused, grants due process and generally guards our freedoms.

A picnic culminates the day's events. An All-American theme runs through the outing. Hotdogs and hamburgers will be served with a ragtime and Dixieland jazz band providing entertainment. The front of the school building will be decorated, draped with colorful red, white and blue banners.

Newburgh Free Academy plans to continue the celebration of the Constitution throughout the coming school year. Some examples include a theater group from Philadelphia that will arrive on September 18 to stage a production that will deal with the 19th amendment, which granted voting rights to women and the 15th amendment, which granted voting rights to blacks. Theater groups from New York City will visit the academy at various times of the year. A Saturday morning program will take interested students on tour of the many historic sites in Newburgh and the surrounding area including: Sleepy Hollow, Washington's headquarters and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Students will be encouraged to compete in a writing contest, with winners spending a weekend in Philadelphia touring historic sites. Two children and two adults will have their expenses paid by local businesses sponsoring the competition.

During the last 200 years, our constitutional structure has endured and adapted to innumerable changes in the character of our Nation. The genius of the Constitution rests in its flexibility to meet the problems of different generations. Our Constitution remains a structure that will permit us to address the many challenges that lie ahead. Newburgh Free Academy has shown that it is prepared to help meet these challenges.

SANTA MARIA CHAMPIONS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent accomplishment of the Nation's top 12-and-under girls fast pitch softball team. Last month, the Orcutt "Mini Express" from Santa Maria, CA, traveled to Shawnee KS, to participate in the American Softball Association National Championship.

Seven games later, the national championship was enroute back to California to reside in Santa Maria for the next year. Not only did the team have to defeat top teams from Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma and other States but the players had to contend with temperatures near the century mark, which is in contrast to the cool ocean climate of Santa Maria.

Congratulations should also go to the teams reaching the national finals this year, many traveling across country for the tournament. As "Mini Express" manager Pete Miranda noted upon return home, "It's nice to be home, but it's even better that we are home with the championship trophy."

AT&T'S TRANSITOR TECHNOLOGY: 40 YEARS OF PROGRESS

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, in December 1947, three physicists at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, NJ, made a discovery that changed our lives forever. Nine years later, when these men were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their discovery of the transistor effect, the practical applications of their work were already entering every American household.

The transistor is celebrating its 40th birthday this year and I would like to acknowledge the anniversary of this tiny marvel as both a beneficiary of all its wonders and as a proud New Jerseyan—a proud New Jerseyan because besides the Garden State, New Jersey might just as aptly be known as the Invention State.

Gov. Tom Kean recently proclaimed a 2-year celebration of New Jersey's invention history. Included in that history, along with many of Thomas Edison's designs, is the transitor. The transistor effect was first observed in 1947 at the Bell Laboratories location in Murray Hill, NJ. The transistor itself was invented by three physicists, John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley, who garnered a Nobel Prize in 1956 for their discoveries.

It was this New Jersey discovery that heralded a new era in electronics. Made from silicon crystals, transistors are semiconductors of electricity that are able to control electrical flow by adding small amounts of certain impurities to the crystals. They are able to detect, rectify, and even amplify currents. The most important ability of the transistor, however, is its switching ability. Transistors produce electromagnetic waves of ultra high frequency and are able to open and close circuits in billionths of a second.

The transistor's switching powers provided the technology for the computer revolution that has now become an integral part of our lives and made the drudgery of paper recordkeeping and filing obsolete, to the relief of office workers everywhere.

Because of the transistor's tiny size—thousands of transistors and diodes can be woven into a maze of circuitry smaller than a pencil eraser, low cost, and small consumption of power, the transistor has revolutionized electronics and invaded our world in ways we never considered.

Without transistors to replace the cumbersome and outdated vacuum tube, there would be no pocket calculators and computers and battery-operated radios and televisions would be much larger and more expensive.

Transistors are also the ghosts in such machines as heart beat regulators; certain cameras; electronic guitars and instruments; hearing aids; electronic watches; and radio, video, stereo systems. Transistors are also the cornerstones of space flight and modern aeronautics.

These miniscule powerhouses are also the driving force behind satellite communications. With the launch of Bell Laboratories Telstar 1 in 1962, TV and radio satellite transmission became possible so that live satellite broadcasts are now completely common.

These same satellites have also improved telephone communications so that underwater cables can be bypassed for overseas calls.

Besides all of its technological accomplishments, the transistor also provides us with a booming business that employs millions and produces billions of dollars.

Today, it would be hard to imagine what life would be like without this small, but extremely powerful, piece of technology.

It is no accident that this discovery was made in the State of New Jersey. Thomas Alva Edison's pioneering work with filaments in his New Jersey laboratory led to the invention of a light bulb that was long lasting and inexpensive to mass produce.

Life-saving medical discoveries, pioneering efforts in agriculture, and major advancements in science and engineering have been made in New Jersey with such frequency that our State has gained a worldwide reputation as a leader in the development of new, innovative products and services.

As the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the State of New Jersey prepare to celebrate the anniversary of this major milestone, I am proud to report that a new generation of AT&T scientists and engineers working in New Jersey are upholding the fine tradition of excellence and invention that produced the transistor 40 years ago.

PAKISTAN AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, over the August district work period, our colleagues HOWARD WOLPE and MEL LEVINE had published in the Christian Science Monitor an excellent article regarding Pakistan's development of nuclear arms and its implications for United States/Pakistani relations. For the benefit of my colleagues who may have missed this insightful essay, I would like to insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As the writers point out, Pakistan has repeatedly violated agreements with the United States to refrain from the development of a

nuclear weapon capability as a condition for continued generous United States financial assistance. Congress and the administration should insist that Pakistan live up to the promises it has made, and we should make absolutely clear that failure to do so will make it impossible for the United States to continue to provide aid to Pakistan.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 17, 1987]

PAKISTAN AND THE BOMB: A HISTORY OF DECEPTION

(By Howard Wolpe and Mel Levine)

For the past six years, United States policy toward Pakistan has attempted to maintain a delicate balance. The US sent Pakistan more than $3 billion in aid because of the strategic importance of that South Asian nation; at the same time our government insisted that Pakistan curb its drive toward a nuclear weapons capability. A veritable mountain of evidence has accumulated that Pakistan's nuclear program is not "peaceful." However, our government has refrained from taking a tough stand against Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's government. As each new piece of evidence has been revealed, the US has looked the other way.

Such a position is no longer tenable (if it ever was). Last month, a Pakistani national was arrested in Philadelphia on charges of attempting illegally to export materials whose only conceivable use is in Pakistan's nuclear weapons program. The Pakistani government's reaction was to deny any connection with the incident. But State Department testimony, as well as the documents forming the basis for the indictment in the case, indicate that the Pakistani government's denial is as groundless as others it has made over the last few years.

Just three years ago, a Pakistani was caught trying to smuggle parts for atomic weapons out of the US. Pakistan's denials of involvement were not supported by the evidence. Later that year, General Zia gave President Reagan his personal assurances that Pakistan would not enrich uranium above levels for peaceful use. Within a year, conclusive evidence emerged that Pakistan was—and porobably had been all along—doing just that.

And now we have the latest example of deceit by the Pakistani government. It is particularly galling that Pakistan would attempt to violate US laws even as Congress is drawing up a generous new aid package.

The sense of outrage in Congress was expressed in a resolution passed unanimously in both houses of Congress, which supports the President in his effort to get Pakistan to live up to its previous commitments and "urges the President to inform Pakistan that Pakistan's verifiable compliance with these past commitments is vital to any further US military assistance." To this end, we are encouraged by the administration's call for "concrete actions" on Pakistan's part to deal with the crisis.

The resolution also calls for vigorous US efforts to help bring about an agreement on restraint in the nuclear field by Pakistan and India. Pakistan's nuclear program cannot be viewed in isolation; it must be seen in the context of India's nuclear capability. However, one can acknowledge the truth of such a statement without conceding the inevitability of a nuclear arms race on the subcontinent. Indeed, for the US to throw up its hands at this unsettling prospect would represent a reversal of the policy, not only of this country, but also of the more than 130 other nations that are party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968.

But our patience with Pakistan's continuing deception has now put our global nonproliferation policy in danger.

Our millions of dollars were intended to support Pakistan in the face of Soviet aggression, not to subsidize its efforts to develop a nuclear weapons capability. In fact, one of the justifications for our massive aid package was that Pakistan would be made to feel secure enough to have no need for nuclear weapons.

We fully appreciate the critical assistance that our friends in Pakistan have provided to the mujahideen in Afghanistan. It should be noted, however, that Pakistan has its own interest in supporting the Afghan resistance. As Pakistan's ambassador to the US stated earlier this year, "It is a matter of historical record that Pakistan's opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan commenced with the invasion itself, and certainly before the first US aid package was initiated. Nothing will deflect us from adhering to these same principles." This statement reflects a very realistic Pakistani policy toward the situation in Afghanistan. No other nation has a bigger stake in opposing a Soviet regime in Afghanistan.

We want to keep the supply route open to the Afghan freedom fighters, and we want to see the strongest possible ties between the US and Pakistan. But supporting these goals does not require sacrificing another critical US interest—slowing the spread of nuclear weapons. Pakistan has violated our law and our trust. If Pakistan wants to avoid an interruption in the flow of US aid, it should be required to take concrete, verifiable steps to bring its nuclear program in line with its many previous assurances. At stake is not only our relationship with Pakistan, but our global nonproliferation policy.

THOMAS TOUSIGNANT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN WOODRIDGE, IL, RETIRES

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I believe we can all agree that, from the beginning of our national history, public school education has been one of the foundation stones of our culture and our country. It continues so today.

For this reason I have always extended a special measure of respect to those educators who have devoted virtually their entire adult lives to the essential task of educating our boys and girls, our young men and young women. Today I have the privilege of calling your attention to just such a person: Thomas Tousignant, Superintendent of Schools in Woodridge, IL, who is retiring after 29 years of distinguished service to his chosen field of education.

The course of Mr. Tousignant's career in education is marked with distinguished accomplishments:

Twenty-six years of service as an educator in Woodridge School District No. 68.

Twenty-five years as superintendent of schools in this same district, the longest serving superintendent in DuPage County.

Member of the executive board of the School Association for Special Education in DuPage County from 1969 to 1975, and chairman for two years.

Legislative representative for the DuPage Division of the Ilinois Association for School Administration from 1981 to 1985.

Chairman of the Southeast DuPage Regional Education Council in 1985.

President of the Southeast DuPage Elementary School Association in 1971.

On Friday, September 18, 1987 the employees and Board of Education of Woodridge School District No. 68 will host a retirement dinner for Mr. Tousignant at the Naperville Sheraton Hotel. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for his exemplary contribution to the education of our children.

AN IMPORTANT MILESTONE

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 20, 1987, the Jewish Community Council of Pelham Parkway will celebrate an important milestone—its 10th anniversary Shalom Pelham Parkway Festival.

The council deserves praise and applause for doing such a fine job in coordinating this wonderful event. Not only does this festival offer great entertainment for all ages, it provides an invaluable forum for neighborhood organizations to inform residents of their achievements and to gather support for future projects.

The Jewish Community Council of Pelham Parkway, in conjunction with 41 member organizations which include many synagogues and Jewish social and cultural agencies in Pelham Parkway, represents the unified voice of the Pelham Parkway Jewish Community. Together they have been a major catalyst in stabilizing the Pelham Parkway area and making it a great place to live.

As the Congressman who represents Pelham Parkway, I am proud of the determination, perseverance, and community spirit of those citizens who serve on the council and work on a broad range of promotional and public relations efforts to help inform the public about the attractive options the Pelham Parkway Community offers families seeking a good place to live.

Many talented and creative people serve or have served on the Pelham Parkway Jewish Community Council one of these citizens is Rhoda Gogatz, who has been a catalyst for community improvement through her positions as past president of the council and festival coordinator since it's inception 10 years ago.

I have had the privilege and pleasure of having known Rhoda Gogatz for many years. She as always used her wise knowledge of the community and deep concern for humanity for the benefit of our needy constituents. Through patience and hard work, Ms. Gogatz and her colleagues on the council have over-

come bureaucratic red tape time after time to rack up a long string of success stories that contributed greatly to the quality of life of our community, as well as continued success for the Shalom Pelham Parkway Festival.

Rhoda Gogatz has always brought her unfailing sense of humor and grace to every task and shouldered her burdens with a quiet courage.

I congratulate the Pelham Parkway Jewish Community Council on the 10th year of their Shalom Pelham Parkway Festival and I know I speak for all Bronx residents when I offer my support and admiration for the indispensable services they have provided over the years.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF MR. MARK A. GROBBEL

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the retirement of a great public servant, Mr. Mark A. Grobbel, from his position as director of public safety in Center Line, MI.

Mr. Grobbel began his career with the Center Line Police Department 30 years ago as a patrolman. During this same time, he was also a member of the volunteer fire department. He later became uniform sergeant, and in 1969, was appointed commissioner of public safety. Seven years ago, upon the consolidation of the police and fire departments, Mark Grobbel was appointed to his present position, director of public safety.

Mark Grobbel's dedication and commitment come from a long tradition of public service in Center Line. He grew up there, his father was police chief there, and many members of his family served with the volunteer fire department. As Mr. Grobbel's career progressed, his superior performance was continually rewarded with several departmental commendations for police service. In addition, he continued to improve his skills by learning and attending numerous courses and seminars on law enforcement and public service.

Some of his activities include the organization of the first police union in the city, serving on the Macomb County Emergency Medical Services Executive Board, and the State Drunk Driving Task Force as the Governor's appointee from the Michigan chiefs of police. He is also a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Southeastern Michigan Police Chiefs Association. He has served as president of the Macomb County Police Chiefs Association and has served as member of the executive board of the Fraternal Order of Police of the Warren Lodge No. 124.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Mark A. Grobbel. His contributions to the community have been great, and we wish him the best on his retirement.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATION OF JASON PAUL MIHALKANIN AND EDWARD MICHOR

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues here Mr. Edward Michor and Mr. Jason Paul Mihalkanin, two outstanding young constituents of mine who recently graduated from the Rochester Institute of Technology.

Their achievement may sound typical in today's world, but it is a special type of achievement for them. The National Technical Institute for the Deaf, affiliated with the Rochester Institute, is the world's largest technological college for deaf students. Created by Congress and funded by the U.S. Department of Education, it represents the world's first efforts to educate large numbers of deaf students within a college campus atmosphere of hearing students. Together with 15,000 full and part time hearing students, more than 1,250 college-age deaf students from all 50 States and the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories, study and reside on the Rochester campus.

In addition to the academic programs of the Rochester Institute, students at the institute benefit from nearly 200 other technical and professional courses of study offered by the other eight colleges within the institute. This allowed Edward to graduate with an associate of arts degree in data processing and Jason to graduate with an advanced degree in manufacturing processes.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in saluting the effort and dedication exhibited by these two outstanding young men and send them best wishes for health and happiness as they begin their careers.

THE VA'S HOSPITAL COMPUTER SYSTEM

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, there continues to be a debate in Congress as to whether the Decentralized Hospital Computer Program [DHCP] operated by the Veterans' Administration in 169 of its 172 hospitals is effective and whether the system should be enhanced. I continue to believe that the system we now have in place is working well and is making a major contribution to the quality of care provided to our Nation's veterans.

VA employees from Maine to California have written to me in support of the decentralized hospital computer system. The following letter from Mr. W.G. Wright, Director of the VA medical center in Clarksburg, WV, illustrates how strongly VA employees advocate retention of the DHCP.

JUNE 1, 1987.

Hon. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY,
House of Representatives, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY: When the Veterans Administration decided to automate all of its facilities through the efforts of the DHCP, it was a major step forward in moving the agency forward. A step which was long overdue and much needed in order to make the VA more efficient and provide the quality of care that our veteran beneficiaries deserve.

The system selected provides the much needed tools as well as versatility. Although every VA Medical Center must follow the same basic guidelines and regulations, each one has needs and problems that are unique to its local area and environment. The systems used in the DHCP effort provide for local development, modifications, refinement, and implementation. This is not available under pre-packaged commercial systems.

We are at a crucial point in the advancement of automation in the Veterans Administration and need to move forward with equipment purchases and applications. A pause in implementation will only serve to stagnate the agency and cause us to fall behind rather than move ahead.

Changing systems would necessitate the retraining of all employees at a time when they have grasped the use of the DHCP system and the new methods of performing their jobs. Not only would this cause decline in morale and productivity, the cost assocaited with such training would appear to be a further burden to our budgetary resources. Converting data from one type of system to another would create even greater cost factors not to mention the confusion and turmoil.

The Veterans Administration made the decision as to the type of system to use, began implementation and has made great strides at a most reasonable cost. Allowing special interest groups to interfere with this process would only prove to be a great disservice to the Veterans Administration, the deserving veterans it serves and the American taxpayer. Should we stall progress now for this group, what is to prevent another group from creating the same situation in a year or two? This type of lobbying could continue forever, thereby bringing automation in the VA to a halt and hurting those who have already born the burden, the Veterans.

Sincerely,

W.G. WRIGHT,
Medical Center Director.

CARLTON GRANVILLE BEALL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 17, my county lost one of its most distinguished citizens with the death of Carlton G. Beall.

Those of us who are Members of this House know more than most, that the backbone of public service in our country are the thousands of people who actually make government run. One of the most capable of

these individuals in my own area over the past 40 years has been Carlton G. Beall.

Mr. Beall was a ninth generation member of one of Prince Georges County's most well-known and civically active families.

Following in his father's footsteps, Carlton Beall became a member of the Prince Georges Republican Central Committee in 1947. He was elected our county's sheriff in 1950, and with his typical integrity and thorough style, he set about cleaning up gambling and corruption.

Carlton Beall's ability did not go unnoticed, and in 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower, whom he had supported at the 1952 Republican Convention, appointed him to be chief U.S. marshall for the District of Columbia. Again, Mr. Beall brought professionalism to his office, clearing up a years-old 3,000 case backlog in a matter of months.

President Eisenhower continued to show his respect for Mr. Beall's ability by appointing him in 1958 to be Postmaster of Washington, DC. As we know, the population of this area increased over the next decade more than it ever had in history. Mr. Beall handled the resulting increased burden on the Postal Service with ability and aplomb. When, in 1971, the U.S. Postal Service was created, he became the manager of the Washington district. In 1976, he retired from the Postal Service.

Although two of his bids for elective office, for Prince Georges County executive and Maryland Governor, did not meet with success, Mr. Beall has always been a popular and respected figure in our county. It is no wonder, for he has embodied all that we expect from our most outstanding citizens who grace us with their public service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in sending condolences to Mr. Beall's wife Jeanne Traband Beall, and to the rest of his family.

SALUTE TO RITA MORENO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me today in saluting Rita Moreno who was honored on Thursday, August 6, 1987, by the National Puerto Rican Coalition with the first NRPC Life Achievement Award.

Born in Humacao, PR, Ms. Moreno moved to New York at the age of 5 and started dancing lessons the following year. At the age of 13 she made her Broadway debut. In the true tradition of Hollywood, a meeting with Louis B. Mayer was arranged by a talent scout and led to a signed contract with MGM when Rita Moreno was 17 years old.

Ms. Moreno made over 25 films early on in her career but was immediately typecast as a "Mexican spitfire" or Indian maiden. In spite of this stigma, she continued to aspire to greater roles. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Rita Moreno is the only female performer to have ever won the "grand slam," the four most prestigious show business awards in the industry: the Oscar, the Emmy, the Grammy, and the Tony. She has even won the Emmy twice. She has also picked up dozens of other entertainment awards, most notably "The Golden Apple," "Cue Magazine Award" and the 1968 "Joseph Jefferson Award." Rita Moreno, dramatic actress, accomplished singer, dancer, and comedienne, represents the vitality and achievements of today's Hispanic community and serves as a role model for tomorrow's leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Ms. Rita Moreno for her achievements and contributions to the entertainment industry as well as to our country.

CAUCUS SALUTES ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MARIA IRIZARRY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 18, 1987, Maria Irizarry is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's Caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of this remarkable woman. Maria Irizarry's strong desire to remain active in her community in order to improve the quality of education and to help obtain better services for the many residents of her community, led to her recent election as a member of District 19's community school board.

Maria also serves as president of the Parent-Teacher's Association of P.S. 7. She is an active member of the Cypress Hills Development Corp.'s Education Committee, the Youth Committee of Community Board No. 5, the Area Policy Board, the Society of Puerto Rican Women, and the Women's Caucus for Congressman EDOLPHUS TOWNS.

She attended Kingsborough Community College in 1972 and is presently a legislative aide for Assemblyman Thomas Catapano.

Maria is married and has two children.

May this award inspire and encourage Maria to continue the important work she has already begun. The wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which she has set has surely made her worthy of this honor and many more.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF JOHN FRONTADO

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of the Members of the House to the career of chief of police John R. Frontado of the city of Carpinteria, CA.

Chief Frontado will retire on November 1, 1987, after 30 years of service in law enforcement, and after 20 years of service to the city of Carpinteria. In those years, Chief Frontado has distinguished himself on many occasions, serving ably and well as chief of police and on occasion as acting city manager. Chief Frontado joined the city force on June 27, 1967, as one of the first police officers hired by the city. He advanced to the rank of police sergeant in the following year, and was appointed as the city's second chief of police in 1971.

