

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TEACHERS SALARIES

HON. JOHN H. CHAFEE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, the New York Times recently reported that in Rochester, NY, the median salary for teachers will soon reach \$46,000 per year, with the most senior teachers earning as much as \$70,000 per year. Starting teachers will, by 1989, earn \$29,000 per year. This is a real bright spot in a nation where teacher salaries are notoriously low, and I say three cheers for Rochester.

It is shocking that, on average, we are failing to pay our teachers wages that reflect the importance and the challenge of the job entrusted to them. Consider this: The national median salary for a teacher with a master's degree and 15 years of experience is less than \$27,000. In some areas, that figure sinks as low as \$19,000. It's no wonder that we often fail to attract and keep the best teachers. The wonder is that we have as many good ones as we do.

Several years ago, an analyst with the Rand Corp., Ms. Linda Darling-Hammond, devised a hypothetical want ad which illustrates what I'm talking about. It is as follows:

Wanted: College graduate with academic major (master's degree preferred). Excellent communication and leadership skills required. Challenging opportunity to serve 150 clients daily, developing up to five different products each day to meet their needs. This diversified job also allows employee to exercise typing, clerical, law enforcement, and social work skill between assignments and after hours. . . . Typical work week 47 hours. Special nature of work precludes fringe benefits such as lunch and coffee breaks, but work has many extrinsic rewards. Starting salary \$12,769, with a guarantee of \$24,000 after only 14 years.

School districts like Rochester are taking bold steps to correct this imbalance—to make teaching the prestigious occupation that it should be. With its new pay plan, the city of Rochester is saying unequivocally that it values good teachers, and is prepared to pay for them.

Mr. President, I ask that a copy of the article, "\$70,000 Salaries and High Hopes for Teachers," from the New York Times of September 18, 1987, be reprinted in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 18, 1987]

OUR TOWNS: \$70,000 SALARIES AND HIGH HOPES FOR TEACHERS
(By Michael Winerip)

ROCHESTER.—Prof. Barbara Agor was to have directed the secondary-teacher education program at the University of Rochester this fall. But she quit a few weeks ago, to return to inner-city schools.

She quit a roomy university office with ivy peeking in the window because, suddenly, she can earn lots more money in public school. A new union contract now makes Rochester teachers the best paid in urban America. Professor Agor was earning \$24,500. The city schools are paying Mrs. Agor \$42,500. Next year, she hopes to be named to a new "lead teacher" position—a job that will pay \$50,000 to \$70,000 a year.

Barbara Agor quit for a challenge. To earn their money, lead teachers—the best veteran teachers in the city—will be sent to the toughest schools. As the head of the Rochester teachers' union, Adam Urbanski, said: "We're not just in search of excellence. We're in search of equity. These are public schools."

Mrs. Agor quit, too, because she thinks something stunning is happening here. "I used to tell my University of Rochester students I believed that in their lifetime, teaching would be a legitimate profession—not in my lifetime," she said. "But then this was at my doorstep. It's starting immediately." They are taking the chance here that by squeezing a budget to its limit to pay well, they will attract better teachers, motivate veteran teachers and improve education for city children. As with most city systems, Rochester—with two-thirds black and Hispanic students—needs help. The dropout rate is 30 percent; 80 percent of new kindergartners test below average for reading readiness.

Much was made of the pay increases in the new New York City contract, but they are no match for Rochester. By 1989, a starting New York City teacher's salary will be \$25,000; it will be \$29,000 in Rochester, where the cost of living is 10 percent less. The New York City top teacher salary will be \$50,000 by 1989; in Rochester, the median teacher will make \$46,000 by then, and the top \$70,000.

Superintendent of Schools Peter McWalters said that for the first time administrators were talking about going back to the classroom.

Teachers themselves are trying to get used to it all. "You think this can't be happening in Rochester," Gaya Shakes, a junior high school teacher, said. "It's an exciting time to be teaching."

Francine Brown, who teaches English to immigrant children, started in Rochester at \$13,000 in 1980 and now makes \$37,300. "Amazing," she said. "Amazing."

The Superintendent and union president are in demand all over the country. "Duluth?" said Mr. Urbanski, answering his phone the other day. "You want me in Duluth in the middle of winter?"

Why Rochester? Partly the answer is a strong Superintendent and union leader, both committed to changes. Before this con-

tract, the two had traveled widely together—to Brown University, Albany and Washington—to describe their joint efforts to weed out bad teachers. "I've never been trusted more by management," Mr. Urbanski said, "and I never trusted a rep of management more."

In exchange for more pay, Mr. Urbanski had his members give up traditional practices. The teachers have agreed to work five extra days. Lead teachers—10 percent of the staff, or 240—will work an extra month. School-to-school teacher transfers will no longer be controlled by seniority. Instead, each school will have a planning team of teachers and administrators to decide on filling openings.

Each planning committee will produce an accountability list of goals for improving dropout rates, test scores and attendance.

"It's a big risk," Mr. Urbanski said. "If we can't show a pattern of improvement by the end of this contract," the opening for change may be lost.

The other answer to why Rochester is fiscal. The district received an 18 percent rise in state aid this year, a good one for education spending. Also, nearby suburbs have helped. Spurred on by business leaders, the county legislature a few years ago voted to give Rochester a bigger portion of suburban sales-tax revenues. In contrast, New York City stands alone.

Despite the extra aid, Mr. Urbanski conceded Rochester could face a deficit unless cuts were made in other parts of the school budget. "Typically," he said, "a district takes care of everything and then looks to see how much is left for teachers. For once, teachers came first."

Archie Curry, one of two school board members who voted against the contract, said he believed that in 1990 teachers would suffer for the gains of 1987. "It's too costly," he said. "I see a backlash coming."

Yet for now, it is still an extraordinary novelty, the idea that someone would pay a teacher a fair wage. Mr. Urbanski's phone does not stop. "Don't worry," he told the principals' association. "I sent my card back saying I was coming. I selected the baked halibut." ●

OVERSEAS TEACHERS ACT OF 1987

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Overseas Teachers Act of 1987, a bill to amend both Public Law 86-91, the Defense Department's Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act of 1959 and Public Law 95-561, the Defense Dependents Education Act of 1978.

This bill principally addresses two issues related to the recruitment and employment of teachers working for the Department of De-

● 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.

fense dependents' schools. The first issue concerns the hiring of teachers.

Teachers who are already overseas and who apply for a position within a DODDS school are initially hired into temporary teaching positions to staff our schools on an emergency basis. They help assure the schools are fully staffed when unforeseen vacancies occur because of the mobile population which our overseas schools serve. These locally hired teachers are not available for worldwide placement as are the teachers who are recruited in the States; they do not compete with a vast pool of applicants like those in the States; and they are not subjected to the same intense scrutiny as those applying from within the States before being offered employment. These teachers are also not eligible for the same benefits as those teachers who were hired in the States.

Teachers who are recruited in the States are provided transportation between their point of hire in the States and their destination overseas, with additional transportation provided periodically between these two points if they choose to remain overseas. In addition, teachers hired in the States are provided a living quarters allowance to help defray the cost of reestablishing a home abroad. Locally hired teachers do not receive their recruitment benefits.

The locally hired workforce is made up of tourists who choose to remain abroad, spouses of military and civilians stationed overseas, and spouses of business men and women working abroad. A good many of these teachers have no need for housing or travel benefits since they derive these benefits through the employment of a spouse. However, a number of locally hired teachers have either never received benefits through a spouse or can expect to lose their spousal benefits upon the retirement of the sponsoring spouse.

Over the years I have heard from and met many teachers in this category who believe it is neither right nor fair to deny locally hired teachers the same benefits as their peers when they continue to work for many years in our overseas schools. Many of the locally hired teachers are career teachers with outstanding reputations in their fields. I am sympathetic to the issues they raise and have no doubt that these teachers are dedicated, conscientious workers. There is no question that many of these teachers are equal to or superior to their colleagues who were initially hired in the States.

Nonetheless, I have a great deal of concern about the wisdom of allowing or encouraging inconsistencies in a system whereby teachers who happen to be overseas can bypass the rigorous competition found within the States and be selected for a permanent position by local administrators. The practice of hiring locally was intended to offer a short-term solution to the problem created by unforeseen vacancies by allowing schools to fill these vacancies quickly. This avoids any disruption in the education program of our children overseas. It was not intended to create a competing method for selecting long-term, regularly employed teachers.

Unfortunately, this less competitive local-hire method of filling vacancies has become

more the rule than the exception to the rule. In fact, approximately 40 percent of our teachers overseas are currently hired through the local-hire method. Moreover, teachers who enter the system this way have been encouraged to remain well beyond their initial year of teaching so that what was envisioned as a temporary appointment has become one that is permanent. Teachers are regularly converted from temporary status over to permanent status without ever having been subjected to the rigorous screening applied to stateside hires.

My concern is that as this method becomes the accepted practice for hiring overseas teachers, the adherence to an impartial set of rules intended to guarantee fair treatment of all current and future employees is completely undermined. Furthermore, by reducing the general use of the more competitive stateside hire system, we are not guaranteeing the best possible selection of teachers.

This issue is not an easy one to address. There are credible arguments that may be made in an effort to justify the continuation of a dual hiring system. Although a solution is not easily found, I believe my bill sets the stage for addressing this problem.

First of all, the bill would take care of the inequities that have been allowed to develop in which locally hired teachers work year after year but continue forever to remain in a second-class status. In my bill, anyone hired as a local hire before October 1987, and who has completed or completes 3 years of teaching, will qualify for full benefits provided he or she does not receive comparable benefits through a military or civilian spouse. Second, anyone hired as a local hire after enactment of this bill may not continue to teach in the DODDS schools beyond 1 year, unless he or she reapplies as a stateside hire and competes with all other stateside hire applicants. The spouses of military personnel are the only exception to this 1-year rule. A spouse may continue to teach so long as he or she continues to reside with the military sponsor.

The second major set of provisions in the bill are aimed at both reducing the reliance on local hires and helping to enforce an effective transfer program. My bill requires that principals provide timely notice to DODDS headquarters in Washington of all vacancies or anticipated teaching vacancies. The bill goes on to prioritize the method by which these vacancies shall be filled. First, teachers holding positions in DODDS schools will be considered for a transfer to a new position. Second, stateside teachers who have applied to work in the DODDS schools will be considered. And last, any local hire may be considered to fill a vacancy.

By enforcing an effective transfer program, teachers will no longer be destined to work in a part of the world considered a hardship post without any expectation that they may be re-assigned to one that is more desirable.

I would like to touch briefly on other provisions of the bill which I believe will strengthen the operation of our overseas schools.

The bill would require that the position of the Director of DODDS be designated as a career-reserved position. In the past year there have been three Acting Directors of DODDS following the retirement of its Director

last September. I understand a part of the difficulty in finding a new Director had been directly related to political considerations. By having four Directors in less than 1 year, the schools lose continuity and strong leadership. A career-reserved position would ensure the selection of a qualified Director in an impartial and expeditious manner.

My bill would also establish within DODDS' central office the responsibility for coordinating all activities related to filling teacher vacancies along with such things as the recertification of teachers. Local administrators would be relieved of some extremely burdensome paperwork, while the central office in Washington would have up-to-date information on all of its employees which is an essential prerequisite to any effectively functioning system.

This legislation would further the ability of the central office for greater fiscal management by authorizing that the appropriations shall be made available for expenditure on the basis of an academic year and that they may be appropriated in the year preceding the year in which the funds will be obligated. Furthermore, any funds not expended in any one year may be carried over into the next year.

My bill would require that all teachers applying for a position within DODDS be considered for such a position only if they have already taught for 1 year. It would also require that teachers be paid as though having begun at the beginning of the school year when administrative or transportation delays prevent them from reporting on time.

This bill extends the concept of maternal leave to also include paternal leave. Finally, my bill would extend the definition of teacher to include JROTC instructors.

In closing, my bill does not propose radical reforms to the operation of our overseas schools, but I believe it does go a long way in making the system fairer and more effective.

FUNDS FOR SINGLE PREGNANT WOMEN

HON. JOHN H. CHAFEE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator HATCH as a cosponsor of S. 1705, legislation clarifying that States may use funds set aside under the Perkins Vocational Education Act for services to single pregnant women.

This was widely assumed to be the case when the set-aside for single parents and displaced homemakers was first created, but it was not spelled out. This has given rise to some doubt as to whether the term "single parent" does indeed apply to single pregnant women. This bill simply clarifies the intent of Congress that single pregnant women be included.

The purpose of the set-aside for displaced homemakers and single parents is to ensure that funds—8.5 percent of each State's allocation under the act—are available to serve this particular

need. At the time, it was our intent that the term "single parent" be applied as well to single pregnant women, so that States would be permitted to use their set-aside funds for services to, for example, pregnant teenagers.

It is essential that funds be available for this purpose, so that single pregnant women—many of them still in their teens, and thus still in school—can get the vocational training they need to become self-sufficient, to care for themselves and their children. Many States, like my home State of Rhode Island, operate excellent programs designed to help pregnant and parenting teens stay in school so that they may complete their education.

Such services are essential to pregnant teenagers, 96 percent of whom choose to keep their babies and raise them themselves. The vocational training made possible by Perkins Act funds would throw a lifeline to these young women who face such extraordinary pressures, giving them the means to support themselves and their children.

I urge the Senate to move swiftly on this measure, so that any ambiguity on this point will be eliminated, and that funds set aside for this purpose under the Perkins Act may be fully implemented. ●

NATO AND THE INF TREATY

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post ran a news article on the impact that the proposed INF treaty could have on NATO both politically and militarily.

As a member of the North Atlantic Assembly, and as chairman of that body's Civilian Affairs Committee, I have come to appreciate how important the alliance is to U.S. security interests. While the Post article emphasizes the military aspects of the treaty, it is also pointed out that there are political considerations to be aware of regarding the usefulness of this treaty.

We must proceed cautiously with our allies as we work to develop a NATO strategy devoid of the Pershing II missiles. The consequences of ignoring the political involved with the signing of this treaty could be harmful to the future of NATO.

It is in that light that I am submitting the Post article to the RECORD for my colleague's perusal.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 6, 1987]

NATO ADVANTAGES SEEN IN TREATY

(By Robert J. McCartney)

BRUSSELS.—NATO planners have concluded that the proposed U.S.-Soviet treaty to scrap intermediate range nuclear missiles would weaken the Soviets' over all military capability by at least as much as NATO's and may result in a small gain for the west-

ern alliance in the European nuclear balance.

The Soviets would give up more than three times as many nuclear warheads as NATO in the bargain, an advantage that one top-ranking NATO expert said was "not something to sneeze at."

The Soviets consequently would suffer a relative greater loss in the ability to strike enemy airfields, command and control centers and rear-echelon positions where troop reinforcements would gather in any war between the blocs.

"Clearly, we don't lose badly. In some ways, we think we have a gain. They give up more targets than we do," another expert at NATO headquarters here said.

While some NATO military commanders are unhappy about losing 108 U.S. Pershing II missiles under the treaty, the United States would still retain the ability to hit Soviet territory from Europe with submarine-launched missiles and bombs carried by F-111 based in Britain.

Eliminating the Pershing II missile force based in West Germany was widely considered Moscow's chief military goal in the negotiation on medium and shorter-range nuclear arms. The Pershing II, with a range of 1,100 miles, is regarded as the alliance's fastest and most accurate weapon capable of striking Soviet soil.

The Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty would eliminate only ground-based missiles with ranges of between 300 and 3,500 miles, which are estimated to represent less than 4 percent of superpowers' total nuclear arsenals.

"We will have a little less accuracy and flexibility," a NATO military expert said. But he added, "We still have weapons systems that cover those [INF] ranges."

The planned elimination of INF makes it more important than before to fulfill current plans to upgrade NATO's battlefield-range missiles and airborne nuclear weapons systems during the 1990's, according to civilian and military experts at NATO headquarters.

The major potential liabilities for the western alliance in the proposed treaty are political rather than military, according to officials here and at NATO's military headquarters in nearby Mons.

"In purely military terms, there is no question that we gain. In political terms, it's different," said Martin McCusker, director of the North Atlantic Assembly's military committee. The assembly is made up of 200 legislators from NATO member states.

One political question raised by the accord is whether it represents a downgrading of the U.S. commitment to defend Europe, The American INF missiles in Europe, which would be dismantled under the treaty, were deployed beginning in 1983 to counter the growing Soviet arsenal of SS20 missiles and to reassure European allies of U.S. determination to help defend them.

The other major concern is that the pact could create political momentum for additional nuclear disarmament accords that might eventually leave NATO vulnerable to the Warsaw Pact's perceived advantage in conventional forces.

Yet there is sharp debate within the alliance over whether Warsaw Pact conventional forces are really superior to those of the western alliance. The International Institute of Strategic Studies in London judges the conventional forces of both blocs to be in rough parity.

NATO experts expressed special satisfaction that the INF treaty would reduce the

threat posed to NATO's 35 operational airfields and to ports such as Antwerp, Belgium, and Rotterdam where U.S. troop reinforcements would arrive in case of war. But the Soviets, like the Americans, would retain the ability to hit those targets with aircraft, submarine-based missiles, ICBMS and, in some cases, battlefield-range missiles.

"Both sides will have to make some adjustments. Both have a variety of options left," said Lawrence Freedman, head of the department of war studies at Kings College in London.

Under the planned INF deal, each side is to scrap all of its landbased missiles with ranges shorter than those of intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMS, and longer than those of battlefield-range or tactical missiles. In terms of nuclear warheads, the western alliance will lose a total of about 480 currently deployed warheads. The Soviets, by contrast, would destroy more than 1,500 warheads.

Perhaps the biggest problem is that the treaty provides for scrapping the missiles considered ideal for making a "demonstration" shot early in a war to seek to persuade the Soviets to call off an invasion of Western Europe by Warsaw Pact conventional forces.

In this scenario, a single missile would be fired at a military target on Soviet territory to show Moscow that NATO was willing to use nuclear weapons to defend Europe. The Pershing IIs and, to a lesser extent, the ground-launched cruise missiles serve this purpose better than the alternatives that would be available after the treaty, NATO experts and private analysts said.

The INF weapons are land-based and, therefore, somewhat more accurate than submarine-launched or airborne weapons. "I wouldn't say it's a major problem, but there is a difference in accuracy," a NATO military expert said.

In addition, it is considered preferable for submarines to fire all of their missiles rather than a single one, because a submarine reveals its location to the enemy when it fires. With aircraft, there is the risk that the planes will not get through to their target, although NATO officials said they are certain that Soviet air defenses could be penetrated.

The INF weapons to be dismantled also have the advantage of what is called "visibility."

As ground-based systems, they cannot easily be withdrawn from Europe, as submarines or aircraft can. The INF weapons, therefore, are seen as having a particularly good deterrent role: if the Soviets were overrunning West Germany, NATO would have to "use them or lose them."

