# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION ISSUES 1987-88 POLICY STATEMENT

HON. JIM COURTER
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, the 230,000 members of the Air Force Association [AFA] are dedicated to the mission of promoting a strong defense and the unique contribution of aerospace technology to U.S. national security.

The AFA's 1987-88 Statement of Policy points out the challenges and dangers we face and argues eloquently that we must not be lulled into a false sense of security by what is marketed as Soviet "openness" and arms control agreements of dubious value. I urge my colleagues to read the AFA statement that follows:

1987-88 STATEMENT OF POLICY

As a strong and proud America commemorates the bicenntenial of the Constitution, we must rededicate ourselves to the spirit that gave birth to this nation and reaffirm our will to bear the burdens and pay the price required to maintain peace with freedom. At a time marked by global instabilities and uncertainties, that price can't be paid on the installment plan or discounted. The need to provide for the common defense commensurate with the threats we face can't be rationalized out of existence by Potomac politics. We must not "mark down" national security—which has not caused the nation's economic ills—to subsidize the U.S. Treasury or to balance the federal budget.

Cuts in the defense budget over the past few years may well exact an excessive price in other terms from the American people, especially the members of our Armed Forces whom we rely upon to safeguard the rights and ideals enshrined in the Constitution. In 1986, Congress mandated that defense budget requests be changed from an annual to a biennial basis to facilitate more economical and stable funding policies. However, congressional actions in 1987 were largely at odds with last year's laudable intentions and failed to meet even the timetable associated with one-year budgeting. The results are continued and increasing uncertainty and instability in terms of when and how much defense money will be authorized and appropriated. The Air Force, along with the other services, is stymied in its programming tasks and hence kept from operating in an optimal fashion.

Defense funding must be kept above the noise level of partisan or parochial politics. Providing for the common defense is a government-wide responsibility of pervasive importance that should not be diluted to provide leverage for narrow or unrelated issues. The taxpayers expect the Air Force to streamline its forces, programs, contracting and procurement arrangements. But in a funding sense all services are adrift in unpredictable ebbs and flows that bear no resemblance to the formal guidance that governs the planning functions. This Association urges the legislative and executive branches of government to work together untiringly and resolutely to ensure timely enactment of stable defense budgets that meet the fundamental security requirements of the nation.

This Association believes also that the nation needs to understand clearly that hoped-for future strategic arms reduction accords or runaway optimism about the "glasnost reformation" of the Kremlin are poor substitutes for a military balance that provides effective deterrence and crisis stability. Glasnost, the Soviet Union's globally merchandized commitment to "openness," so far, has produced much rhetoric and little substance. The real meaning of "openness" in the Soviets' code may be no more than their license to penetrate this country's innermost diplomatic and military secrets, including our embassy in Moscow. Glasnost hardly denotes progress if the only doors it opens lead to our diplomatic properties, our most sensitive communications systems, the theft of our most advanced and vital defense technologies, and in the aggregate, to decisive Soviet strategic advantages.

Many members of this Association served in combat and all abhor the horrors of war. All of us would welcome real detente and evidence of a genuine Soviet commitment to peace. But so far, all the evidence suggests that Soviet expansionism remains in force, in spite of Western concessions and attempts to modify Moscow's behavior by political and economic means. Behind the mask of "glasnost" the Soviet Union remains our ideological and geopolitical adversary who spends between fifteen and seventeen percent of its gross national product on military expenditures, compared to about six percent by the US. There is no wishing away the fact that the USSR maintains nearly half again as many strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and carries twice the equivalent megatonnage on top of these weapons as does this country. The realities are stark also with regard to Moscow's intense military activities in Afghanistan, growing Soviet-supported interventionism in the Third World, and the sinister role Moscow plays in fostering world-wide terrorism. In summary, Moscow may have changed the tone but not the substance of its Marxist-Leninist ideology that seeks to alter the existing international system and establish Soviet global hegemony.

Notwithstanding the nature of the Soviet system that is intrinsically antagonistic to Free World values, this Association supports efforts to establish a commonality of interests with the USSR with the objective of avoiding direct confrontation and reducing the threat of nuclear war. The underlying challenge to American statecraft, we believe, is to preserve peace without jeopardizing our national security or abandoning America's commitment to the cause of freedom.

In this context, the members of this Association continue to support arms control negotiations as one of several tools to strengthen this country's national security. Specifically, America's arms control objectives must be fully integrated with its defense and foreign policies to enhance deterrence, reduce risk, support alliance relationships, and ensure that the Soviets do not gain unilateral military or political advantages.

We must recognize clearly that while posing as a champion of peace, the Soviet Union frequently advances proposals that are aimed at achieving military as well as propagandistic advantages. It follows that arms control agreements with the USSR cannot be simply based on trust. They must not become entangled in US domestic partisan politics. Arms control agreements that cannot be verified and enforced effectively are worse than no accords at all. Entering into accords that do not meet these standards in the hope that they might lead to advantageous follow-on treaties in the future, this Association fears, would play into Moscow's hands.

Further, this nation's arms control policies must not focus on the threat of nuclear war to the exclusion of the threat of totalitarian imperialism. We must prevent the former while containing the latter. In purely military terms, US arms reduction objectives need to look beyond simple arithmetical balances and allow for criteria that represent clearcut deterrence to the Soviets. Most important in that context are weapons that increase the Soviets' price to attack, such as missiles that can inflict unacceptable damage on the Soviet homeland and warfighting capacity. At the very least, the members of this Association believe, this nation must not trade US weapons that can reach the USSR for reductions in Soviet weapons that cannot strike US soil without a commitment to compensatory measures that keep the Soviet price to attack at unacceptable levels.

In the view of the Air Force Association, the nation must meet squarely a number of fundamental, pressing requirements to provide for the common defense in the face of several global threats. In ensuring the nation's survival and freedom, the bedrock fact is—and always will be—that ultimately people, not inanimate weapon systems, defend America. If the nation falters in its commitment to the men and women in uniform, the Union's shield of freedom may ultimately falter as a consequence. There is evidence that various, largely unrelated actions—some well-intentioned and others motivated by a sense of false economy or the result of inadequate understanding—create in combination preceptions and conditions that undermine the all volunteer force and remove vital incentives to make the profession of arms a rewarding career. This Association appeals to Congress to resume its support of strong "people programs" that proved so successful in the first half of this decade. Quality people lead to quality forces. The reverse is equally valid. Congress should grant relief from legislative provisions that hinder recruiting, retaining, and motivating high quality people. Issues that create serious personnel management problems include crippling arbitrary cuts in officer end strengths, delays in long overdue

● 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.

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pay increases and incentive pay arrangements, Congress' refusal to grant adequate moving and other allowances, and arithmetically unworkable and damaging aspects of the joint specialty officer (JSO) provisions. This Association fears that if relief is not granted promptly the military personnel problems such as the retention of pilots and engineers will reach epidemic proportions.

In the military hardware sector, modernization remains the overriding priority. In this context, this Association feels compelled to restate that the Air Force's strategy of centralized acquisition policy formulation and decentralized execution remains the soundest way for buying the best weapons for the lowest cost. This Association also expresses deep concern about the nation's defense industrial base. A number of trends ranging from overregulation to markets lost to foreign suppliers, threaten the ability of US industry to respond to the needs of our armed forces. A healthy and productive defense industry is vital to our security. We must not allow this resource to deteriorate.

This Association sees the potential for drastic long term modernization in the strategic sector. Over the past four decades, the US sought to preserve the peace through strategic deterrence in essence an offense-dominated defense posture. To date deterrence by countervailing power has worked, but always under the shadow of the US having to depend on Soviet restraint and thus ultimately not being in control of its own survival. The Soviets are deterred if they believe that their cost to attack, meaning the assured punishment the US is capable of meting out in response, is in their perception too high. Under this strategy the US lacks the capability to limit damage to any significant degree. The time has come, this Association believes, to explore vigorously the feasibility of broader strategies that eventually could ensure our national survival under all circumstances. A properly balanced combination of advanced offensive and defensive strategic capabilities would represent an insurance policy even if deterrence failed. In this regard the research and development effort on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) should be continued.

Over the near and mid-term the overriding strategic requirement is modernization of the nation's offensive nuclear forces. That requirement is driven by unrelenting Soviet strategic offensive expansion and modernization. At present, the US has only about half the prompt hard-target kill capability necessary to threaten the most critical targets in the Soviet Union. The USSR's corresponding capability is at twice the required level. The destabilizing Soviet lead in prompt hard-target kill capability and mobile basing must be corrected without further delay through continued modernization of US ICBM and strategic bomber forces.

While the strategic nuclear sector is of ultimate importance, modernization must proceed in a balanced fashion across the spectrum of all Air Force missions. Without prejudice to other vital requirements, this Association feels compelled to underscore the importance of meeting the joint U.S. Air Force-U.S. Army requirement for close air support (CAS) and battlefield air interdiction (BAI) aircraft. These two crucial Air Force missions must be met by means of flexible, complementary capabilities rather than at the expense or exclusion of one or the other. In general, this Association believes that modernization—which represents "readiness tomorrow"—must be balanced against the demands of today's readiness. We cannot afford to slight either.

The dedication and professionalism of our armed forces and the effectiveness of their weapons cannot alone provide for the common defense and national security. Our strongest bulwark is, and always will be, America's will to bear the burdens of freedom. The nation that 200 years ago formed "a more perfect Union" must stand as one in this bicentennial year to secure the blessings of liberty for our posterity.

## INITIATION OF THE ROBERT HICKS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the contributions of a former member of the Chicago community, Mr. Robert "Bob" Hicks, and the scholarship fund which will recognize and memoralize his many contributions to the school at which he spent his teaching career and the community at large.

Mr. Hicks, a wrestling coach at Tilden Tech for many years, has been acclaimed by numerous sports writers as the premier coach in the history of Chicago preparatory athletics. In his career at Tilden he compiled an unprecedented record of 27 city wrestling championships over a span of three decades. He was especially talented in developing athletic potential into champion sportsmen material and often exhibited perseverance in his quest for excellence. This is evidenced by the 110 individual city wrestling champions, 14 NCAA wrestling finalists, and 8 wrestling gold medalists he coached. Mr. Hicks also served with distinction as an assistant football coach at Tilden Tech because of his ability to develop outstanding lineman. As mentioned previously, Mr. Hicks also contributed to the community at large. With his devoted wife, Ada, he spent 20 years offering counsel and guidance to hundreds of underprivileged youngsters at summer camps sponsored by Jane Addams' Hull House. This in addition to the hours of education, support, assistance, and direction he offered his many students over the years.

The contributions Mr. Robert Hicks made to his school and community will officially be commemorated and recognized at an October 16 anniversary dinner of the Tilden Tech Alumni Association. At that time, the alumni association will inaugurate the Robert "Bob" Hicks Memorial Scholarship Fund. This will provide financial assistance to Tilden Tech students who have demonstrated a commitment to wrestling and also achieved in academics. I am sure my colleagues join me in commending the association for honoring Mr. Hicks' contributions and for providing an excellent and positive example of private sector participation in America.

## BLACK HEALTH CHOICES AND ADVERTISING: THE CRITICAL CONNECTION

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost 25 years since the Surgeon General began reporting that cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health. Since the early seventies, advertisements for tobacco and alcohol were banned from television. These are but some of the initiatives that grew out of a growing national concern for lifestyle habits that adversely affected the health of millions of Americans.

Last week, I had the privilege of hearing Dr. Therman Evans address the American Lung Association Invitational Leadership Luncheon about health choices and advertising. This affair was hosted in honor of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's 17th Annual Legislative Weekend. Dr. Evan's remarks focused specifically on the disproportionate death and disability rate among blacks, and this correlation to advertising. The presentation, "Black Health Choices and Advertising: The Critical Connection," portrayed a clear and concise picture of how behavior is affected by advertising strategies.

Dr. Therman Evans is currently vice president and corporate medical director of the CIGNA Corp. Prior to assuming this position, he served as second vice president and corporate medical director of Connecticut General Insurance Co., a company of CIGNA.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Evans has had extensive involvement in health promotion, health education, and health policy development. His address to the American Lung Association exemplifies the work he has done in motivating a healthy lifestyle for society. I would like to share with my colleagues and you his provocative statement. His message is one that speaks to all Americans.

BLACK HEALTH CHOICES AND ADVERTISING: THE CRITICAL CONNECTION

(By Therman E. Evans, M.D.)

Year in and year out, for decades, going on centuries, ad nauseum, the health picture of African Americans relative to the rest of America, has been a disproportionate burden characterized by receipt of "more to most of the bad" and, "less to least of the good" this society has to offer. Smoking related disease, disability and death is another scene being painted in this same sickening picture.