A native of Puerto Rico, Chief Frontado served in the U.S. Navy from 1951 to 1955, serving on three aircraft carriers. Moving to California from New York, he began his career in law enforcement in 1957 with the city of Hermosa Beach, CA, and served in that city until 1964 when he joined the Torrance, CA, Police Department, moving to Carpinteria in 1967.

The chief has received numerous special awards and commendations in his career, and I would like to add my own commendations and congratulations and those of the House on the occasion of his retirement. I am assured that he plans to stay in Carpinteria, and wish him and his wife, Christine, many happy years in pursuit of his other avocations—golf, fishing and camping.

VALLEY CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL, BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF U.S. CONSTITUTION, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to announce to this Chamber that on September 16, 1987, the Valley Central Middle School, Montgomery, NY, will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. The celebration will bring together approximately 1,000 sixth, seventh, and eighth graders, local and State elected officials, school board members, and parents.

I know that every representative feels their constituency is the best, but I believe the efforts of Valley Central Middle School are outstanding.

This assemblage will participate in the Hands Across America Pledge of Allegiance, joining with schools in celebration all across the country.

Speakers will stress the importance of the Constitution at the time of its creation and for us today. The students have donated items for a time capsule that will be buried containing newspapers, music, and other items chosen as a sampling of our culture. Each of the three grades will be releasing balloons at specific times during the celebration, and a fife-and-drum band will play a melody of patriotic selections including, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Activities mentioned to this point are only a partial indicator of the commemorative spirit at

the Valley Central Middle School. Beginning this past spring, students participated in a poster and essay competition, with selected works being displayed in the school.

Every school day, 30-second constitutional announcements telling of events leading to the final signing of the Constitution have been broadcast into classrooms.

Student government officials and their student constituents produced amendments to the Constitution they felt were needed. The administration used official voting machines so that students could cast their ballots on the various proposals. One proposal was an amendment that would eliminate driving privileges to any motorists convicted of driving while intoxicated.

Observance of the Constitution will continue in the coming year. A staging of "1776," a theatrical discussion of our break with England, the Revoluntionary War, and the formation of our own government is planned for the coming year.

I am proud to represent a group of constituents who are so patriotic and seriously appreciative of our Constitution. The Constitution is such an integral part of our daily lives and has shown such endurance that we can easily lose track of its importance. We take for granted and forget at times what life would be like without it.

As we pay tribute today to schools and groups celebrating the bicentennial of the Constitution, let us too reflect on the freedoms we are granted by the Constitution and the responsibilities these freedoms place on every citizen.

The key to the success of American Government—at the Federal, State, and local levels—is the interest and involvement of an informed citizenry.

During the 200 years, our constitutional structure has endured and adapted to innumerable changes in the character of our Nation. The genius of the Constitution rests in its flexibility to meet the problems of different generations.

Our population has increased sixtyfold, our land mass expanded from coast to coast, and our agricultural economy has been transformed by revolutions in industry and the advent of the computer. We have moved from the horse and buggy to a day and age where lunar exploration is history and planetary exploration is advancing quickly.

Through it all, our Constitution has maintained a balance between national and State interests; between executive, legislative, and judicial prerogatives; the powers of government; and the rights of individuals. Our Constitution enables people of different races, creeds and religions to live together, one man no better than his neighbor. Our Constitution is a structure that will permit us to address the many challenges that lie ahead. Valley Central Middle School has shown that they are ready to meet these challenges.

LICATO LEADS UNICO

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, in 1922, an American citizen of Italian descent decided to form an organization to combat discrimination against his fellow Italian-Americans. That organization was called UNICO in recognition of the ideals that the group espoused, that is, unity, neighborliness, integrity, charity, and opportunity.

Fifty-five years later, that organization still exists. With the recent appointment of Frank Licato of South Plainfield, NJ, as president of this nationwide organization, UNICO still exemplifies the best in the tradition of that organization.

Fifty-five years after being founded, UNICO is pursuing the goals of charity that originally made it an organization sponsoring the Italian-American heritage and the improvement of opportunities for this important part of all our communities.

Frank Licato and the members of UNICO have much to be proud of. In years past, they have provided educational opportunities for students and funds for medical research.

In the future, Mr. Licato and UNICO are committed to continuing the standards of excellence and achievement in the Italian-American community. They are determined to broaden the range of activities for the organization through scholarships and activities benefiting the entire community.

One of the many projects that UNICO has tackled has been that of finding a cure for Cooley's anemia. Afflicting primarily those of Italian, Greek, Jewish, and Spanish background and otherwise known as Mediterranean anemia, this disease used to cut the lives of affected children to only 6 years.

Although the disease continues to be a persistent problem, thanks to UNICO's financial contributions, major advances have been made along the way to improving the odds in the fight against Cooley's anemia.

I wish Frank Licato and all at UNICO well in continuing their good work in the wide range of interests that they have held since their founding.

Mr. Licato himself has been a part of UNICO for many years, participating at both the State and National levels. In addition, he has been an active part of the community in all respects, having been recognized on many occasions for his work in the Jaycees, with educational groups, and with insurance groups.

Frank Licato's commitment to the community is a valuable asset that will benefit the community of UNICO.

Our Nation has come a long way since discrimination led a neurosurgeon in Connecticut to found UNICO.

With Frank Licato, the organization will continue to ensure that opportunities for advancement will be available for all.

I am including an article from the Newark Star-Ledger naming Mr. Licato Jerseyan of the Week for his many contributions over the years and for his new post with UNICO:

[From the Sunday Star-Ledger, Aug. 23, 1987]

JERSEYAN RECOUNTS UNICO'S START, GOOD WORKS

(By Patricia C. Turner)

Frank Licato has never experienced the discrimination that in 1922 led a neurosurgeon to found UNICO, the service club for men of Italian-American heritage.

But 65 years later, Licato, the organization's national president, believes there remains a need for Italian-Americans to join together.

Licato, a South Plainfield resident and businessman, was president of the Plainfields' UNICO chapter in 1970. He entered the national UNICO scene in 1977 as executive secretary and has since served as expansion director and chairman of a major fundraising project.

He assumed the top office earlier this month in a ceremony in San Francisco and will hold the post for a year.

Although a nationwide organization, UNICO is strongest in New Jersey and Connecticut, Licato said. There are as many as 7,000 members across the country, 35 of them in the Plainfield area chapter alone.

The organization's name stands for "unity, neighborliness, integrity, charity and opportunity."

Licato said there are 145 chapters in the United States, more than 60 of them in the Garden State, which has 11 districts. There are four districts each in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

UNICO was founded in Waterbury, Conn., Licato said, by a highly respected neurosurgeon of Italian descent who was barred from joining one of the local men's service clubs because of his ethnic background.

UNICO chapters have always emphasized community service, Licato said, and now generally concentrate on local and national scholarships, mental health research and scientific investigations of the treatment of Cooley's anemia.

Cooley's anemia, Licato noted, is a disease that afflicts people of Jewish, Greek, Italian and Spanish background and is sometimes called Mediterranean anemia.

When Licato joined UNICO less than 20 years ago and became aware of Cooley's anemia, he said, the life expectancy for a child who became afflicted with the disease was about six years.

Because of medical knowledge gained through research, Licato said, the life expectancy of a victim of this deformation of red blood cells has been extended considerably. And if the disease is detected early enough, he said, a child can lead a normal life.

For that reason, Licato said, UNICO advocates a federal requirement that men and women seeking marriage licenses be tested to determine whether they are major or minor carriers of Cooley's anemia. An individual can possess and pass on the trait for the disease without ever showing symptoms of it, he noted.

Licato said UNICO also makes annual grants to university researchers undertaking various mental health projects and awards five national scholarships, four to undergraduates and a fifth for graduate level work.

The graduate scholarship is given in memory of World War 2 Marine hero Sgt. John Basilone of Raritan. The scholarships, Licato said, are available to students of any ethnic heritage.

Licato said he is particularly pleased that three of this year's college scholarships were awarded to students from New Jersey. Recipients are Louise Cottone of Maple Avenue, Elizabeth, who will study accounting and advertising; Christopher L. Castello of West Court, Scotch Plains, who plans to enter financial services, and Michael Roman of Melon Place, Elizabeth, who will pursue fine arts and literature.

Formerly of Maplewood, Licato has lived in South Plainfield for 27 years. In the borough, he has been active in the Jaycees organization, was the 1967 Outstanding Young Man of the Year, was president of the South Plainfield community pool organization for more than 20 years and served on the town planning board and board of education.

Professionally, he is Middlesex County representative to the board of the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey and teaches workshops for independent insurance agents.

He attended Rutgers and Seton Hall universities and served for eight years in the Naval Reserve. His wife Fran operates a travel agency in Watchung with their daughter, Wendy. A son, Frank, is a dentist; another son, Jeff, works with his father in the insurance business, and daughter Debbie is an administrator at Lehigh University.

Licato said UNICO brings together men of Italian descent, and men who have married women of Italian heritage, to "foster a good name for Italian-Americans.

THE UCCELLI FAMILY—A FOUNDING FAMILY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the document which has guided our Government for 200 years, we recognize the amazing gift of wisdom given to posterity by the Founders of our Nation.

This is also a fitting time, to acknowledge the gift given to the peninsula by its founding families. Today, we are honoring a founding family of south San Francisco—the Uccelli family, which is representative of many of our early families on the peninsula.

Joseph Uccelli came to California from near Genoa, Italy in 1894. Within a few years he had purchased 12 acres of land in what is now south San Francisco. He farmed this land, raising violets as a main crop, providing lovely fresh flowers for the shops and venders in San Francisco and on the peninsula. Joseph saved money to send to his nephews in Italy to help them pay the cost of passage to America. The first nephew, Peter, came in 1907. A year later he sent money to Italy for his wife. A few years later, enough money was saved to help Peter's brother, Guiseppi and his wife come from Italy.

By 1913, three brothers had joined their Uncle Joseph in south San Francisco. Each worked for a year or two, and then purchased land of their own. They had a different view of farming from their Uncle Joseph, and gradually they switched from growing violets to growing vegetables such as zucchini, beans, potatoes, and other produce.

The Uccelli family gave many sons and daughters to California—many of whom are living in and near south San Francisco. Peter Uccelli had seven children. Three of his sons joining him in farming, and one, George, is still farming at Grand Avenue and Oak.

The Uccelli family brought a strong tradition of farming to south San Francisco. Life on the farm was hard, and opportunities for social events were rare, but they were memorable. The farmers celebrated each year at the end of the last fall crop planting of cabbage and cauliflower.

Joining with other farmers on the peninsula—from Daly City to San Jose—they participated in the annual "Gardener's Picnic" sponsored by the Colma Farmers Association. Peter's daughter, Alice Uccelli Marsili still recalls the excitement and fun of this June event held in the Big Trees Park in Santa Cruz. People would board the train at each stop from the 3d and Townsend Station in San Francisco on through Daly City, Colma, south San Francisco to Redwood City and then on to Santa Cruz. Baskets of food, prepared days in advance, would be carried aboard the train. The picnic lasted all day with singing, dancing, and games.

The Uccellis, like other farmers and many Americans of those days, were self-sufficient people. They butchered their own meat, made their own salami and proscuitti, and their own cheese. They also, of course, grew grapes and made their own wine, just as they had in Italy.

It is this tradition of self-reliance, of a people of many heritages working together, of a family determined to stay together and sink roots deep into new soil that marks the founding families of the peninsula.

I am proud today to honor the Uccelli family, and to give this certificate of recognition of Alice Uccelli Marsili for her father Peter, his brothers, and for her great Uncle Joseph Uccelli who made a place in America—in south San Francisco—for himself and his nephews.

MEDICARE REFORM: A GOOD PROGRAM, BUT A BAD TAX

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, as a long-time advocate of programs that protect our senior citizens from fear and uncertainty associated with severe or long-term illnesses, which can ruin the financial as well as the physical health of an individual and his or her family, I voted for H.R. 2470, the Medicare Catastrophic Protection Act of 1987.

I have grave reservations, however, about who will carry the burden of taxation to pay for this program.

The funding mechanism, which will tax senior citizens with incomes above $6,000 on a sliding scale, is nothing more than a self perpetuating hidden tax on the middle class.

H.R. 2470 places a mandatory tax on senior citizens, who will pay as much as $580 in new taxes next year on top of the $306 basic Medicare premium—triple the current costs.

Like other automatic taxing mechanisms, this new health tax will eat up the savings of the middle class. The $580 figure is also misleading because the cost per person by 1990 could be as high as $1,160. With that rate of increase, we could tax our middle-class senior citizens into poverty by the end of the century.

This plan places a double tax on civil service and other employees already covered under other health care plans.

Our senior citizens have been told loudly and clearly what they will get from this bill, but they have not been told what they will pay.

Members of my Home Health Care Task Force last year found that senior citizens have not been given the straight story about health care coverage for quite some time. I sponsored a bill to address that problem and, obviously, my bill is needed now more than ever.

My bill, H.R. 977, would create a nationwide public awareness campaign to help senior citizens at the grassroots level to plan for their future health care needs.

I believe that, if my program were in place and senior citizens from across the country were given the information they need to make a proper evaluation, they would be reacting with shock and displeasure against the taxing scheme in H.R. 2470.

The catastrophic health care bill is an important step in our efforts to meet the needs of senior citizens in a way that protects family values and individual dignity. It fills a critical gap in our Federal health care system and leaves the door open for creation of innovative private insurance programs to cover other needs, such as home health care.

Because this is a good program funded by a bad tax, I am urging my constituents to contact Senators BRADLEY and LAUTENBERG on this important question of funding. Hopefully the Senate will find a fairer funding mechanism for this important program.

END INS DOUBLE STANDARD

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the San Jose Mercury News on August 4, 1987, that illustrates the double standard the Salvadoran refugees will face if the Moakley-DeConcini bill fails to pass.

Our country provides asylum for many persecuted groups, including the Nicaraguan refugees. The decision to grant asylum to the Salvadoran refugees should be based on the dangers that they will face if they return to their country, and not on the administration's fears of embarrassing the Salvadoran Government.

I hope the Senate will act quickly to approve this important legislation.

The article follows:

END INS DOUBLE STANDARD

Last week, the House voted 237-181 to let an estimated 700,000 Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees remain in the United States for two to three years, pending a congressional report on human rights abuses and other problems faced by individuals repatriated to those war-torn countries.

The legislation, by Rep. Joseph Moakley, D-Mass., faces an uncertain fate in the Senate, where the Democratic majority is narrower than in the House. It also faces a potential veto by President Reagan, whose Central American policy it challenges.

Justice and humanitarian considerations argue for quick passage of this legislation which, in fact, does nothing more than require the State Department to do that which it has discretionary power to do now: permit individuals fleeing war or other social upheavals to remain here until things cool down at home.

In the recent past, this privilege, called extended voluntary departure, has been granted to Poles, Ethiopians, Afghans and Ugandans, among others. There's no evidence that it has been abused to open a floodgate of illegal immigration.

Extended voluntary departure should be available as well to the half million Salvadorans and 200,000 Nicaraguans already here.

The Reagan administration, in fact, has instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to give special consideration to Nicaraguans applying for political asylum, thus further embarrassing the Sandinista government it would be delighted to see overturned. (The INS has approved 80 percent of Nicaraguan asylum applications since September.)

In the same period, the INS has approved about 3.5 percent of Salvadoran applications for political asylum, on the presumption that the Salvadorans living here illegally are fleeing poverty, not political persecution. To admit otherwise would embarrass the Duarte government in El Salvador, which the administration supports.

The Moakley bill, and its companion measure in the Senate, by Dennis DiConcini, D-Ariz., would force the administration to abandon this callous and immoral double standard.

REMEMBERING AN OFFICER OF THE LAW

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, 1987, a routine call for assistance spelled the end of a promising life and career for one of the bright prospects with the Pennsauken Police Department in New Jersey. Responding to a call for help, Patrolman William F. Brey was killed in the course of performing his duty.

Officer Brey was a dedicated and courageous police officer who joined the Pennsauken Police Department right out of college. In the 10 years that he spent on the force, he displayed unfailing conscientiousness and bravery in serving the public with the concern and caring that became a hallmark of his professionalism.

If Officer Brey had not answered that fatal call from a citizen in Pennsauken, then he might still be alive today, still contributing in his generous way to the safe being of the people he knew so well in his town.

But Officer Brey did answer the call in the routine fashion that exemplified his tenure with the police department. If his life were endangered, he did not even think twice about the danger. Instead, he thought only of the help that he could offer to his neighbors and the citizens of Pennsauken.

What makes this tragedy so difficult to accept is not only that an officer of the law who had built his career on doing good deeds in the service of his fellow citizens lost his life but also that he left behind a family.

There is little solace that I can offer to his widow, Loretta, or the many friends, relatives, and colleagues that are left without him. I can only say that Officer Brey died doing what he wanted to do, that is protecting families and friends.

The noblest sacrifice is knowing the danger involved and deciding that the benefit to one's friends outweighs the personal risk. Altruism is rarely found so close to home. Officer Brey typified that selfless concern for those around him.

Many times, though, we hear of an officer somewhere in the Nation who has made that ultimate sacrifice, dying in the line of duty. That loss of life reminds us of the service that these men and women do day in and day out without the least bit of doubt.

When he answered the call without a second thought, Officer Brey paid the highest price for justice. For that selfless commitment to the community, I respectfully offer my condolences to his family and friends. Bill Brey's commitment lives on in the deeds he did.

ADDRESS OF LUKE BLANCHFORD, VALEDICTORIAN

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, this time of year is associated by all of us with the beginning of a new school year and with the excitement and promise that this annual event provides for students and educators.

For this reason, it may seem out of place to offer a commencement message when the new school year is only a few days old. Nevertheless, the following statement offers sound advice to today's generation of young learners. And, fittingly, the message comes from a peer, a young high school graduate who has looked around at his society and his contemporaries and, I believe, has mined some genuine gems of insight.

The author of this address is Luke Blanchford, valedictorian of the 1987 graduating class at John Glenn High School in Huntington, Long Island. He is the son of Jeff and June Blanchford of the community of Greenvale, and it was my pleasure to share the dais with Luke on graduation day, 1987.

Luke, I found, is an exemplary young man and a source of inspiration and hope to those of us who search today for the rising stars among a new generation of leaders in this country. His accomplishments in high school were legion: winner of the Rensselaer Medal for outstanding achievement in math and science; vice president of the National Honor Society chapter at John Glenn; Parent, and Student Association gold-medal winner in math and business and silver-medal winner in science; recipient of a Bausch and Lomb science award; creator of a special show on interstellar space travel for the Vanderbilt Museum Planetarium on Long Island; and a member of the school's baseball and cross-country squads.

Luke is an engaging and thoughtful young man who has taken a close look at the world around him and his peers. His message was directed toward the John Glenn High graduating class last spring, but its content also speaks directly to his fellow students across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following transcript of Luke Blanchford's valedictory speech for the edification of my colleagues, as well as for my colleagues' young constituents across the nation:

JOHN GLENN VALEDICTORY SPEECH

(By Luke Blanchford)

In a way, I'm glad that graduation is outside rather than inside because my classmates are facing toward me, and I have a gospel to share with you. So what better way to bore you than with you facing me. If you were turned around, you could close your eyes and lull yourselves to sleep. But you must pay attention . . . I have you now.

For this occasion, I would like to reflect on the fall of American funny man John Belushi. Most of us remember him well: His face was adorned with dark brown intelligent eyes and a sloppy cream of bristly black stubble. His body rotunded in kinky contrast to his comically menacing face. And of course, there was that smirk of sly playfulness, which might at any time erupt into silliness like "Toga Toga Toga".

That Belushi had great talent is questionable. That he had potential is undoubtable.

It was shocking to hear of his death; he died of cocaine overdose. To understand how such a model of individual ability fell so pathetically, let us consider the times in which he and we live.

John grew up in the '60's, an era when youth rebelled against the moral codes of their elders. It was the time of the Hippie movement. Teenagers diverged from established social values and declared their own Truth and values. "Do your own thing!" "Don't let anyone interfere with your life!" Such was their clarion call.

Youth's implied denial of outside help evolved through the '70's and '80's into that generation's rejection of moral responsibilities to those in need of help.

Watergate and Iranscam. A historically significant ship named the "Monkey Business". Wall street financiers finagling millions of dollars. Indeed, it seemed society has become a collection of aimless spirits, detached from and indifferent to others. It seems that only such an immoral society could have allowed Belushi's steady decline into cocaine.

We cannot condemn John for his use of drugs. We must condemn John's friends, who lifted not one finger to save him from self-destruction.

John Lorne, Belushi's buddy, confessed he hadn't done as much to help John. Said Lorne,

"Part of the problem of my generation was a morality that said you don't tell people how to live. That was garbage. It was just a way to avoid taking responsibility."

Belushi died from the moral neglect of his friends, or of society, because no one told him to stop drugs. Tragic figures like Belushi make us ponder the price of pure individualism, for gone is the ethic "Help Thy Neighbor".

Forget about what I just said. That's right, say "FOOEYY" to what I've just said.

We so cynically dismiss life as a cruel concoction of malevolent Fates. But should we dwell on the negative side of life? Should we be harping on the victims of individualistic society? What about the majority of successful American candidates who are alive and well? What about the 99 percent of electional candidates who serve the public faithfully? What about the many of us here at this graduation who are enjoying financial and emotional security? Perhaps then, our individualistic society is not the social failure we deem it to be.

America has emphasized freedom of individual choice since its foundations. Should we Americans, then, repudiate individualism to protect the occasional victim? I think not. But neither should we ignore the Belushis of the world.