But political and military leaders throughout NATO express confidence that the United States would be willing to use other types of nuclear weapons, if necessary, to protect Europe.

"I don't know a senior U.S. official, Republican or Democrat, who doesn't know that the security of the United States is totally tied up in the security of Europe," a senior NATO planner said. "The idea that the Americans would let the Soviets take Europe is very much mistaken, and the Soviets know that."

A final advantage of the INF weapons is that NATO planners believe that they could use a single Pershing II or cruise missile, rather than another nuclear weapon, with somewhat less risk of triggering an all-out nuclear war.

As intermediate-range, European-based weapons, the INF missiles would carry the "message" that NATO was interested in bringing a European war to an end rather than in raising the nuclear stakes to the strategic level.

But NATO planners say that nuclear weapons carried by European-based aircraft, or fired from submarines in European waters, would send the same signal. About 400 submarine-based nuclear warheads already are assigned to NATO's top military commander in Europe for just this purpose.

IDA NUDEL—FREEDOM AT LAST

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, in 1978, Soviet refusenik Ida Nudel hung a banner from her window which read, "KGB Give Me My Visa." Nearly 10 years later, I am so very pleased to note that her request has finally come true.

Based on a report I received from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry on Friday, Ida Nudel has been informed by Soviet authorities that her application for an exit visa has been approved and she will be allowed to join her sister in Israel once the paperwork is processed in the next couple of weeks.

At long last, Ida Nudel, the "Guardian Angel" of Soviet refuseniks, will finally have the freedom she has sought for 16 long, excruciating years. It was in 1971 when Ida Nudel and her sister applied to leave the Soviet Union. Her sister, Elena Fridman, was allowed to leave; Ida was not. Her request was denied on the grounds that since she was an economist, she knew too many "state secrets." Further requests for Ida's exit visa over the past 16 years met with similar denials. But, that was not the whole story.

After being denied the right to emigrate, Ida began what the Soviet authorities termed a series of "crimes" that led to 4 years of Siberian exile. What did Ida do to deserve such harsh treatment? She began caring for other Soviet Jews who were similarly denied the right to emigrate and were later imprisoned for simply being true to their Jewish faith. For 7 years, Ida Nudel cared for her fellow Soviet Jews, gaining her considerable notoriety as the "Guardian Angel" of Jewish refuseniks in the Soviet Union. But, the Soviet authorities who were also very familiar with her deeds viewed her action differently. Ida was constantly harassed by government officials for her work and her deep commitment to human rights.

Finally, in a courageous act of defiance, Ida hung the banner outside her apartment window, which read "KGB Give Me My Visa." Soviet justice was swift. She was sentenced to 4 years of internal exile in Siberia for "malicious hooliganism." Ida suffered tremendous physical and mental abuse while in exile. Her physical health dwindled, but her spirit could not be broken. Upon her release she was tested once again—this time being denied a permanent residence. She was forced to wander from town to town until she settled in the remote town of Bendery, where she has been living ever since. Throughout it all, Ida

Nudel has never wavered in her relentless pursuit of basic human rights, for herself, but most of all, for others.

Ida Nudel has been an inspiration to all who know her story. That is why I was particularly moved by a personal visit I had last year with Ida's sister, Elena Fridman. In addition to her health, Ms. Fridman was particularly concerned that Ida's heroic deeds and the subsequent notoriety she gained from them had placed her in the position of a valuable bargaining chip. I wrote to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz to urge their personal intervention and they responded that the release of Ida Nudel was a top priority of theirs.

It was also in June 1986 that I joined my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. FRANK, in spearheading a congressional letter to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, co-signed by 100 other House Members, urging that Ida Nudel be released. All of these efforts, as is so often the case, were supplemented by and largely the result of tireless and inspired efforts by the Soviet Jewry lobby here in the United States. Their efforts have made a difference, not only in the case of Ida Nudel, but in the case of Soviet Jews in general.

More than 5,000 Soviet Jews have been granted exit visas this year, a figure that is in stark contrast to the fewer than 1,000 who were allowed to leave in all of 1986.

Yet, while there have been some promising words and encouraging actions from the Soviet Union of late, we should not allow ourselves to be misled. We should remain hopeful, but the Soviet's history of human rights violations, particularly against their Jewish citizens, has been too dismal for too long to think that the situation could possibly be reversed overnight. The release of Ida Nudel does not change all of this, but is cause for continued optimism.

Time and history will be the final judge, however. The fact remains that there are some 380,000 Soviet Jews who have applied to emigrate and some 11,000 have been turned down at least once. I would strongly urge my colleagues to join me in reaffirming our resolve to do everything possible to see that all Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate are allowed to emigrate, and that those who want to remain in their homeland are allowed to practice their religious and cultural beliefs without repression.

IN HONOR OF DR. ELLIS McCUNE

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an outstanding citizen, Dr. Ellis McCune, president of the California State University at Hayward. In a world where education seems to be of diminishing importance to many Americans, California and the entire country are fortunate to have a man of such great stature: professional, intellectual, and humanitarian. His commitment and devotion to America's young people should be an inspiration to us all.

Ellis McCune will be celebrating his 20th year as president of the University on October 30. During that time he has built the school into one of the leading colleges in the State. In addition, his participation in a long list of professional organizations and committees has won him the respect of his colleagues. Dr. McCune has served as chairman for the Remedial Education Task Force, the Council on Post Secondary Education, and the California State Scholarship & Loan Commission as well as holding many other executive positions on various professional organizations.

Dr. McCune's career has been filled with achievement and service. After graduating with the highest honors from the University of California at Los Angeles, he went on to his Ph.D. in political science at the same university in 1957. As well as being a published writer, Dr. McCune has made valuable creative and consultative contributions to various universities, local governments, and professional meetings in the fields of constitutional law and public administration.

He falls into that select group of individuals called humanitarians. In addition to his devotion to the educations of thousands of young Californians, Dr. McCune has given his time and energy to Hayward's Emergency Shelter Program, the Hayward Area Historical Association, and the Bay Area Urban League. His compassion for his fellow man and his commitment to the good of society seem to be endless.

A man of letters, of great skill and devotion, of unparalleled altruism, he is truly deserving of our thanks. Thank you, Dr. McCune, for giving of yourself so freely. Accept our gratitude and that of the young men and women you have been so instrumental in helping to better themselves. Your 20 years of service have touched and enriched many lives.

THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN IGNASZAK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of this body an exemplary couple from my district, John and Ann Ignaszak, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Ignaszak were married at St. John and God Church of Southwest Chicago on August 21, 1937, and have remained active and stalwart members of their church and community since that time. They are exemplary of the family strength and solidity which has made America great. They will be joined in celebration by their family, two children, six grandchildren, and one great-grandchild as well as the many friends they have made in their years in the Southwest Chicago community.

Their commitment to each other and their family is impressive and, especially in today's world, deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Ignaszak and his bride of

50 years, Ann, on their many years of love and commitment.

GLEN FRAKES—CREATING STIRRING REMEMBRANCES

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a special ceremony scheduled for October 16 in New York City. On that date, a new "diorama" depicting the World War II-vintage destroyer escort U.S.S. *Pettit* at battle in the Atlantic will be unveiled at the Intrepid Sea-Air-Space Museum.

I suppose that, like this Member, most of my colleagues are unfamiliar with the concept of a diorama. Simply put, it is a scenic representation constructed to miniature scale and designed to blend realistically into a painted background, including sculpted figures in life-like detail. In the case of the U.S.S. *Pettit*, this resulted in a 9-foot depiction of this ship as it crashes through the foaming waves of the Atlantic at top speed, and as more than 100 topside figures sprint toward battle stations.

Don Kahler, director of the Destroyer Escort Sailor's Association (DESA), a nationwide organization of 8,500 members, saw the representation of the *Pettit* and said, "This is so real that I can feel the spray on my face and hear the sounds of men at battle stations." The unveiling of the *Pettit* at the Intrepid Museum will memorialize the role of the destroyer escorts in World War II and the 250,000 men who served aboard these vessels during the war.

Dr. Martin Davis, director of historic projects for DESA and a constituent of mine from Huntington, Long Island, provided me with the fascinating story of how this riveting exhibit came to be. It seems that a junior high school in Gilbert, AZ, under the leadership of teacher Glen Frakes, has begun a tradition of constructing dioramas of famous American battles as a means of augmenting the American history course taught by Mr. Frakes, himself a Vietnam veteran. Thousands of man-hours and hundreds of students have contributed to the construction of stirring remembrances of the Battle of the Bulge, Custer's Last Stand, and the Battle of Tarawa, the latter of which has been displayed in these halls. They have just completed a diorama depicting the Battle of the Alamo, which is on display in the state-house in Austin, TX.

Mr. Frakes obviously has hit upon a novel approach to bring history to life for his students, and he is to be commended for this vision. His students learn much more than names and dates from these projects, as they must immerse themselves in the details of terrain, environment, clothing, architecture, and strategy as they create their works.

Mr. Speaker, I find the establishment of a destroyer-escort museum at the Intrepid through the unveiling of the U.S.S. *Pettit* to be altogether fitting and proper as a memorial for all of these class ships and the men who bravely served upon them during World War II.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Dr. Davis, who served aboard the original *Pettit*, has located more than 250 former sailors from the *Pettit* and formed the U.S.S. *Pettit* Association, which has convened annually since 1981. He also is a former superintendent of schools in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and a former associated professor of educational administration at Hofstra University, also on Long Island.

I congratulate the officers and members of the DESA on this great honor, as well as the students of Gilbert Junior High School, as the U.S.S. *Pettit* is unveiled in New York City. Because of their efforts, the brave deeds of these men and their comrades in arms in World War II will become known to a wider cross-section of the American public.

LET'S NOT SACRIFICE SDI AT THE ALTAR OF START

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, recently, I asked Kenneth Adelman, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to comment on the advisability of House Concurrent Resolution 117, a resolution offered by my colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman STEVEN SOLARZ.

In essence, House Concurrent Resolution 117 calls upon the President to restrict the Strategic Defense Initiative, within the narrow interpretation of the 1972 ABM Treaty, in exchange for reductions in strategic offensive systems. While as ranking member of the Arms Control Subcommittee I have some personal reservations about Mr. SOLARZ's resolution, I thought it would be useful to have the administration comment directly on the merits of House Concurrent Resolution 117. The enclosed letter from Director Adelman outlines his concerns and opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 117.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL
AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY,
Washington, September 29, 1987.

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD,
House of Representatives

DEAR BILL, thank you for the opportunity to comment on House Concurrent Resolution 117. As you know, some of the most critical negotiations in arms control take place not in Geneva with the Soviets, but right here in Washington with the Congress of the United States. In arms control, Congress wields a two-edged sword. It can strengthen the U.S. hand significantly at the bargaining table with the Soviets. It also can tie the U.S. hands in such a way as to make progress in real arms control much more difficult, if not practically impossible. Unfortunately, House Concurrent Resolution 117 falls into the latter category and would remove incentives for the Soviets to bargain seriously toward effective arms reductions.

One of the Soviet goals of the Geneva negotiations has been to add additional constraints aimed at specifically limiting the U.S. SDI program. We do not believe that strategic defense activities should or need be subject to constraints beyond those contained in the ABM Treaty, nor should they be a precondition for reductions in strategic

offensive forces. House Concurrent Resolution 117 does not address the fact that in 1972, when we signed the ABM Treaty, both sides agreed that the next step was to achieve significant reductions in our strategic nuclear arsenals. Fifteen years have now passed, and it is time to get on with those reductions envisaged with the ABM Treaty.

The Resolution also does not take into account the promise of newly emerging defense technologies that were not available in 1972 when the ABM Treaty was signed. These new technologies may provide a way out of our current reliance on ballistic missiles to maintain deterrence. If the United States and Soviet Union could develop these technologies and make a stable transition to a greater reliance on effective ballistic missile defenses, then the threat of nuclear devastation could ultimately be reduced.

Throughout the negotiations, the U.S. position has been that deep reductions in offensive nuclear weapons are justified on their own merits and should not be linked to restrictions on SDI. Ironically, SDI alone has made today's negotiations on deep reductions possible. It was only after SDI was launched and given a budget that the Soviets became willing even to talk seriously about deep reductions in offensive weapons. Restricting SDI would remove that key incentive the Soviets have to negotiate deep reductions, would not solve our basic strategic problems, and would hurt our chances to provide for more stable deterrence. It is essential that we see if effective defenses can prove feasible, and explore a joint transition to strategic defenses with the Soviets.

I believe this President has more than amply demonstrated his willingness to go the extra mile to get sound agreements with the Soviets. Progress has been greatest in precisely those negotiations where Congress has been most supportive of the U.S. posture. As we learned in the INF negotiations, strong unequivocal Congressional support for U.S. defense programs and scheduled deployments is the key to U.S. success in negotiating on arms control with the Soviet Union. We should seek to keep arms control a nonpartisan effort and give a President the tools and the time he needs to negotiate effectively. We can do it cooperatively. We cannot do it without your support.

Sincerely,

KENNETH L. ADELMAN.

THE ACCESS-ABILITY COMMITTEE FOR THE STATUE OF LIBERTY/ ELLIS ISLAND

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, the Department of Interior awarded its Conservation Service Award to the Access-Ability Committee for the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island. This is the highest honor the Secretary of Interior can bestow upon a private citizen or group for service to the Interior Department.

The Access-Ability Committee is a voluntary organization that worked tirelessly on behalf of the disabled to eliminate access barriers at the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. As a result of their outstanding efforts, these facili-

ties are being made into an international model of accessibility for disabled visitors.

I want to join with Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel in honoring these dedicated individuals. I am particularly proud that one of my constituents, Mr. Joseph Llewellyn, was a member of the committee and among the honorees. Mr. Llewellyn is a National Services Officer for the Disabled American Veterans organization in Newark, N.J. He is a dedicated and long time champion of the rights of disabled Americans.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to include in my remarks the Secretary of Interior's citation honoring the Access-Ability Committee for the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island.

CITATION FOR CONSERVATION SERVICE, STATUE OF LIBERTY/ELLIS ISLAND ACCESS-ABILITY COMMITTEE

In recognition of the tireless efforts and voluntary contributions made by the Access-Ability Committee and the Committee's accomplishment achieved by the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

In the fall of 1982, Mr. Richard Bernard, a disabled American Veteran, contacted the National Park Service to inquire about the degree to which the accessibility needs of disabled citizens would be met following the renovation work in progress for the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Centennial Celebration. Mr. Bernard offered the assistance of himself and other disabled citizens and advocates to identify access barriers and solutions. The National Park Service accepted Mr. Bernard's offer, and in the spring of 1983, a small ad-hoc committee of disabled citizens and advocates was created. Mr. Bernard agreed to chair the Access-Ability Committee, and work was begun to identify access barriers and to propose potential solutions. From 1983 to the present, Committee members contributed many hours of their personal time and considerable personal expense to assure that the Statue of Liberty, the national symbol of equal opportunity, is as accessible as it can be to all citizens. As a result of the Committee's effort, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island are being made an international model of accessibility. As the facilities have been renovated, almost all areas have been made architecturally accessible to physically disabled persons. In addition, state-of-the-art technology has been utilized to make the museums and other informational services accessible to visitors who are blind and deaf. These efforts include captions on audio-visual presentations and telecommunications devices for persons with hearing impairments and tactile exhibits and audio tape messages for those with visual impairments. The Committee also contacted agencies and organizations of disabled persons sharing with them the accessibility features being planned and urged them to become involved in fund raising. As a result of this effort, close to \$2 million was contributed by the disabled citizens. This included the major contribution of \$1 million from the Disabled American Veterans National Organization. For voluntarily guiding the National Park Service in its efforts to make the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island an international model of accessibility for all citizens, the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Access-Ability Committee is granted the Conservation Service Award of the Department of the Interior.

DONALD PAUL HODEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

CONTINUE AID TO THE CONTRAS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, two observations should be made about the peace being pursued at this moment in Central America:

First, it would not have been possible had it not been for the pressure applied by the resistance; that is, the Contras; and

Second, there has never, repeat, never, been a time in the last 45 years when relying on the good will of Communist regimes has not backfired, and tragically so. Can anyone think of even one example of negotiations with Communists that lead to freedom?

What conclusions can we draw from those two indisputable facts? The first is that Ronald Reagan should go down in history as the President who prevented the Sandinistas from spreading their tyranny throughout Central America, at least during his watch. The second conclusion is that we should continue to fund the resistance until every trace of danger of a Marxist-Leninist Central America is forever removed.

For that reason, I am glad to enter into the RECORD an excellent recent editorial in a hometown paper, the Albany Times-Union, which reminds us of the facts of life in that troubled part of the world.

MORE AID TO THE CONTRAS?

Last week newsprint was delivered to La Prensa newspaper in Managua, Nicaragua. The paper's owners hope that the signing of Costa Rican President Arias' peace accord earlier this month will mean they will soon be able to publish their paper, an independent organ opposed to Sandinista rule, again.

In fact, there is a pervasive feeling throughout Managua that the Sandinistas might soon begin to somewhat loosen their grip on many civic and political activities in this harried nation. The Rev. Bismarck Carballo, the expelled director of the Catholic Radio station, for example, has even returned to Managua in the hopes that they might be allowed to broadcast again. Many opposition political leaders, meanwhile, are preparing to take the debate over Sandinista rule directly to the people.

These are all wonderful and encouraging signs. But we must not lose sight of the fact that these nascent reforms are wholly the result of pressure that the United States has been able to bring on the Sandinista dictatorship. If the United States had not supplied the Nicaraguan rebels and encouraged their efforts, no number of peace treaties by the Contadora nations would have moved the communists to agree, however tentatively, to the Arias peace plan. It is solely because of American aid to the contras, as the rebels are called, that the Sandinistas, first, were diverted from their original goal of subjugating all the Central America and, second, made more agreeable, at least on the surface, to democratic reforms.

While the United States should give the Sandinistas opportunity enough to live up to the reforms they agreed to institute by Nov. 7—reforms that include freedom of the media and political activity—it cannot now afford to relay on Managua's good will alone to see that these changes are actually

made. The Arias peace plan, as good a beginning as the Central American nations thought they could get, contains a flaw that could condemn Nicaragua to totalitarian rule if not checked. Specifically, the fatal loophole is the absence of a provision that bars Soviet bloc aid to Nicaragua—even though the same plan bars U.S. aid to the contras.

Obviously, under such an arrangement, the Sandinistas, while pretending to move the country toward freedom and democracy, could merely consolidate their control over the nation and over disputed countryside. The contras, meanwhile, without material aid of any kind, would disband and dissolve.