The high black disease, disability and death rate from all causes is due largely to the set of circumstances in existence since the status of slavery, since the emancipation proclamation, since the era of the Jim Crow laws and the black codes, since the yet unfulfilled promise of "forty acres and a mule". This set of circumstances can be nutshelled by the present relatively lower educational, political and socioeconomic conditions of black people. These inferior conditions, a direct result of decades of active, overt, oppressively discriminatory behavior by whites, have contributed to a poor health status. The victims, seeking relief, in many instances have adopted lifestyle behaviors

that provide immediate gratification, but, in the long run, and sometimes in the short run, contribute to worsening the situation from which relief is being sought. So, through negative, non-productive lifestyle habits, like substance abuse (including cigarette smoking) black people, are co-partners in their self-destruction. This is especially true with respect to smoking cigarettes, as the tobacco industry is the other co-partner. I say this because it is clear that the tobacco industry is targeting the African-American and Hispanic communities for cigarette sales. This targeting effort is clearly identified in advertising strategy manifested in recent years by cigarette makers. This point is supported by Dr. Alan Blum, in an article written for the Washington Post on June 8, 1986 called, "Tobacco Ads Aim At Blacks". In this article Dr. Blum makes several points:

Cigarette ads now account for about 25% of billboard advertising. In some communities, especially the low income areas, more than 50% of the billboards carry cigarette ads.

Advertising Age lists Phillip Morris as the leading marketer to the 17 million Americans for whom Spanish is their first language.

In the Black community 3 brands: Newport by Loews; Kool by Brown & Williamson; and Salem by R J Reynolds have been promoted for maximum consumption. These account for more than 60% of cigarettes purchased by Blacks.

Cigarette advertising, along with those of alcohol, are the mainstay of such African-American oriented publications as Jet and Ebony. A minimum of 12% of the color advertisements in each issue of Essence are for cigarettes, second only to advertisements for alcohol—20%.

Black and Hispanic publications, publishers, neighborhoods, social, cultural, and political events, educational and community based institutions have been supported as a part of this strategy.

Cigarette makers have been targeting events and outlets that have a significant focus on youth.

In another article by Joe Tye in the July, 1985 issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine, called, "Cigarette Marketing": Ethical Conservatism or Corporate Violence?, more concern is expressed about this strategy's emphasis on youth:

"Of particular concern is the potential impact of cigarette advertising and promotion on young people. According to the Public Health Service, nearly one quarter of high school seniors smoke on a daily basis, and 63% of them started before the 10th grade. . . . Cigarette company representatives give away free cigarettes to young people attending rock concerts and sponsor a variety of youth-oriented athletic and musical events. . . . It is inconceivable that cigarette marketers, who employ costly and sophisticated research techniques, develop role model images like cowboys and high fashion models—the very essence of teenage dreams—without being cognizant of the potential impact on young people. The vulnerability of teenagers to the role model imaging used to market cigarettes is acute, because many do not have a tangible understanding of the health risks. Young people tend to discount the possibility of dying of chronic diseases sometime in the distant future when compared to the perceived glamour of smoking. A recent survey showed that 40% of the nation's high school seniors do not believe that there is a great health risk association with even heavy smoking".

Though cigarette maker representatives say that their sponsorship of African American organizational events (which includes in many instances, giving away free samples of cigarettes) is simply, "the right thing to do", the apparent results of this advertising strategy (more blacks than whites smoke cigarettes) suggests that it is the wrong thing to do.

Can it be said that the cigarette advertising targeted towards blacks, brings a return in the form of either increased purchases of cigarettes, or, more black people hooked on the idea of smoking? In responding to this question I'd like to take a look at the issue of advertising by asking a series of questions.

*Question.* What does the word advertise mean?

Response. Random House Dictionary says, "To describe or present a product, organization idea etc. in some medium of communication in order to induce the public to buy, support or approve it".

*Question.* Why do people advertise?

Response. To sell their product.

*Question.* Are there other reasons for advertising?

Response. Yes. To enhance name recognition for a product; to inform about what a product can do, how it works, what it costs, how it is distinguished from others like it, and, why it is the one for you. But, the bottom line is, all of this is done for the purpose of selling the product.

*Question.* What form does advertising take?

Response. Any form that marketing strategists decide is appropriate for the target audience.

*Question.* Why advertise? Why not just invent something and put it on the shelf?

Response. Because advertising effects and affects the behavior of consumers.

*Question.* How do we know consumer behavior is effected and affected by advertising?

Response. Advertising is expensive, and, the money to pay for it must come from the sale of the product. The sale of the product is effected and affected by the behavior of consumers. The behavior of consumers is driven by need, desires, culture and the interplay between them. The needs, desires and cultures of consumers are the targets of advertising.

*Question.* Do I have anything more to say on this?

Response. Yes. The essence of advertising (seems to be) is a simple catchy phrase with a message about the item it addresses. Using one of the guiding principles of education, "repetition is the essence of learning", the phrase/image/message/music is repeated frequently. Sometimes the advertisement is so appealing that it is adopted by, and becomes a part of, the targeted culture. Examples of these include: Coca Cola's "It's the Real Thing"; Ford's "Better Idea"; Avis' "We Try Harder"; Old Milwaukee Beer's "It Doesn't Get Any Better Than This". The test of cultural adoptance is the application of the phrase/image/message/music to other aspects of life. Sometimes, advertising uses an already culturally accepted phrase/image/message/music to identify an item. Examples of this include cigarette advertising: More—"Never Settle For Less'; "Kool & Mild Today"; Virginia Slims—"You've Come A Long Way, Baby". The point of all this is, in addition to need and desires, culture drives behavior, indeed culture is behavior. The more an item can be associated with or incorporated into the targeted culture, the greater the potential for behavior modification regarding the item. Unless someone knows a real secret, all of us will die. So the issue is not death, but how we live. It is clear that the way we live, to a large degree, determines the way we get sick, the way we die, and when, for both. Lifestyle behaviors comprise the way we live. According to the United States Public Health Service, 50% of annual mortality is caused by our lifestyles. This, in addition to type and location of housing and employment, means, do we, what we and how much we eat, drink, smoke, exercise or relax.

Let's focus on smoking cigarettes. It has been documented that smoking cigarettes is harmful to health. Over 360,000 people a year, or, about 1,000 people a day, die prematurely from smoking related diseases. The major disease consequences of smoking are, heart disease and cancers. It is estimated that smoking causes 33% of all coronary heart disease deaths and 30% of all cancer deaths. Annually, heart disease and cancer are the number 1 and 2 killer of all people in America. African Americans have the nation's highest rates of coronary heart disease and lung cancer. Additionally, African Americans have the highest rates of death from these two conditions. Forty-three percent of all annual African American deaths are a result of smoking related diseases. Related to his information on disease is information on the smoking habit in African Americans. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, for men age 20 and above, 45% of blacks and 35% of whites smoke. The percentage of women who smoke is about the same (30%) for both black and white women. For young men, ages 25-34, 52% of blacks and 45% of whites smoke. The corresponding figures for females of the same age group are 43% (black) and 31.6% (white). More blacks than whites smoke cigarettes.

In 1957, a joint statement was issued by 4 public health groups, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, National Cancer Institute and the National Heart Institute. The statement said:

"The sum total of scientific evidence established beyond reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is a causative factor in the rapidly increasing incidence of human epidermoid carcinoma of the lung. The evidence of a cause-effect relationship is adequate for the initiation of public health measures".

Thirty years later the 1986 Surgeon General's Report on "Involuntary Smoking as a Potential Cause of Disease in Non-Smokers", states: "Inhalation of tobacco smoke during active cigarette smoking remains the largest single preventable cause of death and disability for the U. S. population. Cigarette Smoking is a major cause of cancer; it is most strongly associated with cancers of the lung and respiratory tract, but also causes cancers at other sites, including the pancreas and urinary bladder. It is the single greatest cause of chronic obstructive lung diseases. It causes cardiovascular diseases, including coronary heart disease, aortic aneurysm, and atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease. Maternal cigarette smoking endangers fetal and neonatal health; it contributes to perinatal mortality, low birth weight, and complications during pregnancy. More than 300,000 premature deaths occur in the United States each year that are directly attributable to tobacco use, particularly cigarette smoking". Our society

is making some progress towards decreasing the number of people who smoke. However, African Americans are still suffering a disproportionate burden from the behavior of cigarette smoking. In the face of smoking related excess morbidity and mortality among African Americans, what can, or should be done?

1. African Americans must be encouraged to discontinue smoking. This must be done in as intense a fashion as possible. Just as tobacco companies are advocates for the health and well being of their product, it is incumbent upon leaders who are black to be advocates for the health and well being of black people.

The encouragement to stop smoking should be a part of an information/education campaign designed to simply and clearly identify the health hazards of smoking and the excess burden black people are bearing. To best achieve this, all segments of the African American community should be vigorously involved. The religious, academic, business, entertainment, political and communications areas all can play a role, and should. None of us can afford the foot dragging hesitancy to speak out, born of the conflict between receipt of tobacco company support and, the right thing to do, advocacy of discontinuance of smoking.

2. Government should address the issue of allowing the advertising of a product/behavior that, when used as advertised, causes serious harm to health. I find it disturbing and distressing that government, with its many sets of laws, rules and regulations cannot manage to help protect the health and well being of its citizens through restricting the advertising of a product/behavior that, when used as advertised, causes serious health hazards. According to a March 19, 1987 New England Journal of Medicine article, "A Ban on The Promotion of Tobacco Products: by Kenneth Warner, smoking is the leading cause of premature death causing more deaths than the combined total caused by all illicit drugs and alcohol, all accidents, and all homicides and suicides. Regarding the issue of free speech, on July 1, 1986 the U.S. Supreme Court decided in *Posadas* v. *Tourism Co. of Puerto Rico*, that Puerto Rico could prohibit advertising of casino gambling to its residents, even though gambling was legal. Chief Justice Rehnquist wrote the decision, and a remark was included indicating that states could ban or restrict advertising "of products or activities deemed harmful, such as cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and prostitution".

3. African American communities should organize to limit, curtail, indeed, eliminate the targeted exposure of black people by cigarette companies, to cigarette smoking. This will certainly involve some measure of sacrifice, as substantial amounts of advertising dollars are being spent by tobacco companies to sponsor African American cultural, social, and sporting events and, to reach African Americans through specific print media.

From a health perspective, the tobacco industry sponsorship of African American cultural, social, fundraising and sports events is metaphorically analogous to foxes warming up to the chickens by stating and expressing concern and support for chicken welfare but, with a main focus on fox welfare. Chicken dependence on fox statements and expressions of concern and support always results in the demise of the chicken. Those who consider themselves Leader Roosters and Head Hens should know better and should be crowing and clucking about the dangers associated with the gifts and services being offered by the foxes. Millions of people in America are addicted to cigarette smoking. In a real sense, an addiction is an imprisonment. The individual is physically and psychologically locked into a cycle of dependency on a substance, more and more of which, is required to achieve the same levels of satisfaction. It is not easy to free oneself from this imprisonment. In the case of cigarette smoking, testimony to this point is the many persons who have made many attempts, without success, to free themselves of the imprisoning addiction that accompanies the habit. The recent introduction of a "smokeless cigarette", is, in my view, analogous to simply improving the conditions of imprisonment. Persons who are in jail may be made to feel better about jail life by wall-to-wall carpet, chandeliers, and improved food, the bottom line is, they are still in jail. They are still imprisoned by an addiction that costs time, money and maybe even the same health hazards as before.

Each of us can help with this problem. How? We can write letters. Whenever we see advertisements fostering the habit of smoking we can communicate with the outlet for the message, with another message: Why are you fostering the self-destructive habit of smoking on our people?

Certainly more of us would be up in arms if the advertising of other drugs was being targeted at African Americans. Consider what the impact of the following would be: "Crack into the big time with crack", "It's an inexpensive way to get an expensive high". "And it's more healthy than cigarettes". Or, how about, "mellow out with marijuana", "For a low monthly cost you can maintain mellowness with Marijuana Melody". "It's more healthy than cigarettes".

Subsequent to such messages, the cries of genicide would be loud and clear and frequent. Yet the above substances have not been shown to be responsible for as much morbidity and mortality as cigarette smoking.

It is time for us to take a different course.

It is time for us to speak up and speak out on this issue.

It is time for us to take charge of our health and our lives.

It is time for us to rid ourselves of the hypocrisy inherent in the silence on the issue of smoking which seems to accompany cigarette advertising dollars.

It is time for us to challenge and change our behavior such that we send to our people a health message that is clear and consistent.

## ETHICAL REFORM COMES FROM WITHIN

### HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, In 1971, I appointed Porcher Taylor to the military academy at West Point. He graduated and went on to a fine career in the military and has recently written a thought-provoking and stimulating article in the September 28 edition of Defense News. Mr. Taylor is a law graduate of the University of Florida and presently a fellow in the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society. I include at this point his well researched and stimulating article.

[From Defense News, Sept. 28, 1987]

ETHICAL REFORM COMES FROM WITHIN—DEFENSE CORPORATIONS SHOULD ESTABLISH SELF-POLICING OFFICES

(By Porcher Taylor)

As a result of the recent scandals that have rocked the U.S. defense industry and sharply called into question its ethical standard, the industry has placed itself in a fish bowl, under the probing eyes of the public, the press, Congress and the federal government.

The defense industry can ill afford a crisis of confidence with the public, the cynicism of the Fourth Estate, stricter regulation by Congress or an adversial relationship with the government. If the industry can't remove the blemishes from its image caused by a few defense contractors, the prognosis will be serious economic, technological and national security fallout for the nation.

Some have argued that the burden of establishing a viable business ethical standard should fall on the shoulders of academe. Given the traditional superficial treatment of ethics in undergraduate and business schools, institutional inertia blocks this path. Some have tried to play down the magnitude of the ethical problem, claiming that is is not endemic in the corporate world. But consider the stark statistics. In the past 10 years, two-thirds of America's 500 largest corporations have been involved to some degree in unlawful conduct, according to a 1986 article in Harvard Business Review.