To the Class of '87: As a society, America has evolved into a mere collection of individualists. We are the '90's. We must walk a tightrope between the individualism of the '80's and moral responsibility to those who need help.

For people to succeed, they need support of others. Give that support. Imagime if Belushi were alive today to realize his potential.

I'd like to leave with you the implications of this statement.

We claim that we are free to do anything we want, even to make fools of ourselves—but we can also be fooled—will someone help us then?

RECTIFY INEQUITIES IN THE DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which rectifies a genuine inequity created by the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. This bill would simply provide for the equal treatment of all sporting goods manufacturers on whom a conservation excise tax obligation is placed by virtue of 26 U.S.C. 4161.

Since 1984, some of the taxpayers defined by this section have been permitted to pay and file quarterly, while the rest have been unjustifiably burdened with a monthly tax payment obligation. This bill would place all taxpayers subject to the provisions of this law on the same quarterly schedule for the filing and payment of their manufactures excise tax and eliminate a genuine unfairness.

In 1974 the Wildlife Restoration Projects-Funds Act was passed to effectuate two substantive amendments to the manufactures excise tax imposed by section 4161. The list of sport fishing equipment subject to the tax was enlarged by two items, and a new subsection was added expanding the tax to bows and arrows and archery accessories.

Until 1984 both fishing equipment and archery equipment manufacturers were subject to the same regulations governing the timing for payment of the tax. Applicable Treasury regulations provided for returns to be filed quarterly. However, if the taxpayer was liable in any month for more than $100 in excise tax, the taxpayer was required to deposit the amount on or before the first day of the next month in an authorized depository. This requirement equated to a monthly payment obligation for virtually all manufacturers subject to the tax.

Section 4161 was amended again in connection with the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. The list of sport fishing items covered was further enlarged, however this time, in exchange for expansion of the tax, fishing equipment manufacturers were exempted from the monthly payment requirement and permitted to pay their tax quarterly with the filing of their return.

The principal rationale cited by the Joint Committee on Taxation for the change, was the seasonal nature of sports fishing equipment sales, and concern that expansion of the tax might cause cash-flow difficulties for manufacturers who sell directly to retailers on extended credit terms.

Significantly, the conservation excise tax on archery equipment was also expanded in 1984 by a separate act (Expansion of Excise Tax on Certain Arrows, section 1017 of the act and section 4161(b) of the code). The expansion eliminated a prior exception for arrows fewer than 18 inches in overall length, the effect of which was to bring crossbow arrows within the scope of the tax. However, unlike the fishing tackle amendment, this bill made no change in the timing for the payment of the tax on archery equipment manufacturers.

As with fishing tackle, archery equipment sales are also seasonal. Manufacturers who sell directly to retailers frequently use credit terms which postpone payment until after the summer or fall season. The requirement for monthly payment of this excise tax imposes significant cash-flow difficulties on archery equipment manufacturers as well as significantly greater administrative costs than would be required to comply with a quarterly filing and payment schedule. Archery manufacturers, like sports fishing equipment manufacturers, had the scope of their excise tax expanded in 1984, but for unexplainable reasons were not made equal beneficiaries of the change in the timing for payment of this tax. This oversight occurred despite the fact that a significant percentage of the archery equipment subject to the tax is used exclusively, or has application for sport fishing, further supporting the argument for equal treatment.

This technical amendment will have a negligible effect on budget receipts. On the other hand it rectifies a glaring inequity in our tax laws. I want to underscore that it does not change, in any way, the amount or coverage of the subject tax and I am pleased to report the archery manufacturers with whom I have discussed this legislation strongly support this excise tax and the conservation purposes to which it is dedicated.

THE SAFETY FIRST CLUB OF MARYLAND

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the Safety First Club of Maryland is a citizen's nonprofit organization which has been championing traffic safety since 1956.

As part of its activities, the organization annually sponsors a fall forum at which experts and authorities in the field of traffic safety discuss various phases and topics dealing with traffic problems, goals and objectives.

This year's fall forum will be held on the evening of October 5, 1987, at the Quality Inn in Towson, MD, and will deal with the subject, "A Look at the Trucking Industry." Subjects discussed at past Fall Forums include drunk driving, boosting driver education in high schools, respecting bike's road rights, consumer protections and auto repairs, and many other aspects of traffic safety. Mr. Samuel Winik, president of the Safety First Club, will serve as the toastmaster of the dinner.

As part of the program for this year's fall forum, Leadership Laurel Awards for community service will be awarded to Baltimore Police Commissioner Edward J. Tilghman; Lt. Sidney R. Hyatt, commander of the staff inspection section of the Baltimore Police Inspectional Service Division; State Senator Paula Hollinger; Delegate Leon Albin; and Dr. Justinus Gould, a member of the Maryland Commission on the Revision of State Motor Vehicle Laws.

I urge my colleagues to encourage efforts like the Safety First Club in their own districts, and I commend all the members of the Safety First Club of Maryland for their work to promote traffic safety in our State.

COMPETITIVENESS AND EXPORT CONTROLS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to a letter published in the Wall Street Journal on August 10 under the headline "U.S. Technology is Overcontrolled." The writer is Frank E. Samuel, Jr., president of the Health Industry Manufacturers Association.

As we in Congress grapple with a declining trade deficit, and as a House-Senate conference committee considers the issue of export controls, this letter seems particularly relevant.

I urge all Members to carefully consider the points raised by Mr. Samuel.

The letter follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 10, 1987]

U.S. TECHNOLOGY IS OVERCONTROLLED

Richard Perle, the former enfant terrible of the Defense Department, has added little to the debate on technology transfers, attempting instead to prey on our fears and bowl us over with non sequiturs in order to kill a constructive trade initiative ("Making Sure Our Technology Stays Ours," editorial page, July 22). He is using the illegal sale of technology to the Soviet Union to make us afraid to rationalize and streamline our own export control system—a system that threatens U.S. trade and undermines our national strength.

The fact that the technology that has helped the Soviet Union modernize its submarines came from Japan and Norway underscores an important point: The U.S. no longer enjoys a monopoly on high technology. Strangling our own manufacturers in red tape did not prevent the unfortunate Kongsberg-Toshiba affair, nor will it avert such incidents in the future.

Mr. Perle is correct that in order to avert future Kongsberg-Toshiba cases, we must urge our allies in COCOM to strengthen their enforcement of export controls. But there is little relationship between their enforcement and the number of items on our export-control list. Our security can be served best by focusing on goods that are militarily critical and culling the control list of products of no military significance to our adversaries.

A classic example is medical technology. Medical products such as CAT scanners and medical lasers are subject to costly and time-consuming export-licensing requirements—even though there is no evidence that they have ever been diverted to military use. The export-control amendments passed by the House of Representatives would allow U.S. manufacturers of high-technology products, including medical products, to compete more effectively in the global market. U.S. high-technology firms need global markets to achieve economies of scale and generate enough R&D funding to develop new products. They also need to build world market share because foreign competitors are working aggressively in the U.S. market. Export controls on products that are not militarily significant make the trade battle tougher and worsen the declining trade balance in high-tech products, which has shifted from a $27 billion surplus in 1980 to a $1.3 billion deficit for the first half of 1986.

FRANK E. SAMUEL, Jr.,
President, Health Industry Manufacturers Association.

TRIBUTE TO ED NELSON

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take notice of an event which will take place later this year when my constituent, Edwin F. Nelson, marks his 35th year in the trucking business.

Ed Nelson has become a recognized leader in the transportation industry in California through personal attributes of hard work, perseverance, dedication and honesty, as well as a willingness to take a chance—especially on people. He learned these qualities from his mother, an ardent churchwoman in Pismo Beach, where he grew up, and from his father. His business and personal dealings reflect their early and continued influence.

"Eddie", as he is called by his long-time friends, married his high school sweetheart, Barbara Taylor, and their first child, Susan, was born while he was away serving his country as a chief petty officer in the Navy. After his discharge he bought a truck and trailer and began the life of the independent gypsy trucker going wherever the loads of produce took him. Sons Fred and Jim were born, and today, both sons and Susan's husband, Jon, are vice presidents of the company.

In 1952, together with his brother-in-law, Ed Taylor, he purchased a pioneer Arroyo Grande trucking business, Arroyo Grande Truck Co. The two Eds made a personal commitment to care for the transportation needs of the small farmers on the central coast, and it was these small farmers who became the base for the growth of the company. Small farmers, traditionally operating in an atmosphere of distrust, found that they could rely on the word of Ed Nelson and that his commitment to them was always honored. Ed's produce business expanded to LTL business with the acquisition of Mission Drayage and in 1963 Arroyo Grande Truck merged with Fitzgerald Trucking Service to become Certified Freight Lines.

Profitable years began with the 1970's changes in operations and have continued each year since. In 1978, Ed, whose philosophy is that if you don't move forward, you go backward because it is impossible to stand still, decided to expand by moving into the temperature-controlled business. Hershey Chocolate was the first national account, followed by a growing list of food companies whose means names read like a New York Stock Exchange listing. This new and successful business has dovetailed with the fresh fruit and vegetable business, resulting in a few empty miles, while at the same time allowing Ed to remain committed to the fresh fruit and vegetable growers of California.

The total operation of Certified Freight Lines continues under his supervision with his constant encouragement to do a better job. His health and vitality bely his 67 years. He never seems to tire and younger employees, part of his "family" which now includes several second-generation employees trail in his footsteps. He continues to maintain personal contact with his shippers. It is this industry involvement, as well as those personal attributes instilled by his mother and father, that have resulted in his earning the admiration and respect of his employees, his family, his customers, and his associates in the transportation industry, as he has worked by example and deed to meet the needs for a healthy and sound transportation industry in California.

Ed Nelson can and does carry out the motto of his company, "Walk With Pride."

CAUCUS HONORS ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ATTORNEY CHARLES E. SIMPSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like, at this time, to pay special recognition to Attorney Charles E. Simpson, who, during his 13 years in law, has proven his legal staying power time and again.

His extensive knowledge of the law began when he received a California State Scholarship and attended Pepperdine University in California. In 1974, he graduated magna cum laude with a bachelor of arts degree in history and social science.

In 1975, he worked at the American Law Institute as a research assistant and authored "Federal Bankruptcy Proceeding Involving One of the Parties to a Lease, Restatement of the Law, Second, Property."

His brilliance, wit, and ability to succeed in the legal profession qualified him to receive a Martin Luther King, Jr. Fellowship Scholarship. He entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1977.

In spite of his hectic schedule, Charles finds time to become involved in a number of organizations. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers Association, Association of Commercial Finance Attorneys, and executive secretary of Kings County Democratic County Committee, just to name a few.

His credibility and reputation in the legal field has earned him great respect from all who know him. His legal experience varies from legal research and preparation to managing partner.

Charles, a partner of the law firm Simpson & Levitsky, is being honored at the First Annual Dinner Dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The women's and men's caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

May this award serve to inspire and encourage him. The wonderful example of dedication and perserverance which he has set has surely made him worthy of this honor and many more.

A NATIONAL EMBARRASSMENT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, is the author of H.R. 1119, which I am proud to support. This bill would repeal restrictions in the McCarran-Walter Act, dating from 1952, which are dreadful affronts to American citizens and potential visitors to this great land of democracy.

On September 2, 1987, the Washington Post published a first-rate article on this important issue by our colleague from Maryland, Mr. HOYER. I compliment our colleague from Maryland on his excellent article, and I commend it to the attention of all Members of the House of Representatives.

A NATIONAL EMBARRASSMENT—THE MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT IS WAITING FOR ABUSE

(By Steny H. Hoyer)

Perhaps the greatest tribute Congress could pay to the Constitution this bicentennial year is to cleanse our statute books of laws that mock our freedoms. One such law is the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, a legal relic of McCarthyism that has somehow remained on the books despite its affront to free speech at home and the embarrassment it causes us abroad.

Enacted over President Truman's veto at a time when some thought that the only way to save freedom was to restrict it, the McCarran-Walter Act gives the government blanket authority to exclude or deport foreign visitors on the basis of their political beliefs, affiliations or what they might say once on our shores.

Among the excludables under this law are current and former communists as well as anyone whose admission authorities deem "prejudicial to the public interest." Although most visitors are allowed in and waivers are now issued for communists, all visa applicants must still answer questions about their political affiliations, and hundreds of visas are denied each year because of the broad administrative discretion allowed under the law. The denials usually come without explanation or recourse.

The honor roll of persona non grata includes famous authors, journalists and politicians who by any stretch of the imagination cannot be seen as threats to our nation. Two Latin American Nobel literary laureates have been excluded. So have a former NATO general, an Italian playwright, a Philippine priest, a Canadian naturalist author and the widow of the former president of Chile. Writers are hit particularly hard, ironically because their exercise of free speech makes them more visible targets of exclusion. And no one really knows how many potential visitors are intimidated by the whole process and simply decide not to apply.

Such a law seems surprising in this free land of ours. It is a basic premise of our system that the best defense against a bad idea is a good idea—not a censored idea. Making policy in a democracy requires an infusion of perspectives from all sources, whether we like what they have to say or not.

McCarran-Walter, however, puts government in the business of selecting which speakers and opinions are appropriate for an American audience. While we like to think of our society as a free market for ideas, the McCarran-Walter Act serves as ideological protectionism. It is censorship by any other name. As President Truman said in his veto message, "Seldom has a bill exhibited the distrust evidenced here for citizens and aliens alike." Defenders of the law argue that the federal government needs the authority to keep people out whose admission might cause serious harm to our foreign policy. They made a valid point. But the McCarran-Walter Act is a vague law that allows broad administrative latitude that can be manipulated and abused for the wrong reasons.

Consider the case of Italian Gen. Nino Pasti, a former NATO official and vice supreme Allied commander in Europe for nuclear affairs who was denied a visa in 1983. Pasti opposed the U.S. deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and the administration feared his influence on public opinion. Thus a foreign-policy consideration was used to abridge our right to receive information. One wonders if Pasti would be more welcome today with the administration in need of political support for a possible arms control accord.

It is a further irony that whatever questionable foreign policy gains we might make by excluding visitors under this law are undermined by the foreign policy losses because of it. McCarran-Walter is viewed as a violation of our Helsinki committees on travel, movement, human contacts and the free flow of information. Though a trifle compared with Soviet and East European Helsinki violations, it gives those nations a convenient way to defuse our criticism of their massive human rights abuses.

When we raise the problem of Soviet emigration restrictions, they divert the discussion to McCarran-Walter and say that it discriminates against communist nations. When we went to Ottawa in 1985 for the Human Rights Experts Meeting, we were forced to explain why Canadian author Farley Mowat had just been excluded from the United States. We faced the same unnecessary questions at last year's Human Contacts Meeting in Bern and at the ongoing Helsinki Review Meeting in Vienna. The McCarran-Walter Act has become a needless diplomatic distraction.

A bill now pending in the House, sponsored by Rep. Barney Frank, would repeal the ideological exclusion provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act by prohibiting the government from barring entry on the basis of ideology or affiliation. At the same time it would address national security concerns by toughening restrictions on terrorists and excluding anyone expected to commit a criminal act that could endanger our national security.

In this year of the Constitution, it is time to restore our visa laws to their proper foundation, the Bill of Rights.

HERE WE GO AGAIN

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, there's a theory which postulates that if you tell a story often enough, people will begin to believe it. Such is the case with the myth of low-paying jobs—or as some have come to call them "McJobs."

Ever since economists Barry Bluestone and Bennett Harrison produced the misleading and statistically incorrect report that most of the millions of new jobs created in our Nation are "low paying," critics of the American renewal have been quick to jump on the bandwagon.

In Monday's Washington Times, economist Warren Brookes once again attempts to set the record straight.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 7, 1987]

THE MYTH THAT WON'T QUIT

In a recent debate, Democratic presidential candidate Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri said: "Fifty percent of the new jobs being created under Reagan are menial, dead-end jobs paying $7,400 or less per year. We're trading good manufacturing jobs for low-pay service jobs."

Proof that Mr. Gephardt is wrong comes from opponent Gov. Michael Dukakis' home state—Massachusetts. Over the last 30 months the state has lost nearly 75,000, manufacturing jobs, 11 percent of its entire industrial jobs base, five times as big a percentage loss as the national rate: the worst of any industrial state. Yet, since 1984, the state's per capita income has been rising nearly 40 percent faster than the national rate.

This completely debunks Mr. Gephardt's notion, actively promoted by organized labor, that moving toward a service-sector economy means "low-pay jobs." A recent Hudson Institute study for the Labor Department shows that most jobs now being created—and for the next decade—are high-skill. It said these are increasing twice as fast as low-skill jobs.

In fact, over the last 12 months (July-July) the Labor Department reports that 59 percent (1.66 million) of all new jobs (2.82 million) were "Managerial and professional," its highest category.

This is, of course, a complete refutation of the nonsense first advanced last December by Big Labor's economic propagandists, economists Barry Bluestone and Bennett Harrison (B/H). They contended that nearly 60 percent of all new jobs 1979-84 were "low pay."

Yet, as a Labor Department analysis of B/H's own unpublished data base later showed, since 1981, nearly 47 percent of all new jobs were "high pay." Only a tiny 7 percent were low pay. And the trend toward higher pay increases as you come forward in years.

In fact, the Labor Department analysis so devastated the original low-pay jobs thesis (which Mr. Gephardt is still quoting), that its authors had to come up with an entirely new data base for their book soon to be published by Basic Books. Apparently, Mr. Gephardt hasn't caught up with it yet. While they have reduced their claims on low-pay jobs from "six out of 10" to "two out of five", they also had to raise the low-pay top cutoff 60 percent.

This is reminiscent of the "creative" advertising salesman for a new national magazine who was asked by a tough N.Y. media buyer: "How many engineers with incomes over $30,000 do you reach?"

His instant salesman's reflex shot back the question: "How many do you need?"

This year, Big Labor "needed" a lot of low-pay jobs to make a case for driving up the minimum wage, plus passing a tough trade bill so as to reduce their competition.

Because the United States has been the job-creating wonder of the world, they had to show that most of those jobs weren't worth anything. Better, they argued, to give up some low-pay jobs (by job-killing measures) in return for "protecting the good ones."

To make their case, they turned, as they have so often in the past, to their own consultants Mr. Bluestone and Mr. Harrison (Mr. Bluestone used to work for the AFL-CIO) That's how we got that hugely hyped, very deceptive "low-pay jobs study" last December.

PERCENT OF NEW JOBS BY INCOME GROUPING

(Rescission through 3d year)

Constant Pay Levels	1975–78	1982–85
Using the CPI Deflator:		
Low Pay	18.7	8.3
Medium Pay	44.4	33.1
High Pay	36.9	58.6
Using the PCE Deflator:		
Low Pay	18.7	12.8
Medium Pay	39.9	32.8
High Pay	41.4	80.0

Source: Bluestone Harrison JEC Study Labor Department Analysis PCE data points supplied by B/H

But, when the Labor Department reconstructed the B/H data base, it discovered a fascinating thing: The "low/pay trend" was heaviest from 1977 to 1981. It was totally reserved from 1981 to 1985 and became, instead, a high-pay trend.

This confirms the careful research by the American Enterprise Institute's two labor specialists, Marvin Koster and Murray Ross, who concluded, "employment shifts among occupations have shown a drift toward occupations with *higher* weekly earnings."

Unfortunately, the deliberate disinformation of the B/H study has already obscured a more important policy issue: training a slower-growing work force for the rapid rise in skills-demand.

Instead, B/H are still busy trying to find a new data base to keep their thesis alive, upping their low-pay cutoff point from the old minimum-wage level of about $7,011 a year (in 1984 dollars) to $11,184 in 1986 dollars, and expanding the bracketed years to 1978–1985 in order to create a "trend illusion."

The speciousness of that illusion is illustrated by taking their original data and arranging it in two comparable recovery periods, from the trough of a recession to its third year, or 1975–1978, vs. 1982–1985. In both recoveries there was a trend toward higher-pay jobs, but that trend was infinitely stronger in the 1982–85 period, when six out of 10 new jobs were high-pay. And when you use the more accurate Personal Consumption Expenditure deflator to get constant incomes (instead of the Consumer Price Index deflator) it rises to eight out of 10. (See Table).

This exactly confirms the Massachusetts experience of rising incomes in an increasingly service-sector economy, as U.S. per capita disposable income has risen 25 percent faster since 1980 than in the 1974–1980 period. So, no matter how you jimmy the numbers, the low-pay jobs thesis is still a big lie.

ART OF PUERTO RICO

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my colleagues aware of the great tradition and excellence of Puerto Rican painting during the 19th and 20th centuries.

As we celebrate Hispanic Heritage Week this month, I believe it is fitting to share this unique facet of our culture with my colleagues and, thus, I have invited all of you to enjoy the exhibit "Puerto Rican Painting: Between Past and Present" at the Museum of Modern Art of Latin America of the Organization of American States, an exhibit I helped to organize.

I trust the following excerpts from two articles, published by the New York Times on September 1, and the Washington Post on September 5, 1987, describing this outstanding collection, will entice you to see it.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 1, 1987]

ART FROM PUERTO RICO ON VIEW IN WASHINGTON

A rare, major retrospective of late 19th- and 20th-century Puerto Rican painting opens in Washington today at the Museum of Modern Art of Latin America, an institution of the Organization of American States.

They range from Francisco Oller (1833–1917), a European-trained painter who abandoned Impressionism for Social Realism—influencing future generations on the island—to such contemporary artists as Myrna Baez and Julio Rosado del Valle.