The United States cannot allow that to happen. It cannot allow the contras to wither on the vine while the world waits to see if the communists live up to their end of the bargain. The contras must be given at least enough aid to keep them intact in the event Senor Ortega reneges. Indeed, a reduction of U.S. aid to the contras should parallel the reduction in the Nicaraguan military forces. As Managua cuts the number of its troops, the U.S. can cut back its military aid to the rebels.

The United States, of course, should give the Arias peace plan a chance to succeed. But, ironically, the United States might very well seal the peace plan's doom if it signals an end to supporting the resistance and gives the communists reason to believe they have no reason to reform.

HONORING THE 1987 EL RANCHO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT HALL OF FAME

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues the new members of the El Rancho Unified School District's Hall of Fame. On Saturday, October 10, the fifth annual Hall of Fame Recognition Banquet will be held to honor outstanding former students of the El Rancho Unified School District. These 1987 candidates have gained local, State or national recognition for achievements in their respective professions. Their accomplishments serve as shining examples for present students to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the alumni that will be inducted into the Hall of Fame. They are Catherine (Kelly) Baird, class of 1976, Dr. Armand Hernandez, class of 1968, Alma Martinez Zendejas, class of 1971, Kenneth Musselmann, class of 1964, Esperanza Zendejas, class of 1971.

EL RANCHO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 1987 HALL OF FAME RECIPIENTS

CATHERINE (KELLY) BAIRD, CLASS OF 1967

Educational background: Master of Social Work (MSW), CSU, Sacramento; Bachelor of Arts (Psychology), CSU, Sonoma; Associate of Arts (Sociology), Cerritos Community College; California State Registered Social Worker; Credentialed School Social Worker (K-12); Credentialed California Community College Counselor, Instructor and Student Personnel Worker.

Professional affiliations and recognitions: Member National Association of Social

Workers and National Rehabilitation Association; life member Alpha Gamma Sigma Community College Honor Society; attended Pepperdine University on academic scholarship; named to "Dean's List" as undergraduate and graduate student; awarded Bachelor of Arts Degree "With Honors"; former member Board of Directors, Kairos Community Center (Sonoma County); former member Palos Verdes Affiliates for Mental Health (Los Angeles County); recently chosen to present research paper to annual convention of California Association of Marriage and Family Counselors; recently chosen to moderate main workshop for United Cerebral Palsy Association's annual statewide conference; chosen by California State Council on Developmental Disabilities to participate in drafting their recently proposed "5-year Master Plan for Respite Care Services;" member California State Office of Statewide Compliance Advisory Committee; member Sacramento County Board of Supervisors Advisory Committee on the Handicapped; Chairperson, Sacramento Community Partner Committee for 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons.

Ms. Baird has served as Executive Director of the Governor's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped, and served as Assistant Director for the previous two years.

Over the past years, Catherine has received local, state and national recognition as a prominent leader and expert regarding policy and program issues on employment and disability. Although she formally trained to become a family therapy clinical specialist, she eventually became professionally involved in an area that she had extensive personal experience in-disability advocacy.

Catherine became severely disabled soon after beginning her freshman year at El Rancho. Having rheumatoid arthritis (and multiple surgeries) required that she use a wheelchair when "handicapped access" was not yet a part of the general public's awareness.

ARMAND R. HERNANDEZ, M.D., CLASS OF 1968

Educational background: Occidental College, B.A. (Physics); UCLA School of Medicine, M.D.

After graduation from medical school, Dr. Hernandez moved to Honolulu in June, 1976 to complete a three year residency training program in pediatrics at Kapiolani-Children's Medical Center. In 1980 Dr. Hernandez established Leeward Pediatrics. He wanted to fulfill a role as child advocate to assure the best interests of children on the Leeward Coast. Dr. Hernandez is currently the only Board Certified Pediatrician on the Waianae Coast. In order to become Board Certified, a physician must complete at least three years of pediatric residency training and successfully pass both written and oral examinations which demonstrate depth and breadth of knowledge in the field of pediatrics. Board certification is quality assurance that children are being cared for by a capable physician. Dr. Hernandez attends weekly conferences at Kapiolani-Children's Medical Center which enables him to keep abreast of the most recent advances in pediatric practice. Dr. Hernandez is a member of the Honolulu Pediatric Society, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Waianae Sub-Area Health Planning Council; and is a member of the Waianae Coast Business Association and the Waianae Rotary Club.

Dr. Hernandez was appointed by the Governor of the State of Hawaii as a member of the Waianae sub-area Health Planning Council. The Health Council addresses health related problems as they impact upon the Waianae coast and serves as an advisory group to the State Health Planning and Development Agency and the Hawaii statewide Health Coordinating Council.

He was also appointed as a representative of the Hawaii chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics to the early periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment advisory committee.

Dr. Hernandez is active in state politics to improve funding for health services for the medically indigent. He presented pivotal testimony before the state legislature which resulted in improving access to quality health care for the medically indigent.

ALMA MARTINEZ, CLASS OF 1971

Educational background: University of Southern California; University of Guadalajara; University of Mexico; and Whittier College, B.A. (Theatre).

Co-starred in feature films: Underfire, Zoot Suit, Barbarosa, Trial by Terror. Stage plays. Corridos and Green Card.

Co-starred with Gene Hackman, Gary Busey, Martin Landau, Edward J. Olmos, Willie Nelson, Nick Nolte, Hal Holbrook and Sally Struthers.

For television, Alma guest-starred as 'Isabel Rivera' on "Whiz Kids"; co-starred as 'Ms. Alvarez' on NBC's pilot "Scamps" with Bob Denver; co-starred as 'Anastacia' in "Sequin" with Edward James Olmos for PBS American Playhouse series; co-starred on the hit television series "St. Elsewhere"; made several appearances as 'Sharon Garcia' on the daytime soap opera "General Hospital"; co-starred in the premiere television season on the "Twilight Zone". She was featured in the television movie "Dress Gray" with Hal Holbrook and Eddie Albert as well as "Tough Love" with Bruce Dern and Lee Remick and the television pilot "Murphy's Law". Alma has also become familiar to television audiences, on both English and Spanish networks, for her appearances in commercials including McDonald's, Gain Detergent, Wesson Oil and the California Lottery, among others.

In addition to her busy performance career, Alma, since 1981, serves on the Los Angeles Committee of the Christian Children's Fund. Her work for the C.C.F. has taken her to the refugee camps of Ethiopia to film a television documentary on the plight of the famine victims. She is the proud sponsor of 'Santa Chacon' of Oaxaca, Mexico.

In 1985 Alma was honored as "Outstanding Hispanic Entertainer" by the Equitable Company in N.Y.C. She shared the honor with fellow actors Anthony Quinn, Edward J. Olmos, Ana Alicia, Rene Enriquez and Yolanda Nova.

In 1986 Whittier College honored Alma with an "Outstanding Hispanic Alumni Award".

KENNETH G. MUSSELMANN, CLASS OF 1964

Educational background: California State University, Long Beach, B.S. (Business Operations Management); Cerritos College, A.A. (Business Administration); Rio Hondo Community College; California Polytechnic College, Pomona.

Outstanding achievements or awards: Army.—Bronz Star, Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge, 1969.

State.—Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year—1978, State of California; Elected as California State Department Commander of the Disabled American Veterans (1980-81), representing 49,000 members and over 200,000 service-connected disabled veterans living in California—1980.

National.—Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year—1977, Eleventh Naval District; National Commanders Citation, Disabled American Veterans—1981; Certificate of Merit, 1976, U.S. Treasury Department.

Ken sustained a combat injury in Vietnam in 1969 when a land mine explosion and gunshot wounds resulted in the loss of both legs. He has turned a disability into a tremendous ability to achieve. He has become an inspiration to all those who meet and know him.

He has worked 12 years at the Naval Weapons Station, Technical Services Division, Data Processing Department, Seal Beach, California. As Manager his responsibilities include hardware and software acquisition, system software support, data communications, data base technology and computer center operations.

Besides his work, Ken has found time and energy to devote to working on behalf of the DAV. Over the past 12 years, he has accepted increasingly demanding responsible positions, filling his first national position in 1981. In addition, he has been a point of contact for veterans needing assistance. He has provided a marvelous example of how a disabled veteran can make maximum use of his abilities and opportunities to contribute at work, at home and in his community.

Ken is now on a one year leave of absence from his position at the Naval Weapons Station. His duties and responsibilities demand that he work out of the National Offices located in Washington, D.C. and Cincinnati, Ohio, while he holds the position of National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans.

ESPERANZA ZENDEJAS, CLASS OF 1971

Educational background: Imperial Valley College, A.S.; San Diego State University, B.A.; University of San Diego, M.Ed.; and Stanford University, Ed.D.

Who's Who Among Junior College Students, Imperial Valley College, 1952.

Employment history: ESAA Coordinator, K-8, South Whittier Elementary School District; Dean of Students, Gilroy Unified School District; Research Assistant/Superintendent's Intern; and Principal K-6, Gilder Elementary, Oak Grove Elementary School District.

Esperanza Zendejas, youngest of nine children of an Imperial Valley farm laborer, was born in La Yerba Buena, Mexico and immigrated to the United States when she was nine years old. She was in the eighth grade when she decided she wanted to be a teacher. Little did she know that one day she would receive a doctorate from the Stanford School of Education and would be a school principal.

Her doctorate was entitled "The Underrepresentation of Women on Rural School Boards." She focused on the low numbers of women participating in rural education, particularly on rural school boards.

Zendejas, with a "handsome" dummy named Kilo, is a professional ventriloquist and she uses her hobby to instill non-tangible values such as severance, enthusiasm and motivation in her students. "Children enjoy themselves so gratefully. There are no

cares in the world when they enjoy themselves. It's so beautiful. You see a magic blanket fall over the children."

Community involvement: 1978-74 Radio Disc Jockey/Mexican; 1972-73 Teaching the Blind to Swim; Coaching Little League; participated in many community/church fund raising events as a professional ventriloquist; participated in the Miss Imperial Valley Pageant; and presenter for many school assemblies in the areas of discipline and self-esteem.

REPRESENTATIVE LAFALCE AND A PLAN TO HELP THIRD WORLD DEBTORS

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the September issue of *Euromoney* contains an interview with my friend and colleague, JOHN LAFALCE, in which he discusses a proposal he introduced before the Banking Committee's Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy on Third World debt. That proposal was later adopted as part of the committee's title in the trade bill. A similar plan was introduced by BRUCE MORRISON in the Committee's Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance. Both JOHN and BRUCE, along with CHUCK SCHUMER and WALTER FAUNTROY have taken a lead on how we can play a role in trying to better manage this crisis.

On the Senate side Senators PAUL SARBANES, BILL BRADLEY, and JOHN KERRY have also made significant contributions to this effort. As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, I have come to appreciate just how complex but important an issue Third World debt is to the United States, as well as the developing world and other industrialized nations.

I am submitting JOHN's *Euromoney* article to the *RECORD* for my colleagues' perusal. I also want to take a moment to commend my friend from New York for the leadership he has shown on this issue.

The article follows:

[From *Euromoney*, September 1987]

LAFALCE EXPLAINS HIS RAINY DAY PLAN

One of the most imaginative Third World debt proposals has been made by Congressman LaFalce, and backed in the Senate by Senator Paul Sarbanes, the head of the Senate's joint economic and banking committee, LaFalce, the chief spokesman in Congress, has served on the House of Representatives banking committee since 1976.

The scheme calls for the establishment of a new institution. "Baker and Volcker don't have the time to be ringmasters any more," LaFalce told *Euromoney*. LaFalce wants a repeat of the role the IMF has played in the past. "In the 1970s, the IMF sponsored a special facility to help developing countries deal with problems associated with the first oil shock. It is now time for a multilateral special facility to be created to deal with Third World debt over the long term," LaFalce told the House of Representatives in a recent debate.

LaFalce set out four objectives for the new institution. First, it would give creditor

banks another buyer for their loans in the secondary market. Second, it would encourage countries with strong capital surpluses to apply these surpluses to investments in heavily indebted countries. Third, it would buy bank loans to debtor countries at a discount. And, fourth, the new institution would establish mechanisms for passing along the benefit of any such discount or other action of the facility to the debtor country, including mechanisms which would allow the facility to hold the discounted debt as the creditor of the borrowing nation, arrange debt-for-equity swaps with private investors, and transform fixed obligations into long-term securities which create a contingent claim on the export performance of the borrowing country.

The process would begin by the debtor country asking the new institution to buy back a proportion of its debt. It would agree only if the country produced a credible economic plan. Once the amount was agreed, any holder of the country's debt would be able to sell, at the discount agreed.

The facility would raise the money to buy the debt from the international credit markets. LaFalce claims the facility should be able to borrow at attractive rates because it would be backed by commitments from industrial nations or by collateral, such as IMF gold reserves. "I understand the IMF possesses more than 100 million ounces of gold, worth approximately \$40 billion, which is not used for any purpose other than as a reserve against a 'rainy day'. Well, that day has arrived," LaFalce told the House of Representatives. He estimated that 10% to 15% of the total amount would be enough to begin the scheme.

Once the facility had bought the debt it would act as a new creditor, but would attempt to recover only the discounted value of the loan. The facility would also seek to lower the debtor's interest burden still further on the new discounted debt. It would do this either by finding private investors who were willing to buy the debt in order to swap it into equity investment in the country, or by packaging the loans into new long-term securities which would carry certain incentives in return for slightly lower interest rates. In one example, investors were given the option to buy some key debtor export such as oil at lower than market prices. Investors would be trading lower current interest rates for the hope of future price movements in a country's basic exports.

The essence of the scheme is that in return for selling their loans at a discount the banks would buy these securities, which would give them a secure stream of income. It is not intended that facility would dispose of all its loans quickly to private investors. One of the facility's functions would be to monitor the progress of the country's economic plan. "Sovereign borrowers' economic game plans are atrocious," said LaFalce. "The facility would be a good neutral institution to provide supervision of a country's economic policies."

For banks, one of the main advantages of the scheme is that if losses are recognized through sale at a discount, the loan is removed from the bank's books, and the bank's exposure to that country declines by the full value of the loan sold. If, however, the losses are recognized through the forced write-down on loans held by the banks, their exposure declines only by the size of the write-down.

Opponents of the scheme claim that forcing banks to accept such discounts on exist-

ing assets would not encourage them to renew voluntary lending to Third World countries. "It's a fundamental inconsistency in any scheme for write-downs or debt forgiveness," said one New York bank analyst. But backers of the schemes disagree. "First one might ask—what voluntary lending? Since 1982, private banks have sought to reduce rather than increase their exposure to problem debtors, and all the net new lending which has taken place has been involuntary," LaFalce told Congress in a recent debate. "Threats to withhold voluntary lending are real only if there is some credible expectation that voluntary lending is likely, and, until the debt/export ratio of these countries is reduced, such new voluntary lending is simply not credible."

LaFalce's proposal, called the Third World Debt Management Act, is part of the trade bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate.

LaFalce's critics claim the new facility is just a mechanism for banks to lighten their balance sheets, and will merely allow smaller institutions, such as the US regional banks, to sell off all their debt. Understandably, the big money centre banks are not enthusiastic at such a prospect. When negotiations begin for new lending, the big commercial banks want as many banks involved as possible to lighten the load on themselves.

The realities of US politics also seem to be against the scheme. James Baker is known to oppose it.

"It was only just passed by the House of Representatives," said a source close to the Treasury. "It must now be approved by a conference committee of the House and the Senate, and then the President must give his approval. That's not likely. It's a Democrat-inspired measure, but even they are not fully behind it. Basically, any new institution would require some funding from the US government. And as we can't meet our commitments to existing multilateral organization, I don't think there's much chance of any new body being formed."

NATIONAL PORT WEEK

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remind my colleagues that during the first week of October we celebrate National Port Week, a period during which we recognize the vital importance of our national system of modern ports.

Our ports are the conduits through which pass most goods in international trade. Strong and vital ports generate jobs and great economic benefits for the surrounding region. It has been estimated that ports generate over \$70 billion in direct and indirect benefits to the national economy.

While the commercial importance of ports is almost self-evident, the military significance of our ports is often overlooked. In any foreign conflict, the vast majority of troops, arms, and supplies would have to be transported by ship and, hence, would be loaded at our ports. To the extent we have developed a modern, efficient system of ports, we are guaranteed that

we will be able to meet our national and international commitments.

However, despite the health of our national port system, there is a very serious problem that must be mentioned. While our ports are filled with ships of all types, few of those ships fly the U.S. flag. As the world's foremost trading nation with one of the most extensive port systems, it is a sad comment that there are only a handful of active U.S.-flag vessels.

Certainly, the strength of the ports is reason for celebration, but let us hope that within future port weeks we will also celebrate the rebuilding of our national fleet.

**FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
RHINE POST V.F.W. NO. 2729**

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a very special occasion in the history of the Chicago Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, the 55th anniversary of the Rhine Post V.F.W. No. 2729.

This post was organized and chartered on October 29, 1932, by a group of World War I veterans whose war experiences along the Rhine River led them to name their organization the Rhine Post. Since that time, many Chicago area veterans have joined the post to share their common experiences and to continue their service to America and their community. With the addition of 100 members following World War II, the organization became a vital force in the community of southwest Chicago. It has developed far-reaching services to veterans, to orphans, to the needy children of veterans, and considerably expanded the very popular poppy program.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues join me and the city of Chicago in congratulating the Rhine Post on this important milestone in their organization's history, thanking them for their selfless and exemplary service to America, and wishing them continued success in the future.

**BICENTENNIAL OF U.S.
CONSTITUTION CELEBRATED**

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join in the celebration sponsored by the Suffolk County, Long Island chapter of the American Jewish Congress, honoring the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The ceremony will take place on October 13.

There is a historic bond between the Jewish community and our Constitution. Many Jews immigrated to our country in the early 20th century because they saw something special in America and its Constitution. They saw the Constitution as a document that granted basic freedoms and unlimited opportunities. Like many others that came to this country, they

believed America was the true land of opportunity.

We in the United States are free to pursue our opportunities because the Constitution grants us that right. The men who drafted our Constitution were very sensitive toward the rights of the individual. They believed that the exercise of individual rights should be the foundation for a democracy.

With that wisdom in mind, the Founding Fathers drafted one of the most extraordinary documents in history. For 200 years, it has withstood the test of time and endures as the backbone of our system of government. Clearly, the men who drafted our Constitution were some of the greatest thinkers of their time, and the document's longevity is a tribute to their genius.

Yet, the authors of the Constitution did have their shortcomings. The underlying premise of what they wrote was that all people in the United States were created equal and that they had certain rights. Unfortunately, "all the people" did not include black people, nor did it include women.

While there are obvious faults in the original document, its ideals for the most part are with us today. The ideals perhaps most important to American Jews today are freedom of religion and the notion of separation of church and state. The first amendment to the Constitution clearly states, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; . . ."