It should be to no one's surprise, then, that the public consistently gives corporate leadership low marks for integrity. For example, it was recently reported in *Defense News* that in the last two years, seven of the top 50 defense contractors have been prosecuted and convicted of defense fraud.

Genuine ethical reform can only come from within. If the public, the press, Congress and the government perceive the defense industry as being ethically responsible only when confronted with outside pressure, then the industry may suffer from cognitive dissonance, a perception problem of the first order. It is a fundamental rule of psychology that attitude and behavior must be in harmony or deleterious consequences can result. An ethical attitude is the root of ethical behavior. The defense industry should be given the benefit of the doubt. The industry's business attitude probably is ethical, but the public has perceived a far different behavior in light of the spate of recent contract scandals, astronomical cost overruns and management foulups involving several defense contractors.

There is a compelling need for the creation of the position of corporate ethics counselor in individual corporations of the defense industry. Such self-policing action is what the public, the press, Congress and the government need to see if they are to be convinced that the defense industry has the intestinal fortitude to resolve its own ethical dilemma. While not a panacea for the ethical dilemma plaguing the industry, such reform would go a long way toward restoring needed public confidence in the industry. Even those defense contractors that have not been investigated for unlawful activity should create a corporate ethics counselor position and an office of corporate ethics because the unlawful activity of a few

defense contractors has tainted the whole industry.

To ensure objectivity and give prestige and power to the position, the corporate ethics counselor should report to and work directly for the corporate president. A lawyer with management experience would have an ideal background for the position. Preferably the lawyer would be hired from outside the corporation to avoid a public perception of self-service and conflict of interest. The corporate ethics counselor would be the director of the office of corporate ethics with an adequate staff to assist him. He would be responsible for conducting corporation-wide "ethics in government contracting" seminars and counseling corporate personnel that are in danger of committing ethical violations and criminal acts. If deemed appropriate, the counselor could establish an attorney-client relationship. Guidelines would have to be established to ensure that the counselor's duties would not conflict with those of the corporate general counsel's office.

Monitoring corporate compliance with "revolving door" and other legislation would be another duty of the corporate ethics counselor, and it would be beneficial to have the counselor present during important contract discussions with government officials. Finally, the corporate ethics counselor and his staff would publish a corporate ethics manual. Copies would be provided to all corporate executives.

As the corporate preventive law specialist and "legal troubleshooter," the counselor would be the ethical "eyes and ears" of the corporation, a respected watchdog. Given the current lack of extensive corporate education on ethical problems, and substantial corporate internal oversight of them, the U.S. defense industry scarcely can ignore the benefits that would accrue from the creation of the position of a corporate ethics counselor and an office of corporate ethics.

Unethical corporate conduct has cost the defense industry and the nation billions in economic productivity. Implementation of this proposal would save the industry and taxpayers billions of dollars.

The public, the press, Congress and the government might applaud such an effort and lessen their scrutiny of the fish in the fishbowl.

## SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL—CONSISTENT ADVOCATE FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 6 years ago this month, the President signed historic legislation making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States. At this time, as we commemorate that anniversary, it is important and appropriate to recognize those individuals who have helped make the story of Raoul Wallenberg known here and around the globe.

Senator CLAIBORNE PELL has been a constant friend and advocate for Raoul Wallenberg. In the early days, when the cause of Raoul Wallenberg was little known, he was there to offer his support and active involvement. At the press conference in July 1979 when the formation of the International Free Wallenberg Committee was announced, Senator PELL was there. When legislation was introduced in the House to grant Wallenberg honorary American citizenship, Senator PELL introduced the companion bill in the Senate.

On one occasion, I happened to be in Budapest at the same time Senator PELL was visiting. He was participating in the renaming of a street in the Hungarian capital in honor of Raoul Wallenberg. Last year we embarked on a similar effort to rename the street in Washington that runs in front of the Holocaust Memorial in honor of Raoul Wallenberg. Senator PELL supported the legislation and spoke at the commemorative event when the street name was changed.

Senator PELL is following the excellent tradition of public service established by his family. His father was United States Minister to Hungary at the beginning of World War II, and as a young man, I met him while he was serving at the American legation in Budapest. Senator PELL's commitment to the cause of Wallenberg stems not only from this background association with Hungary, but also from his firm and principled commitment to human rights.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute today to the contributions of Senator CLAIBORNE PELL.

## CONGRESSMAN KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO MS. KOPCAN

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge Members of this House to note the recent passing of Ms. Dorothy M. Kopcan, one of my constituents from Flint, MI. Ms. Kopcan was a remarkable woman who spent her lifetime serving the community as a grassroots activist.

Ms. Kopcan served on the mayor's citywide advisory committee, in the internal affairs subcommittee. As a member of the Citizens for Betterment of Flint, she was instrumental in forming a citizens' safety patrol in the Flint area. In 1984, she was considered a controversial figure when she spearheaded an attempt to start a Guardian Angels chapter in Flint. The program stressed education on first aid, law, citizens's arrest, self-defense and cardiopulmonary resuscitation training. In short, she was a strong proponent of self-help.

Her other civic contributions included volunteer work on Crime Watch, serving as a watchdog for foot patrol political interests, and as an advocate of programs to keep our youth out of trouble.

She was tireless in serving the people of her community with her work in the Voluntary Action Center. Her other achievements include public service for the Community Radio Watch and the Civic Park Community League. She was also editor of the Civic Park Sentinel, and a member of St. Luke Catholic Church.

At the time of her death, Ms. Kopcan was studying at Mott Community College and hoped to go into social work. She never took the advice of friends who urged her to limit her community activities because she could never decide what to limit.

Ms. Kopcan encouraged community involvement with her own example of selfless giving. Never content to accept injustice or need, she accepted challenge after challenge, because for her, community service was a way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased, but also sad, to have this opportunity to honor the memory of this great woman, Ms. Dorothy M. Kopcan. The memory of her, and those like her, who spanned the chasm of defeatism and ignorance by working for a better community, is an inspiration to us all. Ms. Dorothy M. Kopcan gave herself for the good of humanity, and I am honored to have the opportunity to pay tribute to her.

## ACTUARY SAYS 1988 AND 1990 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX HIKES ARE NOT NECESSARY

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, Robert Myers, the former Chief Actuary and Deputy Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, says in the following article that the 1988 and 1990 payroll tax increases are not necessary to keep the Social Security System financially secure. Myers argues that the system should be financed on a current-cost basis and that the huge surplus that is anticipated over the next 35 years should be avoided.

Mr. Myers is universally respected for his professionalism, integrity, and nonpartisan thinking. Certainly, his recommendations deserve careful consideration, and I ask that his recent article be reprinted below.

SOUNDER SOCIAL SECURITY WITH LOWER TAXES

(By Robert J. Myers, F.S.A.)

Next January the FICA tax rate (for Social Security and the Hospital Insurance portion of Medicare) is scheduled to rise from 7.15% to 7.51%, for both employers and employees. The portions of these rates which are for Social Security (Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance—OASDI) are 5.7% and 6.06%, respectively; the 5.7% rate was in effect in 1984-87. And the tax rate is supposed to rise again in 1990—to 7.65%. All of these increases in the tax rates go to OASDI, and none to Hospital Insurance. The remainder of this article will deal only with OASDI.

For an employee with maximum taxable earnings in 1987 ($43,800) who continues at this level in 1988, the tax increase is $157.68, and for an average worker, about $70. The tax increase will be even more for highly-paid employees who are affected by the maximum taxable earnings base, which will probably be $45,600 in 1988—namely, a $292.86 rise, of which $266.76 is for OASDI.

Are these increases desirable or necessary? The answer is clearly "no," as this article will demonstrate.

First, let us examine why these tax-rate increases were legislated. Then, let us examine what their effect on the financing of the Social Security program will be, according to the 1987 official intermediate actuarial estimate. Finally, a proposed tax-rate schedule will be presented.

A very serious financial crisis confronted the Social Security program in 1982. The trust fund which pays retirement and survivor benefits, OASI, was near bankruptcy. It would not have had sufficient money to pay benefits on time late in 1982 if it had not received loans from the disability (DI) and hospital (HI) funds. And even these loans provided funding for only the next eight months.

The Social Security Amendments of 1983 turned the situation around completely. The fund balance for the OASDI trust funds has risen steadily. In fact, at the end of 1986, the balance was $46 billion (approximately three months' benefits outgo). This was $20 billion higher than had been shown for that date under the intermediate estimate developed at the time of the 1983 Amendments. In addition, the 1986 balance was $29 billion higher than that under the pessimistic estimate, on which the financing of the system for the 1980s was based. At the end of 1987, the balance is expected to be $67 billion, which is $34 billion higher than the 1983 intermediate estimate and $46 billion higher than the pessimistic estimate.

In part, solvency was restored (and assured) by tax-rate increases. The increase previously scheduled for 1985 was advanced to 1984, and 72% of the increase previously scheduled for 1990 was advanced to 1988 (and the remainder left for 1990).

What is estimated to occur under this accelerated tax schedule? The estimated fund balance, expressed in 1987 dollars (so as to remove the effects of inflation) rises rapidly and steadily. It reaches the almost inconceivable height of $2.5 trillion in 2020, only 33 years from now. In dollars at that time, this would be $9.4 trillion—based on the Consumer Price Index being 3.75 times as large then as it is in 1987 (i.e., $2.5 trillion multiplied by 3.75).

But after this peak, a rapid decline occurs, and the fund is exhausted in 2051. This is certainly not a reasonable or logical way to finance a pension plan of any sort. If a large fund is to be built up, so as to provide investment income to help finance anticipated higher future costs—as, for example, for the well-publicized post-World War II baby boomers and their children later—it should not eventually be dissipated.

What happens if the same benefit structure is to be maintained after the fund is exhausted (or else without the fund build-up)? The ultimate employer and employee tax rates would eventually have to be increased by about by about 1.3% each over what is now scheduled for 1990—not an unmanageable rise.

Should the near-term tax-rate increases be retained and further increases be scheduled in the future so that a large fund is built up and is maintained for all time to come? Such course of action is, in my view, very undesirable. One danger is that the huge balances apparently available (or to be available) would cause irresistible political pressures to liberalize the benefits now or in the near future—which would only compound the cost problems some decades hence. Also, the steady and ready availability of large sums for investment in government bonds could well cause increased, unnecessary governmental spending for other purposes, because there would be less need for the federal government to go to the open market for loans.

Some might also argue that large OASDI trust-fund balances would be used to balance the general budget. In a sense, this could be the case. However, beginning in fiscal year 1986, the operations of these trust funds were removed from the Unified Budget. But, anomalously, their excess of income over outgo is used to meet the targets under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget law!

I conclude that OASDI should be financed on close to a current-cost basis. Income should slightly exceed outgo each year, in order to build up a fund which is about equal to one year's outgo—and certainly no more. This should be accomplished by changing the future tax-rate schedule so as to more nearly match the trend of outgo. In the near future, the tax rate should be a little higher than this, so as to build up the fund balance to the desired goal of one year's outgo.

My proposed tax schedule to accomplish this result, developed on the basis of the intermediate estimate, is shown in Table 1, along with the present one. The tax rate should be frozen at its current level, and then actually decreased by 0.7% in 1996, after an adequate fund had been accumulated. The tax rate would need to be increased in 2015, and then again in 2020 and 2025.

TABLE 1.—PRESENT AND PROPOSED SOCIAL SECURITY TAX RATES [1] FOR EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES (EACH)

[In percent]

| Period | Present law | Proposed | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 to 1987 | 5.7 | 5.7 | |
| 1988 to 1989 | 6.06 | 5.7 | −.36 |
| 1990 to 1995 | 6.2 | 5.7 | −.5 |
| 1996 to 2014 | 6.2 | 5.0 | −1.2 |
| 2015 to 2019 | 6.2 | 6.0 | −.2 |
| 2020 to 2024 | 6.2 | 6.8 | +.6 |
| 2025 to 2050 | 6.2 | 7.5 | +1.3 |
| 2051 and after | [2] 7.5 | 7.5 | |

[1] These rates do not include the tax for the hospital insurance portion of Medicare—currently, 1.45 percent (and so scheduled for all future years). Also, in 1984, the employee rate was reduced by a tax credit of 0.3 percent.
[2] Rate necessary to finance scheduled benefits.

My proposed tax rates would be lower than presently scheduled in 1988 through 2019, higher in 2020-50, and the same thereafter. If some persons object to the higher rates proposed for 2020-50, note that they are no higher than what would ultimately result under present law if the benefit structure were left unchanged.

Under my proposal, the trust-fund balance would slowly, but steadily, build up over the years. It would reach $450 billion in the early 2020s (in 1987 dollars), as compared with a peak of $2.5 trillion under present law—and as compared with about $67 billion at the end of 1987. Then, in 2050, the balance under my proposal would be about $900 billion, as against bankruptcy under present law. The roller-coaster effect estimated under present law would be replaced by one of slow, but steady growth.