The focus is on the last four decades. And while the majority of the 62 paintings are figurative works with bold, Expressionist colors, the range of styles is considerable according to the show's cursior, Mari Carmen Ramierz.

She cited, for example, Ramon Frade's "Our Bread," a 1905 romanticized, realistic painting of a "jibaro" or peasant carrying a stack of plantains, and Lorenzo Homar's "Le-lo-lai" (1952–53), depicting three sad, emaciated children playing Christmas music in front of a wall that divides San Juan from their slum.

"At the Bar" (1967) by Ms. Baez communicates the alienation of its figures by compressing them in a composition that seems cut off, Ms. Ramirez said, and her "Tiffany lamp" (1977) shows the influence of Cubism.

Very little Puerto Rican art has been seen on the United States mainland. Some would say it is difficult to explain why, since artworks are judged individually, rather than by nationality. Others cite the deminance of figurative and realistic art in Puerto Rico when abstract styles predominated internationally.

Since the time of Oller, 'Puerto Rican art has reflected a quest for national identity, according to Ms. Ramirez. Painters, she said, have worked "in contrast or opposition to prevailing international trends and 'isms.' "

Even at the height of abstract painting on the international scene in the 1960's, when some Puerto Rican artists began for the first time to reflect that style, she said, realist and figurative painting predominated on the island.

In an extensive essay for the show's catalogue, Ms. Ramirez, who is the director of the University of Puerto Rico Museum in Rio Piedras, writes that few major painters emerged in Puerto Rico before the 1860's because basic conditions for the tradition were lacking. As a poverty-stricken colony of Spain, she says, Puerto Rico lacked museums, art-training centers, patronage and a market for art.

In the late 1940's and 50's, she writes, new social and economic programs helped the development of a pictorial movement focusing on the Puerto Rican landscape and its people, music, feasts and traditions . . .

Among other things, there evolved a tradition of graphics—low in cost, easy to reproduce and so, useful for educating large audiences.

The current decade, she says, shows a marked emphasis on Expressionist and Neo-Expressionist styles.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 5, 1987]

PAINTERS AND PATRIOTS: PUERTO RICANS' MOVING VIEWS OF THEIR LAND

"Puerto Rican Painting: Between Past and Present," the survey exhibition currently on view at the Museum of Modern Art of Latin America, 201 18th St. NW, is a scholarly and thorough and strangely moving show. It is not its beauty one remembers, but something far more touching. The painters represented, 34 in all, were trained in many lands (Mexico, Madrid, Paris and Manhattan); they work in many styles and follow many masters (Courbet and Picasso, Dali and Hans Hofmann). Yet an old and fevered longing ties their works together. A deep communal yearning for a distinctly Puerto Rican national identity unifies their show . . .

The greatly gifted Francisco Oller (1833–1917), with whom the show begins, was in the 1860s a close friend of Pissarro's, and also of Cézanne's, and a member in good standing of the avant-garde in Paris. As soon as he returned, his modernity diminished. His still lifes, although lovely, make one think more of Couture, his first teacher, than of Cézanne, and his commissioned public portraits have a Latinate pomposity that recalls the French salons. His homeland, so one gathers here, did little for his style. But it provided him a subject. Oller began painting not Normandy but Ponce. "Bodégon," his early 1890s still life on display, depicts not pears or apples, but peppers and bananas.

The artist, Oller told his students, "must be of his country, of his people, if he wants to be authentic." Almost all the painters here have heeded his command.

A mix of foreign styles (often slightly retrograde) and Puerto Rican subjects recurs throughout this show. Of the 62 paintings on display, "El Pan Nuestro" ("Our Bread"), done in 1905 by the realist Ramon Frade (1875–1954), is perhaps the best known. It's a kind of national icon. A Puerto Rican peasant, a *jibaro,* straw-hatted and underfed, stands proudly as a monument on a verdant hillside. He holds not a loaf of bread or a sheaf of wheat, but a branch of green plantains.

That sort of Puerto Rican patriotism is frequently experienced here. Often it is blended with the surreality of dreams. In "The Wait" of 1933, work by Juan Rosado (1891–1962), one of the few painters represented who never left his homeland, the waiting woman on the balcony looks out at a cityscape as desolate as those painted by de Chirico. By the 1950s, many Puerto Rican painters were combining that odd dreaminess with bitter social comment. "Juvenile Delinquency" (1960) by Felix Rodriguez Baez, with its knife fight and its jukebox, owes something to the island's bonding to Manhattan, and something to the '50s painting of Ben Shahn * * * some new fury at old poverty, soon begins appearing in Puerto Rican art. Where houses poor but picturesque were once a favorite subject, these painters, in the '60s, begin showing slums as slums. The barefoot children in "Vita Cola" (1969), by Brooklyn-born Rafael Tufiño, aren't heroes, merely victims. Frade's noble peasant reappears in Carlos Irizarry's "Transculturation" of 1975, but here he is accompanied by a tortured and eviscerated martyr-ghost.

Ghosts of other sorts stalk the exhibition. Francisco Rodón's striking 1974 portrait of the writer Rosario Ferré shows her as a nun in a habit made of newsprint. In "Take-Over" (1985), Arnaldo Roche's strange self-portrait, a kind of dark-skinned imp-commander grows out of the artist's hair . . .

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, "FAMILY" AND "COMMUNITY"

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, our political contests are often decided by which side is better able to articulate its perception of certain key words and phrases. In 1988, the words "community" and "family" will be written and spoken over and over again—but these major political and social ideas mean one thing to Republicans, another to Democrats. The party that is able to communicate its unique vision of these key terms—so full of emotional and conceptual power—will win in 1988. Karlyn Keene, managing editor of Public Opinion magazine has recently examined the role that such concepts will play in 1988. I recommend her findings to all of our colleagues.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Presidential Hopefuls Focus on Family," by Karlyn Keene, in the Wall Street Journal, August 17, 1987.

PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS FOCUS ON FAMILY

(By Karlyn Keene)

In the 1980 campaign debates, President Carter spoke about his daughter, Amy, to highlight his concerns about nuclear war. Many observers thought that using his daughter to conjure up a potentially trigger-happy presidential opponent was a cynical ploy. It wasn't the first time a politician had used a child as a political prop, and it surely won't be the last.

But politicians most often talk about children to describe their aspirations for the country. Walter Mondale's charge that Reagan policies were "mortgaging our children's future to the deficit" was intended to score a political hit, but it was also a reminder of how central children are to hopes about the future.

THE NEW APPROACH

The candidates in campaign '88 are using children differently. Republicans and Democrats are talking about children as a policy issue, not as their progeny; substantively, rather than symbolically or sentimentally. Some examples of this approach follow:

Sen. Joseph Biden (D., Del.) has delivered a major policy statement. Save the Children. Among other proposals, Sen. Biden plans to put a day-care center in the White House complex. National service, a reborn political theme for the Democrats, plays a role here.

While Democrat Bruce Babbitt was governor of Arizona, he gave an entire State of the State address about children's issues. The ideas in that 1985 address are reflected in his speeches.

Sen. Robert Dole (R., Kan.) stresses his efforts to reverse administration cuts in children's health and nutrition programs.

Rep. Richard Gephardt (D., Mo.) says, "We have to have a national strategy on day care."

Tipper Gore, wife of candidate Albert Gore, has written "Raising PG Kids in an X-rated Society," which stresses parental involvement. Her 17-city book tour may raise the campaign profile of her husband, a Democratic senator from Tennessee.

Rep. Jack Kemp (R., N.Y.) has called for efforts to promote adoption, and for "fair treatment for those who forgo added income to provide maternal child care."

George Bush talks about helping a dyslexic child in a discussion of education's role in making America competitive.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D., Colo.) has said—according to columnist Ellen Goodman—that while all of the men in the race are talking about the family issue, she has shown leadership on it.

There are several reasons for the emergence of family as a political issue. The demographic explanation has two components. The first is generational politics—that is, the emergence of a significant generational voting bloc, the baby boomers. This year, a solid majority of the electorate will be under the age of 45. The baby-boom group is now in peak childbearing years. As Americans age, they develop more of a stake in society, particularly with the stabilizing influences of marriages, mortgages and kids. They are more likely to vote. The "me" generation is becoming the "we" generation.

For most of this group, both parents will be working, and concerns about their own children are central. Seventy-five percent of 22- to 40-year-olds told Gallup interviewers they would be less able than their parents to be home with young children.

Eight of this year's potential and announced candidates have children who are teen-agers. Five have younger children. At least three of the candidates have spouses who work at full-time jobs. These candidates' families represent the new norm, as the traditional family gives way to one where husband and wife work and someone else takes care of the children. Issues like parental leave can become the centerpiece of a campaign.

The other demographic component is heightened concern about the well-being of all children. Rep. Schroeder's words notwithstanding, the issue does not belong to any single politician. Concern and activism come from both left and right—responses to concerns about the welfare of children in poor or near-poor families, drug abuse, and teen pregnancies. Less apparent, but no less real, is parental indifference.

Sen. Biden describes the expectations of a young person growing up in a ghetto in Chicago or New York: "One out of 10 of your eighth-grade friends will be pregnant. Most of them will have abortions. . . . There will be more children selling and using drugs than there will be students at graduation. . . . It will be more likely that you will grow up to contract AIDS than grow up to attend a four-year college."

Sen. Joe Biden, meet the Rev. Jerry Falwell. The diagnosis is the same. Sen. Biden refers to "child[ren] adrift in a so-called Opportunity Society." Mr. Falwell might describe them as adrift in the "Great Society," where huge sums of money have been spent with mixed results. No matter what is to blame, there are discouraging demographic realities for some children. According to demographer Karl Zinsmeister, "Before they reach their 18th birthday, about one-third of the children born today will spend time below the poverty level."

Another reason the issue has emerged is weaknesses both parties have. "San Francisco Democrats" was a term used by Jeane Kirkpatrick to remind voters of some Democrats' flirtation with alternative life styles and the anything-goes mood of the late-1960s. Especially after the Gary Hart scandal, Democrats need to remind Americans that they, too, care about traditional family values, and children are a way to do this.

Republicans have a weakness, too. When Jeane Kirkpatrick was a Democrat, she wrote an essay about why she hadn't become a Republican. She cited "doubt that Republicans care enough about the whole, including those who are unable to look out for themselves." Reagan-era Republicans—and by extension GOP candidates—have been branded as too self-interested. Talking about children, particularly those who are poor, addresses a weakness they have, too.

A final reason for the emergence of family as a political issue is the need for candidates to define their vision. Children provide distinctive ways for both parties to do this. Families are our most precious communities—refuges against the outside world and the government.

Democrats are using the family analogy to talk about national community as a way of defining their vision. Sen. Biden talks about "A Call for a New Spirit of Community in America"; New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, about the nation as a family. They are using community to invoke a national purpose, to get us all pulling together again, with the federal government as the engine of that progress. National service is a way of making national community happen. Gary Hart had a literacy corps. Sen. Biden has a National Community Service Corps.

The Republican vision—articulated by some but not all the candidates today—is different. Ronald Reagan gave expression to it in his 1980 convention speech, where he talked about family, neighborhood and community—local community—as the engines that drive the country. Local communities will decide what's needed, and local groups will work to solve problems they know best. Republicans are betting that Americans will prefer "Mon and Pop" to Big Brother.

It is somewhat ironic that concern about children should become an issue at a time when fertility rates are low and the average family size is smaller than at any time in recent history. Single and divorced parents and many parents in intact families are often working, of course, and this is a partial explanation. Once upon a time, quantity time with children was quality time, but many families don't have (or make) much time together anymore. The average woman will soon spend more time caring for an elderly parent (18 years) than she will raising children (17 years).

BOOM IS DIVERSE

It is also surprising that family is emerging as an issue just as there seems to be general agreement on welfare concepts to help families when they need it, and then help them off the welfare rolls. Another explanation may be that the only way for Democrats to sell major new federal spending programs these days is to say they are for children.

Will children's issues help Democrats capitalize on generational themes? It's doubtful. Too much has been made of generational politics. The baby boom is extraordinary diverse, and a single appeal to it certainly won't work. An appeal to an identifiable part of the group—baby boomers with

children—might. Will children's issues help Republicans broaden their support, based in part on the GOP's identification with traditional values? Possibly, but not if Democrats have learned the lessons of the Hart scandal. It may not be Republicans or Democrats who benefit from this discussion. It may be the children themselves.

SALUTE TO VENTURA COUNTY SENIOR OLYMPICS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. Speaker I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the third annual Senior Olympics of Ventura County. This third Olympics will kick off with a ceremony at the board of supervisors chambers at 9 a.m. on September 15, 1987.

A "perpetual light" will be turned on by Ventura County's beloved sheriff emeritus, Al Jalaty. This light will burn at the Ventura County Government Center throughout the Olympics.

Minimum age for participation is 50 and winners of some events may have the opportunity to qualify for participation in the National Senior Olympics.

The events will be scheduled in various cities in Ventura County and consist of badminton, ballroom dancing, billiards, bicycling, bowling, golf, horseshoes, lawn bowling, shuffleboard, slow pitch softball, swimming, table tennis, tennis, and walk-run.

The Ventura County Senior Olympics are hosted by the city of Ventura, Help of Ojai, city of Port Hueneme, city of Ojai, city of Oxnard, city of Santa Paula, and Pleasant Valley Parks and Recreation District.

Please join me in thanking these cities and organizations for making these Olympics possible for our senior citizens and in wishing all participants the best of luck in their events.

CLARENCE KNIGHT HONORED FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues will want to join me in celebrating the achievements of Mr. Clarence Knight.

Clarence Knight was born in Bradenton, FL where he received his early elementary education and went on to graduate from Lincoln Memorial High School. Clarence continued his education at North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro, NC, where he received a bachelor of science in health education, followed by studies at City University of New York, earning a master of science degree. He was a graduate fellow in special education at Yeshiva University and is presently in the graduate administration at City University of New York. He is currently a supervising teacher in special education.

Clarence remains active in the National Alumni Association of North Carolina A&T State University, serving as Northeast regional director from 1979–83, and as first vice-president from 1983–87. He is president of CURE, Inc.; chairman of the North Carolina A&T Sports Hall of Fame Selection Committee; and president of the Men's Caucus of Congressman, EDOLPHUS TOWNS. In addition, he was recently recommended to the State Department of Health Committee on Genetics.

Mr. Knight is the recipient of the following awards: Top 100 Black Men of Brooklyn; Outstanding Service to the Community, Children Undergoing Restructuring Emotionally—CURE; Outstanding Administrator, Central Brooklyn Model Cities; and Outstanding Service to the Community, Emmanuel Day Care Kindergarten. He is past vice-president of St. James Towers, Inc., as well as past chairman of HIRE Medical Center.

Clarence Knight has been involved in programs for the education of black youngsters throughout his adult life.

He is married to Mary McNeill of Smithfield, NC. They are the parents of two lovely children, Renee and Jimmie.

Clarence is being honored on Saturday, September 18, 1987, at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's Caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

The wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which Clarence has set has surely made him worthy of this honor and many more. May this award inspire and encourage him to continue the important work he has already begun.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, on September 9, I was unable to cast two votes on the House floor due to inclement weather which prevented me from traveling to Washington from my district.

Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on the Journal vote.

In addition, had I been present I would have voted "yea" on final passage of H.R. 1327. H.R. 1327 is important and needed legislation authorizing the National Health Service Corps Scholarship and Field programs to help provide adequate health care to underserved communities. This program has gone without an authorization since 1984 and has been provided for in continuing appropriations measures since then. The time for reauthorization of this important program is long overdue.

Under the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program, students of medicine, nursing, dentistry, and other health professions are eligible to receive Federal scholarships and stipend support. In return for this assistance, these individuals are obligated to serve for at least 2 years providing health care to patients in health manpower shortage areas.

Without the National Health Service Corps, thousands of communities and population groups would be without essential health care. Although there is an oversupply of trained physicians, the corps remains essential because there is an undersupply of physicians in rural and poor urban areas. It is clear that many such communities are still unable to recruit physicians and pay the salaries that would be necessary if those recrutiing efforts were to be successful. Mr. Speaker, the corps is as necessary to the urban poor as it is to the isolated rural patients, this program insures that both will have a greater chance at receiving adequate health care. I urge my colleagues to suport this legislation.

THE 19TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, August 21 marked the 19th anniversary of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union.

On this day of Soviet shame, over 500,000 soldiers were sent by the communists to the peace-loving Czech nation in order to suppress all moves toward freedom, liberty, and self-determination. This outrageous and unprovoked act by the Soviet Union serves as a bitter and grotesque reminder to the world that the ideals of freedom and human dignity simply do not exist in the ideology of the barbaric Soviet authorities in the Kremlin.

Today, the communists continue relentlessly in their oppression of those who wish to reestablish an independent Czechoslovakia. In 1977, Charter 77, a heroic group of Czechoslovakian dissidents, was created to force the Communist leaders to account for their inhumane treatment of the Czechoslovakian people and to abide by the human rights principles as defined in the Helsinki final act. This year, the group marked its tenth year of existence as a voice in opposition to the oppression of the Soviet-controlled government.

I was glad to add my name as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 14, a bill to commend Charter 77 on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, and for its courageous contributions to achieving the objectives of the Helsinki final act. A copy of this resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. 14

Whereas on August 1, 1976, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed at Helsinki, Finland, by 33 European states, together with Canada and the United States;

Whereas the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act committed themselves under principle VII to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion";

Whereas principle VII specifically confirms the "right of the individual to know and act upon his rights and duties" in the field of human rights, and principle IX confirms the relevant and positive role organizations and persons can play in contributing toward the achievement of the aims of the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas the Helsinki Final Act raised the expectations of the peoples of Czechoslovakia for greater observance of human rights by the Government of Czechoslovakia, and engendered the formation of Charter 77 in 1977 as a mechanism whereby private citizens could maintain a dialogue with that Government;

Whereas since 1977, when 257 people signed the Charter 77 manifesto, the number of signatories has risen to over 1,000;

Whereas in April 1978, Charter 77 signatories founded the working group VONS, the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted, which complements the work of Charter 77;

Whereas Charter 77 has informed many in the West of important developments in Czechoslovak society and the world, and it has willingly engaged in dialogue with other East European activists, as well as West European organizations and individuals;

Whereas individuals involved in Charter 77 and VONS activities have spoken out honestly and forthrightly in a society beset by routine human rights violations, and they have done so at the risk—and sometimes the certainty—of imprisonment, exile, harassment, and other punishment by the Government of Czechoslovakia;

Whereas the Government of Czechoslovakia persecutes not just the people actively involved in Charter 77's activities, but also family members, including children;

Whereas at present, seven signatories of the Charter 77 manifesto are serving prison terms or are in detention: Walter Kania, Frantisek Veis, Jiri Wolf, Lenka Mareckova, Stanislav Pitas, Herman Chromy, and Jan Dus; and

Whereas January 1987 marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Charter 77: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) commends the Czechoslovak human rights organization Charter 77, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its establishment of the aims of the Helsinki Final Act;

(2) calls upon the Government of Czechoslovakia to cease its persecution of those involved in Charter 77 and other human rights activities; and

(3) commends the United States representatives to the Vienna Review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for raising with the representatives of the Government of Czechoslovakia the issue of the persecution of those involved in Charter 77 and other human rights activities, and encourages them to continue to raise this issue.

Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of this Soviet day of shame, I join with Americans of Czechoslovakian descent in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Czechoslovakian-Americans all over this Nation, as they observe the 19th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. May their hopes and prayers for a homeland free of Soviet domination be realized.

HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the resolution adopted by the American Public Health Association [APHA], entitled "Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States."

APHA's resolution urges Congress and the administration to renew a national commitment to meet the basic nutritional needs for everyone in this country and to evaluate proposed policy changes and future legislation with an eye toward its impact on hunger. In addition, APHA calls for Congress to: First, pass legislation that will ensure that all who need the services of Federal food assistance programs are able to receive them; and second, set up a national nutritional surveillance system to provide data on the nutritional status of high-risk groups.

I commend the recommendations proposed by the APHA resolution. Further decreases in funding to Federal nutritional and health programs will have serious repercussions on the long-term health of vulnerable groups such as infants, the elderly and the homeless.

I wish to now share a copy of APHA's resolution:

8608: HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION IN THE UNITED STATES

The American Public Health Association,

Recognizing that hunger is a major and growing national concern in the United States, [1,2] and that hunger may lead to malnutrition; and

Knowing that prolonged malnutrition adversely affects health, growth, behavior, mental attitudes, ability to learn, and chances for survival,[3,4] and that infants, the elderly, and the homeless are particularly affected; and

Knowing that the federal food assistance programs are not being used by many individuals who need them and by communities to the extent they could be because of regulatory barriers to their use, lack of outreach concerning the importance and availability of these programs, and unrealistic funding limits; [5-7] and

Noting that the FY 1987 Presidential budget request makes major cuts in all of the federal food assistance programs as well as the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program and the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program and other federal programs that meet the monetary needs of low-income people; and

Recognizing that attempts to reduce the national deficit by cutting nutrition and health programs could have the effect of increasing hunger in the United States; and

Understanding that voluntary emergency food distribution operations such as soup kitchens and food pantries cannot keep up with the current need; [8] and

Acknowledging that emergency food distribution operations by their very nature are not the appropriate national solution to long-term hunger problems; and

Knowing that the United States does not currently have a nutrition surveillance system designed to provide, on a continuing and timely basis, data on the nutritional health of high-risk groups; [9] therefore

1. Urges that Congress and the Administration renew the national commitment to basic nutritional needs for all persons in the United States;

2. Urges that Congress and the Administration review all appropriate proposed legislation and regulatory and policy decisions for their potential impact on hunger in the United States;

3. Urges that Congress pass legislation which provides sufficient funding and removes barriers to program participation in order to ensure that all who need the services provided by the federal food assistance programs are able to receive them; and

4. Urges that Congress pass legislation that will create a comprehensive national nutrition surveillance system which can provide, on a timely basis, data on dietary intake and nutritional status of the US population and of high-risk groups.