The Jewish community in the United States has played a leading role in assuring that the spirit of the first amendment is adhered to in our present society, despite direct challenges to it. The Founders were acutely aware of the problems incurred when the state and religion become one. Indeed, many early Americans came to this country to escape religious persecution in Europe. They vowed not to let that form of tyranny rear its ugly head in America.

Today, our freedom to practice any religion, or not practice a religion at all, for that matter, is one of our most cherished principles. Further, tolerance of those who wish to practice a differing faith from those in the majority is a hallmark of this system. American Jews have come to know full well the great meaning this has had in their lives.

On the occasion of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, we should all reflect on this marvelous document and what it means to us. Our day-to-day lives are constantly affected by the Constitution, yet for the most part we take it for granted. I join with the Suffolk County chapter of the American Jewish Congress in honoring the Constitution and commend them for taking the time to organize this important celebration.

**CAN A TEMPORARY FOREIGN
MISSION REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS OF
THE UNITED STATES?**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and dismayed to learn that the State

Department would go to the lengths of declaring itself a "temporary foreign mission" in an effort to deflect the loud criticisms of American demonstrators when Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited the State Department last week.

It is truly ironic that the State Department would choose a sleight of hand, to utilize a little known technical legality in the D.C. Code, to discourage American citizens from exercising their freedom of expression and freedom of assembly within earshot of the Soviet Foreign Minister's caravan.

All of us agree that it is the responsibility of our Government to make every effort to ensure the safety and security of foreign diplomats while visiting our country. But we should not compromise our democratic values because we are worried about ruffling the feathers of the Soviet Foreign Minister.

There may have been a sound security reason to justify the removal of demonstrators near the State Department entrance. However, using a legal anomaly to designate our State Department a temporary foreign mission is not the answer. It is a deplorable policy statement. This action runs counter to the basic principle of freedoms we enjoy in this country. There are some who contend that the State Department is in fact a "foreign mission" and judging by its acts, has been for many years. The fact is that designating the U.S. Department of State a "temporary foreign mission" was just dumb.

One could only hope that the State Department would be just as concerned about the perception such a declaration has on the American public as they were concerned about the safety and the convenience of the Soviet Foreign Minister.

We have heard much about glasnost and the possible arms accord and the new society Secretary Gorbachev is building in the Soviet Union. However, there are many problems in the Soviet Union which deeply disturb many Americans. Shevardnadze should have heard the American outcry about Soviet human rights abuses; the recent wounding of an innocent U.S. liaison officer in East Germany; and the outrage over the Soviet missile testing in the Pacific Ocean 350 miles off the Hawaiian coast.

Glasnost has not changed these concerns. Mr. Shevardnadze should hear and see Americans as they express their deep concerns about the ongoing problems in the Soviet Union. The spirit of glasnost is no substitute for free people exercising their democratic and constitutional rights.

**TRIBUTE TO HON. WILLIAM
MOORHEAD**

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, with great personal sadness, I join in honoring our late friend and former colleague, William Moorhead.

Bill's untimely death in August after a long battle with cancer has left a void in the lives of everyone who knew him that will not be easily filled.

Throughout his 22 years as a Member of Congress from Pittsburgh, PA, Bill Moorhead represented his constituents and served in the House with great distinction.

Until his retirement in 1981, Bill was an active participant in addressing many key issues of the day, most notably in the fields of banking, finance, and urban affairs. As the chairman of the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee, Bill's leadership and expertise earned him the respect of his colleagues.

Bill's guide in both his public and private life was his dedication and compassion for others. His commitment to his constituents never wavered and they demonstrated their appreciation with admiration and support. In the House, Bill worked tirelessly and effectively, without fanfare, both in representing his district and in serving the needs of the Nation. His kindness and concern made him a cherished friend.

Bill exhibited all of these characteristics during his long battle with cancer. He faced each day with courage and determination. Perhaps more than anything, this towering example of strength in the face of adversity reflects the true hallmark of this outstanding individual.

I feel privileged to have known Bill Moorhead and to have called him my friend. His unique personality and record of public service will continue to provide an example for all of us. I extend my deepest sympathy to Bill's wife Lucy and his entire family.

VOLUNTEERS PRAISED FOR RESPONSE TO UPSTATE SNOWSTORM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those of us who come from upstate New York districts returned today from the earliest severe snowstorm in history. Speaking for my own 24th District, it is my privilege to pay tribute to the volunteer firemen and rescue squad personnel who met nature's challenge with characteristic dispatch and self-sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, this isn't the first time in which I've singled out those volunteers for well-deserved praise. In most of the small, rural communities in upstate New York and across the Nation, countless men and women give up their time and comfort to protect lives and property, usually without pay and often without public praise proportionate to their contributions.

I also want to take my hat off to law enforcement, utility, and public works crews. Those of us who live in the upstate region, with its severe winters, are well-drilled in responding with both efficiency and regard for neighbor. Last weekend was no exception.

But it is for the volunteer firemen and rescue squad personnel that I reserve my highest tribute. As a former volunteer fireman

in my hometown of Queensbury, I take a special pride in asking my colleagues to join me in saluting these selfless men and women.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 30th anniversary of the launch of Sputnik, the event that signaled the start of the space age. In the three decades since the first manmade satellite was placed in orbit, mankind has made enormous strides in technology and in exploration of the solar system.

We have landed men on the Moon; we have placed spacecraft on Mars and sent others to virtually every planet in the solar system; we have probed the deepest and longest-held mysteries of the universe. Yet the sum of our new-found knowledge and achievements pales when compared to what remains to be discovered.

This generation was fortunate to have been present at the start of the space age, and our Nation was fortunate to have been in the forefront of many of these explorations. Like Columbus nearly 500 years ago, we stand poised at the brink of exciting and far-reaching adventures, and like Columbus, we can only guess at what lies ahead.

The benefits of our venture so far have been manifold—in medicine, in communications, in computers and new materials, and an exponential increase in our knowledge of the universe. In perhaps the most important advance of all, we have come to see our planet as it is, a beautiful, fragile, and incredibly complicated ark in which we are all traveling to unknown destinations.

As the first beneficiaries of this new knowledge, we have the obligation to put it to its best use. Whether we will be wise enough to do so remains to be seen. But we have the duty to continue the quest. To those who would shrink from this opportunity, I say look to the future. Our children and their children's children will benefit from what we do today.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress are in a unique position to advance or to retard the inevitable wave of the future. We must look forward with wisdom and without fear. We have experienced triumph and tragedy in our efforts, and will undoubtedly experience both many times in the future. That is the nature of human experience, and our legacy. I invite you to join in this journey, to provide the support it requires. It's an investment we will not regret. When time has forgotten all else we may do, it will remember us as the generation which took the first steps toward opening the universe to mankind.

THE GRAYS HARBOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BILL

HON. JOHN MILLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted today to support and salute my colleague, Mr. BONKER, for his leadership in developing the Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge bill. Saving the Bowerman basin for future generations is a priority for our State and should be a priority for our Nation.

Last spring, I joined Congressmen BONKER and LOWRY in a site visit to Bowerman basin. From the air, the area looks like mudflats and marshes. As we came closer, however I saw hundreds and hundreds of shorebirds that had stopped at the basin on their yearly migration from Latin America to Alaska. Even more amazing Mr. Speaker, this was not the peak migratory season, when tens of thousands of shorebirds congregate at Bowerman basin.

The bill we introduce today is an effort to protect this precious habitat and preserve it for future generations. We are setting aside a relatively small area, just 1,800 acres. But we are saving an internationally significant, but currently unprotected, environmental resource.

Protecting Bowerman basin will yield scientific, financial and spiritual rewards. The basin is a premier natural resource laboratory for ornithologists. For birdwatchers, nature photographers and students, it offers unparalleled opportunities to view different species in their natural setting. And for families and others seeking natural and peaceful recreation, the basin is just what the doctor ordered.

Mr. Speaker, I've been involved in efforts to preserve and protect key environmental habitat along the shorelines of Washington State for almost 20 years. Saving Bowerman basin is an important part of this effort. This bill will be referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. As a member of that committee I look forward to joining my colleagues Mr. BONKER and Mr. LOWRY in timely consideration of this important bill. And I look forward to speaking in favor of it again when we bring it to the floor for final consideration.

TO RECOGNIZE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SHAUN POWELL

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of Mr. Shaun Powell, a native Washingtonian, and first place winner of the 1986 Associated Press Sports Editors contest. Shaun's award-winning report centered on the effects of proposition 48 on major college football programs and was judged "Best News Story" in the category of daily newspapers with circulations of more than 175,000.

This award was not something that Shaun stumbled upon by mistake, for over the years

he has invested much valuable time in the field of journalism. As Oliver Wendell Holmes once uttered, "Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned;" I am proud to say that Shaun's exceptional writing ability and style are well seasoned.

While residing in the District, Shaun attended Howard University. During his stay at Howard, he was selected for and completed a sportswriting internship under the auspices of the School's Fritz Pollard National Football League Minority Sports Journalism Program. At present, Shaun is employed as general assignment reporter in the sports department of the Dallas Times Herald.

Shaun brings to life with new meaning the powerful thoughts of the Greek philosopher Aristotle that, "[w]ith regards to excellence, it is not enough to know, but we must try to have and use it." Shaun indeed knows the meaning of excellence, and he exhibits it well.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending best wishes to Shaun Powell.

IN PRAISE OF A NEW COLLEAGUE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's New York Times ran an article on a colleague of mine on the Banking Committee, Representative JOE KENNEDY. That article correctly praised the gentleman from Massachusetts for his compassion and his diligence.

I am inserting the article in the RECORD for my colleagues' perusal. I would only add that I look forward to serving with JOE for years to come. I know he will make a significant and unique mark on this body.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 5, 1987]

MODESTY BECOMES NEWEST KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Joseph P. Kennedy 2d began his career in the House of Representatives in just about the least desired suite of offices in the entire Congress but with television crews from as far away as Japan pressing at the door.

High up and far away from the House floor, the small, crowded offices on the sixth floor of the Longworth House Office Building fell to Mr. Kennedy as holder of the second-worst number in the lottery for selection of office space. That showed he was just another Congressional newcomer. The camera crews showed he was different.

The dichotomy has continued through the first several months of Mr. Kennedy's first term in Congress: People on Capitol Hill say this son of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and nephew of President John F. Kennedy has received a bit more attention from other lawmakers, including his uncle, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and a lot more from the press. Nonetheless, they say, he is still very much a rookie, in conduct as well as seniority.

However much a novice, though, the 35-year-old Mr. Kennedy is winning a reputation among House members as a congenial and hard-working colleague, a compassionate legislator committed to helping the unfortunate and the poor, an independent

thinker who has already broken with party leadership on two key votes—and a young Kennedy trying to make his own name in Washington.

'HE DOES HIS HOMEWORK'

"Were his name not Kennedy he still would have made quite a mark as a freshman member," said Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, a Texas Democrat who was a friend of both Robert and John Kennedy and now heads the housing subcommittee on which Mr. Kennedy sits. "He does his homework. He is one of the few who have attended every single one of our subcommittee hearings."

Representative Floyd H. Flake, a freshman Democrat from Queens who sits with Mr. Kennedy on the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, said: "I think all of us give him a little more credence because he is a Kennedy. I think if another freshman says what he says it makes as much sense, but if he says it they listen a little more."

And Representative Barney Frank, a fellow Massachusetts Democrat who is a colleague on the housing subcommittee, said, "He's been very active—he's really thrown himself into the housing issues." But Mr. Frank acknowledged, "When you are a freshman you are overwhelmed by your responsibility, and I think Joe suffers a little from that."

Mr. Kennedy, who is named after his grandfather, gained a lot of notice when he ran for Congress last year. He was a political beginner from a legendary political family, vying for the seat of the retiring Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., to represent the Eighth District of Massachusetts. He had never held public office, but he had wealth, backing, charisma, ideas and the attention of the press, and he won easily.

Perhaps too easily. As one Republican Congressional aide said: "He could have come to Washington and gotten a tremendously negative reaction from the other members."

By wide account, the aide added, this did not happen. One reason, members and their staffs say, is that Mr. Kennedy knew his place and, like other newcomers, took to heart the Washington adage that freshmen should be seen and not heard.

Yet a strain of boldness has emerged. A month after his election, Mr. Kennedy skipped part of a Harvard University program for incoming Representatives featuring a speech by Paul A. Volcker, then the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and went to a Boston Celtics basketball game instead.

Mr. Kennedy has already broken with the Democratic leadership by voting against an amendment to the trade bill that would impose strict penalties on countries that sell many more goods to the United States than they buy, and against a \$16.1 billion appropriations bill for energy and water development projects because it contained money for nuclear warhead production. He has walked out of a hearing to protest the scheduled testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who had earlier admitted to misleading Congress in the Iran-Contra affair.

He also successfully offered a number of amendments to legislation for public housing programs. When that bill came to the House floor, Mr. Kennedy was the model of a modest novice. "Even though I had a bunch of amendments in the housing bill, I went and listened," he said in an interview, "I felt a little bad because I wanted to par-

ticipate, but I thought it would probably be better to listen."

Like new House members, Mr. Kennedy did not get his first committee choice, that of the Armed Services panel, but unlike most he did get advice on the process from former Speaker O'Neill.

Like many freshmen, he has a staff that is regarded as bright but inexperienced. But unlike them he has an uncle who is a powerful Senator.

He talks with Senator Kennedy by phone, sometimes has dinner at his house and works together with him on Massachusetts issues. But he and aides in both offices say the two lead basically independent personal and professional lives. "Some days I'll speak to him three times a day, some weeks we don't talk to him at all," Representative Kennedy said.

"I've seen them at receptions together," said a longtime aide to Senator Kennedy. "Senator Kennedy will say, 'Joe, I'd like you to meet so-and-so,' and he will give Joe a thumbnail sketch of what the person has done: 'This is so-and-so and he's done such-and-such, and you should get to know him.' But I've seen that happen for the last 20 years."

OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The younger Kennedy, who makes his home in Brighton, Mass, with his wife, Sheila, and young twin sons, Joseph 3d and Mathew, spoke frankly about his unusual position.

"I've always considered my last name to be an asset," he said, but added: "It plays differently here. It has nothing to do with whether or not I'm going to be successful in my day-to-day work and existence—I mean I have to do that on my own, not because of my last name."

"It's just another asset. You have assets and liabilities. And this is an asset, a big one I suppose."

TRIBUTE TO HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I join in the tributes to a former colleague and good friend, John W. Wydler, who died on August 4.

For those of us who had the good fortune to know and work with this fine and dedicated public servant, this is a particularly deep loss.

Jack ably served the people of the Fifth Congressional District of New York for 18 years before his retirement in 1981. He was the longtime dean of Long Island's congressional delegation. During his many years of service, Jack remained committed to helping his constituents and representing the concerns of all the people in his district.

As the ranking Republican on the House Science Committee, Jack was instrumental in the efforts to protect the technological competitiveness of America. His support for the pioneering developments in all fields of science guaranteed that the challenges of the unknown were addressed and that the horizons of the future were clearly established.

After he retired, Jack continued to be an active participant in politics and chaired the Government Affairs Committee of the Long Island Association. When he passed away, he was watching the floor debate on a bill affecting the people of Long Island. To the very end of his life, Jack remained a dedicated and selfless public servant always ready to serve his country.

Jack earned the respect and fondness of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle with his energy and warmth. We shall all miss this good friend and outstanding individual.

I join in paying tribute to Jack Wydler and I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to his wife Brenda and his entire family.

TV SUPERJERKS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is always my pleasure to enter into the RECORD examples of a spade being called a spade, or, in this case, a Sam Donaldson being called a "superjerk."

John Elvin's "Inside the Beltway" column in the Washington Times records what we all saw over the weekend, and have been seeing since the press appointed itself a fourth branch of the Government. It is the spectacle of the three chief network White House correspondents, who, in truth, are entertainers rather than journalists, ruining press conferences by making utter fools of themselves in their desire to make a fool of whoever at the time happens to be President.

Those three correspondents especially turn what should be a valuable forum of information into a disgusting circus. Their egos are so heavily invested in those spectacles that no reproach, no criticism, will ever penetrate to subdue them. To the contrary, they will take such criticism as proof of their moral superiority over the great unwashed. In both arrogance and ego, Sam Donaldson surpasses them all.

I'll never understand why these "superjerk" are not simply ignored at press conferences and frozen out of all news until some measure of dignity and decorum is restored at press conferences.

TV SUPERJERKS

The Washington Post reported breathlessly last week that the leather-lunged chief correspondents for the three major television networks are discourteous, loud, bumptious and capable of staging a noise riot from their front-row seats in the White House Press room. This isn't news to other correspondents present whenever President Reagan enters the room, as he did Friday to announce the INF agreement and the fall summit.

This incredible conduct happens nearly every weekday on a somewhat lesser scale. The principal screamers in what has been likened to a feeding frenzy in a shark pool are Sam Donaldson of ABC, Chris Wallace of NBC and Bill Plante of CBS, with Andrea Mitchell of NBC joining in with a glass-shattering soprano.

And the ill-mannered barrage will undoubtedly continue unless the White House

imposes some rules for correspondents to ask questions with some semblance of order. Most of the White House press corps is outraged at the conduct of the TV superjerk.

In a related report, the aforementioned Mr. Donaldson was himself manhandled by New York City policemen yesterday as he tried to enter the U.S. mission to the United Nations after Mr. Reagan's speech to the General Assembly. Mr. Reagan is not expected to protest the incident.

CUNY CHANCELLOR MURPHY ON JUDGE ROBERT BORK

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, nothing is at once so powerful and so fragile as the basic right of Americans to think, read, and express themselves without fear of state retaliation or repression. The protection afforded by the first amendment of the Constitution forms the core of our democratic society, but protecting all speech inevitably means protecting unpopular speech and that makes the first amendment extraordinarily vulnerable to attack. The temptation to circumscribe its protections, to limit its scope by making arbitrary, convenient distinctions between types of speech will always be there and must always be resisted. To continue to be viable, the first amendment must remain indivisible and complete; it is not possible to chip away at its edges without shattering the whole.

It is for this reason that the prospect of a Supreme Court Justice Robert Bork is so chilling. Almost alone among his peers, Judge Bork has shown himself to be adept at building barriers around the protections of the first amendment and making the arbitrary, convenient distinctions which are so dangerous and devastating. This is most notably evident in Judge Bork's astonishing assertion that non-political speech may not be protected by the first amendment. The danger in this view is not merely that this kind of academic exercise in line-drawing is untenable, even absurd, in a real world where the lines between political and nonpolitical forms of expression are frequently impossibly blurred. It is that the freedom of even purely nonpolitical speech is no less central to an open, democratic society than the right to unencumbered political discourse. As Alexandr Solzhenitsyn remarked:

Woe to the nation whose literature is disturbed by the intervention of power. Because that is not just a violation against "freedom of print", it is the closing down of the heart of the nation, a slashing to pieces of its memory.