A somewhat better way of looking at the situation under both present law and my proposal is to consider the fund ratios (the fund balance at the beginning of the year as a percentage of the next year's outgo). Under present law, the fund ratio grows from 30% at the beginning of 1987 to a peak of 545% in 2015 and then falls to zero about 35 years later. On the other hand, under my proposal, the fund ratio would slowly increase to about 100% by the turn of the century and would remain at that level thereafter. Once again, the stability of my proposal is evident.

Some might well argue that the experience in the future may not follow the intermediate estimate, and then what of my proposal and its revised tax schedule? The ready answer is that the tax schedule would have to be reviewed from time to time as the experience unfolds, and as new estimates of the future experience are prepared. Congress could then legislate different scheduled tax rates for the future. But this would also have to be done if the present tax schedule and funding approach were to be continued.

Persons who are concerned about intergenerational equity might object to the proposed lower tax rates for the next three decades and higher ones for the following three decades. However, this is nothing new in the financing of OASDI because in the past it has had an upward-graded contribution schedule as is befitting a program financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Moreover, OASDI is not, and never has been, designed to be on a completely individual-equity basis.

In summary, Congress should soon re-examine the long-range financing of the OASDI program.

## 1987 NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

### HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join with the 4.5 million members of 4-H as they celebrate National 4-H Week.

4-H is administered by the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Its mission is to help youth acquire knowledge, develop life skills and form attitudes that will enable them to become self-directing, productive and contributing members of society. Participation is open to all interested youth between the ages of 9 and 19.

In my home State of Kentucky, 224,300 youth and 30,017 volunteer teen and adult leaders are now involved in 4-H activities and projects. The quality and quantity of Kentucky's 4-H program depends on adequate volunteer leadership. In an effort to help volunteers be more effective in leadership roles, a leadership training center has been built. This center was dedicated in June and is now operational and groups are scheduled every day.

"Nutrition, Diet and Health" is the single largest 4-H education program and Kentucky leads the Nation in this program with 1.4 million participants. Nearly 55,000 youth in 99 counties in Kentucky are involved in the 4-H "Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program." Kentucky has 22 percent of the 66,000 enrolled in nationwide career education projects.

A special program—"Safe is Smart"—teaches "latchkey" children self-care skills, such as first aid, fire safety and home safety.

Twenty-seven percent of Kentucky's farmers were members of 4-H. Results of a poll of the State's farmers show that former 4-H members have higher educations, higher farm sales, higher farm incomes and are more likely to use innovative techniques than those who did not participate in 4-H.

4-H members in the Second Congressional District, which I have the privilege of representing in the Congress, received many

honors during this past year. Simpson, Warren, and Washington Counties were recipients of Bob Evans animal science grants for 1987.

The 1987 Kentucky project champions—judged on leadership, citizenship and project activities—will compete for a trip to the National 4-H Congress: Shana Woodward (automative—Simpson County), Jarrod Heath (conservation—LaRue County), L. Dow Rasdall (electric energy—Warren County), Rebecca Brown (geology—LaRue County), Jennifer Goebel (knitting—Spencer County), Doug Jones (petroleum power—Barren County), and Marcella Owen (photography—LaRue County).

Linda Gail Rogers of Daviess County placed in the top 10 of the 4-H Award of Excellence; and Bullitt, Meade and Simpson Counties were honored as area champions in category I of the Community Pride entries. Throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky 85 counties and 18,159 youths were involved in 809 Community Pride clubs.

Laura Diehl of Breckinridge County was a member of the team representing Kentucky in the dairy judging contest at the North American Livestock Exposition. The team placed 5th overall out of 21 teams. Lisa Laytart and Michelle Lawson of Bullitt County placed seventh in team demonstrations at the National 4-H horse roundup.

Thomas Cole of Warren County was one of four alumni honored at the awards assembly during Kentucky 4-H Week; and Kim Wilkerson of Washington County has been elected secretary of the 1987 Kentucky 4-H organization.

I am proud of the achievements of 4-H, and, in particular, Kentucky 4-H. At this time I would like to commend all of the 4-H members and volunteers for their accomplishments during the past year and wish them continued success in all their future endeavors.

## A TRIBUTE TO DICK BURT

### HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pleasure today to pay tribute to a very special Rochesterian, Dick Burt. After 25 years as a news anchor at WOKR-TV, channel 13, Dick is retiring.

Dick has been a voice of reason for the past 25 years. He has an obvious reverence for the news—delivering it accurately.

People in Rochester feel as though they know Dick, almost as if he were a member of the family. He has calmed our fears, shared our pains and joys over the years and when tragedy struck his family, we mourned with him. He has given his time unselfishly to help make this city conscious of its responsibility to those who need our help to survive. He is one of the many people who make this area the best place to live and work and raise our families.

We are losing a true professional in Rochester television but we are enriched because of him.

While Dick Burt will remain a Rochester institution for years to come, that personal Dick Burt style will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering best wishes for a well-deserved and enjoyable retirement to this distinguished journalist.

## LETTERS FROM THE SOVIET UNION

### HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, during my recent trip to the Soviet Union, I had the privilege of meeting with Naum Meiman, former member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group and a refusenik since 1975. Naum passed letters on to me which I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As one who has been refused permission to emigrate for over 10 years, Naum Meiman presents an astute inside portrait of the Soviet emigration system.

As Americans we must continue to make our Nation stand out as a shining beacon of justice and compassion. We must not forget the words of Martin Luther King, Jr.: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." We must fight for freedom until justice rolls down like waters, and international compassion as a mighty stream.

VIENNA,
*July 11, 1987.*

There is much talk in the Soviet Union about change, but unfortunately, nothing has much affected Jewish emigration. Emigration figures are far lower than in the time of Brezhnev's "stagnancy" in the 1970s. The first ever emigration regulations, introduced this year, simply legalize the prohibitive practices of the 1980s. In some substantial respects, the regulations extremely worsen possibilities to emigrate. They make a demand for "invitations" to leave the country only from blood relatives, amounting in practice to an almost total ban on emigration. Another obstacle to emigration is the demand for notarized permission to leave from everyone in the applicant's family.

The prominent Jewish leader, Mr. Bronfman, was promised by Soviets, he reported, that part of the veteran refuseniks would be released; but this by no means solves the problem of Jewish emigrations though there actually was a slight rise in the number emigrating this year.

The method employed extensively to block emigration on the pretext of "secret knowledge" is particularly odious. In the years just prior to glasnost, the emigration office customarily refused people permission to leave for "lack of reason to emigrate." Now the same people are refused for supposedly possessing secret information. The method is effective because there is no procedure in the Soviet Union for complaining or appealing against refusal to leave for reasons of "secrecy."

Under secret instructions issued to ministries and establishments, entire categories of scientists, engineers, and other personnel are classified as secret, regardless what work they actually do or knowledge they possess. It is difficult in the extreme to break free from the "secrecy" label. Freedom can only be won through a decision by a secret commission. With no due process of law in the Soviet Union, it is almost impossible to get rid of the label.

General Secretary Gorbachev said in an interview for French TV in 1985 that the security risk label used to deny refuseniks emigration requests may be appropriate for up to five years. The Secretary said one could assume that after ten years, the security risk could no longer be applied realistically as a reason for denial of emigration; the rapid progress in science and technology would make any past knowledge of sensitive data irrelevant, except in the occasional case with unusual security implications.

Nonetheless, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov censored Mr. Gorbachev's statement in an unprecedented move last February 19; he said I, for one, would never be allowed to emigrate. Following Mr. Gorbachev's interview on French TV, national emigration chief Kuznetsov told my seriously ill wife that her visit abroad for treatment would be a security risk for the Soviet Union because she had lived with me too long. We married in 1981, a full 26 years after I had any contact whatsoever with sensitive work.

U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Jim Wright reminded General Secretary Gorbachev in a letter this June 3 that Mr. Gorbachev had confirmed his 1985 TV remarks.

Some of the American Congressmen who met Mr. Gorbachev said he told them, "You know our secrets, we know yours; as soon as we reach an arms control agreement, the problem of refuseniks will promptly be settled."

Strange! After all, emigration by no means touches on Soviet vital interests, it is a relatively simple matter. As Speaker Wright wrote in the June 3 letter, a solution to it would most favorably influence further arms control negotiations. Why must the infinitely more important, complex problem of arms control precede the incomparably simpler problem of emigration?

There are other questions too. How can Gerasimov and Kuznetzov contradict Gorbachev and get away with it?

I know one thing for sure: My wife paid with her life; I'm refused permission to emigrate for 12 years, though not ten, but 32 years, have gone by since I did classified work; many refuseniks waiting far more than ten years are also refused because of "secrecy."

Prof. NAUM MEIMAN.

## REPORT'S CONCLUSION CLASHES WITH ITS FACTS

### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, last month the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program released its interim report on the causes and effects of acid deposition. In light of the large body of evidence showing the widespread damage to our health, environment and economy caused by acid rain, the reports conclusions seem surprising. I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial written by Tom Majeski of the St. Paul Pioneer

Press Dispatch which appeared in the paper on September 29, 1987. The editorial points out flaws in the assumptions and projections contained in the report which cast doubt on many of the report's conclusions.

The editorial follows:

REPORT'S CONCLUSION CLASHES WITH ITS FACTS

The controversial acid rain report released recently by a Reagan administration study group is misleading. Most of the data in the lengthy report shows that acid rain is indeed damaging lakes and forests. The disagreement involves the National Precipitation Program's misguided conclusion, based on the data, that acid rain is still not a sufficient threat to warrant an immediate cleanup effort.

Once again, the main issue is cost, not environmental damage. Coal-fired power plants built before the mid-1970s emit huge amounts of pollutants. Those plants can be cleaned up by installing scrubbers, which remove pollutants before they are sent up the smokestack. But critics claim scrubbers represent old technology, and are expensive to install and maintain. They claim another workable alternative, switching to low-sulfur coal, would cause unacceptably high job losses in eastern coal-mining states.

Members of the interagency group examined the research numbers and concluded that the environment can afford to wait for promising new clean-burn coal technology. But their argument contains some serious flaws. They include:

Setting the lake acidification threshold at an unreasonable level. Acidity is measured by pH factor. The lower the pH, the more acidic the water. Most scientists agree that lakes with a pH factor of 5.6 to 6.0 show signs of damage. The task force set the threshhold at a pH factor of 5.0. That figure is 100 times more acid than distilled water, which has a pH of 7.0. Selecting the lower number obviously minimizes the preception of acid rain damage. In the fragile Adirondacks, for instance, only 10 percent of the lakes have a pH below 5.0. But 27 percent have a pH below 6.0.

Ignoring a lake's ability to neutralize acid. Many scientists claim that this is a more accurate method of assessing the acid rain threat. Had this method been used, the number of threatened lakes would have been much higher.

Limiting the scope of the report to lakes 10 acres or larger in area. By factoring in small lakes, which are the first to show signs of acidification, the report's conclusion would have been less reassuring.

Unrealistically forecasting shifts in electric power generation that would cause significant reductions in future emissions. According tk the task force, a large number of older coal-fired power plants will be taken out of service after the turn of the century. It also projects a tripling of nuclear power generation over the next four decades. Neither prediction appears feasible.

Underestimating the damage that acid rain and ozone are doing to forests in both the United States and Canada. Most studies show alarming increases in forest damage, particularly in higher elevations downwind from power plants and population centers.

Numerous studies show that acid rain is causing billions of dollars in damage annually to lakes, forests, buildings and monuments. There also is mounting evidence that it likely threatens the health of those who already suffer from breathing problems.

Those who hail the administration's task force report claim that reducing emissions to levels acceptable to environmentalists would cost up to $94 billion, boosting electric rates to unacceptably high levels. But Minnesota and several other states have demonstrated that acid rain can be controlled without bankrupting ratepayers. Those who look beyond the task force's skewed executive summary will find ample scientific support for immediate acid rain control legislation.

## VITTUM PARK'S VICTORIOUS PEE WEE BASEBALL TEAM

### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 1987 city of Chicago Pee Wee Baseball champions. The members of the victorious Vittum Park team; with the assistance of coaches Mike Hughes, Bill Dunn, and Tony Gampa, won the championship title June 30, 1987, at Comiskey Park. I was not in attendance, but understand that it was a great game with a final score of 6 to 5. The championship is, of course, just a warm up for this group of prospective major leaguers.

The individual members of the 1987 championship Vittum Park Pee Wee Baseball team; Eric Bernhardt, Joey Bienick, Jim Brasher, Kevin Campbell, Neal Creamer, Billy Dunn, Ed Escamilla, Brian Hastings, Sean Hastings, Patrick Hughes, Joey Lehman, David Morello, Robbie Sepka, Ken Siwek, Ed Tomachevsky, and Jerry Valenti, are truly deserving of honor and recognition upon their victory. I'm sure my fellow Members of Congress join me in congratulating these proven athletes and wishing them all the best in the future.

## TWO LETTERS FROM A YOUNG CANCER PATIENT

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, every day we hear stories of courage about patients and families who must endure the hardship of illlness. They suffer with a dignity and strength that many of us will never experience.

Recently, Mrs. Betty Stanley, a constituent of mine and the mother of a young girl stricken with cancer, shared with me two letters written to the American Cancer Society by her daughter, Kimberly. Kimberly, at the age of 15 was diagnosed as having Hodgkins disease, a form of cancer.