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TRIBUTE TO DR. WILL HAYES

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of members of the House to a most unusual man, who will be honored later this month on the occasion of his 50th anniversary as a teacher.

D. Will Hayes, currently teaching sixth-grade students at Vieja Valley Elementary School in Santa Barbara, has been an inspiration to generations of students from coast to coast and beyond. A graduate of New Jersey State College (Jersey City), Rutgers University, Duke University and holder of a doctorate from Columbia University, Dr. Hayes has enjoyed a career full enough for three people. His teaching posts have included school principal, grad-

uate assistant, assistant professor and dean of men at schools and universities from coast to coast and creative writing teacher at Punahou School in Hawaii. He has traveled to 120 countries and all continents, including Antarctica.

It was my privilege to know Dr. Hayes in his capacity of Dean of Men at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Today, at an age when most people would long ago have considered retirement, he is teaching sixth-graders, perhaps the most difficult of all students. He says he does so because he is inspired by their questioning minds.

Not that Dr. Hayes has any difficulty stimulating students. His published material ranges from textbooks to children's books and beyond, including a study of school finance in Korea and a quarterback/receiver manual distributed throughout the United States. Perhaps the most unusual of his writings is The Balloon Digest, for the last 10 years the largest-selling work on hot air balloons. He is welcomed as a balloonist throughout the world.

Nor does Dr. Hayes waste his off hours. He has been President of the Somerset (NJ) Teachers Association, the Santa Barbara County Education Association, the Hope School and Vieja Valley Faculty, the Santa Barbara City/County Library Board of Trustees, the Santa Barbara Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations, the Rotary Club of Goleta, and member of numerous other organizations. He has also served as a "Lighter than Air" consultant to the Federal Aviation Administration, and a candidate for Congress. I don't know whether the last two are related.

Dr. Hayes has received honorary degrees and other commendations, but perhaps the most telling of his works is his series of books for children listing the "biggest" of everything, from pine trees to pigs to salmon. It is my honor and pleasure to salute him from the floor of the House of Representatives, and to ask all my colleagues in Congress to join me in commending Dr. Will Hayes; may his career in educating children inspire us all.

CAUCUS HONORS MARIO DIPINTO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the many compliments of Mr. DiPinto, who is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's Caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

The Mario DiPinto formula for success has never been altered; determination, integrity, and hard work drove him to become his own boss. The Cypress Hill Professional Center is a product of that discipline.

Mario acquired the ability and hands-on experience of the business world by working in his father's business at the early age of 13.

He was born in Brooklyn and, after graduating from high school, left for California where he attended Fresno State College, majoring in business administration. He then left for Virginia and there attended the College of William and Mary.

His interest in real estate prompted him to acquire his salesmanship license at the age of 19.

Upon returning to New York, his keen business sense steered him to the entertainment field and he began working as a dance concert promoter. During his time, he came into contact with a number of well-known entertainers. His close association with the popular salsa player, Tito Puente, prompted him to start a travel agency.

His life in East New York began when he purchased an income tax business on Pitkin Avenue in 1969 where he remained for 8 years. He then moved to Fulton Street to operate the Cypress Hills Professional Center which includes real estate and income tax practices.

Mario is a moving force in the rehabilitation and stabilizaton of homes in the East New York community, and is now celebrating his successful completion of 500 renovated homes.

He has also been actively involved in a number of community organizations and has served as: president of the Kiwanis Club of Highland Park, and secretary of the old Cypress Hills Community Organization. Currently he is a member of the board of directors of the Cypress Fulton Senior Center, real estate advisor of community organizations, and co-chairperson of "We Love Cypress Hills Day."

Mario is married and is the proud father of five children. He has set a wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which has surely made him worthy of this honor and many more. May this award inspire and encourage him to continue the important work he has already begun.

TIME IS RIGHT FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH POLAND

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer I had the dual honor of serving first as chairman of the official host delegation in welcoming our visitors from the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, who held a series of meetings in Washington and Chicago from June 1 through 5, and then as the personal representative of the President on the occasion of the return of the United States to the Poznan International Trade Fair, in Poland, 2 weeks later.

I have recently filed a report with the Speaker on my activities in pursuit of those two appointments, which I ask to be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of this statement.

In my report, I refer to a Congressional Research Service study, "Poland's Renewal and U.S. Options: A Policy Reconnaissance," prepared by Dr. John P. Hardt, Associate CRS Director for Research Coordination, and Jean F. Boone, Senior Research Assistant. Due to its length, the study will not be reproduced herewith; it is available to Members directly from the CRS.

As I state in my report, I am convinced that this is an important time of opportunity for Poland and for the United States. The affectionate bonds between the Polish people and the American people are still very strong, despite the turmoil of this decade. While major tests of each government's intentions still lie before us, I am optimistic that steady improvement in business, cultural, and political relations between the United States and Poland is possible.

I urge all my colleagues to read the report, and the CRS study, and join me in an effort to do what can be done to bring our two great peoples closer together:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, DC, *September 1, 1987.*

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: At the invitation of the Office of the Speaker, a delegation of Members of the Polish Parliament (the Sejm) paid an official interparliamentary visit to the United States Congress during the period June 1 through June 5 of this year. Pursuant to my appointment as Chairman of the host Congressional delegation, I had the privilege of representing you and the House of Representatives in arranging the details of the visit and participating in most of the various meetings.

Immediately thereafter, I was asked by the President to represent the United States at the opening of the Poznan International Trade Fair in Poland which took place during the week of June 14, 1987. This event marked the first U.S. participation in the Fair since the imposition of martial law in Poland, marking the end of a six-year hiatus. As as historical note, I am pleased to report that President Reagan is the fourth consecutive President I have had the honor of representing at Poznan, dating back to 1973.

For use in these various meetings, I requested an updated study on Poland from the Congressional Research Service. The update provided by CRS supplemented an earlier study, "Poland's Renewal and U.S. Options," which was requested by Lee Hamilton, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, and released by Dante Fascell, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in March 1987 in connection with the visit to the United States of a Polish delegation led by the Polish leader Jozef Czyrek.

I hereby enclose my report of these meetings.

POLISH PARLIAMENT DELEGATION VISIT TO THE U.S.A., JUNE 1-5, 1987

The Polish delegation consisted of the President of the Sejm, five Members and other officers of the Sejm, and representatives of the Polish Ministry.

In the course of the visit, which the Poles point out was the first such official interparliamentary exchange since martial law, President Malinowski and the other Polish delegates held a wide variety of meetings, not only within the Congress but also with

Executive Branch agencies, and with a number of scholars.

Discussions took place with the Speaker of the House, during which President Malinowski proposed a future meeting among the parliamentary leaders of all the member states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), in Warsaw, on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II (1939). President Malinowski also issued an invitation for the Speaker to organize a reciprocal visit to Poland by a Congressional delegation in the near future, written invitation to follow. The delegation was also received by the Majority and Minority Leaders of both the House and Senate.

The delegation met with members of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Agriculture, the Subcommittee on International Scientific Cooperation of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Interparliamentary exchanges at the committee level were proposed by the Polish delegation to consider in greater detail the prospects for cooperation in specific areas of mutual interest such as agriculture and science.

Within the Executive Branch, meetings were held at the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, and Health and Human Services, and at the Environmental Protection Agency. The delegation met as well with Vice President George Bush. A vigorous and provocative roundtable forum also took place at the Wilson Center for International Scholars which was sponsored by the East European Program and involved both specialists from academia and from government.

In all their discussions, the Polish parliamentarians expressed great interest in further improvement of U.S.-Polish relations; they recognized the need for more far-reaching economic reform but also described what they consider obstacles to improving economic performance.

In addition to the substantive aspects of the interparliamentary visit, there were several very cordial and gracious social events, including a reception arranged by the Polish Embassy which Members of Congress and members of the Diplomatic Corps, among others, attended. The delegates also laid wreaths at the Pulaski Monument on Pennsylvania Avenue, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and Paderewski Gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery. The House was represented by a Member at each ceremony.

On June 5, following the meetings in Washington, I hosted the delegation on a trip to Chicago where they visited the Chicago Board of Trade, participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Kosciuszko Monument, and met with the Mayor, city officials, and business leaders. The delegates were mightily impressed by the City, of course, and by the formative role that Polish immigrants had played in its development.

ROSTENKOWSKI PRESIDENTIAL MISSION TO POLAND, JUNE 14-19, 1987

On June 14, as the Personal Representative of the President of the United States, I participated in the opening of the Poznan International Trade Fair. The U.S. exhibit, the first in six years, was cosponsored by the Department of Commerce and the U.S. Information Agency. Featuring information technologies, the USIA exhibit drew wide interest and heavy attendance; in addition, a broad range of U.S. companies participated in the exhibit, making it a success and an important indication of U.S. interest in commercial relations with Poland.

I noted that the U.S. exhibit took only half the space it has in past years, and I have urged U.S. officials to expand our involvement in the future. While in Poznan, I was greeted by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner and met with Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and with U.S. businessmen who were meeting in Poznan under the auspices of the private sector U.S.-Poland Economic Council. I also hosted and spoke at a reception honoring "America Day" at the Fair, which was very well attended by businessmen and government officials from around the world.

From Poznan, I traveled to Warsaw where I held a series of meetings with top Polish officials, including a meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of State, Poland's highest office. Others with whom I held talks were Roman Malinowski, the president of the Sejm; Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and head of the Sejm's Committee of Foreign Affairs; and Foreign Minister Marian Odon Orzechowski. In the course of these meetings, I sought to obtain the Polish government's current assessment of U.S.-Polish relations and the prospects for greater cooperation.

I met as well with Polish Primate Glemp, and with leading Catholic intellectuals, for the purpose of exploring the current religious, social, and political roles of the Catholic Church in Poland and the prospects for Church-coordinated projects supported by the United States. While in Warsaw, I laid wreaths of commemoration at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the grave of the murdered Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Throughout my time in Poznan and Warsaw, I held frequent and searching reviews of the present situation and its possibilities with the United States Chief of Mission in Poland, John Davis, and his excellent staff.

Finally, I travelled to Krakow, where I met with local officials and visited the American Children's Hospital, a facility which was established with the support of U.S. funding through P.L. 480. Currently, U.S. funds are supporting an improvement in the rehabilitative wing of the hospital and a new out-patient facility which will be named for the late House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In the conversations I held in Poland, most officials suggested they were pleased with the improvement of U.S.-Polish relations, as reflected by the lifting of sanctions, but were concerned and uncertain about the future course of U.S. policy toward their country. These concerns were most clearly articulated by Jozef Czyrek, who had led a delegation of Polish officials to Washington in March of this year. Mr. Czyrek posed three sharp questions with regard to U.S. objectives:

If the United States places importance on economic reform in Poland, why does it hinder the progress of reform through its unchanging positions in the IMF, World Bank, and Paris Club?

If the United States is interested in national reconciliation in Poland, why does it portray the domestic situation of Poland as one of civil war and confrontation?

If the United States wants to counterpose Poland against the U.S.S.R., using it as an instrument in U.S.-Soviet relations, what purpose does this serve?

Since returning from Poland, I have explored these issues with U.S. officials and have sought to determine whether the United States has a long term policy for developing its relations with Poland. In my view, the questions raised by Mr. Czyrek can be addressed through the step-by-step approach whereby the U.S. demonstrates support for Polish progress toward shared goals of economic recovery, democratization, and independence.

From these discussions in Poland and those I have held with U.S. Government officials and a wide range of specialists on Polish-American relations, I am convinced that this is an important time of opportunity for Poland and for the United States. Positive developments in Poland have led to a step-by-step normalization in our bilateral relations that I have supported. This must be a reciprocal policy of reengagement. In order to gain the advantages of renewing relations with the West and the United States, and to obtain societal support, Polish leaders must implement the many constructive positions they have articulated. From the point of view of the United States, such changes in Polish foreign and domestic policy would be important as they would benefit the Polish people and broaden U.S. interests.

As noted in the paper provided to me by Dr. John P. Hardt and Jean F. Boone of the Congressional Research Service, there are several important net benefits to U.S. interests:

Our government and private banks would be more likely to have Polish debts serviced and repaid;

Polish society would have a greater role in Polish affairs;

The independence and sovereignty of the Polish State would be strengthened so that "Poland could be Poland."

While the paper enclosed represents the views of the authors from the Congressional Research Service, not necessarily mine or those of the U.S. Congress, it does provide a useful basis for policy dialogue. The authors' analysis suggests answers to a number of questions we might all ask; 1) Polish economic prospects are not necessarily hopeless; indeed, by implementation of their own reform blueprint some significant improvement is possible; 2) encouragement of Poland to adhere to the conditions minimally acceptable in the financial community will not constitute any burden on our taxpayers; 3) the acceptance of programs that might be initiated by the Poles under conditionality of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank would not likely mean the diversion of significant funds from other worthy recipients of assistance.

If this analysis is correct, we might be in a position to materially help the Polish people with little or no cost to ourselves. Conversely, by not using our available leverage, we may materially harm the Polish people with little or no savings to ourselves. There is serious scholarly support for the proposition that the United States could forsake the prospect of improved bilateral relations with Poland by waiting too long or demanding too much before we take our next step.

We are close to finishing the process of normalization of our diplomatic relations with Poland, with the exchange of ambassadors, an action which I strongly support. This would be the final step in the initial process of bringing our nations together again. Now is an especially propitious time to explore the next steps in substantive im-

provement that we might find in our mutual interest. Some modest U.S. programs that might benefit the Polish citizenry and serve interests we share have been advanced in provisions added to H.R. 3, the 1987 Trade Bill, during Senate debate. I largely support the generous purposes of these provisions and will work in the Conference Committee to bring them to enactment.

I want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to serve as Chairman of the host delegation during the interparliamentary visit in the first week of June, and for your support and interest in my visit to Poland as the President's Personal Representative. There is much to know, and to do, with regard to improving our relations with Poland. I feel we have made an important and timely contribution toward that goal, and I look forward to working with you and other Members of Congress and the Administration in the continuation of the effort.

With best personal regards, I remain
Sincerely,

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
Member of Congress.

CONFRONTING THE COST OF OUR CRUDE OIL DEPENDENCE

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, an editorial appeared in the New York Times that made some sensible comments about our lack of a national energy policy in the face of dwindling crude oil reserves. Since many of my colleagues may not have seen this editorial, I would like to request that it be printed in the RECORD.

As the Times points out, the Reagan administration's argument that governments should not intervene in energy markets is not consistent with the administration's policy of risking lives and money to defend Persian Gulf oil shipments.

The sad truth is that the United States is heavily dependent on foreign crude oil, even if most of it is not currently coming from the Middle East, and we are likely to become more and more dependent in the future. The day will soon come when every extra barrel of oil consumed will add an estimated $200 to the world's oil bill.

In light of these facts, it is incomprehensible that the administration is not taking action to encourage the development of alternatives to crude oil such as using home-grown ethanol in our gasoline supply and taking steps to improve energy efficiency and encourage conservation.

The first step toward any solution is to recognize the problem. In the United States today the biggest energy problem is the refusal of the current administration to face the realities of our Nation's crude oil dependence. I recommend the New York Times editorial to my colleagues as a clear statement of this fundamental problem, and I hope that we can work together to address our Nation's energy needs—with or without the help of the administration.

[From The New York Times, Aug. 13, 1987]

THE REAL COST OF GAS: $5 A GALLON

Forget oil taxes, import fees and subsidies for alternate fuels, say Reagan energy experts: the market alone will produce the right amount of oil at the right price. That has always been a glib analysis. Now, in light of the Administration's willingness to risk lives and dollars in the defense of oil from the Persian Gulf, it seems absurd.

The real cost of oil should include the cost of the military forces protecting supplies. And even that number is dwarfed by the whole cost of depending on Persian Gulf oil. Once consumption approaches current production capacity, each extra barrel could add $200 to the world's oil bill.

As with other widely traded commodities, oil has a market price roughly reflecting the cost of producing it from declining "marginal" fields in America and Europe. But a stable supply of oil, unlike most commodities, is vital to the economy. Even a fear of supply disruptions can have dramatic effects. In 1973-74 and again in 1979, output reductions of just a few percent doubled oil prices and triggered a recession that cut world income by trillions.

Today, with oil temporarily in glut, losing the 10 to 15 percent of world oil that now flows through the Strait of Hormuz would probably not do as much damage. Producers outside the region could replace most of the barrels. Sales from government reserves could also help cushion the shock.

But modest dependence on Persian Gulf oil still carries a heavy price tag. The cost of the military commitment can't be easily measured, but surely amounts to several percent of the $300 billion defense budget. Just the present troubles in the gulf have driven up prices by about $3 a barrel. This adds about $500 million to America's monthly import bill.

Far more ominous is the growing potential for monopoly pricing as the world slowly slides back toward dependence on Persian Gulf oil. In particular, Saudi Arabia remains the only major source of oil. And as the gap steadily closes between consumption and production capacity available from non-Saudi fields, the fate of the world economy will rest in Saudi hands.

If supply and demand are left to the market, it will take only a decade for the Saudis to become the swing producer, able to control the world price by regulating the flow from their own wells. Then, every extra gallon demanded by consumers could increase producers' revenues by as much as $5.

Analysts bitterly debate the relative merits of gasoline taxes, oil taxes and import fees as a way to restrain consumption. There are equally rancorous arguments about how best to stimulate supply. But the perspective of $5 gasoline makes almost any alternative look attractive.

How can public attention be focused on devising such alternatives? The first task is to dislodge the simplistic free-marketeers who think the best energy policy is indifference.

CLAUDE PEPPER'S WALKING HISTORY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the birthday of our good friend and distinguished colleague, CLAUDE PEPPER. It is with great pleasure that I join in wishing him a joyous birthday, and it is also with great admiration that I share with our colleagues an article about CLAUDE'S forthcoming autobiography, "Eyewitness to a Century," which will be released in October. Rarely have individuals in this country had a Representative in Congress whose political career has spanned so long a time period and who is so well versed on the great events of our country's last century. Indeed, he was often a participant in these occasions. His knowledge of the United States' recent historical events are more than memorized facts, they are often distinct memories and recollections, such as are detailed in his autobiography. CLAUDE PEPPER is a unique and valuable resource to those of us who hope to chart our country's future by learning the lessons of our past, and it is with great pleasure that I submit the following article from the Miami Herald, written by Tom Fiedler.

WALKING HISTORY BOOK CLAUDE PEPPER WRITES A FASCINATING AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(By Tom Fiedler)

If the president will consent to it sometime soon, Claude Pepper hopes to sit down with Ronald Reagan in the Oval Office and talk to him about history.

Specifically, the Miami congressman, who will be 87 on Sept. 8, wants to ask Ronald Reagan to consider his administration's place in it.

Does he want to be recalled, Pepper will ask, as the president who brought glee to the hearts of America's rich? Or would he like to be recorded as the man who freed Americans of the financial worries that accompany sickness, injury and old age?

It is, of course, a loaded question, one Pepper hopes will embarrass Reagan into enlisting in Pepper's career-long crusade to help the less fortunate whatever the cost.

But also revealing about this is Pepper's keen awareness of the broad sweep of time and history's judgment of our places in it. Others might try to sway the president with arguments backed by the latest poll data, a skittish reflection of a fickle electorate.

Pepper is perhaps unique in being able to argue with the force of history. Claude Denson Pepper, after all, is history.

His career, which began with election to the Florida Legislature in 1928—the year after Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs and Charles Lindbergh flew the Atlantic—lies spreadeagled across viturally every major event, war and social movement to mark this century.

He grew up in the rural South closer in time to the Civil War than we are today to World War II. He is old enough to remember vividly the impact of Orville and Wilbur Wright's brief flight above the sands of Nags Head, and to have shaken the hands of astronauts returning from the moon.

Pepper has known every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt. He met John F. Ken-

nedy when Kennedy was a boy living in London while his father was ambassador to the Court of St. James. He has labored under the New Deal and Fair Deal, the New Frontier, the Great Society and, today, the Reagan Revolution.

It is not hyperbole to say that Pepper is his Democratic Party's institutional memory. Some might say he is the country's.

There is no single incident that causes me to shift my gaze from the days' political events and let it fall on Pepper other than it seems he is lately much in the news.

The congressman is in the midst of one of those periodic revivals of fame that accrue to him every few years when admirers pause to recognize his on-going contributions to the national dialogue and marvel at his accomplishments.

Pepper can even claim some longevity in being touched by these cyclical bursts of recognition. Where most of us might be lucky to bask in it once in our lifetimes, Pepper first graced a cover of Time magazine in 1938, then more recently in 1983.

Within recent months, he has been trailed by camera crews recording his daily activities for a television documentary underscoring the point that advancing age doesn't mean advancing irrelevance.

Last week, he and another lion of Washington, journalist Liz Carpenter, were paid rare tribute by Miami's Tiger Bay Club, a group normally given to politico bashing, after sharing their recollections of Washington life over the past half century. It, too, was videotaped.