In a recent letter to Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman BIDEN, Joseph S. Murphy, the chancellor of the City University of New York, eloquently describes the threat that Judge Bork's cramped vision of intellectual freedom under the Constitution poses to not only the mission of the university, but to the essence of American society itself. I commend the text of the chancellor's letter to my colleagues:

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, NY,
September 10, 1987.

HON. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BIDEN: Judge Robert Bork's nomination to the United States Supreme Court has generated understandable concern on the part of those dedicated to principles of equality, fairness, and free expression of ideas. Not surprisingly, this concern is especially pronounced in the academic community, where issues of social justice and political liberty are of paramount importance. As a member of that community and making no claims to represent on this issue the University I serve, I urge that the Senate Judiciary Committee, and if necessary the full Senate, vote to reject Judge Bork's nomination.

I do so reluctantly. Robert Bork's record of scholarly achievement is impressive; his writings are lucid and well constructed. As academics, we respect diversity of thought; we prize and encourage it.

But the Supreme Court and its prospective members must be judged on more than the intellectual quality of their work. They ought to be evaluated as well on their commitment to those widely held beliefs which are central to the functioning of an open society—in other words, on the relationship between their basic social and political philosophy and the primary moral postulate we call the Constitution.

Those of us in the University, concerned as we are with the force and substance of ideas, attach to some of those philosophical issues a special sense of urgency. For example, affirmative action is not just a mechanistic system for rectifying past injustice; it is an essential means of opening access to intellectual, social and economic advancement to all members of society. Protection of artistic and other creative expression is not just a matter for the marginal few who choose to be different, it is central to what a university exists for. The use of government resources as a means to promote social and economic justice is not to us, in concept, a controversial point—since by their very existence public universities demonstrate the strength of government's commitment to progressive goals.

A lengthy examination of Robert Bork's writings as a scholar and of his opinions as a judge leads to the inescapable conclusion that his is a record of intellectual honesty and consistency of conviction in a lengthy struggle against those very ideas. It is neither alarmist nor extreme to suggest that his presence on the Supreme Court would, therefore, endanger the continued health and vibrancy of much of American higher education. There is much evidence in support of this view, but I would like to point to two special areas of concern.

The first relates to racial justice. What is far out of the mainstream, not just of Constitutional discourse but of most informed political discussion for the past forty years, are Judge Bork's assertions that the Supreme Court erred in holding judicial enforcement of racially restrictive covenants a violation of the 14th Amendment, or that it was wrong to uphold the Voting Right Act's prohibition of certain literacy tests, or his opposition to virtually every means proposed to remedy the effects of racial discrimination in employment.

These are not the views of a cautious advocate of judicial restraint; they are, rather,

the opinions of a man willing to sanction the use of the Constitution as a vehicle for the continued oppression of one class of citizens by another.

The second area of concern—of particular relevance to the intellectual community—has to do with Judge Bork's narrow interpretation of the First Amendment's guarantees of free expression. To Judge Bork, the language of the Amendment applies primarily to political speech, and not always then; he sees no Constitutional protection of speech advocating disobedience to immoral or unjust laws. Protection of nonpolitical speech appears to him a highly questionable proposition at best; as he wrote in the *Indiana Law Journal* in Fall 1971, "Constitutional protection should be accorded only to speech that is explicitly political. There is no basis for judicial intervention to protect any other form of expression, be it scientific (or) literary . . ." Although he later modified his views somewhat—conceding that artistic expression could indeed merit First Amendment protection—Judge Bork emerges from his writings as a reluctant protector, at best, of the scholarly community's right to violate cultural or aesthetic norms without bringing down upon itself the prohibitions of a hostile community.

There is much ground on which to argue with Judge Bork in this area, beginning with the question of what is political speech (Kafka? Darwin? Lenny Bruce?) and what is not. The important question is not definitional but ideological: Since so much that is of value that comes from the campus may, by prevailing community standards, challenge cultural norms, do we not render the First Amendment virtually meaningless by casting a cloud of ambiguity over its protections of certain kinds of expression? I would suggest that Judge Bork's view, were it adopted by the full Court, would have as chilling an effect on academic freedom as any anti-intellectual movement we could imagine.

Finally, in the *Indiana Law Journal* article quoted earlier, Judge Bork expressed the view that the First Amendment, like the rest of the Bill of Rights, "appears to have been a hastily drafted document upon which little thought was expended." That may, or may not be historically true. What should concern us greatly however, is the fact that a good deal of thought has been expended on the Bill of Rights in the two hundred years since; the body of thought produced represents a cornerstone to the freedoms all of us in this society enjoy. Other members of the judiciary—including many named by this President—recognize and respect the fact that American constitutional law embodies the accumulated wisdom of two centuries' experience; they accept the important role precedent and past practice play in shaping current and future decisions. In that sense, they are conservative in the best Burkean sense of the term.

Robert Bork is not. For all his acknowledged brilliance, the judge advocates principles that are destructive of tradition and threatening to the doctrines of ordered liberty that lie at the heart of enlightened self-government. For those reasons, and for the more specific ones cited by so many Constitutional scholars, Judge Bork's nomination to serve as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court should be rejected.

Warm regards,
Cordially,

JOSEPH S. MURPHY.

NATIONAL SAFETY BELT USE DAY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my overwhelming appreciation for the continued flood of endorsements for House Joint Resolution 338, to proclaim October 15, 1987, as "National Safety Belt Use Day." Since its passage on the House floor on September 15, 1987, I have continued to receive numerous letters supporting the resolution. The work of these organizations means a great deal to me and to the thousands of Americans whose lives will be saved because they used seatbelts. I thank each one of these groups for their efforts on behalf of Safety Belt Use Day: Aetna Life Insurance Co., Allstate, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, American College of Emergency Physicians, American Insurance Association, American Red Cross, Greene County Area Council of PTA, Illinois State Police, Kemper Group, Los Angeles Police Department, National Association of Independent Insurers, National Commission Against Drunk Driving, National Transportation Safety Board, and New York City Department of Transportation.

LET'S BROADEN THE CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO INCLUDE ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of Justice recently notified our congressional offices of a grant award to our respective State through the Crime Victim Assistance Program. Hence, as a cosponsor of H.R. 2018, the "Elderly Victims of Crime Act of 1987," this provides a timely opportunity to highlight the importance of this legislation which intends to broaden the service scope of the Crime Victim Assistance Program.

The distinguished vice chairperson of the House Select Committee on Aging/Subcommittee on Human Services, Representative Olympia J. Snowe, introduced H.R. 2018 on April 8, 1987, in an effort to include crime victims age 60 and older as a priority category for Crime Victim Assistance Program funds. Victims of child abuse, sexual assault, and spousal abuse currently are designated as priorities for service through our Crime Victim Assistance Program.

Enacted nearly three years ago, the Victims of Crime Act has served to provide Federal financial assistance to the States for the purpose of assisting and compensating victims of crime. This law is based upon a recommendation from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime in its 1982 Final Report. It represents a positive Federal leadership role in the area of victim assistance and compensa-

tion without placing a heavy bureaucratic burden upon the States.

The Victims of Crime Act established a special account within the U.S. Treasury known as the crime victims fund. Money for this fund is not generated by taxpayer dollars, but rather by fees and fines imposed on criminal offenders or by public donations. A ceiling of \$100 million has been placed on this fund.

From the crime victims fund, the Attorney General is authorized to disburse funds, in the form of grants, to States for the purpose of providing aid and services to victims of crime. As noted earlier, the Crime Victim Assistance Program outlines specific programmatic, regulatory and statutory guidelines requiring "that priority shall be given to eligible crime victim assistance programs providing assistance to victims of sexual assault, spousal abuse, or child abuse."

The mission of this successful program is admirable, and I concur with the sponsor of H.R. 2018 that the scope of this program should be broadened to include as a priority category crime victims age 60 and older. Including the elderly as a priority for assistance under the Crime Victim Assistance Program is a sensitive response in an effort to reduce the economic, emotional, and physical trauma many elderly crime victims face.

I applaud my good friend and colleague, Representative SNOWE for her many initiatives responding to the needs of older Americans, and in this instance, elderly crime victims. It is a pleasure to join her as a cosponsor of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly encourage all of my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2018, the "Elderly Victims of Crime Act of 1987," and urge the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Criminal Justice to hold hearings on this legislation as soon as possible.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the following chart reflects the Crime Victim Assistance Program grant funds distributed for the 1987 award year:

Distribution of the Crime Victim Assistance Program funds

State/territory:	Thousands
Alabama.....	\$526
Alaska.....	153
Arizona.....	426
Arkansas.....	351
California.....	2,832
Colorado.....	439
Connecticut.....	436
Delaware.....	165
District of Columbia.....	166
Florida.....	1,270
Georgia.....	722
Hawaii.....	211
Idaho.....	207
Illinois.....	1,327
Indiana.....	686
Iowa.....	410
Kansas.....	360
Kentucky.....	497
Louisiana.....	576
Maine.....	223
Maryland.....	564
Massachusetts.....	718
Michigan.....	1,068
Minnesota.....	544
Mississippi.....	377
Missouri.....	634
Montana.....	188
Nebraska.....	271

Nevada.....	197
New Hampshire.....	204
New Jersey.....	901
New Mexico.....	252
New York.....	1,991
North Carolina.....	757
North Dakota.....	173
Ohio.....	1,247
Oklahoma.....	452
Oregon.....	385
Pennsylvania.....	1,369
Rhode Island.....	203
South Carolina.....	452
South Dakota.....	175
Tennessee.....	603
Texas.....	1,805
Utah.....	276
Vermont.....	157
Virginia.....	701
Washington.....	564
West Virginia.....	308
Wisconsin.....	608
Wyoming.....	155
American Samoa.....	4
Guam.....	12
Puerto Rico.....	448
Virgin Island.....	11
North Mariana Islands.....	2
Trust territories.....	13
1987 total.....	30,772
1987 crime victim assistance payments.....	

A TRIBUTE TO WBYS RADIO—40 YEARS OF BROADCAST EXCELLENCE

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to WBYS—AM Radio of Canton, IL. Forty years ago this week, WBYS began its broadcast operations, bringing news and music to a proud and great west central Illinois community.

Throughout its four decades of operations, WBYS has distinguished itself by continually attaining broadcast excellence and faithfully serving the community and its citizens. 1560 on the radio dial has been a companion to the sick, a friend to the lonely, and voice for all.

It is common these days to hear radio stations reach for the latest trends while tuning out its audience. But even through the tough times, WBYS has held its signal strong and clear, never failing to put its listeners first.

RESOURCE RECOVERY CRUCIAL TO ENVIRONMENT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I recently gave an interview to Resource Recovery magazine concerning the absence of Federal standards to address the environmental hazards from resource recovery facilities. The only currently applicable Federal standard is 10 years old, and it has effectively been ignored by State officials.

The interview discusses legislation I have introduced to remedy the situation in a way

that would open the door for safe resource recovery plants to offer an alternative to less acceptable methods of disposing of the wastes that are increasingly a problem to our Nation's environment and the health of the public.

The text of the interview follows:

AN INTERVIEW WITH CONGRESSMAN JAMES J. FLORIO: FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITIES

(Question—R/R Magazine; Answer—Mr. Florio)

RR. Congressman Florio, you introduced a legislative package earlier this year to address the environmental hazards of resource recovery facilities. Why do you believe federal legislation is needed in this area?

Answer. There are several reasons why federal legislation is necessary. More and more resource recovery facilities will be handling an ever-growing percentage of the nation's solid waste. The Environmental Protection Agency has found that the existing 100 incinerators burn about 4 percent of the nation's trash and that by the next century an additional 200 facilities will be handling nearly one third of the wastes we generate. Despite this rapid growth in resource recovery development, the federal government has almost no environmental standards in place to ensure the public that these facilities are safe. The only currently applicable federal standard, a ten-year-old particulate standard, is based on antiquated technologies and has been effectively ignored by state officials. The resulting gap in federal standards has left many states, cities, vendors, and investors in a state of flux and uncertainty about which standards, if any, should be applied to their facilities. This uncertainty not only makes planning and financing difficult, but it leaves the affected public deeply concerned about the adequacy of the environmental controls on these facilities. I believe that uniform federal standards will not only create certainty for city officials and planners but will give added confidence to the public that these facilities can be built in a safe manner.

RR. On July 2, 1987, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced a program to issue environmental standards for resource recovery facilities under existing authorities in the Clean Air Act. In light of EPA's announcement, is your legislation still necessary?

Answer. Ironically, EPA's recent announcement makes federal legislation more important than ever for both cities and the public. In effect, what EPA has said is that these facilities pose a sufficient environmental and public health hazard to warrant additional federal regulation. But, in the same breath, EPA tells us that it will take four or five years to put standards on the books. In the meantime, no one has any idea what those standards will look like. EPA's action has raised the public's concerns, increased the uncertainties surrounding these projects, and placed cities in the difficult and potentially costly position of building facilities today which will require retrofitting under EPA's standards. Federal legislation is also needed to address a problem which EPA has virtually ignored: ash disposal. Even if EPA announced air emissions standards tomorrow, the agency's unwillingness to establish meaningful standards for the management of ash means that cities and the public will still construct these facilities under a disturbing cloud of uncertainty about the environmental hazards of ash.

RR. What impact will your legislation have on existing facilities?

Answer. The legislation I have introduced will require existing facilities to comply with applicable air emissions standards and ash management requirements. The reason we must apply these standards to existing facilities stems from EPA's conclusion that, at least with respect to air emissions, existing facilities can pose a substantially greater threat to public health than new facilities. Even EPA's regulatory proposal calls for regulation of existing facilities under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Although it is clear to me that standards must apply to both new and existing facilities, we can circumvent the tremendous inconvenience and cost of retrofitting if we can put standards in place today, rather than four or five years from now. If a facility being built today has clear federal standards to work from, the city and community can sensibly plan for their waste management needs.

RR. Many states have attempted to fill the gaps left by inadequate federal standards. What impact would your legislation have on those efforts?

Answer. I do not believe we can overstate the important role that the states and the cities themselves have played in attempting to ensure adequate environmental protection for these facilities. From the time the current administration radically cut EPA's role in solid waste management, the states and cities have filled the gap. Even though the federal government promised widespread support to cities and states in the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the federal government essentially welched on its end of the deal from 1981 until today. I strongly believe the federal government must move cautiously and must learn from the efforts taken by our state and local partners. As a result, my legislation preserves the rights of states to impose tougher environmental standards as they see fit. For example, many states now require each facility to supply a comprehensive health risk assessment in addition to descriptions of the facility's pollution control technologies. My legislation would not affect those requirements.

RR. Many have suggested that resource recovery facilities are only one piece in the solid waste management scenario. They argue that it is inappropriate to impose strict regulations on resource recovery facilities without considering the hazards associated with continued land disposal. Do you agree that we must compare our waste disposal alternatives?

Answer. There can be no question that resource recovery is only one piece in the solid waste management puzzle. I believe everyone involved in solid waste issues recognizes that every disposal alternative carries certain public health risks and that we must carefully understand and address those risks. But, I do not believe that there is a city official anywhere in this nation willing to subject their community to a substantial health risk simply to deal with a solid waste problem. There is a minimum level of public health protection which everyone deserves. For this reason, and because the time is ripe to set standards before an additional 200 facilities are built, I fully endorse the need to focus on safety standards for resource recovery facilities.

RR. What role should recycling or source separation play in solid waste management planning and do you believe federal legislation is needed in this area?

Answer. Although there is a great deal of controversy and misinformation concerning resource recovery facilities, one issue that everyone agrees on is the need for recycling and source separation in the mix of solid waste management solutions. What is sharply debated is the degree to which cities can recycle or source separate and, frankly, whether certain recycling options may pose greater health hazards than other alternatives. I believe that issues of recycling and source separation must be encouraged. That is why my legislation would require each community served by a resource recovery facility to prepare a comprehensive solid waste management plan as a condition of receiving a permit for a resource recovery facility. Ultimately, the decision on the degree and extent of source separation and recycling will be made by the locality with full input from the local residents, but the decision will remain a local one. Nevertheless, the legislation will eliminate the inclination of some to build an incinerator without adequately considering their solid waste management options.

RR. Many in the solid waste management area believe that they are being required to shoulder the environmental consequences of our society's changing consumption habits. For example, the decision of many manufacturers to increase their use of plastics in their consumer products has increased the possibility of organic chemical emissions from resource recovery facilities. Do you believe Congress should address this concern?

Answer. Unfortunately, our city officials have been left to deal with the environmental consequences of our changing consumption habits. I am aware of the arguments made by many people that the best way to deal with toxic pollutants entering our environment from solid waste is to limit the introduction of those toxic chemicals into commerce in the first place. This is an ambitious and difficult undertaking and is an issue that requires careful and serious consideration by legislatures at every level of government. However, my legislation deals with the immediate and manageable problem of resource recovery facilities. As policymakers, we must act when we have sufficient understanding of a problem and a workable solution. While we may be at that stage with resource recovery facilities, we are some distance away from dealing with the fundamental notion of product regulation.

RR. States and localities have wrestled with the problem of air emissions for several years now, and, although there are continuing disagreements on some issues, most agree that federal standards are appropriate. However, concern over incinerator ash is relatively a new concern. What is your view of the incinerator ash problem?

Answer. Resource recovery ash is one of the most serious impediments to the continued development of these facilities. Nobody fully understands the environmental risks of ash. Ash which fails to pass EPA's hazard test must be managed like a hazardous waste, according to the 1984 amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. EPA has done little, if anything, to deal with this problem. Amazing as it may sound, EPA has devoted only 1 full-time employee to work on ash. The reason I have introduced legislation to deal with ash is that local officials need to know not only what air emissions they must meet, but what type of treatment or disposal will be required for their ash. I believe that EPA's nearly non-existent efforts on ash will give cities only

half of the answer and that a half-answer is as good as no answer at all. If my legislation does nothing more than give ash disposal concerns as high priority as air emissions at EPA, we have accomplished a great deal.

RR. What are the prospects for your legislation?

Answer. Excellent. There has already been a comprehensive hearing on the air emissions portion of my legislation and we are confident that there will soon be a hearing on the ash legislation. Meanwhile, I have been working very closely with Senator Quentin Burdick, Chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, who plans to introduce legislation modeled on the bills I have introduced in the House. I have been working with the cities and EPA officials, as well as environmentalists, to achieve a consensus legislative package. I am confident we will see legislation in this area quite soon.

RR. What do you believe should be the long-term goals for Congress in the area of solid waste management?