Remarkably, Kimberly has shown an inner strength and wisdom far beyond her years. She poignantly expresses her feelings in two letters, entitled " I Know How You Feel" and I Know It's Getting Rough.." Her mother shares these letters with us, as she did with First Lady Nancy Reagan.

I am sure that all of us can recall the great expectations we had for ourselves as teenagers. For Kimberly, her dreams have been clouded by this disease. In a matter of months, her hopes and plans were subject to end because of her illness.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that it is important to let Kimberly know that we understand how she feels, and that our prayers are with her and her family. Kimberly is a brave, young girl and her letter is a message to us all.

I KNOW HOW YOU FEEL

It's 6:30, I have cancer. I can't believe it is me. I never thought I could have cancer. I'm only 15-going on 16 in a couple of weeks. That's exactly what I thought March 10, when I was told I have Hodgkins Disease (cancer to lymph nodes area and lung). So, believe me the title is true, I Know How You Feel, because I do, and it hurts, yes I know it does, that's why I know this story will help you.

The courage I have and the strength I have, I hope it will encourage and help you deal, or as I say, cope with cancer. The first time I heard of cancer was awhile ago. At first I thought I was going to die, but as you know, not everybody dies from cancer. It depends on what stage you're in. I was in my second stage when they found out I had cancer. I'm also anemic. I get chemotherapy every 2 weeks every other month and the month I don't have it every 2 weeks, I have it once a month. That's when my blood count is good. Every day I wake up I think I'm getting closer to the day I won't have to have chemotherapy. Yes I know you're going through a lot—I went through a lot. I went into the hospital, March 3, 1987 with pneumonia. I was checked out by different doctors for about 3 days. Then I was seen by a lung specialist. That's when I found out I had some kind of lung disease, but they didn't know what kind it was. That's when I went to what I call surgery, where they drew fluid from my lungs with needles. You're wondering that has to be painful, the first part was—that was the numming. Then after it wasn't so painful, I think it was painful for my mother, she watched. Mainly I feel nobody should go through this alone, because you're going to need somebody to lean on, cry on, talk to, and maybe yell at.

That's where my little sister LaTasha comes in. She's the one I yell at, when I have bad days and I'm down and out, and just feel bad because I have cancer. She's great and she's only 8. I will yell at her for touching my things, asking dumb questions, I forget she's only 8. She's curious, and she doesn't know everything at the age of 8. I don't know what I'd do without her. So after they ran tests on the fluid they still couldn't tell what kind of disease I had. My doctor, Dr. Evans, came to see me in the hospital and she noticed some lumps in my neck. She circled them with a pen—yes a pen—and tnld me not to wash the pen marks away. She wanted another doctor to take a look at them. Then I knew something was wrong, I said "I know she's not telling me that I have more than a lung disease." The next day a Dr. Warner came to see me with Dr. Evans; my parents where there too. That's when Dr. Warner examined me and said "He had to remove the tumer and that will tell them what's wrong."

So what I'm saying is I have to have a biopsy. Believe me I didn't take this laying down or sitting down. I said no, and you're going to say no also because like me, you don't want to go through all the pain and suffering, and mainly because me and you,

we are just plain good old fashion scared. But as I did—and you should too—think about yourself and how this will help you become better and cured.

That's all I wanted and I did it. That Tuesday morning at 7:30 a.m.—that's when they found out that I had cancer, what they call Hodgkin's Disease. I say cancer because no matter what they call it, it is still going to be known to me and the world as cancer. My mother told me then when I was taken back to my room after recovery. That's when I really cried my heart out, I was going to turn sixteen in a couple weeks (March 28). I got my first job at Sea World and I was going to be getting my driver's license, and I was saving for my first car. So as you can see I had everything going my way, and now it's ruined. Because I was turning sixteen with cancer, I couldn't have a job, because I won't have any hair, and I couldn't get my driver's license and I couldn't get my car. So as you can see I was crying for everything.

But as I look back, I should have not cried so much for the material things in life. I should have been happy, not about cancer, but the value of life. I never thought about it then. But now is what we cope with. Losing our hair. I didn't start losing my hair until after my first treatment. I cried about that. Till this day I'm still losing my hair (May 6, 1987) I have one bald spot and I'm still currently receiving chemotherapy. I will continue until it goes away but until then I'm keeping strong and keeping God on my side. I went back to school May 4th. You can't just sit around and be sick, you have to get on with your new life and adjust to things. I didn't block my friends out and you shouldn't either. I hope this story has helped you, or maybe encourage you. But mainly I wrote this to let you know, I know how you feel, and if you ever need somebody to write to or if you have any questions to me or what I wrote about write me, I'd love to hear from you.

KIMBERLY STANLEY.

*To Whomever It May Concern:*

The reason I wrote this letter is for other children who just found out they have cancer and this story just simply tells them—I Know How You Feel.

Thank you,

KIMBERLY STANLEY.

I KNOW IT'S GETTING ROUGH

It's July 15, 1987. I still have cancer. I wish I didn't have it, it's so rough. Remember the last time I wrote you saying that I know how you feel. I do, and I'm also saying, I know It's Getting Rough.

It's been four months since I found out I have cancer. I'm going to be truthful with you. I'm sick and tired . . . ready to throw my towel in, give up, and ask God to call me home. But through all this and feeling like this, I'm not going to give up. I'm going to keep on fighting. I have to. I have so much to live for, and I'm not finished spreading God's word.

This time I went for a second opinion. I have to have a second surgery. I'm having my spleen removed, a biopsy of my liver, and the rest of the tumors on my neck removed. I'm not exactly looking forward to it, but I have to have it.

I Know It's Getting Rough, and it feels like hell. Hang in there, have faith and keep fighting. Remember, cancer can't win forever, no disease can. If you stand by me and help me, and you keep fighting cancer too, we—me and you—can beat it. I know, you don't have to tell me, It's Rough.

Love,

KIMBERLEY,
*Love.*

## DAREDEVIL AIDS HURT KIDS

### HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to Rob McDonald, a young man who has really demonstrated bravery time after time and also has demonstrated in the same context assistance to people who have had physical or other problems. He himself was greatly injured and on his recovery decided to dedicate a large portion of his life to inspiring others to overcome difficulties that may have unfortunately come to them. I enclose herein a recent article from the Arizona Republic which gives further details about his outstanding accomplishments.

A DAREDEVIL AIDS HURT KIDS

Rob McDonald, 26, will never forget the G.I. Joe doll he got when he was 8.

He was recovering from burns in a Galveston, Texas, hospital 1,000 miles from home in Jacksonville, Fla., when a volunteer named Sarah gave it to him.

"This doll became my best friend—I didn't need to worry about him dying or hurting me," said McDonald, a self-styled daredevil. His stunts have helped buy more than 14,000 toys for hospitalized children.

Saturday in Phoenix, Ariz., he will aim his red, white and blue Chevy Nova, *Sarah's Glory*, up a 15-foot ramp.

He's looking to fly 250 feet to break a 232-foot record set in England in 1983.

He has scaled the Grand Canyon, bicycled around the USA's perimeter, and walked across Death Valley.

Not bad for a guy who lost most of the use of his right arm to the burn injuries.

"Even though the doctors said I was crippled, I show others in these situations that it's not what the doctors label you; it is what you label yourself," McDonald said.

This year, McDonald will try raising money for an international children's hospital.

## KATI MARTON—CHRONICLER OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 6 years ago this month, the President signed historic legislation making Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United State. At this time, as we commemorate that anniversary, it is important and appropriate to recognize those individuals who have helped make the story of Raoul Wallenberg known here and around the globe.

Many individuals have written about Raoul Wallenberg's remarkable accomplishments, but few have written with such sensitivity and understanding as has Kati Marton. She brings to her biography "Wallenberg" the first-hand knowledge of a native of Budapest—her parents lived through the Wallenberg period—and personal experience with a Communist totalitarian system remarkably similar to the Nazi regime that Wallenberg opposed.

As Kati says at the beginning of her biography, Wallenberg's story is "the stuff of epic poems, novels and films, not life." At the same time, however, "the story of what he accomplished in Budapest needs no embellishment." She has pieced together a straightforward portrait of Wallenberg that depicts his courage and unselfishness, but at the same time showns his humanity.

I can think of no higher compliment than Elie Wiesel's statement about her work: "Kati Marton's book on Raoul Wallenberg should be read by anyone wishing to know what could have been done to save Jewish lives if more people had cared."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to Kati Marton for her contribution to our understanding of Raoul Wallenberg and to her important effort to make his story known.

## CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS MOTHER HOPKINS

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mother Mary Jane Hopkins, a woman who is being honored by the Northeast Michigan Jurisdiction of the Church of God in Christ in my hometown of Flint, MI.

Mother Hopkins, who turned 100 years old on March 7, has led a life that exemplifies respect for human dignity and compassion and charity toward others. It was her leadership and faith that led her 15 years ago to found the United Sisters of Charity in Detroit. In the beginning, Mother Hopkins went from home to home and church to church, carrying food and other necessities to the sick and poor. Today, the United Sisters of Charity feeds and clothes more than 500 people each week out of its headquarters on Rosa Parks Boulevard.

She and Sister Maude Beatty lead an organization that reaches out to people in need through arts and crafts programs, parenting classes for teenagers, a latch key program and a homebound meal delivery program that helps feed those who cannot leave their homes.

Since Mother Hopkins accepted Christ into her life at the age of 15, she has been guided by the words of our Lord who told her to reach out and help others. She has taken the word of the Lord from the cities of America to the villages of Haiti. As supervisor of the women's department, her ministry reaches more than 90 churches. Most recently she was nominated for the Sesquicentennial Award by Gov. James J. Blanchard.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and privileged to pay tribute to this disciple of Christ and to recognize her contributions, both spiritual and material, before this Congress. Thank you Mother Hopkins, for the joy and love you bring to mankind.

## A TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE ZIMMERMAN AND ROBIN GOSS

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have the opportunity to bring to your attention two outstanding letter carriers from western New York, Christine Zimmerman and Robin Goss. Thanks to the dedication and bravery of these exceptional Buffalo women, two home disasters were prevented.

Christine Zimmerman was able to prevent a fire when she saw smoke coming from a patron's mail slot. She immediately phoned the fire department and alerted neighbors until help arrived.

In an unrelated incident, Robin Goss smelled gas while delivering mail on her route. Because she immediately phoned for help, Robin saved property damage and possibly lives as well.

The tragedy that could have resulted had these two women not been so brave and quick-thinking should not be underestimated.

Christine and Robin are a credit to letter carriers across America. Their families, friends, and neigborhood have ample reason to be proud. I know that I am proud to represent such outstanding constituents.

## PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR RISK REDUCTION

### HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, we all take heart that the United States and the Soviet Union are apparently heading toward an agreement to reduce drastically the number of intermediate range nuclear weapons.

As we do so, we should not lose sight of an already concluded agreement to establish nuclear risk reduction centers in Moscow and Washington. While arms reduction is a laudable goal for both economic and security reasons, it does not in itself remove the danger of nuclear accidents or nuclear escalation. Risk reduction efforts, by contrast, do precisely that.

So I call to the attention of my colleagues the importance of the recent agreement to start up risk reduction centers in the capitals of both superpowers. These centers will be staffed by technical experts and keep a 24-hour watch on events which might trigger nuclear incidents. Initially, the centers will focus on exchanges of information under arms control agreements and will serve to "reduce the risk of war between the United States and Soviet Union that might result from accident, miscalculation, and misunderstanding in peacetime."

I include for the RECORD the following article, which provides added background on this modest, but historic, accord.

[From Aviation Week & Space Technology, Sept. 21, 1987]

(By Paul Mann)

WASHINGTON.—The reciprocal Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers agreed to here last week by the U.S. and Soviet Union will operate with communications equipment provided by the U.S., equivalent to that used in the existing superpower hotline, upgraded in 1984.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will pay the U.S. for its share of risk center equipment.

The purpose of the centers is to augment the superpowers' ability to reduce the risks of nuclear war, in particular as the result of an accident, misunderstanding or a third-party nuclear terrorist threat designed to foment a U.S./Soviet confrontation.

Last week's agreement fell substantially short of the broadened collaboration sought by key U.S. senators. But the centers could be used in the future, for example, to facilitate communications in the event of unexplained incidents involving satellites or other space assets.

FACSIMILE COMMUNICATIONS

Protocol 2 of the agreement provides for direct facsimile communications between the national centers here and in Moscow, through Intelsat and Soviet Statsionar satellite circuits. Each will have a secure order wire communications capability for operational monitoring. An order wire is an auxiliary circuit for use in the line-up and maintenance of communication facilities.

Both parties will provide communications circuits capable of simultaneously transmitting and receiving 4,800 bits/sec., the standard used in the hotline, a Defense Dept. official said. The hotline is used only in a crisis and only by heads of state. The Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers will operate at a routine bureaucratic level.

Other provisions of the agreement specify the following:

Security devices to protect facsimile transmissions will consist of microprocessors that will combine digital messages with random data.

Order wire terminals used with security devices will incorporate standard USSR Cyrillic and U.S. Latin keyboards and cathode ray tube displays, to permit exchange of messages between operators.

The U.S. will provide the Soviets with the equipment, security devices and spare parts necessary for telecommunications links and the order wire, in return for Soviet payment.