The final prod to this column came when I was given an early look at Pepper's forthcoming autobiography subtitled, "Eyewitness to a Century," to be published in October by Harcourt Brace Javanovich.

It reminded me that while Claude Pepper was here when I began my career, and may well be here when I end it, I should not take his presence for granted.

The book connects in several ways. Simply as history, Pepper's accounts of the political climate in Florida and the nation ranging from the 1920s to the present are fascinating.

So, too, are his chatty recollections of conversations with FDR, Harry Truman, Josef Stalin, Winston Churchill and Jack Kennedy, and his eyewitness reports on the rise of Naziism in Europe and McCarthyism in the United States.

Readers can see Florida change from the Deep South state it surely was when he moved here from Alabama to the urban metropolis and international gateway it is today. With that change, Pepper's political fortunes rose and fell and rose again, providing him with a perspective that is unparalleled.

He speaks in detail about the bitter 1950 campaign in which he lost his U.S. Senate seat to a young, ambitious and—Pepper remains convinced—ruthless George Smathers, now a Miami lawyer, whose tactics foreshadowed the negative mass media campaigns of recent years.

That was the campaign in which Time magazine reported (Smathers says inaccurately) that Smathers would tell rural audiences that Pepper had engaged for years in heterosexual relationships and had a sister who lived in sinful New York city where she was a practicing thespian.

Pepper also reveals some rarely disclosed tidbits, such as his flirtation with running for president in 1948 as part of a "dump Truman" ticket and his thoughts of moving to New York to seek office in the belief that Florida had become too conservative to allow him to succeed. Rather than change his philosophy, he would change his constituency.

Indeed, it is an unwillingness to change his philosophy that stands out through all of Pepper's career, a trait that is especially noteworthy in light of today's poll-driven politics. Over the course of six decades in public office, Pepper has remained steadfast in pursuit of a single ideal—harnessing the power of government to benefit the people.

Public tastes have ebbed and flowed during his career, sometimes running with him, sometimes against, but whenever Pepper campaigned, voters heard what he believed in his heart, whether they liked it or not.

"I entered public life because my early years in the destitute South convinced me that life for human beings should, and could, be much better than it was," Pepper writes.

"What worthier purpose could government serve than to make life a bit happier and a lot less arduous for its people?"

It was a view he espoused in 1928 and one he will espouse in 1988 despite the apparently current belief that government is a voracious, intrusive monster capable only of being on our backs and in our pocketbooks.

"I intend to continue to devote my full energies to helping to free people from fear of dictatorial oppression, from fear of illness and poverty, from fear of discrimination, from fear of ignorance, and from fear of opportunity foreclosed," he writes.

"To me, that is what liberalism means. Unabashedly, then, I am and shall remain a liberal."

Several weeks ago, I was given an assignment that may seem strange to all but those in the news business. An editor asked me to interview Pepper for the purpose of updating his obituary. The one on file, unlike Pepper, had grown yellow and brittle with age.

Despite the seemingly macabre nature of my request, Pepper readily agreed to spend time reflecting on his career. But why not mix the serious with the sublime, he suggested, and do some of the interviewing on a golf course?

As we went from the clubhouse to the first tee, Pepper wryly noted my assignment and declared that his intention is to live long enough to "shoot my age" on the gold course.

That day he carded a 109, about in line with his handicap. By his reckoning, that gives him at least another 22 years to work toward his goal.

But for the sake of the political process—if not for history yet to be written—I hope Claude Pepper's golf game deteriorates.

RETIREMENT OF POLICE CAPT. PAUL W. LYDICK

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the retirement of Capt. Paul Lydick from the Ventura Police Department.

Captain Lydick is a long-time Ventura County resident, growing up in Fillmore and graduating from Fillmore High School in 1956. He then enlisted in the Army and served in Germany with the 11th Airborne Division. Upon discharge in 1958 he returned to Ventura County and began his long career in law enforcement.

Santa Paula was the site of Lydick's first police employment and in 1960 he was hired by the Ventura Police Department. He was promoted to rank of sergeant in 1966, lieutenant in 1969 and captain in 1970.

During his career he has commanded every division and bureau within the police department and has worked on many notable projects and notorious crimes. He was instrumental in the planning and design of the current modern Police/Fire Administration Building.

Captain Lydick holds an associate of arts degree from Ventura College, bachelor of science in police administration from California State College at Los Angeles and master of public administration degree from the University of Southern California. In 1974 he graduated from the prestigious FBI National Academy in Quantico, VA. He also holds a California State teaching credential and commission of peace officer standards and training management certificate.

Lydick's community activities include past master of Masonic Lodge No. 633, member and past president of the Ventura Shrine Club, member of Al Malaikah Shrine Temple, member of the Peace Officer's Shrine Club, member of the Tri-County Legion of Honor Shrine Club, Associate Guardian of Bethel No. 204, International Order of Job's Daughters member and sergeant-at-arms of the Ojai West Rotary Club, board member of the Los Felis Dance Club, member of the FBI National Academy Associates, International Association of Chiefs of Police and California Peace Officers' Association.

Captain Lydick lives in Ojai with his wife Patty. Their children are Doug, Debbie Watson, and Suzi. They have three grandchildren, Jessica, Richelle, and Krista.

Upon Lydick's retirement from the police department he will remain very busy. He and his son Doug are partners in Lydick Western Construction Corp. of Ventura, a general engineering construction corporation. He also plans to build a weekend cabin on their Pine Mountain property—in his "spare time."

I ask my collegues to join me in wishing a happy "retirement" to Captain Lydick and his family.

FRANCES ABBRACCIAMENTO HONORED FOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the remarkable accomplishments of Frances Abbracciamento, whose involvement in the East New York community over the last 36 years has led to a number of positive changes in the educational, business, and political environment in the East New York community. Born

and raised in East New York, Frances' contributions to improving the quality of education continue to stand out in the community.

Elected and reelected to district 19's community school board from 1970 to 1983, her dedication and commitment led her to serve as president of the school board for 8 years, vice president for 2 years, and treasurer for 3 years. She was an active member of the chancellor's advisory council for supervisory selection; member of the advisory boards of P.S. 346, I.S. 302, and P.S. 65; Representative of district 19's advisory board for exceptional children; cochairman of district 19's reading institute; and representative of district 19's Reach Out Drug Program.

She continued to channel her time and imagination in formulating new and workable programs for children. She founded the Annette P. Goldman scholarship fund where she served as chairperson, and cofounded the Roberto Clemente scholarship fund, serving as first vice president.

Her business experience coupled with her tremendous personality allowed her to be successful and respected in the business world. As proprietor of the former well-known Sal Abbracciamento Restaurant on Liberty Avenue, Frances was complimented by all who frequented the restaurant. She also owned and operated the Bay Terrace Restaurant on Breezy Point. Presently she is enjoying the success of her hard work by operating the elegant Abbracciamento-on-the-Pier Restaurant located on the Canarsie pier.

Her soaring energy continued in the political world. There she was elected female leader of the 40th assembly district for 8 years, and female leader of the 38th assembly district for 8 years. Her contributions to the district she represented are unforgettable.

Her intuition and the rare chemistry that she puts into her work generated her to initiate new ideas and ideals. She founded many organizations, such as the Council for a Better East New York, Sisters of Notre Dame Auxiliary, East New York Health Coalitions, and the Alpha School.

Ms. Abbracciamento is a widow, mother of four children and grandmother of nine.

Frances is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's Caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

May this award inspire and encourage Frances to continue the important work she has already begun. The wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which she has set has surely made her worthy of this honor and many more.

BLACKS FIND STRENGTH IN GROWING NETWORK

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Bill Wynn has been a leader in our community for a generation. I knew him first as an outstanding police officer and later as a creative and successful businessman.

As the following story relates, the Wynn tradition of community responsibility and enterprise is being passed to a new generation. As the following article from the Miami Herald relates, Bill's son, Dwayne Wynn, is among the founders of a business and social organization called Network, Inc. Network now has attracted hundreds of members and has done much to promote the growth and development of black businesses in south Florida. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, the work that Bill Wynn started is still being carried on in Dade County. All of our community is better for his efforts.

[From the Miami Herald, Aug. 27, 1987]

BLACKS FIND STRENGTH IN GROWING NETWORK

(By Angela Youngblood)

Five young black professionals met for lunch at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in February 1984 and decided Miami needed an organizational base for black professionals to meet each other, learn about jobs and discuss topics that affect the community.

They didn't know how right they were. Less than four years later, Network Inc. of South Florida is 700 members strong.

Network President Dwayne Wynn, one of the five founders, said the overwhelming response to the organization surprised him.

"People started telling other people and they started coming," said Wynn, who is in his late 20s and vice president of Afro-Carib, a family-owned import-export business in Liberty City.

"It's hard for blacks to meet in this community," said Linda Cooks, vice president of Network and a corporate banking officer at Southeast Bank.

After blacks leave work, they don't go to one central area; they go to all parts of Dade County. They needed a central place to meet, said Cooks, another founding member.

Deirdre Kyle, recruiting administrator for the law firm of Steel, Hector and Davis, came to Miami a year ago from Tallahassee and was invited to a Network luncheon.

"Network helped me settle in Miami. It was an easy access for me to make friends and business contacts," she said.

The group meets for lunch the lst Tuesday of each month at the Marriott Hotel on Biscayne Bay. Speakers have included Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez, U.S. District Judge Alcee Hastings and Miami mayoral candidate Arthur Teele Jr. Tuesday, Opalocka Mayor Robert Ingram did the honors.

The luncheons persuaded Sharvell Becton, 32, to pay the yearly $25 membership fee.

"I was impressed with the caliber of speakers and the general fondness of people," said Becton, who works for the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's leadership of Miami program.

But there is more to Network than business lunches. There's also some after-hours socializing. The group sponsors After Five, a happy hour, at a different nightclub each month. Next up is the Ciga Lounge at the Grand Bay Hotel in Coconut Grove Sept. 6.

"After Five is to let the black professionals come together and meet each other in a more social setting," said Gregory W. Wright, communications editor for Network.

Member Clayton Hamilton put it a bit more simply: "We're a great place for singles to find a compatible mate."

Wright, 29, a part owner of the public relations firm Wright, Pearcey and Associates, publishes the group's monthly newsletter, a mini-booklet about events and people in the black community.

"It's very popular," he said.

The newsletter also carries news of similar black network organizations throughout the country. August's edition featured Tampa's group, First Friday.

"We're trying to reach other similar organizations and establish that communications link," said Wright.

Cooks said the organization has a job resource bank for out-of-town professionals wishing to move to the Miami area. Network recently helped one company hire five blacks.

"We think it's important for blacks to enter the economic mainstream," Cooks said.

Network also is putting together a national conference next June for all organizations throughout the country.

Cooks said she hopes to learn through the conference "how successful the other networks are."

Others networks include the Atlanta Exchange in Georgia, the D.C. Coalition of Black Professional Organizations in Washington, D.C., and the Coalition of Black Professional Organizations in New York.

"Our goal through the conference is to find out how we can better run the organization down here," said Cooks.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. MANYA UNGAR

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to Mrs. Manya Ungar, a constituent of mine from Scotch Plains, NJ, who was recently elected president of the 6 million member National Parent-Teacher Association. This is a great honor for New Jersey, but even more, it is a well-deserved and most appropriate distinction for Mrs. Ungar.

She exemplifies the qualities and virtues that are important to all Americans. The mother of two grown sons, she has been active in the PTA for nearly 20 years, and has held numerous association offices at the local, county, State, and national levels. Prior to her election to a 2-year term as president of the National PTA at the organization's June convention in Dallas, TX, she served as first vice president from 1985 to 1987 and as vice president of legislative activities from 1981 to 1985.

Mrs. Ungar first became involved with the PTA in her hometown of Scotch Plains where she served the local chapter in various capacities, including that of president. She later served as president of the Union County PTA, and in 1979 was elected president of the New Jersey State PTA, following 2 years of service as State vice president. Her outstanding performance in those positions brought her numerous commendations from PTA's throughout the country. The Scotch Plains-Fanwood Council of PTA's bestowed its "Outstanding Service Award" on her in 1973, and she was the recipient of honorary life memberships in the New Jersey State PTA and the National PTA in 1973 and 1977, respectively.

While the PTA has been the primary beneficiary of her services, Mrs. Ungar also has found time to devote to various other community-oriented organizations. She has been active in the League of Women Voters, American Field Service, New Jersey Commission for the Blind, Boy Scouts of America, the College Club of Fanwood-Scotch Plains, and the Summer Musical Theatre Workshop of Scotch Plains-Fanwood. She was selected to serve on the New Jersey Bar Association Ethics and Fee Arbitration Committee from 1978 to 1985, and in 1986 was appointed to the board of directors of the New Jersey Public Education Institute.

In recognition of her public service she received the New Jersey Jaycees "Outstanding Citizen" award in 1982 and the "New Jersey Women in Education Award" in 1985.

Mrs. Ungar has been a tireless and dedicated community leader whose devotion to improving the educational system has had a positive influence on all who have come in contact with her. I join her many friends in expressing admiration and gratitude for a job well done and wish her much success as she assumes the presidency of the National PTA.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE JESSE UNRUH

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today in memory of one of the the greatest political giants in California history, and a man whose impact was recognized across the country. Jesse Unruh, the son of an illiterate Texas sharecopper, rose from poverty to become the most powerful speaker of the California State Assembly. He was the mentor of numerous influential leaders currently serving in State and national office. Unruh's mastery of legislative and administrative skills led to a total restructuring of the State legislature which he initiated. This effort, which has left a profound legacy, turned a part-time, highly fragmented decisionmaking body dominated by the Governor into a full-time, professional, coequal partner with the executive branch.

Jesse Unruh was the architect of the modern speakership in California. He used the tremendous power of speakership as a means to further a policy agenda which significantly benefited all Californians. Among them was the Unruh Civil Rights Act in 1959 which prohibited discrimination by businesses that offer accommodations or services to the public.

He was a major force in national politics beginning in the early 1960's with his role in John F. Kennedy's Presidential campaign. When the ripe opportunity for a U.S. Senate seat opened in 1968, Unruh declined in favor of running Robert F. Kennedy's California campaign. Upon reflection, Unruh said, "I felt the country needed Bobby Kennedy as President a lot more than I needed to be in the Senate."

In recent years, Jesse Unruh further demonstrated his talent for leadership by turning the job of California State Treasurer into a dynamic and powerful position. Unruh assembled billions of dollars in Wall Street clout by using the State's enormous public pension funds as a base. Institutional Investor magazine hailed him as the Nation's "most politically powerful public finance officer outside the U.S. Treasury."

Jesse Unruh was the greatest Governor California never had, to put it in his own words. As a friend and a great leader, Jesse Unruh has left an indelible mark on those he inspired and on the government he served. My deepest sympathy goes out to his wife Christine, his daughter, sons and grandson. Jesse Unruh will be sorely missed by us all.

RICHARD RECNY FETED AT CAUCUS DINNER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the remarkable accomplishments of Richard Recny, who has been the executive director of the Local Development Corp. of East New York since 1980. His rare combination of tact and the ability to work with people in every level of society, enables him to perform his daily tasks; implementing effective programs, attracting businesses to the community, and creating jobs for residents with equal success.

"Rick" Recny was born in San Bernardino, CA, and attended college at the University of California, Berkeley, and Columbia University in New York City.

Mr. Recny's involvement in and concern about East New York began in 1979 when he worked as a volunteer in service to America [VISTA], serving with Grass Roots Housing for a Better East New York.

Rick Recny is married to Bettyann Kelly and has two children, Ian and Henrietta.

Rick is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my Congressional District, and to improve the quality of life for all.

The wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which he has set has surely made him worthy of this honor and many more. May this award inspire and encourage him to continue the important work he has already begun.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LUPE AQUINO

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the accomplishments of one of my constitutents, Lupe Aquino of Santa Paula, CA.

On July 12, 1987, Lupe won the World Boxing Council super welter-weight title in Bordeaux, France, by out-boxing the titleholder, Duane Thomas.

Lupe has resided in my district for most of this 24 years and has been preparing for a boxing career by gaining experince in Golden Gloves and other competitions. During these years he has had the support and interest of the citizens of Santa Paula.

Lupe Aquino is the first Ventura County fighter ever to win a world title and in recognition of this accomplishemnt, the mayor of the city of Santa Paula, Al Escoto, has declared Sunday, July 26, 1987, to be Lupe Aquino Day in Santa Paula.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Lupe for his feat and in wishing him continued succession his boxing career. Here's hoping he brings many more world titles to Ventura County.

A TRIBUTE TO SISTER PAT KENOYER

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, this coming Friday, September 11, a number of my constituents in my district will be gathering to pay tribute and bid farewell to a very, very special person, Sister Pat Kenoyer.

Sister Pat, a native of Kansas City, MO, has demonstrated throughout her life a sensitivity to the needs of others and a commitment to higher ideals that most of us can only hope to emulate. A Sister of Loretto, she has been a driving force behind the consciousness-raising efforts of the Kansas City Nuclear Weapons Freeze Coalition and has been the director of the local chapter of SANE for the past 3 years. Few, if any, people in my district have exhibited such a high level of energy in pursuing the goal of peace.

Many will recall Sister Pat's efforts in initiating and leading the "Heartland Peace March," in which she walked 10 miles a day for 20 days from Leavenworth, KS to Omaha, NE. Along the way, she was joined by farmers, merchants, community leaders, and others to focus attention on the cause of peace. It was typical of Sister Pat, sacrificing her time and energy to inspire others to become active in causes important to us all.

Sister Pat received her Ph.D. as a psychologist from Fordham University, and she has also earned a master's degree in English from St. Louis University. She is now leaving Kansas City for the country of Ghana to teach ministerial psychology to the people of that country. She hopes to spur interest in a number of Ghanains to come to the United States, study the subject further, and return to Ghana to share their knowledge with their people. I've no doubt she will succeed.

Sister Pat Kenoyer is a woman of many talents and virtues. She is a dancer, a lover of horses, a woman of unlimited kindness, and a great friend. I, like many others, will miss her dearly while she is gone. But I feel warmth in knowing that others will now be priviliged to share in the joy of friendship with Sister Pat. They, too, will cherish that friendship.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE MANAGEMENT MODEL BILL

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with my Florida colleague, Congressman CLAY SHAW, am introducing legislation which directs the Secretary of the Army to develop a management model for the control of aquatic plants and other pollutants in Lake Okeechobee and the surrounding ecosystem.

The management of fresh water lakes and streams in the United States has too often been based on nonscientific information. This has lead to the control of lake pollution using a plan that ignores the impact on the entire ecosystem both in the short and long terms. In some cases, the solution has proven to be a worst ecological disaster than the original problem.

This legislation provides a solution to this problem. It calls for the development of a management model system that would analyze the advantages and disadvantages of proposed solutions for the cleanup of lakes and streams. For the first time, decision-makers would know the short- and long-term impacts of their decisions to control aquatic plants and other pollutants.

The bill is a modified version of H.R. 1513, EPA-directed legislation which I introduced in March of this year. Specifically, it directs the Army Corps of Engineers to demonstrate the management model in the Lake Okeechobee ecosystem and indicates that the model is not intended to interfere with ongoing management or demonstration projects sponsored by the State of Florida.

In no way will this legislation obstruct or hinder efforts by the State of Florida to enhance the quality of the lake or the surrounding ecosystem. If the State deems a particular project worthy, and has the funding, necessary to proceed, I have no intention of objecting.

The purpose of this bill to ensure that lake management decisions involving the Federal Government be made on a sound scientific basis. This approach would enable the Federal Government to assess the entire impact of a proposed project.

I urge my colleagues in the House to join with Congressman SHAW and myself in cosponsoring this important and timely legislation.

ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL METHODS FOR AQUATIC PLANTS

Section 1(a).—The Secretary of the Army, working through the Corps of Engineers, is directed to develop methods for management and control of aquatic plants. The management model would be tested in the Lake Okeechobee, Florida, ecosystem and could be used throughout the United States in the control of aquatic plants. The model could be adapted for use as a management instrument for the control of other aquatic pollutants. This approach is directed toward the analysis of the short- and long-ranged impact of aquatic plant control decisions.

Section 1(b).—The program, to be coordinated with other Federal agencies, would identify existing scientific data bases, examine existing management models and conduct the research necessary to develop the management model.

Section 1(c).—The management model must be useable in Lake Okeechobee, Florida and other ecosystems throughout the United States.

Section 1(d).—The Corps of Engineers will enter into research contracts to provide information for the development of the management model.

Section 1(e).—Information developed by the management model shall be made available to any governmental agency requesting it.

Section 2(a).—The Corps of Engineers will demonstrate the management model.

Section 2(b).—The demonstration shall be in Lake Okeechobee.

Section 3.—The Corps will solicit peer review recommendations from scientists and from management personnel who would use the management model.

Section 4.—The project will be completed within 3 years.

Section 5.—The Corps of Engineers will develop a plan for conducting the project and will report to Congress on the progress of the project annually.

Section 6.—Any agency may use the information developed by the management model. The management model is not intended to interfere with any ongoing projects.

Section 7.—The cost of the program will be $2.5 million per year for each of the three years. This includes at least $500,000 per year for scientific research.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT OR OWNERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think that many of us in this body may be seriously concerned about certain provisions of H.R. 3, the huge trade bill, which passed the House in April of this year. Of particular concern to me are the provisions relating to foreign investment or ownership in the United States.