Answer. We have to do a great deal more to address the real environmental and economic concerns of solid waste management. Resource recovery is only one element among those concerns. Landfill design and management, recycling, source separation, and product design must all be considered if we have any hope of getting a handle on the solid waste crisis facing our nation. While many of these tasks can, and should be handled on the local level, some of these issues can only be tackled effectively on the federal level. As I said before, the federal government welched on its share of the federal-state-local partnership. I believe we should revive our role and do what we can to help solve this very serious national problem.

TOY FIREARMS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will protect young children, and possibly many adults, from a potentially tragic situation. My bill will require manufacturers of toy firearms, which are intended for use by children and are not designed to function as a firearm, to distinctively mark the toy firearms as toys.

Toy manufacturers, with a total disregard for safety, are producing increasingly realistic looking toy guns which are far too frequently mistaken for the real thing. We frequently hear about incidents in which youngsters, brandishing highly realistic looking toys guns, are being shot at, and many times killed by, law enforcement officials who feel threatened by the situation.

Late last year, in San Francisco, police responded to a silent alarm at a local high school during the middle of the night. A few minutes later, in the darkness, an officer shot at someone who was aiming a gun, or at least what the officer thought was a gun, and fatally wounded a 15-year-old boy. The teenager was not armed with a lethal firearm. The victim was holding a pellet gun that was a realistic reproduction of a .357 magnum Colt Python pistol.

In Rancho Cucamonga, CA, a young man playing with a laser gun was recently shot and killed by a deputy sheriff. Once again, the officer mistook the laser gun for a real one. Late this summer, sheriff's deputies in Los Angeles County drew their guns on a mother and her three children after her teenage son pointed a toy gun at a plain clothes officer while driving on the freeway. Fortunately, this incident ended without tragic consequences. Clearly, action is needed to remedy this dangerous situation.

Many State and local governments are already addressing this problem. In Los Angeles County, at the request of supervisor Kenneth Hahn, who has led the fight on this issue, the board of supervisors recently passed legislation making it illegal to use a toy weapon in a threatening or angry way. The State of Maryland has had legislation introduced that would impose penalties for the use of a toy gun in the commission of a crime and require all toy guns to be marked with a blaze of orange color. Judge Robert Colby of Virginia has, after being faced with three toy gun cases within 1 month, begun campaigning for a law similar to that proposed in Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that we are facing a serious problem. Realistic toy guns cannot always be identified as such by law enforcement officers even in the best of circumstances. How can we expect them to always make the correct distinction during the heat of the moment, when they are staring down the barrel of a gun? Although these toy guns have been used for criminal activities, the victim of mistaken identity is most likely going to be someone who is playing with the toy weapon. And that person most likely will be a child.

One producer of toy guns, Daisy Manufacturing of Arkansas, which also happens to be the leading maker of fake military weapons, has already taken the step of adding distinctive markings to their products. My legislation would direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate regulations prescribing the manner and form in which toy firearms are to be marked. It is essential that all toy guns have uniform, distinctive markings so that we can avoid further loss of innocent lives.

Police organizations are aware of this national problem. Jerald Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, told the New York Times "the toy is treated exactly as the real thing" by police officers in critical situations and added that "it's a potential disaster waiting to happen." Mr. Speaker, disasters are not waiting to happen. They have happened, and they will continue unless we do something to stop them now.

FEDERAL HEALTH BENEFITS RELATING TO CLEFT LIP AND CLEFT PALATE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced H.R. 5589 which mandated health care

benefits under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program for problems relating to cleft lip and cleft palate. Since that time I have worked with various interested individuals and organizations to improve the legislation. As a result I am introducing today an improved version of H.R. 5589.

Cleft lip and/or palate are the most common form of any craniofacial anomaly. The disfigurement, which affects 1 white child per 800 to 900 births and 1 black child per 1,500 births is not only emotionally draining, but also presents the family with a tremendous financial burden.

The care of the patients suffering from cleft lip requires extensive medical treatment including plastic surgery, dental/orthodontic work, and speech therapy. The rehabilitation of these patients, although it sometimes lasts a lifetime, is both a remarkable medical process as well as an essential phase in the child's progression into a normal and productive adult life.

The severity of the financial responsibilities has been investigated and addressed by the Maryland General Assembly. Following that investigation, in 1982, the general assembly passed and the Governor signed H.B. 91, which mandates health coverage for cleft lip and/or palate, requiring all insurance companies in Maryland to cover the expenses related to the correction of this problem.

A similar type of coverage is necessary in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. To provide insurance coverage for this long and costly reconstructive process would relieve the families of a great financial strain and let them concentrate on the continuous emotional needs of their children. With proper medical care and attention, individuals with cleft lip and/or palate stand a better chance to meet confidently their full potential. Requiring that this procedure be covered under the FEHBP, would bring employee benefits in line with those offered to thousands of State and private sector employees.

I look forward to working with the Members of the House on the passage of this most worthwhile legislation.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

HON. JERRY HUCKABY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for legislation that I am introducing regarding the Nation's high-level radioactive waste disposal program.

Mr. Speaker, the problem of what to do with this Nation's radioactive waste has been with us for 40 years now. In 1983, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act [NWPA], a delicately crafted piece of legislation which provided a responsible solution for disposing of radioactive waste. The bill directed the Department of Energy to site, construct, and operate two high-level radioactive waste repositories. Since the NWPA's passage, it has become apparent that the bill's milestone deadlines and cost estimates were overly ambitious. The delays which resulted, along with

litigation by affected States, and disagreements in Congress, have resulted in a stalemate in the program.

It is apparent that the Department of Energy's waste disposal program needs to be redirected. The bill that I am introducing today provides the midcourse correction which is necessary to get the waste program back on track. This bill is companion legislation to S. 1668 by Senators JOHNSTON and MCCLURE which is currently moving through the Senate.

This legislation which I am introducing takes the following steps to resolve the waste program's current problems:

It reduces the environmental and financial impact of the first repository site selection process. The bill directs the Secretary to choose one site to characterize based on prodigious studies currently in the final stages of completion and on criteria set in the bill. Under the current program plan, DOE must completely characterize three sites—now identified in Nevada, Washington, and Texas—to select one for licensing. This characterization entails significant construction activity and is now estimated to cost nearly \$2 billion per site—a cost borne by nuclear electricity consumers. Thus, by characterizing only one site at a time, \$4 billion could be saved should the site chosen be successfully licensed.

The bill resolves uncertainties regarding the status of the selection process for a second repository site. The bill makes it clear that a determination of the need for a second repository will not be necessary until the year 2010, and it suspends site-specific activity at those locations until a decision on the need for a second repository is made. States have been subject to enormous uncertainties by DOE decisions; first, to suspend the second-repository site selection process indefinitely, then that the process would have to be immediately restarted without congressional action.

This legislation authorizes a central processing and monitored retrievable storage [MRS] facility as part of an integrated waste management system. An MRS facility would greatly improve the efficiency and flexibility of the waste disposal program, and such a facility would better ensure DOE's ability to meet its 1998 waste acceptance deadline as set by the NWPA. The bill also nullifies DOE's previous selection of sites in Tennessee for the MRS and requires the Department to restart its search for sites for the facility.

This legislation also authorizes substantial economic incentives for States which would host repository or MRS facilities. The bill provides \$100 million and \$50 million annual payments for repository and MRS host States, respectively.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this legislation incorporates the nuclear waste negotiator provisions found in legislation currently before the House by Representative MO UDALL. The nuclear waste negotiator is able to make agreements with States willing to host a repository or an MRS facility. This bill deleted the negotiator's technical responsibilities, which conflict with his primary mission of seeking an agreement with a State. The negotiator's goal of seeking an agreement could bias any technical evaluation done by him. It is my belief that all techni-

cal work should be done by the proper Government agencies.

The only other difference between this legislation and the Senate bill is the deletion of language which gives adjacent States rights similar to those of potential host States. The effects of this language are unclear, and giving adjacent States such broad powers could tie up the process of sitting even further.

Mr. Speaker, for too long this Nation was without a sound policy for the disposal of radioactive waste. The program set forth in the NWPA offers such a policy, but a stalemate has developed which is preventing its implementation. Mr. Speaker, this program must go forward, and the legislation that I am introducing today is an attempt to get this program back on track. This bill provides a solid solution for resolving the current impasse facing the waste program, and I hope that my colleagues will support it.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to help commemorate German-American Day and to honor the many contributions made by Americans of German heritage.

There has been a German-American community on our shores since early colonial times. In 1776, 10 percent of the colonists were German. Immigration throughout the 19th and 20th century swelled these numbers. It is estimated that over 7 million Germans left their European homeland to begin a new life in America. Now over 30 million Americans take pride in their German heritage. Today, on German-American Day, let us honor the spirit and patriotism that German-Americans have shown throughout this Nation's history.

The State of New York boasts the largest number of people with German ancestry. There are two New Yorkers who I believe exemplify the German-American tradition—John Peter Zenger and John Roebing. John Peter Zenger was a newspaper publisher in colonial America who was charged with libeling the British Governor of New York. Zenger won his acquittal through the then-revolutionary defense that a true statement could not be held libelous. Our tradition of freedom of the press is built on the foundation provided by John Peter Zenger. This case set a legal precedent from which all Americans have benefited.

Another German-American who exemplifies this proud tradition is John Roebing, the man who built the Brooklyn Bridge. Roebing designed the bridge and oversaw its construction at tremendous financial and personal sacrifice. The effort finally cost him his life. However, Roebing's son fulfilled the dream of his father and completed the bridge. The Brooklyn Bridge is one of the rare instances in which the best of engineering and the best of art are combined in one work.

Mr. Speaker, these two men, an engineer and a publisher, show the breadth of contributions by German-Americans to this country.

They both understood the potential greatness of America and the effort needed to achieve this potential. There are millions of other German-Americans that have pursued the same spirit, the same patriotism and the same effort to achieve.

The German-American experience is as rich and diverse as this Nation itself. It is woven so tightly into the fabric of America that sometimes it may not be visible. This day is intended to make sure we take the time to recognize this heritage that is so much a part of our country. As a German-American myself, whose grandparents came from Bavaria and entered the United States through Ellis Island in the early 1900's, I rise today to note these accomplishments and to join with all Americans in celebrating German-American Day.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
ED AND CAROL STOUTD

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ed and Carol Stoudt, founders and owners of the Black Angus Restaurant & Entertainment Complex in Adamstown, PA. On October 7, 1987, the Stoudt's will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Black Angus complex. A large celebration, attended by a number of State and local dignitaries, is planned for the occasion. In addition, a time capsule will be sealed for opening at the complex's 50th anniversary in 2010.

Ed Stoudt started the complex in October 1962. It was originally known as the Kountry Kitchen and specialized in Pennsylvania Dutch food. After several years, Ed converted the restaurant into the Black Angus with a speciality in prime cuts of beef. As business boomed, Ed filled the Black Angus with his second love—antiques. Ed soon discovered that many others in our area shared this love. In 1971, he set up a shop and invited several dealers. The antique business was so successful that a special section was added to the complex and the Black Angus Antique Mall was born. The mall now houses 200 antique dealers with additional open air space for 100 additional dealers.

Despite a tragic fire in 1977, the Black Angus complex continued to grow. In 1978, an authentic European beer garden was added. In an effort to truly recreate the spirit of Munich's Oktoberfest, Ed and Carol toured many German beer gardens to make every possible detail as authentic as possible. The success of this venture is clear evidence that their efforts were not in vain. Each summer weekend, Stoudt's is the site of the Bavarian Summer Beer Fest, which draws crowds from across the United States.

Tomorrow also marks the beginning of further expansion with the christening of Stoudt's Brewery Hall. The hall will be used for entertainment throughout the year. The complex also houses Stoudt's Brewery, the first microbrewery in Pennsylvania since prohibition. Under Carol's leadership, Stoudt's brews a delicious beer in accordance with the world's

strictest brewing code—the 1516 Bavarian Purity Act. To mark tomorrow's anniversary, a special anniversary amber will be made available.

Mr. Speaker, Ed and Carol Stoudt have seen many successes over the past 25 years. I invite all of my colleagues to visit the Black Angus in Adamstown. I can guarantee that you will thoroughly enjoy the Stoudt's hospitality. In closing, I congratulate Ed and Carol Stoudt for 25 years of success and offer best wishes for continued good fortune in the years to come.

BOWERMAN BASIN IN GRAYS
HARBOR, WASHINGTON, DE-
SERVES FEDERAL PROTEC-
TION

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to give permanent protection to one of the Nation's most important stopover points for migratory shorebirds. Bowerman Basin in Grays Harbor, WA, is vital to over a million shorebirds—plovers, sandpipers, and curlews—many of which migrate thousands of miles between South and Central American wintering areas and Arctic breeding grounds.

The legislation would designate approximately 1800 acres of the Grays Harbor estuary, known as Bowerman Basin, as a National Wildlife Refuge under the stewardship of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It would also call on the Fish and Wildlife Service to design an interpretative center and other facilities to accommodate the crowds of birdwatchers and other visitors who descend on the Basin every year.

The wetlands, which include 1,711 acres owned by the Port of Grays Harbor and 68 acres belonging to the City of Hoquiam, have been at the center of a decade-long controversy over how to protect important natural habitat without restricting local economic growth.

After a year of working with all of the local interests, I am pleased to announce that this is a consensus proposal that has broad backing. It is supported by conservationists and local governments alike, and is cosponsored by all of the seven other members of the Washington State delegation in the House of Representatives. Senator BROCK ADAMS is introducing a companion measure in the other body.

Although these shorebirds that stop at Grays Harbor are not immediately threatened or endangered, they are highly dependent on a handful of reststops, or "staging areas," along their migratory corridors. Whole breeding populations of some species must stop at specific staging areas to rest and quickly regain lost weight so they can continue the next leg of their marathon migration. This dependence on key geographic bottlenecks, combined with low reproduction rates, makes the species extremely vulnerable to loss of these staging areas.

The 94-square mile Grays Harbor estuary has been identified by an international consortium of experts as one of the five key Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserves in the United States. It is the last stop for many shorebirds before they begin their final 1500 mile non-stop flight to Alaskan breeding grounds and is one of four major estuaries in North America supporting more than 1 million shorebirds.

As scientists and conservationists increasingly came to appreciate the importance of the estuary, development pressures on the estuary intensified. In response to this growing conflict, the late Senator Scoop Jackson legislatively established the Grays Harbor Estuary Management Planning [GHEMP] in 1975. The plan is an attempt to reduce these conflicts by establishing an estuary-wide plan for development and protection. Although GHEMP remains controversial and has yet to receive final approval, I have attempted to work within the parameters of the plan in designing the refuge proposal. This legislation complements and enhances GHEMP by implementing the portion of the plan that calls for protection of Bowerman Basin.

I look forward to early action on this consensus legislation by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, on which I sit with my Washington State colleagues, Representatives MIKE LOWRY and JOHN MILLER.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Grays Harbor, a 94-square mile estuary on the coast of the State of Washington, is of critical importance to certain migratory shorebirds and waterfowl and provides important habitat for many types of fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species;

(2) the area known as Bowerman Basin is a high tidal mudflat within the Grays Harbor estuary which attracts hundreds of thousands of migratory shorebirds during spring and fall migrations as well as peregrine falcons and other raptors;

(3) the Bowerman Basin provides extraordinary recreational, research, and educational opportunities for students, scientists, birdwatchers, nature photographers, the physically handicapped, and others;

(4) the Bowerman Basin is an internationally significant environmental resource that is unprotected and may require active management to prevent vegetative encroachment and to otherwise protect and enhance its habitat values; and

(5) the Act complements and enhances the goals set forth in the Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan, which has identified Bowerman Basin as an area deserving permanent protection.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) The term "refuge" means the Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge.

(2) The term "lands and waters" includes interests in lands and waters.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term "selection area" means lands and waters of Grays Harbor, Washington, depicted on the map entitled "Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge", dated

and on file at the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGE.

(a) **SELECTION.**—Before the first anniversary of the effective date of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) designate approximately 1,800 acres of the lands and waters within the selection area as lands and waters that the Secretary considers appropriate for the refuge; and

(2) prepare a detailed map depicting the boundaries of the lands and waters designated under paragraph (1), which map shall be on file and available for public inspection at offices of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(3) publish notice in the Federal Register of availability of the map for public inspection.

(b) **BOUNDARY REVISIONS.**—The Secretary may make such minor revisions in the boundaries designated under subsection (a)(1) as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the refuge and to facilitate the acquisition of property within the refuge.

(c) **ACQUISITION.**—(1) The Secretary shall, not later than the 3rd anniversary of the effective date of this Act, acquire—

(A) by purchase, the approximately 68 acres of lands and waters owned by the City of Hoquiam within the selection area for the sum of \$500,000, and shall compensate the lessees on such lands and waters for improvements and relocation costs; and

(B) by transfer or purchase, or both (at the option of the Port of Grays Harbor), the approximately 1,711 acres of lands and waters owned by the Port of Grays Harbor within the selection area and identified as Management Unit 12, Area 1, in the Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan.

(2) The appropriate Federal agencies may treat any lands and waters transferred to the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B) as meeting, in whole or in part, mitigation obligations of the Port of Grays Harbor arising under section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

(d) **FORMAL ESTABLISHMENT.**—When the Secretary has acquired under subsection (c) lands and waters sufficient to require administration under section 4, the Secretary shall establish the refuge by publication of notice of the establishment in the Federal Register.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary shall administer all lands, waters, and interests therein, acquired under section 3—

(1) in accordance with the provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee); and

(2) in a manner consistent with this Act.

(b) **OTHER AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may utilize such additional statutory authority as may be available to him for the conservation and development of fish, wildlife, and natural resources, the development of outdoor recreation opportunities, and interpretive education as he considers appropriate to carry out the purposes of the refuge.

(c) **TREATMENT OF CONTIGUOUS LANDS.**—Neither the Secretary nor the head of any other Federal agency may, because of the establishment of the refuge, impose restrictions on contiguous land use.

(d) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Within 18 months after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary, shall prepare a management plan for the development and operation of the refuge which shall include—

(1) the construction of a visitor center suitable for year-round use with special emphasis on interpretative education and research;

(2) viewpoints, boardwalks, and access;

(3) parking and other necessary facilities; and

(4) a comprehensive plan setting forth refuge management priorities and strategies.

The Secretary shall provide opportunity for public participation in developing the management plan.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act, or January 1, 1988, whichever date occurs later.

**RANGER CLINT PEOPLES—
UNDER NINE BADGES**

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as our country celebrates the bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, I find it extremely appropriate that we will also be celebrating the upcoming bicentennial of the U.S. Marshal Service because it truly represents the very basis of our Constitution—the governing of Americans by Americans.

Clint Peoples, who has served for the past 13 years as U.S. marshal for the northern district of Texas, has been the epitome of an ideal law enforcement officer for 57 years. It is only fitting, then, that Clint has recently been named executive marshal for the bicentennial celebration of the Marshal Service.