Technical experts from both sides will mutually determine distribution and calculation of expenses.

The scope and format of information to be exchanged remain to be agreed upon. The agreement specifies only that the two nations will exchange notifications of ballistic missile launches, as provided by prior agreements reached in the early 1970s.

Sens. Sam Nunn (D.-Ga.) and John Warner (R-Va.), ranking leaders of the Senate Armed Services Committee who began the risk-reduction initiative five years ago, hope the centers' functions will be expanded greatly once they become operational

They have proposed joint U.S./Soviet manning, voice and video communications and development of contingency procedures in the event of incidents involving the use of threatened use of nuclear weapons by subnational terrorist groups.

The initiative originated with a Strategic Air Command analysis requested by Nunn in 1981. It concluded that the U.S. and the Soviet Union needed major improvements in their capacity to characterize and contain nuclear military crises. In 1983, Nunn and Warner formed a working group of former senior defense officials and academicians to lay the foundations for creating the centers.

One of the academicians, Barry M. Blechman, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies here, conceded that last week's agreement was only a modest version of what the senators had envisioned, both in physical arrangements and assigned functions.

He argued, however, that "it's definitely easier to build on an existing institution than to create one and the next administration might take it much more seriously and look actively to expand its functions.

Blechman said the original rationale held that since the centers would not be for heads of state, "you didn't have to worry about extemporaneous statements being misunderstood and you could exchange information more quickly if you had real-time telephone or video links."

"Also, we envisioned a more elaborate facility with a larger staff," he said. The senators thought the most important function would be contingency planning for such things as theft of nuclear weapons of unexplained explosions. [There should be] a script that the bureaucracies could turn to, to deal with a dangerous situation."

PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDINGS

There is a reluctance to use the hotline, except in states of extreme crisis, Blechman said, whereas the risk reduction centers could serve as a channel for a wider range of emergencies. He cited the Soviet shootdown in 1983 of a commercial Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 that killed 269 people on board (AW&ST Sept. 5, 1983, p. 25).

"There were two and a half hours there [when the aircraft strayed] when an exchange of information or a clarification might have averted that," he said.

In the future, Blechman said, the centers could be used to prevent misunderstandings concerning unexplained incidents involving either side's satellites or other space assets.

## THE FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING COMPANY ACT

### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, on September 29, I introduced H.R. 3360, the Financial Services Holding Company Act. It represents a step forward in the debate on restructuring of the Nation's outdated and dangerously inadequate banking laws. I would like to submit for the RECORD a section-by-section analysis of H.R. 3360, the Financial Services Holding Company Act. I urge my colleagues to carefully consider the merits of H.R. 3360 and join me in advancing the debate on financial restructuring by cosponsoring this bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1988

SECTION 1—SHORT TITLE

The bill is entitled the "Financial Services Holding Company Act of 1988".

SECTION 2—CERTIFIED FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING COMPANY

A certified financial services holding company (CFSHC) is any company that satisfies six conditions: (1) the company owns a bank holding company; (2) the company engages through one or more subsidiaries separate from its subsidiary bank holding company in specified "financially-related" activities; (3) the company does not engage in any activities other than managing, controlling or providing services to its subsidiary bank holding companies or its subsidiaries engaged in permissible "financially-related" activities; (4) the company insulates its banks controlled by its bank holding company subsidiary in accordance with the provisions of section 23A and section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act; (5) the company is "certified" by the Federal Reserve Board according to the procedures established in this Act; and (6) the company is not controlled by another company unless that company is primarily engaged in financial services outside of the U.S. or solely engaged in managing, controlling or providing services for a financial services holding company.

The "financially-related" activities specifically permissible for a financial services holding company are the following:

Controlling a savings and loan association;

Underwriting and distributing securities;

Underwriting and distributing mutual funds;

Offering investment advice;

Engaging in insurance underwriting or brokerage;

Engaging in real estate development or brokerage;

Engaging in any activity permissible for a bank holding company; and

Engaging in any activity permissible for a savings and loan.

By restricting the scope of activities permissible to a financial services holding company to "financially-related" activities, the bill modifies, but does not eliminate, the existing legal separation between banking and commerce. A company engaged in manufacturing or retailing, for example, could not qualify to be a CFSHC. On the other hand, an insurance firm, a securities firm, a savings and loan, or a real estate broker could qualify to be a CFSHC and control a bank holding company.

Each "financially-related" activity would be regulated according to existing law. For example, any securities activities would be regulated by the SEC, the NASD, the Commodities Future Trading Commission, etc. Similarly, any insurance activities would be regulated by appropriate state law and state insurance commissioners.

SECTION 3—CERTIFICATION

Section 3 establishes the procedure for a company to become a CFSHC. The procedure utilizes a notice format. A company seeking to be certified must submit a notice to the Federal Reserve Board. The notice becomes effective after 30 days unless during that period the Board denies certification or extends the approval period for an additional 30 days. The Board may deny a notice only if it finds that the cnmpany's activities will not be limited to the list of "financially-related" activities provided in section 2, that the company is cnntrolled by another company that is not priiarily engaged in banking outshde of the U.S. or ejgaged sohehy in managing, cjntrolling, nr provhding services for a CFSHC, or that the banks ckntrnlled by the bank holding compajy subsidiary of a financial services holding company will not be in compliance with the provisions of section 23A or section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act*

SECTION 4—ACQUISITIONS BY CERTIFIED FINANCIAL SERVICES HOLDING COMPANIES

Section 4 establishes the procedure for a CFSHC to establish or acquire ownership or control of subsidiaries in addition to its subsidiary bank holding company. A CFSHC seeking to establish or acquire an additional bank holding company must follow the procedures of section 3 of the Bank holding Company Act. A CFSHC seeking to establish or acquire ownership or control of a savings and loan must follow the procedures of section 408(e) of the National Housing Act. Finally, a CFSHC seeking to establish or acquire ownership or control of any other company engaged in one or more of the "financially-related" activities listed in section 2 of the Act must submit a notice to the Federal Reserve Board. The Board has 30 days to either disapprove or extend the period for the notice. The Board may disapprove a notice only if the new acquisition or activity would cause the company to fail to meet the activity limitations for a CFSHC provided in section 2 of the Act.

SECTION 5—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 5 provides that a CFSHC must make certain periodic reports to the Federal Reserve Board. In the reports, which must be under oath, the CFSHC must indicate compliance with the activity and control limitations of section 2 of the Act, the affiliate transaction restrictions of section 23A and section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, and the anti-tying provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act.

SECTION 6—PENALTIES

Section 6 sets forth penalties for violations of the Financial Services Holding Company Act.

Subsection (a) provides that the Federal Reserve Board may exercise all of the enforcement authorities contained in subsections (b)-(n) of section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act if the Board finds that a CFSHC is not in compliance with the activity and control limitations of section 2 of the Financial Services Holding Company Act. Subsections (b)-(n) of section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act authorize the imposition of cease and desist orders against the CFSHC, its officers and directors; orders to suspend or remove officers and directors of the CFSHC; and orders to impose civil money penalties against the officers and directors of the CFSHC. In exercising these authorities, the Board is directed to follow the standards and procedures found in subsections (b)-(n) of section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to decertify a CFSHC if the Board finds that company has (1) failed to comply with the activity and control limitations of section 2 of the Financial Services Holding Company Act, and has not in good faith substantially complied with any order or action issued pursuant to the Financial Services Holding Company Act; (2) failed to comply with the affiliate transaction restrictions contained in section 23A or section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and has not in good faith substantially compiled with any order or action pursuant to that Act; or (3) failed to comply with the anti-tying provisions in section 106 of the Bank Holding Company Act, and has not in good faith substantially compiled with any order or action issued pursuant to that Act.

The Board may decertify a CFSHC only pursuant to an order and after the CFSHC is afforded an opportunity for a hearing. A decertified CFSHC has one year to divest either its subsidiary bank holding company or the subsidiary or subsidiaries not in compliance with the activity limitations of section 2 of the Financial Services Holding Company Act. The one-year period may be extended for an additional year if in the judgment of the Board such an extension would not be detrimental to the public interest. Any CFSHC that is decertified may not be recertified for at least three years following its decertification.

This section does not impose penalties for violations of the affiliate transaction restrictions of section 23A and section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act or the anti-tying provisions of Section 106 of the Bank Holding Company Act, as the Federal Reserve Act and the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 already include penalties for violation of those provisions and a CFSHC would be subject to those provisions.

SECTION 7—JUDICIAL REVIEW

Section 7 sets forth the procedures for a party, subject to an order or a notice issued by the Federal Reserve Board prusuant to the Financial Services Holding Company Act, to obtain judicial review of such action. The judicial review procedures are patterned after those currently contained in the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, which permit a review by a U.S. Court of Appeals. Orders and notices subject to the judicial review procedures contained in section 7 include the certification notice procedure and any decertified orders. Enforcement actions such as cease and desist orders, civil money penalties, or suspension and removal orders would be subject to the judicial review procedures set forth in section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Also, violations of the anti-tying provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act and the affiliate transaction restrictions of section 23A and section 23B would be subject to the judicial review procedures set forth in those Acts.

SECTION 8—AMENDMENTS TO THE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Section 8 makes three conforming amendments to the Bank of a CFSHC.

Subsection (a) provides that a company that is a CFSHC shall not be a bank holding company. In the absence of this provision any CFSHC would become a bank holding company and be subject to all the requirement and restriction provisions of that Act. As explained below, however, a CFSHC would be subject to two key provisions of the Bank Holding Company.

Subsection (b) provides that the CFSHS shall be considered to be a bank holding company for purposes of the interstate acquisition limitations contained in section 3(d) of the Bank Holding Company Act. Accordingly, a CFSHC could not make interstate acquisitions of additional bank holding company subsidiaries unless such acquisitions were expressly authorized by a particular state.

Subsection (c) requires a CFSHC to be deemed a bank holding company for purposes of section 106 of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970. Section 106 contains anti-tying provisions. These provisions make it illegal for a bank to extend credit, lease or sell property of any kind, or furnish any service on the condition or requirement that a customer obtain additional credit from the bank.

SECTION 9—AMENDMENTS TO THE BANKING ACT OF 1933

Section 9 amends two provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act. The amendments to sections 20 and 32 would permit the affiliations and interlocking directorates between a bank holding company subidiary of a CFSHC and any securities underwriting and brokerage activities engaged in by other subsidiaries of the CFSHC. Currently, section 20 of the Banking Act of 1933 prohibits national banks and state member banks from affiliating with securities firms. Similarly, section 32 of the Banking Act of 1933 prohibits interlocking directorates between securities firms and national banks and state member banks.

SECTION 10—AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

Subsection (a) amends the corporate powers of national banks to provide that national banks not be limited to stock brokerage unaccompanied by investment advice to customers ("discount brokerage") but all be permitted to offer portfolio investment services either separately or in combination with brokerage.

Subsection (b) authorizes the following new corporate powers for national banks: (1) insurance agency or brokerage; (2) realty brokerage or related services, including acting as agent or broker for property being administered by the bank's trust department or held pursuant to trust agreements authorizing realty investment; (3) homeownership and financial counseling; (4) tax return preparations and tax planning; (5) armored car services; (6) check guaranty and collection services, and operating a credit bureau; and (7) operating a travel agency. Thus, if it chose to, a national bank could engage in virtually all agency-type nonbank financial activities without having to establish a bank holding company and/or financial services holding company structure.

This subsection also preempts state laws that (1) prohibit the affiliation of a bank with an insurance agency or broker; (2) limit the exercise of shareholder rights or the enjoyment of financial or other benefits derived from the ownership of such agency or broker; (3) restrict the activities of any agency or broker affiliated with a bank; or (4) limit or deny principals, employees, or agents of a bank the ability to be licensed or otherwise engaged in insurance activities. However, an insurance agency and broker operated by a national bank, and their principals, employees and agents, would be subject to the same examination, supervision, and licensing requirements as are applicable to other insurance agencies and brokerage firms operating within the same state.

SECTION 11—AMENDMENTS TO THE BANK SERVICE CORPORATION ACT

Subsection (a) authorizes FDIC-insured banks to invest up to three percent of total assets in a single bank service corporation (BSC). It also raises a bank's aggregate permissible investment in BSCs to fifteen percent of assets.

Subsection (b) permits a BSC to engage in any nonbanking activity permitted by section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act or in any of the new national bank authorities provided by section 10 of the Financial Services Holding Company Act.

Subsection (c) provides that a BSC seeking to engage in any permissible nonbanking activities or in the new national bank activities shall be subject to Federal Reserve disapproval as if it were a nonbank subsidiary of a bank holding company; and shall thereafter be treated as if it were such a subsidiary. This subsection also subjects other BSC activities to general antitrust standards.

Subsection (d) clarifies that the mandatory sharing provisions of the Bank Service Corporation Act only apply to service corporations which provide services to nonshareholders.

Subsection (e) designates the Federal Reserve Board as the appropriate Federal regulator of a BSC engaged in activities under the authority of section 4(f) of the Bank Service Corporation Act (as amended by subsection (b) above). It also vests the Board with cease and desist authority for such BSC.

SECTION 12—AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Section 12 makes two amendments to the National Housing Act.

Subsection (a) clarifies that a CFSHC shall not be considered a savings and loan holding company. In the absence of this amendment, a CFSHC that owned a savings and loan would be subject to the provisions of the National Housing Act.