Although the other body appears to have acted more responsibly in this area, it is important that those who share concern about these onerous provisions make that concern known to House and Senate conferees as they begin this month to attempt to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of the omnibus trade bill. Contrary to what proponents of the House provisions would have us assume, foreign investment in the United States is not inherently or necessarily bad for the United States. In fact, foreign capital is very important to our economy. In my review, it is both dangerous and wrong to lash out against foreign investment without knowing all the facts.

With this in mind, I commend to my colleagues' attention the following enlightening op-ed piece on this subject by Martin and Kathleen Feldstein:

HEADLINE-GRABBING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

(By Martin and Kathleen Feldstein)

All summer the business pages have been replete with stories of foreign takeovers of American firms and of the growing share of foreign ownership in U.S. real estate. The rapid growth of Japanese investment in the United States has particularly captured headlines. While this growth is not a trivial matter, especially in political terms, there is no basis in fact for the fear that the Japanese are gaining control of American industry and real estate.

Not so long ago it was U.S. investment abroad that created unfounded concerns in Europe that the United States would soon dominate those economies. And within the last decade there was near panic that the OPEC countries were about to own everything in sight. The truth, of course, is that U.S. investments abroad have been boons to the host countries, and that it can be similarly healthy for the U.S. economy when foreign investors come here.

The enormous Japanese trade surplus has been the driving force for the growth of that country's foreign investment. Last year the Japanese invested some $100 billion abroad, and about two-thirds of that came to the United States. But the overwhelming bulk of Japanese investment has been passive investment in the form of stocks and bonds. There is no danger that Japanese investment in this country is enabling the Japanese to control American business.

The major part of foreign capital generally arrives in the form of fixed-income investments such as bonds and bank deposits. These amount to approximately three-fourths of the stocks of foreign investment in the United States. Portfolio investments in corporate stocks amount to an additional one-eighth of total foreign assets here. Far less important in value than these portfolio investments, but much more visible, are the direct investments in businesses and in real estate that have been dominating the news reports. These total only about one-sixth of foreign investment in the United States. (Investment is considered direct if it amounts to more than 10 percent of the ownership of a business or property; otherwise it is considered portfolio investment.)

Japanese direct investment in real estate—typically the biggest headline grabber—has certainly been growing rapidly as Japan's trade surplus has soared and as the yen has strengthened relative to the dollar. A Salomon Brothers report estimates that in 1986 the Japanese invested $4 billion in real estate—or nearly three times the total of all past Japanese real estate investments in the United States. As dramatic as that increase

has been, the $4 billion is still minor compared with the total spending on new construction in this country of more than $300 billion.

Most Japanese real estate investment is concentrated on office buildings and hotels. Again, the $4 billion of Japanese investment is a small proportion of the total commercial construction of $140 billion. The figures on Japanese direct ownership of American businesses are similarly reassuring. The total value of all direct investment by Japanese businesses in the United States is extremely small—only about $23 billion at the end of 1986. And most of that does not involve any manufacturing, but refers to wholesale trading companies that operate in the United States as an extra arm of the Japanese export sector. The accumulated stock of Japanese manufacturing investments in this country only totaled $3 billion at the end of 1986.

Although foreign direct investment in America is growing rapidly, the United States still has a far larger stock of direct investments abroad than foreigners have here. Last year, U.S. earnings on direct investments in the rest of the world were four times as great as foreign countries' earnings on their direct investments here.

Far from representing an immediate danger of foreign control of the American economy, the capital inflow from abroad has helped to keep U.S. interest rates down and has thus permitted a higher overall level of investment in this country than would have been possible otherwise. Along with the benefits of imported technology and—particularly in the case of Japanese investment—of new management techniques, there have been improvements in employment as a result of the capital from abroad.

The recent growth of Japanese equity investments may even have had something to do with the extraordinary bull market of 1987. Despite record highs, U.S. price-earnings ratios remain in the 15-to-20 range, while in Japan the ratios have been in the 40-to-60 range. As long as American stocks look cheap to Japanese investors, there may be room for further records on stock prices here.

It is frustrating that some of our trading partners do not appreciate the positive long-range impact of open markets. But it would be just as counterproductive to restrict capital markets as to raise other trade barriers. The occasional rumblings about restricting foreign investment, such as the idea of requiring official registration, should be resisted by legislators and advisers to presidential candidates alike.

If there is no cause for alarm about Japanese investment in particular, what about the U.S. position in worldwide capital flows? While historically it has been no novelty for the United States to have a large capital inflow from abroad, in the first decades after World War II, America was the major exporter of capital and of technology. Only in the last decade did the pattern shift, and only in the last year has the United States officially become the world's largest debtor.

This official calculation is overly pessimistic because it values direct investments at their original cost rather than at today's market values. Since American direct investments have been made over the past several decades, while foreign direct investments are relatively new, the value of net U.S. assets abroad is substantially understated.

Again, there is an important distinction between passive ownership of stocks and bonds that implies no direct control and direct ownership of properties and businesses. While foreign purchases of U.S. bonds and stocks have made us a net borrower, the annual flow of U.S. direct investment abroad is approximately equal to the inflow from other countries. Of course, the value of the accumulated stock of U.S. investment abroad is much greater than the value of foreign investments here—and is in fact greatly underestimated. Official statistics carry these investments at book value, so the actual value of U.S. investments abroad is much, much greater than what appears in the official documents. A more illuminating figure is U.S. earnings on investments abroad, which are four times as great as foreign earnings on direct investments here.

(Martin Feldstein was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Kathleen Feldstein is an economist.)

MARY CHERRY SALUTED AT DINNER DANCE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the remarkable accomplishments of Mary Cherry who is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS. The Women's and Men's Caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

Mary Cherry was born in Summerton, SC. At a very early age her family moved to Brooklyn, NY, where she still resides. She completed her formal basic academic education at Girls High School in Brooklyn, NY. Intrigued with the concepts of hair care and beauty, Mary pursued a career in beauty culture. She graduated from La Roberts School of Beauty Culture and received a license in hair dressing and cosmetology. Thereafter, Mary combined her business skills with her desire to serve the community and opened "Cherry's Beauty Salon" in Jamaica, Long Island. At that time, she joined the Jamaica, Long Island, unit of the State Beauty Culturists Association. Mary also opened "Marcy's House of Beauty" in Brooklyn, NY, which she is presently operating.

Mary's strong concentrated religious beliefs and spiritual commitment to God are the foundation for her active membership in Berean Missionary Baptist Church for over 30 years. As a part of Berean's church family, her service, both past and present, speak for themselves. She is involved in various organizations such as the Boy Scout Parent Committee, Nurse's Unit, Choral Ensemble Choir, and the Women's Auxiliary. She is also a member of the Queen Esther Chapter 24 where she serves as associate matron.

Mary Cherry is a motivating, inspiring, intellectual, stern educator, who has her own philosophy about life: "Don't look at man; learn to see through, over, around, and beyond man. Learn the technique of having direct communication with God, and everything else will fall in its place".

Mary is a widow and the loving mother of three children: Livious, Jr., Valerie, and Teresa; and grandmother of seven: Karl, Kesha, Khadija, Dina, Marcus, Wendell, and La Duante.

The wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which Mary has set has surely made her worthy of this honor and many more. May this award inspire and encourage her to continue the important work she has already begun.

COMMUNITY THAT CARES

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, Clevelanders give from the heart, and, according to CARE, nobody does it better.

During a recent CARE charity drive, area residents contributed almost $200,000. These donations and several others put Cleveland at the top: residents donate more per capita than any other community in the United States.

What's more, donations to CARE are multiplied by matching funds. Organizations, such as Food for Peace, collectively contribute $11 for every $1 from CARE. And the U.S. Agency for International Development matches contributions to CARE dollar for dollar. Thus, Clevelanders' donations will mean more than $2 million for the world's poor.

The recent CARE campaign owes much of its success to the Standard Oil Co. and to John Bustamante, the chairman and chief executive officer of the First Bank National Association. Standard Oil sponsored a kickoff reception that attracted more than 400 people and built a base of support for CARE.

Besides Mr. Bustamante and his son Tuan, many others deserve to be recognized for their fine work. Among them are Robert B. Horton, chairman and chief executive officer of Standard Oil of Ohio; Nancy Schuster, a Cleveland attorney; Cheryl Wills, president of a division of the United Way of Cleveland and Dallas Vipond, a former CARE country director now living in Cleveland. There are also some 45 volunteers, four CARE staffers and many others who helped bring distinction to Cleveland.

It makes me proud to be part of a community that CAREs.

STATE VETERANS CEMETERIES

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of Congress to the very real need for veterans cemeteries in this Nation, and particularly in southeastern North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, how must the families of men who have died after serving this Nation with

honor and courage feel when they learn that there is no room for interment in a national cemetery.

The Veterans Cemetery Program is a joint Federal-State program of the Veterans' Administration to provide for burial close to home of veterans and their families. At the present time, national cemeteries are being regionalized. Without the construction of these veterans cemeteries in North Carolina, North Carolina veterans will soon have to be buried in Alabama, for the grave sites in North Carolina national cemeteries will soon all be filled.

I ask my colleagues to support legislation being introduced today by my colleague and fellow-southeastern North Carolinian the honorable CHARLIE ROSE and myself to create two veterans cemeteries, one in Onslow County, NC, the other in Cumberland County, NC. The land upon which the cemeteries would be located is surplus to the needs of Camp Lejeune Marine Base and Fort Bragg Army Base.

The project has full support of the communities, both military and civilian, and it is very fitting that the Marine Corps and the home of the 82d Airborne Division—two of our Nation's finest military organizations—should be contributing the land upon which we will honor American defenders.

The project also has the strong support of the North Carolina General Assembly which has passed legislation guaranteeing their participation in this project in a dollar for dollar matching basis.

THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOWERS/HAUERS IN AMERICA REUNION

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of our national celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States, it gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the "250th Anniversary of Howers/Hauers in America" Reunion, on September 20, 1987.

October 31, 1737 is the arrival date on American soil of (Jos) Hans Miehl Hauer Sr. and his two oldest sons. Around 1762, George Frederick, John Wendell and John Andreas' families and relatives migrated east to Hauersville, Northampton County, then in 1770, the sons moved to what is known as Howertown.

"Fide et Integritate", the motto quoted on their Shield's Mantle, represents the major strains of the long and fruitful contributions of the Hauer/Hower history in our Nation. Their steady faith has been evidenced in the Moselm Lutheran Church, the Zion Stone Church and St. John's Union Church as well as many other churches in other locations.

At present, William Jacob Fiedler Jr. is president of the Lehigh/Northampton 1987 Hower/Hauer Reunion as well as the first member of the executive board. Mary Louise (Fiedler) Schneck is secretary/treasurer and the Hower Historians include William Fiedler Jr., Sarah (Graver) Filchner and Chief Hower historian and author, Jane Hower Auker.

Mr. Speaker, the strength and resiliency of this great Nation owe much to this family and the foundation they have made on our shores and in the Lehigh Valley. The Hauer/Hower families have built with stone and have also built with their commitment to God, expressed by work, attention and care of neighbor, and remaining mindful of kin.

EDMUNDO ROMAN, ESQ. HONORED FOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of Edmundo Roman, Esq. who is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the women's and men's caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS.

Edmundo Roman is a successful practicing attorney who was born in Santurce, Puerto Rico. He was raised in the South Bronx where he attended and graduated from St. Raymond's High School with honors. He graduated from Fordham University with a bachelor of arts and a bachelor of science in pre-med. In 1974, Edmundo returned to Puerto Rico where he attended the Catholic University Law School and obtained his juris doctorate.

He returned to New York City in 1979 and was admitted to the New York State Bar. He worked as a staff Attorney for the city council committee on State legislation.

In 1981, he worked on the initiation of the first massive registration campaign sponsored by the Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In 1982, he was elected district leader of the 54th assembly district, chairman of community board No. 4 and the first chairperson of the Woodhull Hospital Auxiliary. He was the founder and first president of the Sunset Park Lions Club.

Attorney Roman is an active member of the Bushwick Community where he has been instrumental in preserving housing in Bushwick and in obtaining a satellite clinic for community residents.

At the present time, Edmundo is engaged in private practice in Brooklyn and is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association. He is also an active member of the men's caucus for Congressman EDOLPHUS TOWNS, and member of the Peoples' Democratic Club of the 54th Assembly District.

Edmundo is married to the former Elba Vasquez, who is currently the female district leader of the 54th assembly district.

The women's and men's caucuses are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

May this award inspire and encourage her to continue the important work she has already begun. The wonderful example of dedication and perserverance which she has set has surely made her worthy of this honor and many more.

AMPUTEE SOCCER LEAGUE IN EL SALVADOR

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to endorse a compassionate and creative approach to aiding the victims of indiscriminate land mines used by El Salvador's Communist guerrillas. Recently, I had the unique opportunity to meet and see first hand those responsible for implementing the United States Army Medical Humanitarian Mobile Training Team Program in El Salvador. The United States trainers who run the Med MTT are an invaluable resource which the Salvadoran Army relies on for field medical service, training, and rehabilitation of their wounded.

Mr. Speaker, for me one of the most unique aspects of the Med MTT's responsibilities has been their response to the long-term rehabilitation of victims of land mines. Responding to the need to physically mentally, and emotionally rehabilitate literally hundreds of Salvadoran Army amputees, Med MTT formed an amputee soccer team. Their first game was played on June 7, 1986, with United States Ambassador Edwin Corr and the Chief of Staff of the El Salvadoran Armed Forces, Gen. Adolfo Blandon, in attendance.

Today there are currently 13 teams organized. In September 1986, the Med MTT organized an amputee soccer championship for the entire El Salvadoran Armed Forces. From this competition an all star team was selected which is going to Seattle, WA, this month to participate in the 1987 World Amputee Soccer Tournament. Some of the credit for the organization of this event belongs to the Secretary of the Army, Mr. John O. Marsh and the National Guard Surgeon, Col. Claude R. White, as well as local groups in the Seattle area.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is important to show concrete examples of the constructive work that our United States trainers are doing in El Salvador. The trainers deserve the highest praise for efforts to bring peace and stability to a country which is racked by a Communist insurgency. I can imagine no better way of undermining the support for the FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador than winning the loyalty of the Salvadoran people. Our U.S. Army trainers are doing just that.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a series of fact sheets about the Med MTT to immediately follow these remarks.

[Med MTT Aug. 19, 1987]

FACT SHEET

Subject: U.S. Army Medical Humanitarian Mobile Training Team (Med MTT).

1. Purpose: To provide information on the role of the US Army Medical MTT in El Salvador.

2. Facts:

a. Subject team arrived in El Salvador in June 1983. Its mission was to establish a viable field medical service by training and equipping combat medics and other para-

medical personnel (i.e. dental technicians and preventive medicine specialists). This was accomplished over a 24 month period; by the end of 1985, mortality rates were similar to those experienced by US Forces in Vietnam (less than 3% from a high of close to 20%) and combat medics were in the field.

b. In the past 24 months the MED MTT's mission has changed rapidly due to the large number of amputees being generated by land mine casualties. For 1986, 525 soldiers lost a limb(s) to mines. This is over twice the number from 1985. Prior to Oct 84 no statistics were kept by host country, but we estimate total military amputees now to be over 1,500. Of these only about 398 have been fitted with a permanent prosthetic device.

c. A program to fabricate prosthetic/orthotic devices is presently the Med MTT's biggest humanitarian mission along with the introduction of a rehabilitation program to assist the amputees. Case in point being the introduction of amputee soccer at the various cuarteles.

d. The prosthetic program not only fabricates artificial limbs but is training Salvadoran soldiers in the fabrication of these devices. The first 6 students graduated in September, 1986 after 18 months of training. Another 11 began training on 1 Sept. In the U.S. this program takes up to 6 years for full accreditation. Due to the large number of military amputees awaiting prosthetic devices and our lack of future Spanish speaking trainers, the MED MTT is establishing two contracts; one to fabricate offshore (in the US) prosthetic devices and the other to provide onsite Spanish speaking trainers. The first was signed in April, 1987 and will take effect in June 1987. The second is delayed because of lack of qualified Spanish speaking prosthetists/orthotists.

a. Preventive medicine. Emergency Room/Intensive care nursing hospital administration, medical logistics (FMS/MAP, this year $10 million approx). X Ray, Laboratory, Combat Medicine and a DOD physician exchange program (6 week TDY to ES) round out the current Med MTT.

Maj. Mouritsen/23-6597.

[Med MTT Aug. 19, 1987]

FACT SHEET

Subject: Long-Term Rehabilitation Available to the El Salvadoran Armed Forces.

1. Purpose: To provide information on long-term rehabilitation capabilities of the El Salvadoran Military Health Care System.

2. Facts:

a. Centro de Rehabilitation Professional de la Fuerza Armada (CERPROFA) was founded 6 June 1985, in response to the growing need for rehabilitation services for disabled soldiers.

(1) Director: Col. Efrain Tejada.

(2) Subdirector: Cpt. Victoria Guevara de Salinas.

b. The injured soldier, following recuperation from his acute injuries, undergoes a physical evaluation by the Dept. of Rehabilitation. Hospital Militar, prior to referral to CERPROFA.

c. Services available at Cerprofa:

(1) Social work: Determines the soldier's social/economic background, education level, and prior work history.

(2) Physiatry: Evaluates and refers the soldier, in area of Physical Medicine.

(3) Prosthetic/Orthotic Lab: Supported by the US Army Humanitarian Medical Mobile Training Team Members in the production and fitting of prosthetic and orthotic devices.

(4) Occupational Therapy: Evaluate dexterity, coordination and visual spatial deficits.

(5) Counseling: Phychological evaluation/counseling.

(6) Vocational training: Skill development, training and job placement.

(7) Life Style Training: Classes in daily skills; including reading, writing, mathematics, as well as budgeting, hygiene and other life skills.

d. The average age of the students is approximately 19-20 yrs. Average educational level is between 5th and 6th grade.

e. Vocational training is located at various job sites, both in the civilian community as well as within the Ministry of Defense. Placement is based on the student's interest and availability of positions.

f. Efforts are currently being made to find a qualified candidate to coordinate with the work sites and the job placement service at Cerprofa. Problems encountered have included poor work habits, tardiness, lack of responsibility, as well as problems related to physical or mental limitations of the student.

g. Long-term plans are to relocate Cerprofa to a larger site to accommodate additional services (i.e. Physical Therapy, Sheltered Work Shops and a Sports Facility.

h. A second center will open in San Miguel on or about 23 September 1987. This San Miguel will have the same capability as the shop in San Salvador, but will be under the professional supervision of the Military Hospital in San Miguel.

i. Cerprofa needs to establish a sheltered workshop on site to evaluate:

(1) Work skills/habits.

(2) Aptitude/attitude.

(3) Responsibility.

(4) Inter-personal skills.

j. The Cerprofa staff needs to order the proper equipment necessary for pre-vocational assessment of students.

k. Needs to expand its current work job training program by establishing further connections with private industry.

Maj. Mouritsen/23-6597.

[Med MTT August 19, 1987]

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Formation of Amputee Soccer Teams, El Salvadoran Armed Forces.

1. Purpose: To provide information on the history of the formation of the ESAF Amputees Soccer Team Program.

2. Facts:

a. The idea to form an amputee soccer team in El Salvador came from an article in The San Francisco Chronical/Examiner which described this unique game. The idea was conceived by a group of active amputees in Seattle, Washington.

b. Communication was established between Mr. Bill Barry, coach of the Seattle team and the U.S. Army Medical MTT El Salvador. Armed with the rules and motivation amputee soccer teams were formed within the El Salvador Armed Forces.

c. The first game was played on June 7, 1986, at the 1a. Brigada soccer field. In attendance were U.S. Ambassador, Edwin E. Corr., the Chief of Staff of the El Salvadoran Armed Forces, Gen. Adolfo O. Blandon, as well as other distinguished guests.

d. There are now 13 teams organized. In September, 1986, an ESAF-Wide Championship, tournament was organized by the Medical MTT's Occupational Therapist, Cpt. Carmen Alverio and Jeffery Jones, Handicapped Sports Specialist from Detroit. The tournament included with the awards presentation on May 16, 1987.

e. The Med MTT will facilitate the participation of an all star team in Seattle, Washington in September, 1987 for the World Amputee Soccer Tournament. Assistance for this team will also come from the Secretary of the Army, the National Guard Surgeon, and local groups in the Seattle area.

Maj. Mouritsen/23-6597.

H.R. 2376

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I introduced legislation (H.R. 2376) recently which would remove the special and unwarranted exemption accorded to tobacco and tobacco products under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

Under the act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission is denied any authority to regulate the safety of tobacco and tobacco products. It has no jurisdiction to address the hazards of cigarette smoking to consumers.

This special treatment is ironic considering the serious health effects of tobacco. Tobacco products remain among the most unregulated products in our society despite the fact that tobacco is the number one preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Smoking accounts for 17.2 percent of all deaths in America each year while alcohol abuse accounts for 4.9 percent and motor vehicle accidents account for 2.3 percent. Nicotine, in the words of the American-Medical Association, is "our most deadly addictive drug." It is highly toxic: A single drop of pure nicotine on the tongue can kill a person. Furthermore, tobacco accounts for 30 percent of cancer deaths and the CPSC is denied any authority to regulate consumers' exposure to tobacco. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, more than 300,000 Americans a year die prematurely from smoking-related diseases. There is no justification for allowing such a harmful product to escape the safety system we have established for other products.