Law enforcement has come a long way since President George Washington appointed the first 13 U.S. marshals in 1789. Today, the technology and methodology is something of which our first President did not even dream. However, some basic characteristics of our U.S. marshals have not changed since those early days and they are the ones which Clint Peoples stands for: dedication, integrity, professionalism, and devoted service to our country.

Clint Peoples will always be remembered as one of the "good guys" of the Old West. A lifelike figure of Clint on his horse "Chico" can be seen in the Southwestern Historical Wax Museum in Grand Prairie, TX. He will also be remembered as a man who wore nine different badges in his law enforcement career. No one has ever worn more. Among the titles he has held are chief deputy constable, chief deputy sheriff, highway patrolman, Texas Ranger private, Texas Ranger captain, and he is only the second man in the history of the Texas Rangers to hold the title of Texas Ranger senior captain of all rangers. There is much more; his honors and titles are too numerous to mention here.

So, Mr. Speaker, I find it a great privilege and honor to speak of Clint Peoples today and am proud to call him my friend. He is a

man who serves his country and protects her citizens tirelessly, with a dedication and fierce pride that calls for all of our respect and gratitude.

I move that we adjourn Congress this day in honor of and respect for Capt. Clint Peoples.

**MINORITY ENTERPRISE
DEVELOPMENT WEEK**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, as many of our colleagues may be aware, the first full week of October is annually proclaimed Minority Enterprise Development Week by the President. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to join with him, my colleagues, fellow New Yorkers, and all Americans in observing this week, and rededicating our collective commitment to greater economic opportunity for all our citizens.

As the congressional representative for a district with a considerable minority population, I have been particularly aware of the need to promote and facilitate such enterprise. Businesses owned and operated by minorities can go a long way toward promoting the economic and social well-being of urban neighborhoods, and recent trends have been quite encouraging.

Minority self-employment, for example, increased by 64 percent from 1975 to 1985, and was paralleled by a rapid increase in the number of minority-owned businesses. In addition, minority business owners are receiving larger shares of Federal contracts awarded to small businesses. Reflecting broader tendencies, employment in black-owned businesses went up significantly in the service and retail trade sectors. In New York, I am pleased to report that, over a 5-year period, the percentage of black-owned concerns leaped by over 45 percent.

Although minority workers are less than proportionately represented among the self-employed, more minorities appear to be taking advantage of entrepreneurial opportunities. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue, for in an era of changing national demographics and increasingly vigorous international competition, minority enterprise will come to play an even more significant role in contributing to the economy of the future.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE
AND THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL
BASE**

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article in Defense News about the sustainability of our military forces in the event of a war. In the article, Gen. Richard Thompson, who has recently retired as the Army's Chief of Logistics,

sounds the alarm about the decline of the Nation's defense industrial base. He is most concerned about the ability of suppliers to meet surge demands. Surge demands can only be met if we have adequate strategic and critical materials to meet production requirements. During wartime, we would have to rely on the national defense stockpile as the quickest and cheapest source of these materials.

I urge my colleagues to read the following comments by General Thompson.

[From the Defense News, Sept. 14, 1987]

GEN. RICHARD THOMPSON: FORMER LOGISTICS CHIEF STILL SPEAKING OUT

(By David Silverberg)

WASHINGTON.—A tanker's nightmare: a target in sight, range determined—and no shells. Or an infantryman's nightmare: caught in a crossfire without ammunition. Or a quartermaster's nightmare: a division to supply and no supplies with which to do it.

Those also have been the nightmares of Gen. Richard Thompson—and it has been his job to prevent them from coming true, most recently as commander of the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Thompson retired as the Army's chief of logistics in May, but he has continued to be active in sounding an alarm about the state of the nation's defense industrial base. It is an issue with little glamour, one that rarely gets attention, yet for a logistician the defense industrial base is the foundation of his job—as well as the foundation of the nation's defense.

"I'm concerned about the sustainability, not only of the Army, but of the entire defense establishment," says the tall, easy-going general. "My concerns are with the totality of the problem—it's the industrial base, it's stockpiling, it's organization, it's planning, it's orientation, it's transformation of the requirements, it's in our acquisition processes, it's our procurement practices. It is a very deep and pervasive problem."

The perilous state of the nation's industrial base has been getting attention recently, particularly in light of the nation's trade deficit, the emphasis on competitiveness and fears for the health of American industry.

When Rep. Mary Rose Oaker, D-Ohio, chaired hearings on the subject in late July before the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs economic stabilization subcommittee, it was only logical that Thompson would testify.

With 43 years in the Army under his belt, starting as a World War II private, Thompson warned that the United States was allowing its defense industrial base to decline as it did after World War II. While administrations since the war have committed themselves to improving the industrial base, none of them, said Thompson, has "stayed the course." The emphasis on pricing has led to decisions based purely on price considerations and not on all aspects of an acquisition—for example, the ability of a supplier to meet wartime "surge" demands. Additionally, while the United States has failed to formulate an overall industrial base policy, authority for meeting industrial base requirements has become progressively fragmented among the services and other interested agencies.

Thompson had five simple and straightforward recommendations for dealing with the problem:

Develop a national industrial base strategy.

Establish requirements and priorities for supply.

Support and adequately fund measures for greater productivity in both public and private sectors.

Institutionalize short- and long-term industrial preparedness planning.

Incorporate industrial planning requirements into acquisition policy.

The time has come to start taking action, says Thompson.

Steps already have been taken, and with Robert Costello's accession to the position of assistant secretary of defense for production and logistics, there is an initiative under way to correct the problem, although Thompson is not sure he fully agrees with its direction. What Thompson keeps emphasizing is that any solution has to take into account the totality of the situation, cutting across jurisdictions and departments.

Moreover, "American industry can't sit out there like birds in a nest, waiting for mother bird to feed them. They too have to get in and become aggressive, they have to improve their own producibility, their own productivity, they've got to be able to improve their quality."

Nor does Thompson believe that procurement of overseas items necessarily damages the U.S. industrial base as some have charged.

"There is a place for overseas procurement. And that place is in things like non-developmental items," he says.

Thompson says he would like to see more concurrent research and development and more sharing and a balance between domestic and offshore procurement with joint ventures, partnerships and licensing holding out hope for the future.

Thompson will be watching as all this develops. He says he is trying to get away from the defense industry and his time in retirement will be spent sitting on the boards of several non-defense-related companies. He also will be working on his massive collection of Napoleonic-era lead soldiers.

But between those activities, he also will be working on industrial base issues, speaking out "as long as I have audiences willing to listen to me."

AIDS: IS HISTORY TRYING TO TELL US SOMETHING

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read Dr. Hugh R.K. Barber's editorial in the August 12, 1987, edition of *The Female Patient*, entitled "AIDS: Time for Drastic Measures?" Dr. Barber raises an interesting point regarding civilizations disappearing without any clues to reason. Dr. Barber says this alone should prompt us to take action to preserve our civilization from extinction. I recommend his article to all my colleagues.

AIDS: TIME FOR DRASTIC MEASURES?

Morally and ethically, how do we decide what is appropriate and inappropriate when the human race is threatened with extinction? Since the 1940s, attention has been directed to nuclear weapons, which have the potential to eradicate life on Earth. Howev-

er, the arms race is still amenable to reasonable control. On the other hand, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a deadly, incurable, infectious disease that now represents an unchecked global threat. The question is, if we know so much about it, why are we unable to control it?

Why have certain forms of life that we know existed disappeared from the Earth? We can speculate on the theories of archeologists, anthropologists, historians, and a variety of other experts, but the fact remains that we do not really know. Civilizations have disappeared without leaving any clue as to the reason. Obviously, history cannot be a science; it is an art that establishes a meaningful order from the chaos of information and a philosophy that seeks perspective and enlightenment. Man can be viewed as the product of a species and a scion of his race, composed of body, character, and mind. Man is also a member of a family and community. In this context, can history teach our global civilization how to avoid extinction? And will we be willing to pay the price that history may demand for our preservation?

Morals are the rules by which society stimulates its members to behavior consistent with its order, security, and growth. Laws are the rules by which society seeks to compel. A quick look at history stresses the variability of moral codes and concludes that they are negligible because they differ and are sometimes contradictory. A larger knowledge of history stresses the universality of moral codes and concedes their necessity. Whenever the world has been threatened, morals have united societies in a common bond to strike an invader, combat disease, or provide food, shelter, and help.

Today, the world is threatened with AIDS. Scientists say that no cure will be available for at least another decade. For the foreseeable future, all we have to offer is palliation and temporizing. Perhaps civilizations before recorded history were wiped out by viruses, fungi, bacteria, or diseases unknown to us today. Therein lies the summons to coordinated and universal action.

What should we do? The consensus seems to be that prophylaxis and preventive measures are the only means of controlling the spread of what could be the most devastating epidemic that the world has ever known. The government and public officials contend that mass screening would not be cost-effective at this time. However, they also predict that by the turn of the century 100 million people could be infected with the AIDS virus. Having reached these proportions, the potential for contact would be so great that few could escape infection. Simple mathematics tells us that, even with this geometric progression, it would take a long time to eradicate 5 billion people. Nonetheless, how can a civilized world with a conscience refuse to face the problem at present? Unless something is done at this point, there may be nothing that we can do later.

The world has watched many ruthless leaders sweep across nations until finally mankind mobilized itself at a tremendous cost to accomplish what could have been done much earlier at a much smaller cost. Now is the time for the world's humanitarians to stand and demand that we employ the only weapon that we have against AIDS, and that is prevention.

I believe that prevention requires mass screening. I know that this idea has been condemned by civil liberties' and gay rights' activists and—most recently—the American

Medical Association. However, the issue is the good of society as a whole. As the epidemic spreads, blood testing may eventually be initiated for all couples about to wed, every hospital patient, all pregnant women, and everybody suffering from a sexually transmitted disease. This is not enough. It must be universal. Civilization is a social order promoting cultural creation, and it can only be preserved by drastic means. It is my opinion that mass testing should be mandatory, and that it should be repeated at stated intervals. The cost of saving lives, no matter how great, is worth the price.

I realize that homosexual men and intravenous drug users have been the principal victims of AIDS. Resistance to testing stems from the fact that an AIDS diagnosis invariably places patients into one of these two categories. It is an emotional response to a social stigma.

Now, this is changing. Heterosexuals, both men and women, are falling victim to AIDS, and innocent children are being destroyed. AIDS has invaded the blood supply of our nation. Many open heart surgery patients, hemophiliacs, and trauma victims are dying of a disease that they played no role in creating. By the year 2000, one of the most important functions of medicine will be to supply "spare parts" for human beings. Unless mechanical organs are developed that work as well as heterologous transplants, the AIDS virus may limit the ability of physicians to use donated organs.

Those who oppose mass testing maintain that there is no point in finding the victims of AIDS because there is no cure. What a callous approach to a life-and-death situation! Those who support testing of the general population argue that it will give researchers a better demographic understanding of the disease and how it is transmitted, and will help in identifying those groups that are especially at risk.

We must face the harsh reality of AIDS. The virus does not respect individuals. It is a remorseless killer that must be fought with every weapon a nation can bring to bear. Currently, one of the only things we have to offer is mandatory testing to protect the citizenry. It is a small price to pay now for a few to save many. It will be a tragedy if at some point in time the reverse becomes necessary.

A TRIBUTE TO BODIL LAWÆTZ

HON. RON de LUGO

OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my praise for one of the finest women on St. Croix, Bodil Lawaetz, who has been counting raindrops for the National Weather Service for 30 years.

Bodil has just been given the U.S. Commerce Department's John Campanius Holm Award, which is reserved for the top 25 Weather Service volunteers around the country.

For the last 30 years—when she wasn't raising her sons or helping to run the farm with her husband, a renowned farmer-politician in his own right—Bodil has been measuring rainfall for the National Weather Service. When they want to know how much rain fell in Annaly, on the north side of St. Croix, they call Bodil.

This 78-year-old native of Denmark has made a number of contributions to our community, and I'm glad to see her get this well-deserved honor for her steady, dedicated work for the National Weather Service.

TRIBUTE TO THE ITALIAN CIRCLE OF PATERSON, NJ, ON ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise today to tell my colleagues about an extremely important anniversary being celebrated this week in my Eighth District of New Jersey. I speak of the 75th anniversary of the Italian Circle of Paterson, NJ, a prominent civic and social organization which has been a vital part of the Italian community in my district for three-quarters of a century. The members of the Italian Circle, 350 strong, along with family and friends, will celebrate this outstanding organization's silver anniversary with a dinner-dance, Friday, October 9, 1987, at the Westmont Country Club in West Paterson, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that on this important occasion we should honor the many fine community leaders who have served in the office of president of the Italian Circle during its long and fruitful existence. This group includes Luigi Della Poalera, Frank Puglia, Nicola Parrillo, Giuseppe Aquino, Michael Varallo, Dr. Michela, Dr. A. Ciccone, Ernest Varallo, Thomas Elm, Joseph J. DeLuccia, Andrew Polombo, Michael A. Giglio, Dr. Alvin Cortese, Joseph G. Sproviere, Harry Ramaglia, Joseph R. Brumale, Alex N. DeLuccia, James LaCava, Frank Greco, Ralph Gambatese, Michael Saracco, Dr. James J. DeLuccia, Carmen A. Ferrante, Richard Fontanella, Dr. Ralph DeLuccia, John Deodato, William Marrotta, James LaCava, Jr., Michael Adamo, Nick DeLuccia III, and Elmer Grossi.

Mr. Speaker, the Italian Circle was founded in 1912 under a set of guiding principles that the organization still adheres to today—to be of mutual assistance to one another, to be of service to the community and to establish a center for the promotion of good fellowship. During the past 75 years, all of these goals and ideals have come to fruition. The Italian Circle has had three homes since its beginning, the first one on Cross (now Cianci) Street, the second on Market Street, and its current headquarters in the Hillcrest section of Paterson. I might also note that the Italian Circle, together with the Federation of Italian Societies, were responsible for the relocation of the Christopher Columbus statue for East-side Park to its present Cianci Street location.

Through its many years, the Italian Circle has continued its work, work that has included establishing scholarship funds for the children of members of the Circle and for others in the community, and adhering to the principle of mutual aid. In the words of the Italian Circle's official history,

We are, indeed, proud of our heritage, our founding father, our past presidents, our

members, past and present, and we pledge ourselves to continue on the paths our predecessors so ably delineated for us.

The commemoration of the Circle's silver anniversary is also noteworthy because this outstanding organization will also take the opportunity to honor the honorable superior court judge, Bruno Leopizzi, as its "Man of the Year" for 1987. A longtime member and former officeholder in the Italian Circle, Judge Leopizzi has earned this honor through his tireless work as both a trial attorney and jurist, as well as his many community and civic activities.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Leopizzi, who attended St. Anthony's Grammar School and St. John's High School, earned his B.A. degree at Drew University and his law degree at John Marshall Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1951, admitted to practice in the U.S. Federal court and the U.S. Supreme Court. After 21 years of private practice as a trial attorney, he was appointed to the district court in 1972, the county court in 1976 and superior court in 1979.

In his many outstanding years as a trial attorney and judge, he has held membership in a number of professional organizations and currently serves as lecturer for the New Jersey Judicial College, Institute for Continuing Legal Education, Skills and Methods for New Attorneys, Visiting Lecturer at Rutgers Law School and Moot Court Moderator at Drew University. Judge Leopizzi and his wife of 39 years, Terry, are the parents of Raymond, Elaine Reddin, and Terriann Contini, and the grandparents of Raymond, Ryan, Anthony, and Michael Reddin, and Christopher and Cara Leopizzi.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues will want to take this opportunity to join me in offering my sincerest congratulations to the Italian Circle of Paterson, NJ, for all it has contributed to its community during the past three-quarters of a century and to the Honorable Judge Bruno Leopizzi, the Circle's 1987 "Man of the Year." They have indeed, made great contributions to their community, State and Nation, and it is an honor to have them in my district.

SALUTE ON DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH DOLE

HON. DENNY SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. DENNY SMITH. Mr. Speaker, it's an honor to be here today to join with my colleagues in saluting Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole.

During my four terms of Congress, my background as a pilot and interest in aviation has led to many meetings and contacts with Secretary Dole. In all of my dealings with the Secretary, she has always been an eloquent spokesman for her department, and she has always been ready to listen.

A few weeks ago, I attended the celebration of our Constitution on the Capitol steps. A

large number of dignitaries were introduced, and they all received warm applause. There was no doubt, however, that the audience reserved its loudest applause for Secretary Dole. This applause was also accompanied by the delighted shouts of approval from the schoolchildren present.

The reason for this warm greeting was clear: The people of this country realize that Secretary Dole's abilities, character, and courage are a national asset. I know they can count on the fact that Secretary Dole will continue to make invaluable contributions to the future of our country.

**JAMES BAMBER HONORED
OCTOBER 24, 1987**

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great pleasure to set aside this time to recognize Mr. James Bamber of Upland, CA. Mr. Bamber will be honored on October 24, 1987, when he will step down after serving as president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association for the year of 1986-87. I would like to honor him today by saying a few words about his accomplishments here in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bamber received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California and his juris doctorate from the University of Santa Clara Law School. His diligence as a student has rewarded him professionally; he is a partner in the law firm of Althouse & Bamber in Upland, CA.

As a strong member and able leader in the San Bernardino County Bar Association, James Bamber's contributions are numerous. He has served as an officer and director of the San Bernardino County Bar Association since 1982. One contribution of note is that Mr. Bamber was responsible for obtaining a source of professional liability insurance for bar association members. Also, he has promoted and assisted in the formation of the California Small Bar Associations. His efficient management and leadership has enabled the bar association to achieve all 1986-87 goals within their budget despite increased costs.

In addition to his demanding work as president and as an attorney, he has contributed his time and energy to his profession by serving on several boards. He is a member of the business law section of the California State Bar. Also, he is a member and past president of the Western San Bernardino County Bar Association. Mr. Bamber is a past member of the executive board of West End Trial Lawyers Association.

Even though his days are more than filled with activities in the legal profession, Mr. Bamber finds the time to participate in many community organizations. He is the director of the Upland Rotary Club. He also serves as coach and manager of the Upland Foothill Little League and coach of the American Youth Soccer Organization of Upland. As a member and officer in the Father's Committee

to Troop 623, Boy Scouts of America, he makes a fine example for the young Scouts.

I am sure that a great source of his enthusiasm and energy comes from his family. His wife, Julie, and their three sons Christopher, Brendon, and Thomas, provide support and love, which as we all know are fundamental to true success. James Bamber has been a good friend and neighbor, always going that extra mile for his family, friends, and community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Mr. James Bamber. He serves as an outstanding example to us all as a man dedicated to quality in both his professional and personal endeavors. His contributions to the San Bernardino County Bar Association will be valued for years to come. It is with great respect that I pay tribute to him today.