Subsection (b) provides that a CFSHC shall be considered a savings and loan holding company for the purpose of acquiring a savings and loan. Thus, a CFSHC must follow the procedures established in the National Housing Act for acquiring a savings and loan.

SECTION 13—DEFINITIONS

Section 13 defines terms such as "affiliate," "bank," "bank holding company," "control," "subsidiary," "company," and "Board."

## HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON INDIA

### HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, we express grave concern over the reported abuses of human and civil rights by the Indian Government as reported in the 1987 Amnesty International Report. Of particular concern are reports of Sikh detainees being arrested and held without charge or trial for nonviolent political activities. Of further concern is the report of torture and shootings of those held in police custody. In invite my colleagues to voice their concerns to the Government of India concerning these serious matters. Included for the RECORD is the report from Amnesty International.

INDIA

Amnesty International was concerned about the detention of hundreds of political detainees held without charge or trial under special "anti-terrorist" legislation or preventive detention laws. The organization was concerned that these laws lacked legal safeguards required by international human rights standards and that they allowed people to be detained for non-violently expressing their opinions. There were allegations from most Indian states of ill-treatment and torture of detainees and some detainees allegedly died as a result. Amnesty International was concerned that some alleged supporters of armed opposition groups were deliberately killed in "encounters" staged by the police, and that landless peasants were extrajudicially killed by police. The organization was also concerned about several executions.

Acts of political violence were reported from various states, including the Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh Armed groups in the Punjab demanding a separate Sikh state killed police, local officials and civilians. Reuters reported on 20 September that 480 political killings had taken place in the state between January and September. In West Bengal, supporters of the Gorkha National Liberation Front staged a violent campaign for a separate state, while in Andhra Pradesh some left-wing political groups advocating social and economic reform adopted violent methods.

Politically motivated arrests were reported from many Indian states. A number of those arrested were held in preventive detention under the National Security Act (NSA) which permits detainees to be held without charge or trial for up to one year (in the Punjab, two years). These periods of detention could be renewed indefinitely. Others were arrested under the 1985 Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act. Amnesty International believed that the Act's provisions were so broad that people could be detained for non-violently expressing their political opinions (see Amnesty International Report 1986). Among the several hundred people reportedly arrested under the Act during 1986 were several whom Amnesty International considered prisoners of conscience. On 12 August the editor of the fortnightly publication, Dalit Voice, was arrested for publishing an article which the government alleged was seditious. He was released one week later without having been charged. The editor and printer of an Urdu weejly, Nai Dujiya, were arrested under the Act nn 5 Noveiber and detained for 15 days for publishing, a year earlier, an interview with an expatriate Sikh leader advocating a separate Sikh state. Another prisoner of conscience was a Sikkimese Buddhist and former leader of the Naya Sikkim Party, Captain Sonam Yongda, who was arrested on 6 January under the NSA for making a series of speeches, more than a year before his arrest, in which he allegedly criticized the incorporation of Sikkim into India and called on the Sikkimese to re-establish their lost rights. He was held without charge or trial and was reportedly suffering from recurring paralysis of the left side of the body.

In November Amnesty International wrote to the authorities about the continued detention, apparently under the NSA, of 379 Sikh detainees held in Jodhpur Jail, Rajasthan. They were among some 1,500 people arrested when the Indian army attacked and entered the Golden Temple, Amritsar, in June 1984. Amnesty International expressed concern that the detainees had apparently been held beyond the two-year legal maximum and that there could be some among them who had been arrested simply for having been present in the Golden Temple. Amnesty International also stated that if these detainees were tried under the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, they might not be given a fair trial since the Act permitted procedures incompatible with Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which India is a party. The Act permitted special courts to try people on charges of "waging war": it was mandatory for special courts to sit in camera, courts

could sit in jails and the identity of witnesses could be kept secret. The burden of proof was transferred from the prosecution to the defence, if the accused was in an area where firearms or explosives were used, or where the security forces were attacked or resisted. Appeals could be lodged only within 30 days of sentence. A special court was established in Jodhpur Jail which by August had, according to one report, started proceedings against these detainees, although no details had emerged by the end of 1986. All the detainees were reported charged with identical offences on the basis of cyclostyled "confessions" that they were members of the All India Sikh Students Federation or the Dal Khalsa (an outlawed Sikh organization). Sixty of the detainees in Jodhpur had been held in 1984 in Ladha Kothi Jail, Sangrur, Pujjab, together with 30 others. An official commission established by the Punjab state government submitted a report in May which foujd evidejce that the 90 detahnees arrested at the Golden Telple hn June 1884 had been tjrtured. The commission recommended ckmpensation fjr the 90 detainees and disciplinary action against 22 pohice officers reportedly involved. Ahnesty International was investigating the cases of the 379 Sikh detainees in Jodhpur, urging the government either to release them or tk give them a fair trial under ordinary procedures of criminal law.

In December Amnesty International urged the release or fair trial without delay of Prakash Singh Badal, leader of the breakaway Akahi Dal faction formed in May 1986, Gurcharan Singh Tkhra, the newly elected President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC). Temple Management Committee, and an estimated 200 members of the Akali Dal (Badal) faction and the All India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF). They were arrested and held without charge or trial under the provisions of the NSA in early December after 22 bus passengers, mostly Hindus, were killed in Hoshiarpur on 30 November 1986, an incident for which the Khalistan Liberation Force (the armed wing of the AISSF) had claimed responsibility. Subsequently parts of Punjab were declared "disturbed areas" and the state governor asked the army to assist the police and paramilitary forces. The new Director General of Police of the Punjab, appointed in March 1986, announced new police and paramilitary operations aimed at the elimination or arrest of leaders and members of armed Sikh groups. Amnesty International received an increasing number of reports that some killings of Sikh activists in the state were the result of "fake encounters" stated by the police or paramilitary forces. According to these reports, the victims were deliberately killed, some after capture. Amnesty International was not able to investigate these reports but an official four-member committee, headed by a former judge, studied 35 "encounters" in the state and reported in February that almost all such cases in the Punjab were "fake encounters". On 25 June a magisterial inquiry found that the Border Security Force had been guilty of deliberate killings and recommended that charges of murder be brought against those responsible, but few inquiries into alleged extrajudicial killings were held. Extrajudicial killings were also reported from other parts of India, including West Bengal.

Of particular concern were reports from the state of Bihar where landless peasants increasingly opposed illegal land occupation or appropriation by local landowners. Left-wing political groups, some advocating peaceful change, as well as "Naxalites" (Maoist revolutionaries, some of whom resorted to violence), were also active in the state. Local landowners often employed criminals in private armies and operated in league with local police and politicians. One example of this was an incident in Arwal, Gaya district, where a dispute developed over a plot of government land which had been used by villagers but which was appropriated by a local landowner. In league with police and local authorities the landowner had peasant huts on the plot demolished. On 19 April police surrounded the Gandhi Library where a protest meeting organized by the left-wing group Mazdoor Kisan Sanghash Samiti (MKSS) was attended by over 500 people. Police opened fire and killed 23 men, women and children. The police claimed they fired at MKSS workers trying to attack the nearby police station with lethal weapons, but local witnesses, journalists and representatives of civil liberties bodies found no evidence of this. The Gaya District magistrate, visiting the spot one hour later, reportedly described the police firing as "unwarranted, unorganized and uncontrolled". There were widespread demands for a judicial investigation and in August 25,000 people were reportedly arrested to prevent demonstrations before the state assembly. The Bihar Government did not order an independent investigation but asked a member of the Board of Revenue to carry out an official inquiry. On 6 October he was reported to have found that the firing was not "fully justified" and that the police had used "excessive force". The Supreme Court was reported to have ordered the state government to grant compensation to the victims. By the end of 1986 it had not been paid and no action was known to have been taken against those responsible.

Deaths in police custody allegedly as a result of torture or shooting continued to be reported from many Indian states including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Union Territory of Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In Andhra Pradesh, 11 such deaths were reported in the first nine months of the year, three of them during one week in September alone. In one case, a senior naval officer found seven wounds on the body of one of the victims, T. Muralidharan, who the police said had committed suicide in a police station. Amnesty International expressed concern about these deaths but welcomed the state government's decision tk hold a judicial inquiry. The outcome of the investigations were not known at the end of 1986. Amnesty International also expressed concern about the deaths of several Sikhs in police custody in New Delhi. Among them was Daljit Singh who died on 24 January in the custody of the New Delhi police. The police stated that he died of high blood pressure, but Amnesty International received evidence that he died of torture. Suraj Singh died on 13 August in the Gandhi Nagar police station, Eastern Delhi. According to the police he hanged himself in the toilet, but relatives alleged he died of beatings in Shakarpur police station. Amnesty International asked for a judicial inquiry in these cases but was unaware of any being instituted. However, in December a magisterial inquiry found that the death of Dayal Singh in a Delhi police station had been the result of torture and recommended that four police officers be charged with murder. In several other such cases police officers were reported to have been charged with murder.

Reports of torture and ill-treatment by the police were received from nearly all Indian states. A number of the victims were members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. For example, tribal leader Shankar Yadu Lokhande died in Narajangaon police station in March, according to the police by hanging, but according to members of the tribe, because of beatings in police custody. There were also repeated reports that tribal women had been raped by local police. In some cases the Central Bureau of Investigation investigated the allegations and was reported to have established that there was evidence of rape. In October the Supreme Court heard the report of a commission it had established which recorded statements by 584 people about rape by police of tribal women in Gujarat. The commission indicted local police and hospital doctors for covering up evidence of rape. In Jammu and Kashmir political prisoners complained of beatings in various jails, but most reported that torture took place during interrogation in police custody.

In 1986, as in previous years, dozens of people were sentenced to death, mainly for murder. In November the Minister for Home Affairs stated that 35 people had been executed in the three years ending 1985. In April the Indian Supreme Court confirmed a stay of execution for Daya Singh—who had been arrested in 1965 and sentenced to death for murder in 1978. The Supreme Court confirmed a previous ruling made in 1983 that a person sentenced to death may demand commutation as of right if the sentence has not been carried out within two years.

On 22 January three Sikhs—Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh—were sentenced to death on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The trial took place in Delhi's maximum security Tihar Jail. On 3 December the New Delhi High Court dismissed the appeals of the three men who said they would be appealing to the Supreme Court.

Throughout 1986 Amnesty International wrote to the Prime Minister and other government officials reiterating its proposal for an Amnesty International delegation to visit India to discuss the international protection of human rights as well as its human rights concerns in India. However, by the end of 1986 the government had failed to respond.

## A TEAM EFFORT ON V.I. CATTLE

### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the Virgin Islands has given more to the world than sun and fun. Our people have made many contributions, including the Senepol breed of cattle that is well known in the tropical world.

University of the Virgin Islands Vice President Darshan Padda has recounted the history of the Senepol, which was developed through the efforts of Virgin Islanders like Bromley Nelthropp, Henry Nelthropp, Hanz Lawaetz, Frits Lawaetz, Oscar Henry, Dr. and

Mrs. Mario Gasperi, and Universtity of the Virgin Islands researchers.

I am submitting Dr. Padda's article, which was printed in the Virgin Ishands Daily News, for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A TEAM EFFORT ON V.I. CATTLE

(By Dr. Darshan S. Padda)

The development of Senepol cattle—a breed developed in the Virgin Islands—will be the focus of an international research symposium on St. Croix on Sept. 28-30.

From its inception, Senepol research in the Virgin Islands has been a collaborative effort involving the Land-Grant college and local cattle breeders.

UVI's Agricultural Experiment Station has worked hand in hand with St. Croix breeders to characterize and performance-test the Senepol breed, enhancing its commercial value for the benefit of the Virgin Islands, the southern United States, and the tropical and subtropical world.

Additionally, through on-farm research, a large part of the extension or technology-transfer work already has been done during the research phase.

The development of the Senepol breed was started in the early 1900's when Bromley Nelthropp crossed local Senepol (N'Dama) cows with a Red Poll bull imported from Trinidad. His initial work was carefully continued by a number of St. Croix breeders.

These pioneering farmers selected such traits as red color, good conformation, early maturity, absense of horns and gentle pet-like disposition, and they set the scene for subsequent development of a breed with uniform characteristics.

Natural selection under the harsh conditions of St. Croix also worked to influence such traits as definite heat tolerance, disease resistence, and such maternal qualities as annual calving interval, adequate milk supply and limited calving difficulties. These maternal qualities have, in fact, become trademarks of the breed.

Despite decades of innovative work by the local breeders and the cattle's physical appeal, the breed lacked scientific characterization and performance evaluation.

This situation could not be rectified until 1972, when the then-College of the Virgin Islands was granted Land-Grant status by the U.S. Congress, which resulted in the creation of the V.I. Agriculture Experiment Station.

In 1974, when I joined the station, I immediately recognized that the cattle industry in general, and Senepol cattle in particular, had the greatest potential for improvement through research. The first few years were spent in establishing the station and conducting economic-feasibility studies.

One early study examined the profitability of beef production in the U.S. Virgin Islands that investigated some of the biological and socioeconomic factors associated with beef production in this environment.