Every serious study that has been done documents the dire health effects, on smokers and nonsmokers, of inhaling tobacco smoke. Medical authorities across the country repeatedly urge that we find ways to reduce exposure to smoking and to tobacco products. The Food and Drug Administration regulates virtually all other products which the American public consumes and/or takes into their system. It does not make sense that the FDA has no authority over tobacco.

This has become a vital economical issue as well since the health-related costs of cigarette smoking to the Nation totaled at least $53.7 billion in 1984. In addition, the annual average cost to the Nation for disease and lost productivity due to smoking has been estimated at $65 billion.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation does not require the CPSC take action in this area. It merely gives the agency the jurisdiction to do so. I will be exploring additional legislative initiatives to ensure that some action is taken by the CPSC. In addition, I will be looking at

other methods to achieve the goal of reducing smoking and the harmful effects of exposure to tobacco. This legislation is a first step in my efforts to eliminate the hazards of exposure to tobacco.

If we deny our regulatory agencies the ability to investigate tobacco products, as they do all other products, we will never make progress in our efforts to reduce the health effects of tobacco exposure. It is time that we focus the attention of our safety agencies on smoking and tobacco, and initiate action at the Federal level to protect people.

BORK AND WATERGATE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, among the important issues that will be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in the coming years are those which define the ability of Congress to put some limits on executive branch power. People in the current administration—and former members such as Pat Buchanan—have argued for a virtually untrammeled form of executive power in a wide variety of fields. I have previously discussed on the floor the very strong likelihood that if Judge Robert Bork became a member of the Supreme Court, he would be a consistent vote for in effect allowing the President to do whatever he wished in the foreign policy and military field, no matter what restrictions Congress sought to impose on the President's use of American manpower and money.

Another area where the President and his aides have asserted a sharp disagreement with the congressional effort to put some restrictions on executive power deals with the Office of the Independent Counsel, formally known as the special prosecutor. While we were in recess, the Justice Department confirmed that it is the position of the Reagan administration that the independent counsel law is unconstitutional and that there is no way that the President's untrammeled control over prosecution, even of his own closest aides, can be limited. This is an issue which will be resolved by the Supreme Court during the next term, and I again fear that this is an area where Robert Bork will be ready to cast his vote on the side of total executive power.

It seems to me quite relevant to note in this context that 14 years ago, when Richard Nixon wished to be free of the inconvenience of an independent prosecutorial presence, despite having promised the country that he would maintain one, Robert Bork was willing to fire Archibald Cox. At that time, the two top-ranking members of the Justice Department, Elliot Richardson and William Ruckelshaus refused to fire Cox. Robert Bork was willing to do so, in part because as he explained, he believed the President had absolute power to do so. This assertion in 1973 of the absolute right of the President to fire a prosecutor is precisely the issue that will be before the Supreme Court in the next term as we deal with the question of our right as a legislative body to continue the independent counsel law. And Judge Bork's behavior in 1973 and his opinion on this issue seems to me one more reason why it would be very damaging to our constitutional balance if he were to go on the Supreme Court.

Understandably, Judge Bork and his defenders are somewhat embarrassed about his role in firing Archibald Cox and to mitigate that embarrassment, they have put forward versions of the events of 1973 which do not seem to me to be accurate. Recently, Anthony Lewis wrote an excellent analysis of Judge Bork's role in the firing of Archibald Cox in the Sunday New York Times for August 23. Mr. Lewis' persuasive argument points out that Judge Bork's current view of the events does not square with what seems in fact to have happened.

The central point of Mr. Lewis' article is not the veracity of Mr. Bork on details, but rather that in 1973—and consistently thereafter—Robert Bork has insisted on the untrammeled right of the President to hire and fire prosecutors despite any effort by Congress to put limitations on that power. As Mr. Lewis concludes:

Mr. Bork was not part of the Watergate cover-up—no one thinks that. But his view of Presidential power made him insensitive to the moral and constitutional challenge that Watergate represented. In a prospective Supreme Court justice that view is highly relevant.

Mr. Speaker, I include Tony Lewis' excellent article at this point in the RECORD:

BORK AND WATERGATE

BOSTON.—The nomination of Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court raises questions that cannot be lightly decided—questions of importance and difficulty. Judge Bork is a man of high intellect and distinguished experience in law. But in his record, and in his outspoken views, there are matters that must concern the Senate and the public.

The first is a matter of history: his role in the Watergate affair. It is not history in a dusty sense. What he did then matters now, in fact and law.

Everyone remembers that Mr. Bork dismissed Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor. It was Saturday, Oct. 20, 1973: the Saturday night massacre.

President Nixon wanted Mr. Cox out because he had subpoenaed White House tapes—the tapes that eventually sank Mr. Nixon. The Attorney General and his deputy would not carry out the President's order to fire the special prosecutor. Mr. Bork became Acting Attorney General and did.

Crucial questions followed immediately. Would the Office of Special Prosecutor continue? Would the subpoena for the tapes be pressed? Those questions aroused the country and brought a firestorm of public outrage down on the White House.

What was Mr. Bork's role on those questions? In 1982, at a hearing on his nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals, he said he had dealt with them at once, the day after the massacre, at a meeting with Mr. Cox's deputy, Henry S. Ruth Jr., and others.

"I told them I wanted them to continue as before with their investigation and with their prosecutions," he said, "that they would have complete independence and that I would guard that independence, including their right to go to court to get the White House tapes or any other evidence they wanted."

The record does not support that statement.

On the next working day, Oct. 23, Mr. Bork issued an order retroactive to Oct. 21, the morning after the massacre. It said: This order abolishes the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force. The functions of that Office revert to the Criminal Division." It was the Criminal Division of the Justice Department whose bungled investigation of Watergate led to the call for a special prosecutor in the first place.

Henry Ruth's recollection, like the record, differs from Judge Bork's account. In a conversation last week, Mr. Ruth said the meeting mentioned by Judge Bork was very tense. Mr. Bork told him and a colleague to brief the head of the Criminal Division, Henry Petersen, who would make the decisions on whether to prosecute and so on.

"No," Mr. Ruth said, "Mr. Bork didn't guarantee our independence in the sense of a special prosecutor. As to whether we would run into barriers if we subpoenaed this or that tape, nobody knew the answer that evening. All that was done after the firestorm."

Public outrage forced Mr. Nixon to back down. On the afternoon of Oct. 23 his lawyers amazed the court by saying he would after all comply with the tapes subpoena. On Oct. 26 Mr. Nixon said he would accept a new special prosecutor. Only after that, on Nov. 2, did Mr. Bork issue a new order "establishing the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force."

The Reagan White House, perhaps drawing on Judge Bork's 1982 testimony, has credited him with saving the Watergate investigation. In a brief last month on the Bork nomination, it said:

"Immediately after carrying out the President's instruction to discharge Cox, Bork acted to safeguard the Watergate investigation and its independence. he promptly established a new Special Prosecutor's Office, giving it authority to pursue the investigation without interference. He expressly ensured the Special Prosecutor's office complete independence, as well as his right to subpoena the tapes."

That version of history contradicts not only the record but Mr. Bork's well-known views. He agreed to dismiss Mr. Cox because he thought a President had the power to remove a special prosecutor for subpoenaing his tapes. He could hardly, then, promise the Watergate force the right to subpoena tapes. Indeed he thought, as he later testified, that the idea of a special prosecutor independent of the President was unconstitutional.

In Mr. Bork's view, Presidential power was so great that it entitled him to ignore a formal Justice Department regulation providing that the Watergate prosecutor "will not be removed except for extraordinary improprieties." A respected Federal judge, Gerhard A. Gesell, held that the regulation had the force of law and that Mr. Bork's firing of Archibald Cox "was therefore illegal."

Mr. Bork was not part of the Watergate cover-up—no one thinks that. But his view of Presidential power made him insensitive to the moral and constitutional challenge that Watergate represented. In a prospective Supreme Court justice that view is highly relevant.

WILLIAM FRANC PERRY III, HONORED AT CAUCUS DINNER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the remarkable accomplishments of William Franc Perry III, who is being honored at the first annual dinner dance of the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "ED" TOWNS, on Saturday, September 18, 1987.

Franc Perry III, a native Brooklynite, is a first-year associate with the law firm of Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker, where he specializes in medical malpractice defense litigation.

Franc, the son of Frank and Ophelia Perry, is a graduate of New England College, Henniker, NH, Arundel Sussex, England. He received his bachelor's degree in public relations/international studies in 1983. While a student at New England College, he was president of the class of 1983, a member of the board of trustees, and the recipient of the Parent's Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Life of the College.

Franc attended the National Law Center of the George Washington University in Washington, DC, where he was vice president of the Student Bar Association, student representative to the Faculty Senate, chairman of the commencement and orientation committees, and board member of the Black Law Students Association. He also authored two papers: "The United Nations: A Viable Concept in World Politics?" and "Draft Evasion, as Civil Disobedience Within the Constitution." He was also featured in Who's Who of American Law Students, 1984, 1985, and 1986. While in Washington, Franc was also a legislative correspondent for Congressman ED TOWNS.

Franc is a member of the National Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He is also a member of the Potomac Polo Club and East Coast Horse World Foundation. He is cochairman of the New England College Metropolitan Alumni Association. In addition, he was recently recognized as a motivator by the Women's League of Science and Medicine for his accomplishments.

The Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS TOWNS are comprised of dedicated professional women and men whose main purpose is to keep me informed on major and vital issues affecting my congressional district, and to improve the quality of life for all.

Certainly, the wonderful example of dedication and perseverance which Franc has set has surely made him worthy of this honor and many more. May this award inspire and encourage him to continue the important work he has already begun.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the American Business Women's Association's Mill Creek Chapter of Youngstown, OH, a very special organization in my 17th Congressional District. I am pleased to inform my fellow members of the U.S. House of Representatives that the Mill Creek Chapter will be celebrating their 25th anniversary on November 10, 1987. A day of celebration and festivity is being planned for this momentous event.

The Mill Creek Chapter has been working tirelessly these past 25 years promoting the business, cultural, and social advancement of women in the Mahoning Valley. Since their chartering in 1962, they have helped countless young women attain leadership positions throughout the country by providing them with scholarships to obtain an education. They have given an astounding total of $45,000 in scholarships, and it should be noted that their first scholarship recipient is now an outstanding attorney.

It is my deepest desire that the Mill Creek Chapter's next 25 years be twice as successful as its first 25. But now is the time to recognize this organization's amazing accomplishments thus far. Therefore, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join the residents of the 17th Congressional District in saluting the Mill Creek Chapter of the American Business Women's Association on their 25th anniversary.

FATALITIES DOUBLE ON HIGH SPEED ROADS

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, New Mexico was the first State to raise the speed limit on rural interstates after Congress voted earlier this year to allow States to do so. There was great publicity about the unveiling of the new 65-miles-per-hour signs that were all ready for use the morning after the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 was enacted.

Officials in New Mexico as well as other States are eager to raise the speed limit even though supporters of the 55-miles-per-hour speed limit warned that fatalities and serious injuries would increase. We warned that a few minutes lost travel time was a small price to pay for the saving of thousands of lives annually.

We now find that the fatality rate has doubled on those same roads in New Mexico on which the speed limit was raised so quickly. I believe it is tragic that we as public officials had the means to prevent many of these deaths and we did not do it. During a 4-month period on these roads last year there were 25 deaths. During the same period this year, there were 56 deaths.

Some people may offer explanations about contributing factors, such as driver inattention or drinking but speed is the overriding issue. If cars were travelling 10 miles per hour slower, there may have been no collision, even if the driver was drunk. If there was a collision, there may not have been a fatality at a lower speed.

There can be no doubt that there are more people dead as a result of accidents on higher speed roads in New Mexico than there would have been without the higher speed limit. I have submitted the Associated Press news report on the New Mexico fatalities for my colleagues as well as an editorial from the Asbury Park, New Jersey Press urging that we consider rolling the speed limit back to 55 miles per hour.

FATALITIES HAVE DOUBLED, SAY OFFICIALS

SANTA FE.—Traffic deaths on New Mexico's interstate highways have more than doubled since the speed limit was increased to 65 miles per hour, but state officials say there are no plans to rescind the law.

Figures released Monday by the state Public Safety Department showed that 56 people were killed on interstates in rural areas during the period from April 2 to August 15. That compares to 25 deaths during the same period in 1986.

"The figures are alarming," said Robert Kemble, secretary of the Public Safety Department.

The 65 mph limit applies to interstates in rural areas of New Mexico. Gov. Garrey Carruthers on April 2 signed the law increasing the allowable speed on interstates in rural areas of New Mexico. At the time, New Mexico became the first State to increase the speed limit on interstate highways in rural areas.

John Fenner, chief of the traffic safety bureau in the Highway and Transportation Department, attributed the increase in fatalities to the higher speed limit.

Kemble, however, wasn't so sure the higher speed limit was the primary factor. He noted that police reports on many of the fatalities listed driver inattention or alcohol as the primary reasons for accidents.

Kemble said the increase in fatalities "could be just statistical happenstance."

Officials said they also could not explain why many of the accidents occurred on two stretches of highways. They were Interstate 40 between Grants and the Arizona stateline and on Interstate 25 in the area from Belen south to Truth or Consequences.

Kemble said that despite the sharp increase in deaths, there was no move to return to a 55 mph limit in rural areas.

"We're looking at how to make sure that people obey the laws," he said.

The 65 mph is applicable on 945 miles of Interstates 10, 25 and 40 within New Mexico. The 55 mph limit still is in effect where the interstates pass through Albuquerque and Las Cruces.

[From the Asbury Park Press September 4, 1987]

MORE SPEED, MORE GRAVES—AT 65 MPH, HIGHWAY TOLL RISES IN NEW MEXICO

It may be too soon to make a call on raising the speed limit to 65 mph. But the first state to have done so, New Mexico, has

buried twice as many people since the new law went into effect last April.

Figures released by the state Public Safety Department showed that 56 people were killed on interstate highways in rural areas from April 2 to Aug. 15, as against 25 deaths for the same period last year.

Does the higher speed limit account for the increased carnage on New Mexico's rural highways? John Fenner, chief of the traffic safety bureau in the Highway and Transportation Department, thinks so. But while Public Safety Department Secretary Robert Kemble finds the fatality figures "alarming," he is not prepared to lay the blame on higher speeds. He noted that police reports on many of the fatalities listed driver inattention or alcohol as the primary reasons for accidents. He said the increase in highway deaths "could just be statistical happenstance.

Perhaps. But then again, a 55-mph speed limit did bring the highway mortality rate down. Few deluded themselves that a majority of highway motorists were keeping to the speed limit. But everyone recognized that the 55-mph speed limit kept most traffic traveling at or under 65 mph; such controlled lawlessness was saving lives (and fuel).

Since a speed limit cannot be uniformly enforced, motorists on rural highways are likely to apply a heavier foot to the gas pedal. A higher speed limit is a virtual invitation to drive up to 75 mph, which is too fast and dangerous.

It may prove impossible to directly correlate higher speed limits to increase fatalities. But fewer people were sent to early graves during the 55-mph era. Even if that was a happy coincidence, it was one worth preserving. And perhaps it is one worth restoring.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY AND SOUTH FLORIDA'S "VIETNAM VETERANS WELCOME HOME REUNION—THE HEALING WALL" CELEBRATION

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1987

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak for those who are unable to speak for themselves. I rise to recognize the POW's and MIA's who have yet to return to their homeland.

On September 18, 1987, our Nation has an opportunity to focus on the POW/MIA state of affairs. Each State, city, or county will add a personal touch to this day, National POW/MIA Recognition Day, by remembering their own POW's and MIA's. Speaking for my district, National POW/MIA Recognition Day culminates with a weekend of homecoming events to welcome home our Vietnam veterans.

South Florida will combine National POW/MIA Recognition Day with festivities spotlighting the Vietnam veterans in their own "Vietnam Veterans Welcome Home Reunion—The Healing Wall" celebration on September 18, 19, and 20. Although National POW/MIA Recognition Day is a day of recognition for the POW's and MIA's of all wars, it is difficult not to think of the most recent conflict, Vietnam, and the lack of recognition these veterans have received since they returned home.

There is no doubt that the Vietnam Memorial Wall in Washington, DC, has been a daily reminder of the victims and veterans of the Vietnam conflict. The impact of the Washington Wall inspired Gary Turner and Tom McMullen to enlist the help of Jim Hancock and Pat Hubbard in designing a replica of the wall to display during special events, like the Vietnam veterans welcome home celebration. The Healing Wall a portable reproduction of the original Vietnam Wall, will be displayed in the amphitheater of C.B. Smith Park in Pembroke Pines, FL, during the welcome home celebration. The centerpiece for the weekend celebration, it is hoped that the Healing Wall will evoke the same emotions which are felt when viewing the wall in Washington.

Other welcome home events include a candlelight vigil on September 18 for all POW's and MIA's who remain in Southeast Asia and a reunion for Vietnam veterans and their families and friends on September 19 and 20. A weekend such as this will remain embedded in the minds of all who participate for years to come.

In honor of National POW/MIA Recognition Day, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing all the servicemen and servicewomen who remain under the thumb of the countries for whose freedom they were fighting. As pictures say a thousand words, so do the numbers of POW's and MIA's still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia and Korea. Korea retains 8,177 American POW/MIA's. Southeast Asia holds 2,415. Over 10,000 servicemen and servicewomen have not returned to the United States. It is unquestionable that these statistics support the rationale behind continuing efforts to repatriate these servicemen and servicewomen. Since Florida is seventh in the Nation in the number of POW's and MIA's still unaccounted for, my desire to meld these loose ends is underscored.

In recognizing the POW's and MIA's, it is appropriate to also consider the Vietnam veterans who were fortunate enough to return to U.S. soil. Additional statistics reveal that the State of Florida has accounted for 401,526 Vietnam-era veterans living within its borders. This number is deceiving when taking into consideration the more than 600,000 homeless and displaced Vietnam-era veterans in my State. With more than 1.2 million Vietnam-era veterans in the State of Florida, this weekend will indeed prove to be an emotional and enlightening experience.

I would like to welcome home our Vietnam veterans and urge continuing enthusiasm to keep the fire burning for all unaccounted POW's and MIA's. This weekend will be Florida's opportunity to saturate itself in the recognition and celebration of these missing American servicemen and servicewomen. I urge my colleagues to remember the POW's and MIA's on September 18 and to join Florida, in spirit, in celebrating the return of our Vietnam veterans during the "Vietnam Veterans Welcome Home Reunion—The Healing Wall" celebration on September 18, 19, and 20.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 10, 1987, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 11

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1575, to establish a grant program to provide for counseling and testing services relating to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and to establish certain prohibitions for the purpose of protecting individuals with AIDS or related conditions.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Government Affairs

To hold hearings on arms export policy.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Joint Economic

National Security Economics Subcommittee

To continue hearings to review Soviet Union economic reforms.

SD-562

SEPTEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

National Security Economics Subcommittee

To resume hearings in open and closed sessions to review Soviet Union economic reforms.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Closed briefing on the on-going Intermediate Nuclear Forces negotiations.

SR-222

SEPTEMBER 15

9:00 a.m.
Small Business
Government Contracting and Paperwork Reduction Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the impact of a series of amendments to the Small Business Act as contained in the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987 (P.L. 99-661).
SR-428A

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
Business meeting, to markup proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Farm Credit System.
SR-332

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to markup proposed legislation to provide limited extensions in the Clean Air Act deadlines for areas that violate the health-protective national air quality standards.
SD-406

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Bork, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
SR-325

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
Business meeting, to markup H.R. 2906, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense.
SD-124

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1480, to promote the integration of universities and private industry in the National Laboratory System of the Department of Energy in order to improve the development of technology in areas of economic potential.
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 849, Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Safety and Compensation Act.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings on Government handling of Soviet and Communist bloc defectors.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Farm Credit System.
SR-332

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to markup proposed legislation to provide limited extensions in the Clean Air Act deadlines for areas that violate the health-protective national air quality standards.
SD-406

Judiciary
To continue hearings on the nomination of Robert H. Bork, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
SR-325

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on off-airport user fees.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 559, S. 560, and S. 633, bills to study and control the disposal of plastic waste and to implement Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, as modified by the Protocol of 1978.
SD-406

Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Presidential transition procedures.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Small Business
To hold hearings on S. 818, to provide permanent authorization for White House conferences on small business.
SR-428A

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Research and Development Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1480, to promote the integration of universities and private industry in the National Laboratory System of the Department of Energy in order to improve the development of technology in areas of economic potential.
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 18

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on product liability.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to discuss the National Coal Council reserve data base report and the state of information relating to the quality and recoverability of U.S. coal reserves.
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Small Business
To hold oversight hearings on the Small Business Administration small business development center program.
SR-428A

SEPTEMBER 23

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Federal Spending, Budget, and Accounting Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for Federal procurement policy programs.
SD-608

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Federal Spending, Budget, and Accounting Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the results of a General Accounting Office survey regarding the accounting procedures and processing of seized cash and properties by Federal agencies.
SD-342

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to review inventory control and surpluses by Federal agencies.
SD-342

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to review coastal zone management consistency provisions.
SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on Federal procurement decisions concerning Wedtech Corporation.
SD-342

SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on Federal procurement decisions concerning Wedtech Corporation.
SD-342

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on pipeline safety.
SR-253

OCTOBER 7

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.
SR-253

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings on government handling of Soviet and communist bloc defectors.
SD-342