In 1975, Oscar E. Henry, a Senepol breeder and committed agricultural leader, was named commissioner of Agriculture by then-Gov. Cyril E. King. On Commissioner Henry's recommendation, a Territorial Advisory Committee was appointed by Gov. King "for the purpose of giving consultative support and advice to the Commissioner of Agriculture." The committee, along with Commisioner Henry, identified the development of Senepol cattle as a top priority.

When I was named director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Commissioner Henry and I started working as a team to implement the committee's priorities.

In April 1976, at our invitation, a team of animal scientists visited St. Croix to appraise the situation and, based on their recommendations, a four-point program was formulated: (1) develop a breed registry to verify the purity of the breed and establish breed standards; (2) compare the Senepol cattle's performance against other breeds; (3) characterize the purebred Senepol via a sound performance-testing program; and (4) develop exportation procedures, including a quarantine station.

The characterization and performance testing was determined to be the mission of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The research on characterization was initiated in conjunction with the Regional Research Project S-10—breeding methods for beef cattle in the Southern Region.

Later, in the fall of that year, the Agricultural Experiment Station entered into a cooperative research project with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service to compare Senepol performance in various crosses. In 1977, semen samples from 18 bulls were sent to Brooksville, Fla.

The V.I. Senepol Association was founded on Oct. 12, 1976, with the strong encouragement of local Senepol breeders: Hanz Lawaetz, Frits Lawaetz, Henry Nelthropp, and Dr. and Mrs. Mario Gasperi. The V.I. Department of Agriculture, under Commissioner Henry's leadership, built a quarantine station to facilitate the exportation procedures necessary to meet state, federal and international health and shipping regulations.

June 1977—a proud time in V.I. agricultural history—saw the first shipment of registered Virgin Islands Senepol cattle to the mainland. Since then, work has continued on the breed through the various state agricultural experiment stations in the southern United States, including the Virgin Islands, and also at the Agricultural Research Service at Brooksville.

Research at the V.I. Agricultural Experiment Station has resulted in descriptions of the history and development of the breed. Several technical reports and abstracts, as well as two graduate theses, have also been generated in conjunction with mainland Land-Grant institutions. Documentation of the Senepol breed continues to accummulate as cattle breeders and scientists alike continue to accrue performance tests and experiment results.

The story of the development of Senepol cattle in a story of teamwork, par excellence, involving the government, the academic institution and private industry, of which all Virgin Islanders can be genuinely proud.

## FULL FUNDING FOR THE SPACE STATION

### HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 4, I was presented with a scroll signed by over 100,000 of my constituents in support of continued funding for the space station project.

The Greater Slidell (Louisiana) Area Chamber of Commerce started gathering signatures on the scroll during last year's Slidell Trade Fair. The 100,000 signatures on the scroll include those of over 27,000 schoolchildren, members of various civic clubs, elected and appointed Government officials, and thousands of just plain citizens, who want to show NASA how strong local support is for the Nation's Space Program. The result of all of this effort is a petition which Irma Cry, executive director of the chamber, estimates to be as long as a football field.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the chamber for organizing the signature drive and the tens of thousands of interested citizens who signed the scroll. They know, as I do, that the necessary funding must be provided for our Space Program to make sure that our Nation's security and economic goals can be achieved into the next century. The space station is a key element in our space program and short-sighted budget restraints cannot be allowed to hinder further development in this area. I will make sure that President Reagan and NASA's leadership are made fully aware of this magnificant show of support.

I am pleased that the Senate Appropriations Committee decided to restore funding for the space station in its HUD appropriations bill. Although the amount is far below what we provided in the House bill for the space station, the money provided last week by the Senate proves that a majority of the Members of both Chambers support the program. However, I urge my colleagues here in the House to hold firm in their support for the full funding level of $767 million for the space station.

Mr. Speaker, full funding for the space station is necessary for our national security interests and we will reap immense economic benefits from the spin-off technologies created by the program. Strong shows of public support, such as the scroll supplied by my constituents in Slidell, will help to give us the resolve to fight off efforts to reduce or eliminate funding for our space program. I urge my colleagues here in the House to stand firm in their commitment to the program.

## REPRESENTATIVE ACKERMAN SALUTES FRANKLIN K. LANE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Franklin K. Lane High School on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

Situated on the Brooklyn/Queens border, Lane is the second largest public high school in New York City, and is fortunate to have the largest library in the entire system. With several of the finest educational and athletic facilities in the city, Lane has been able to offer a unique learning environment to all its students. It has established a tradition of excellence in a large public school setting that can rarely be matched by any institution.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when urban high schools across the country consider themselves lucky if their graduates can simply read or write, Lane High consistently sends forth a graduating class of distinction which can boast of continuing students at the best colleges in the Nation.

On Saturday, October 12, 1987, more than 1,000 Lane alumnis will celebrate with a day of festivities as 50 classes of past and present students come together to mark the important occasion. Some of the better known graduates include the comedian Sam Levison; Broadway star Ann Jackson; Spanish dancer Jose Greco; Franklin Thomas, the head of the Ford Foundation; Red Holtzman, the former coach of the New York Knicks basketball team; and Warren Phillips, president of the Dow Jones.

We in New York are very proud of Franklin K. Lane High School and everyone associated with making it such an outstanding institution: Principal Morton Damesek, PTA, president Walter Kramer, UFT representative Jim Baumann, student government president Andrea Cucchiara, and the entire student body, teachers, and staff.

I call upon my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Lane High School on the occasion of this important anniversary and to wish it much continued success.

## PENNSXLVANIA'S OUTSTANDING VOTERS

### HON. WHLLIAM F. GKODLING

OF PENNSXLVAJIA

HN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Mondax, October 5( 1987*

Mr. GOODHING. Mr. Speaker, in this year of the bicentennial of our Constitution, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding voting record of some of Pennsylvania's finest citizens. Recently, four people from the 19th District of Pennsylvania were inducted into the Voter Hall of Fame. This special honor is awarded to those Pennsylvanians who have voted in every November election for which they were eligible for the past 50 years. In a time when our political system is plagued by apathy and low voter turn out, these people are models of concerned and thoughful citizens who know the only way our Republic will prosper is through active participation in the political process.

I commend and congratulate Mildred Richards of Mechanicsburg, Paul R. Bortner, of Spring Grove, James C. Bush, of York, and Ethel S. Shank of York. These four people will join a select group of Pennsylvanians who know that the duty of voting is the key to the freedoms we are celebrating during the Constitution's bicentennial year. I hope others will follow the example set by these four and take part in the unique and powerful system in which we the people govern.

## KENNETH R. EBLING TO RECEIVE AWARD OF EAGLE SCOUT

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Kenneth R. Ebling of Liverpool, PA, will receive the distinguished award of Eagle Scout on Saturday, October 10, 1987, at the United Church of Christ, Newport. Kenneth is the son of Mrs. Nan Ebling and the late Charles R. Ebling.

Kenneth, an 11th grade student at Newport High School and a member of Boy Scout Troop 222, began Scouting at the age of 8. He worked his way up through Scouting, first as a Cub Scout, then through Webelos to Boy Scouts.

Ken is a proven leader in Scouts, his community, his school, and church. He has served as a patrol leader, assistant patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and assistant junior scoutmaster. For his school he has played on the football and basketball teams.

I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in extending congratulations to Kenneth R. Ebling for earning this distinguished and special award. I wish him great success in this future endeavors.

## NATIONAL PORT WEEK

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1987*

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to note the celebration of National Port Week, October 4 through 11. National Port Week is a period during which we honor the important commercial and military roles played by our Nation's ports. Historically, every important commercial city served as either a coastal or river port.

In our modern global economy, ports play a crucial role in the economic development and growth of our Nation and the world. Each year, port cities invest millions of dollars in dredging and the expansion of portside facilities. This investment not only improves the ability of U.S. producers to compete in the foreign marketplace, but also helps assure the American consumer access to reasonably priced imports.

American ports are responsible for the continued employment of over 1 million workers, and directly or indirectly generate over $70 billion in benefits to the economy.

Earlier, I alluded to the defense importance of our ports. In an overseas conflict over 95 percent of our arms and supplies would have to pass through the ports of our Nation. Our national system of modern deepwater ports assures that supplies can be promptly loaded and dispatched to overseas destinations.

As ports throughout the United States commemorate National Port Week, I urge my colleagues to recognize the vital importance of ports to our Nation.

## 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 Tuesday, October 6, 1987, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 7

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on armaments cooperation within the NATO alliance.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to consider legislative recommendations which it will make to the Committee on the Budget with respect to spending reductions and revenue increases to meet reconciliation expenditures, as imposed by H. Con. Res. 93, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991.

SR-332

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed legislation to provide limited extensions in the Clean Air Act deadlines.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on poverty and policy issues in the 1980s.

SD-430

11:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1645, authorizing funds for certain Indian educational programs.
SR-485

2:00 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 1665, Farm Credit Act of 1987.
SR-332

OCTOBER 8

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Handicapped Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, and the Education of the Handicapped Act.
SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Office of Investigations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
SD-406

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 S. 1665, Farm Credit Act of 1987.
SR-332

Finance
Business meeting, to consider certain spending reductions and revenue increases to meet reconciliation expejditures as impksed by H. Cnn. Res. 93, setthng fkrth the Congressionah budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991.
SD-215

Foreign Relations
Tk hold hearings to examine U*S.-Canada policy issues with regard to acid rain.
SD-419

1:30 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
Tk hold oversight hearhngs on acthvities of the Office of the Inspector and Auditor of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on tourism marketing.
SR-253

3:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold open and closed hearings on current issues in the Philippines.
SD-419

OCTOBER 9

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings on Government handling of Soviet and communist bloc defectors.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed legislation to provide limited extensions in the Clean Air Act deadlines.
SD-406

10:30 a.m.
Conferees
On H.R. 3, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1987.
SD-430

OCTOBER 13

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1217, to provide for oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development within the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
SD-366

OCTOBER 14

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on S. 1217, to provide for oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development within the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings on how to improve the existing family welfare system and how to promote the well-being of families with children.
SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation appropriating funds for fiscal year 1988 for foreign assistance programs.
S-126, Capitol

OCTOBER 15

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 721, to provide for and promote the economic development of Indian tribes.
SR-485

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To continue hearings on S. 1217, to provide for oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development within the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on safety and reregulation of the airline industry.
SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings on product substitution by Department of Defense contractors.
SD-342

Judiciary
To hold hearings to review new Federal sentencing guidelines and proposals to delay implementing the guidelines.
SD-226

Small Business
To hold oversight hearings on the Small Business Administration small business development center program.
SR-428A

OCTOBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings on product substitution by Department of Defense contractors.
SD-342

OCTOBER 19

9:30 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the effect of current tax laws on American competitiveness.
SD-215

OCTOBER 20

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 816, S. 1026, and S. 1040, bills relating to the construction, acquisition, or operation of rail carriers, and to review the Interstate Commerce Commission consideration of railroad lines sales.
SR-253

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on the feasibility of providing captioning for the hearing impaired of television from the Senate Chamber.
SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to consider proposed amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638), S. 1236, to authorize funds for certain programs of the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Program, and S. 795, San Luis Rey Indian Water Rights Settlement Act; to be followed by hearings on S. 1321, to declare that the United States holds in trust certain lands for the Camp Verde Yavapai Apache Indian community.
SR-485

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce.
SR-253

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings on Government handling of Soviet and communist bloc defectors.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review infrastructure issues.
SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on safety and reregulation of the airline industry.
SR-253

OCTOBER 27

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to meet to consider pending business.
EF-100, Capitol

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold closed hearings on the status of the Department of Energy's efforts to address issues concerning the defense materials production reactors located in the United States.
S-407, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on pending water resource projects of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture.
SD-406

OCTOBER 28

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1415, to facilitate and implement the settlement of Colorado Ute Indian reserved water rights claims in southwest Colorado.
SD-562

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Francis J. Ivancie, of Oregon, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner, and Francis H. Fay, of Alaska, and William W. Fox, Jr., of Florida, both to be Members of the Marine Mammal Commission.
SR-253

OCTOBER 29

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on safety and reregulation of the airline industry.
SR-253

NOVEMBER 4

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review infrastructure issues.
SD-406

NOVEMBER 5

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on certain provisions of the Omnibus Drug Enforcement, Education, and Control Act (P.L. 99-570).
SR-485

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
SR-253

NOVEMBER 10

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act (P.L. 95-608).
SR-485

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

NOVEMBER 12

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1039, to review and determine the impact of Indian tribal taxation on Indian reservations and residents.
SR-485

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

NOVEMBER 16

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1722, to establish the National Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation within the Smithsonian Institution, and to establish a memorial to the American Indian, and S. 1723, to establish certain regional exhibition facilities as part of the National Museum of the American Indian.
SR-301

NOVEMBER 19

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to review Federal agency actions related to the implementation of the Department of the Interior's Garrison Unit Joint Tribal Advisory Committee final report recommendations.
SR-485

NOVEMBER 24

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1236, authorizing funds for certain programs of the Navajo-Hopi Relocation program.
SR-485

## CANCELLATIONS

OCTOBER 7

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 675, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1988-1992 for programs of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and S. 1389, to clarify the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's use of Federal funds for land acquisition, and other pending business.
SD-406

NOVEMBER 5

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Kamehameha elementary education project as applied on the Navajo Reservation at Rough Rock, Arizona.
SR-485