**KEEP THE FTC OUT OF
AVIATION**

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the House this week will take up a proposal to give jurisdiction over airline advertising and deceptive practices to the Federal Trade Commission. H.R. 2897, the FTC reauthorization, would take this authority from the Department of Transportation, where it is part of a comprehensive, unified regulatory framework, and give it to an agency with no experience in aviation.

The FTC is an agency that has come under sharp criticism over a period of years for lax enforcement in its existing jurisdiction and has indicated that it opposes any action in this field.

The FTC, which under H.R. 2897 would be the consumer watchdog, last week opposed a proposal by the National Association of Attorneys General to develop guidelines on airline advertising. The consumer watchdog said such guidelines might inhibit "effective price competition among airlines."

That is not the agency that should be protecting the Nation's airline passengers. On Monday, the House approved H.R. 3051, the Airline Passenger Protection Act of 1987, providing passengers with additional information. At the same time, the Chairman of the FTC has expressed concern that advertising guidelines may "bury consumers in unnecessary information."

The Department of Transportation agrees that jurisdiction should not be transferred to FTC. DOT said, "Given the aggravation currently being experienced by air travellers, now is not the time to experiment with new arrangements." The Office of Management and Budget agrees, saying it would recommend a veto because title II would "inappropriately fragment regulation of air carriers advertising and consumer protection practices."

The FTC as recently as last Friday, endorsed DOT's activities in this field. Opposing any State action on advertising, FTC said, "DOT already monitors and corrects questionable advertising."

Title II of H.R. 2897 is ill-conceived and ill-timed. I urge strong support for the Mineta amendment which will be offered to strike title II from the bill.

**REPRESENTATIVE MILLER
HONORS TED WOOTEN**

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know that all Members of the House of Representatives join me in paying tribute to one of the most talented, and most committed, public servants in the history of Contra Costa County—Ted Wooten.

Later this month, hundreds of Ted's friends and colleagues will honor him at a testimonial dinner for his 30 years of dedicated service as a member of the west Contra Costa sanitary district.

In addition, we honor Ted for his outstanding record as one of California's first black elected officials, a political pioneer who has helped to improve the quality of government in our county, and our State.

Mr. Wooten's life began in North Carolina, as one of 16 children born to Joseph and Hattie Wooten. He began work as a laborer for the U.S. Department of the Navy in 1941, and was shipped to Pearl Harbor, HI, just 1 week before the surprise attack which began American involvement in World War II. For the next 32 years, Mr. Wooten worked for the Federal Government in maritime employment, eventually retiring as a rigger at San Francisco's Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard.

Ted has long been an active member of the west Contra Costa community. In 1958, he was elected a director of the west Contra Costa sanitary district, a position to which he has won reelection seven times. He also has served seven times as the president of the district and has played an integral role in the development and improvement of the west county.

Ted Wooten also served the Richmond community as president of the New Era Civic Club. In addition, he served as the chairman of the North Richmond Neighborhood Council, and another 3 years as chairman of the North Richmond Citizens Civic Club. He also serves as a member of the North Richmond Redevelopment Committee.

Mr. Wooten also is a 25-year member of the North Richmond Baptist Church, an active member and president—on many occasions—of the Winchester Rifle and Pistol Club, and is an active member of the Ashler Masonic Lodge of Richmond, where he holds the 32d degree.

Mr. Speaker, Ted Wooten has an extraordinary record of civic activity and commitment to his community which is deserving of the appreciation and respect of all members of the Contra Costa community. Members of the Congress certainly join my constituents in Contra Costa in saluting the many contributions of Ted Wooten, and in wishing him, his wife Shirley, and their family much happiness in the years ahead.

**FORMER SECRETARY DOLE
ANSWERS HER CRITICS**

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, critics in the press have recently called into question the solid record of accomplishment left behind by former Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth H. Dole, the longest reigning Transportation Secretary in U.S. history.

As the vice chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, I have had the pleasure of working closely with Mrs. Dole. I feel that I understand better than most people just how effective she was in accomplishing the goals she established for the Department.

The Washington Post was kind enough to allow Mrs. Dole the opportunity to answer her critics at some length and in some detail in an article published on today's editorial pages. The former Secretary's accomplishments speak for themselves, Mr. Speaker, and I urge everyone with an interest in transportation issues to read this article:

ELIZABETH DOLE—MOVING RIGHT ALONG

Transportation in this country has been revolutionized. The economic deregulation of our nation's airlines, railroads and trucking companies has saved American manufacturers and consumers billions of dollars and enormously enhanced our competitiveness in the world economy.

Airline travelers alone have benefited by about \$6 billion per year in lower costs and more frequent flights. Airline travel is now within the financial reach of millions of Americans of modest means who never thought they would have the money to fly. The federal role in transportation also has been dramatically reshaped, as we've sold two railroads, including Conrail, transferred two airports out of the federal government and launched a whole new private-sector space industry to compete globally with the French Ariane, the Chinese and the Russians.

A revolution of this magnitude does not occur overnight, nor should we expect it to be painless and problem-free. For the aviation industry in particular, the transition from a sluggish, heavily regulated industry into a vibrant, dynamic one has posed real challenges.

Keeping ahead of the ever-increasing demand for air travel has been a top priority during my tenure as secretary of transportation. Even as the industry has been revolutionized, we in turn have been revolutionizing the way the Federal Aviation Administration does its business.

My Safety Task Force, composed of technical experts and program analysts, began its probing examination of all transportation modes with the FAA. As a result, the airline safety inspection process has been totally overhauled. We broke up any potential for the "buddy" system between FAA inspectors and the carriers they inspect. We conducted 14,000 additional in-depth inspections of the nation's airlines, added hundreds of additional safety inspectors, and levied unprecedented fines for safety violations.

In 1985 and again in this Congress, I proposed legislation increasing fines for main-

tenance violations from \$1,000 to \$10,000. We are rebuilding the air traffic controller work force in the wake of the 1981 PATCO strike. The number of fully qualified controllers has increased by 67 percent since 1983. We are asking for an additional 580 new air traffic controllers for fiscal year 1988 and another 860 for FY 1989. I have increased the FAA's budget by 50 percent during my tenure, when budgets overall have been trimmed.

A number of initiatives were taken to ensure that small airplanes do not cross the path of commercial airliners. I issued requirements that small aircraft operating near the nation's busiest airports carry altitude-reporting transponders—devices that enable an air traffic controller to "see" an airplane on his or her screen—by Dec. 1. The department also plans to tighten the controls at the country's nine fastest-growing airports and require installation of new collision avoidance warning systems in commercial aircraft. In addition, we proposed a rule that would require all commercial airplanes to be equipped with a system providing wind shear warnings to pilots and instructing them on how to handle such emergencies.

We are overseeing a 10-year, \$12 billion program, the most complex nonmilitary project since the Apollo space program, to completely replace the hardware and software of the air traffic control system. With five years completed and 85 percent of the contracts in place, the complete installation of this state-of-the-art technology will mean not only increased safety but also increased system capacity and thus fewer air traffic delays as well.

To address airline delays and other service problems in the near term, we've undertaken action on many fronts. As a result, delays were down 23 percent this August from last. We launched investigations of airline scheduling practices at major airports, culminating in tough agreements in August with carriers to require improved on-time performance. A truth-in-airline-scheduling rule strikes at the heart of consumer concerns by requiring large air carriers to publicly disclose key information on flight delays and baggage problems. Enforcement actions, new flight paths and changes in air traffic control procedures at individual facilities have all helped to alleviate this problem.

The last three years saw the safest level of air travel in U.S. aviation history; 1985 and 1986 share the record for the lowest automobile fatality rate ever; and 1986 broke the record for railway safety. These records are not just coincidences. They happened because we worked at it. We expanded and updated safety regulations across all modes. We worked hard for legislation to provide incentives for states to enact Age 21 minimum drinking laws. Forty-nine states have taken this step, and involvement of young people age 18-20 in fatal accidents is down 33 percent.

After 20 years of debate, the department's automatic occupant protection rule is saving lives for the first time. The rule has spawned 29 state safety belt laws, while 25 percent of the new car fleet will be equipped with passive restraints beginning this year. Belt use has increased from 12 to 42 percent. Nearly 1,500 lives have been saved. Our rule also preserved air-bag technology, thus enabling 10 auto companies to offer that option on 1988 model-year cars for those who want this safety device. To reduce the risk of rear-end collisions—accidents that can range from minor fender-

benders to fatalities, I required in 1983 high-mounted stoplights for all new cars. We estimate that the lights will prevent approximately 900,000 accidents annually when all vehicles are equipped with them, prevent 40,000 injuries and save approximately \$434 million annually in property damage.

To ensure that the American people have a transportation system that is drug-free, the department this month became the first civilian department to administer random drug testing to all senior appointees and 30,000 employees in critical safety and security positions. We are in the process of extending random testing to those we regulate in safety and security positions such as pilots, mechanics, rail engineers and brake-men.

Accommodating the demands of a rapidly growing and constantly changing, dynamic system will be a challenge to my successors for years to come. We have laid a strong foundation upon which others can build.

**SURINAME: A MARCH TOWARD
DEMOCRACY**

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, in June this year a delegation from the Republic of Suriname visited the United States to present its position on the social, economic, and political developments of Suriname. On June 10, the Prime Minister of Suriname, Dr. Jules A. Wijdenbosch, addressed the protocolary session of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States. Dr. Wijdenbosch conveyed the special message that on November 25, 1987, general, free, and fair elections will take place in Suriname replacing the current transitional government.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Suriname are committed to the principle of creating a new political and social structure based on democratic, constitutional processes. On November 25, 1985—the 10th anniversary of Suriname's independence—an agreement was reached between the military authority and the major political parties to proceed with elections to choose a new government. During a special session of the National Assembly, the Government announced that on September 30, 1987, a referendum would be held on a new constitution and that elections would take place on November 25, 1987. Establishing a genuine democracy in Suriname faces many obstacles but is a challenge and an opportunity for the people of Suriname to prove that democracy can work in their country.

Mr. Speaker, the Surinamese people appear determined to establish a democratic society. Should this happen Suriname will add its name to the list of South American countries that have democratically elected governments. The United States should support the democratic process in Suriname and do what we can to ensure that fair and free elections take place in that country on November 25, including sending a team of observers to monitor the election in response to the invitation extended by the Government of Suriname to

the United States Government. Let us congratulate them as we support their aspirations toward nationhood.

**A TRIBUTE TO PAUL J. ABBATE,
PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE
GUAM SUPERIOR COURT**

HON. BEN BLAZ

OF GUAM
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, after more than 20 years of service to the people of Guam, Paul J. Abbate, presiding judge of the Guam Superior Court, is retiring. He will be greatly missed and fondly remembered.

He leaves behind a strong, modern court system—the product of his many years of service to the territory—and a reputation for honesty and integrity that has been a hallmark of his long and productive tenure.

Though Paul Abbate is not originally from Guam, he has made it his home and the community has adopted him as one of its own. Born and schooled in New York City, he graduated from St. John's Law School and took his master's of law at Brooklyn Law School. Judge Abbate served in both World War II and the Korean war, winning numerous medals and awards for his service. He retired from the Naval Reserve as a commander in 1972.

He came to Guam in the mid 1960's and from 1967 to 1969 served as assistant attorney general and later as attorney general. He was appointed a judge in the Island Court of Guam that year and became one of the first judges in the newly created Superior Court of Guam, where he served as Presiding Judge from 1974 until this year.

But his service also extended to community affairs. Ordained a deacon in the Roman Catholic Church in 1973, he has served for the past 14 years as a deacon in our archdiocese.

As an assistant professor at the University of Guam, he taught classes in law and police science, helping to build a greater degree of professionalism in our public safety service.

His legacy is the strength, integrity, and independence of the court system. He accomplished this by improving the efficiency of the court, streamlining its operations, creating a talented and dedicated staff and by automating court activities, including the introduction of an electronic court reporting system, microfiche record files, word processing and computerization of financial records. He has pioneered a "cameras in the courtroom" program for selected cases that has helped educate the community in the work of the judicial system.

Among his greatest achievements were the creation of a probation division and alternative sentencing office. His major work-in-progress is the new judicial building center, an expanded court complex to continue and expand the vital role of the superior court in Guam's judicial system.

He will be missed, but never forgotten. We owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude and we thank him for his selfless service to the American people in general and the people of Guam in particular.

DON'T TELL ME

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues who are quick to criticize President Reagan would do well to remember a few of the many great things he and his administration have accomplished.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a column that appeared recently in the Phoenix Gazette, written by editorial writer Mr. Richard de Uriarte, that presents a reasonable, objective review of President Reagan's achievements.

[From the Phoenix Gazette, Sept. 28, 1987]
DON'T TELL ME

For more than a generation now, liberals of the media, government and academe have consoled themselves that, no matter how often they were losing at the polls, at least they were right, about everything. Their vision, on scores of issues, has been the more sharply focused, correct one.

How reassuring it has been, the comfort of being right. In this view, conservative "thinkers" (to liberals, the phrase is an oxymoron) were uniformly angry, mean-spirited, conspiratorial, militaristic and simplistic. The descendants of the Tories remained on the outside of power because that's where they deserved to be. After all, the right wing never met a social worker it liked or a defense appropriation it didn't.

In domestic policy, they wearily whined about labor unions, progressive taxation, "uppity coloreds" and "creeping socialism." They offered Stone Age solutions to a turbo-powered generation.

In foreign policy, conservatives grumbled about Yalta and saw pinko sympathizers behind every land reform movement. They cheered every macho anti-Communist dictator who ever saddled a white horse, invoking the same logic the hated Franklin Delano Roosevelt once used. "He may be an S.O.B., but he's our S.O.B."

It was so comforting to dismiss the ideological right as intellectually unsophisticated, strategically dull, historically shallow, morally bankrupt, politically inept—and just plain wrong.

And then came Ronald Reagan with his trillion-dollar navies, one-dimensional, Evil Empire perception of foreign affairs and a "Father Knows Best," white picket-fence perspective of American life. He vowed to build up the military. Worse yet, he pledged to use it. He resuscitated the Monroe Doctrine, even adding his own interventionist corollary, shipping arms to Angola, Afghanistan and Nicaragua, invading Grenada, bombing Libya and hijacking terrorists.

How gauche!
This former Hollywood cowboy actor swaggered into dainty diplomatic discussions. He cared little for regional sensibilities or world opinion. Ronald Reagan's America believed in national interest first and pursued it unapologetically. His economic policies, and the confidence he placed on them, recalled the Music Man in River City.

Guess what, guys? After nearly seven years, the world hasn't collapsed. The roof hasn't caved in. and those dreary, always angry right-wing ideologues? They're proclaiming: "It's morning again in America." Even capitalism has a good name!

In his 1984 re-election campaign, Reagan reminded appreciative audiences that communism had not gained "a single inch of territory" during his watch. The line has a lot of appeal, especially when you remember all the wussy excuses the appeasers and detenters invoked for 30 years.

The Soviets, after years of bluster, have done the crawling in seeking an arms agreement, just as Reagan said they would.

The wimpy, ever cautious European allies are actually sharing the burden for common defense in the Persian Gulf, in Chad and elsewhere.

Ninety percent of Latin America is now governed by elected civilian presidents. Military dictatorships have been replaced in Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Honduras, Guatemala and Ecuador. Democratic seedlings are sprouting in the Philippines, South Korea and Haiti.

The aging, detached Ronald Reagan still dominates most every international stage he occupies.

Statist economics are everywhere in dispute, even in "Red China."

The U.S. economy is still purring along, enjoying its longest peacetime expansion in history.

How could it be? How did this happen? Is it just the Reagan luck? Or were the conservatives right all along?

Naaah, some of the progress is illusory and temporary. There are still a few liberals confident to know the world is really not as simple as Ronald Reagan makes it appear. It just can't be, can it?

NEBRASKA POWER ASSOCIATION JOINS IN COMMEMORATING "PUBLIC POWER WEEK"

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the week of October 4-10 has been designated Public Power Week. During this week more than 2,000 consumer-owned utilities in the country are conducting activities to increase public awareness of the benefits of public power.

For those of us from Nebraska, public power has special significance. We are the only all public power State in the country. Nebraska is served by approximately 160 public power districts, public power and irrigation districts and municipal electric systems.

As an all public power State, Nebraskans enjoy some of the lowest utility rates in the country. We enjoy adequate and reliable energy supplies. "Celebration Success," is more than Nebraska's slogan for Public Power Week. It is a statement of fact.

This Member is pleased to join the leaders and employees of public power in Nebraska and public power consumers in this "Celebration of Success." I would like to have inserted in the RECORD at this point an article that was prepared by the Lincoln Electric System on the "Early History of Public Power in Nebraska," as well as a resolution that was passed by the community of Auburn, NE, as part of its commemoration activities:

**EARLY HISTORY OF PUBLIC POWER IN
NEBRASKA**

For a subject that many times seems complicated, electric power production in Nebraska had the simplest of beginnings.

Actually, the State's public power story bloomed by twin accidents of geography and economics.

Basically, Nebraska slopes northwest to southeast. Flowing eastward, the State's rivers fall from 4 to 10 feet each mile. From the valleys rise hills and tablelands. In them, nature placed great canyons where man can store water. To get it there from rivers, canals must be built. Dams divert river water into the canals. Finally, water is poured into storage reservoirs. The water can then rush back down hill through turbogenerators and when its electricity-making work is done, the water either returns to the river or feeds other canals to irrigate crops.

Schemes to provide irrigation and power in the early 1900's budded and bloomed for a while—then withered and died much like the crops in the frequent droughts.

Despite the failures of early irrigation and hydro plans, the dreams of water development did not lie.

In 1913, some progressive businessmen including Charles McConaughy and George Kingsley, revived the idea of using Platte River water for irrigation through a series of canals and reservoirs, and, as a side benefit, provide hydroelectric generation.

Nature and an economic depression played a role in the project's eventual success. Floods in 1927 spurred the interest of Congress in flood control. Drought again spotlighted the need for irrigation and the deepening depression brought pleas from the jobless for work.

In 1933, nobody dreamed of a statewide power system.

Actually, public power in Nebraska is more or less a byproduct of power for irrigation and a means of improving the employment and economy of the State during the years of drought and depression.

So, a movement born many years ago in dust, drought and desperation resulted in the only wholly public power State in the Nation.

The people of Nebraska stood ready to man the recovery pump, but it needed priming with cold hard cash. It became available in 1932 when Congress created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and later empowered it to make loans for local public works.

Nature and an economic depression played a role in the project's eventual success. Floods in 1927 spurred the interest of Congress in flood control. Drought again spotlighted the need for irrigation and the deepening depression brought pleas from the jobless for work.

After Congress created the RFC in 1932 to fund private and public self-liquidating projects the Roosevelt administration expanded the programs in 1933 by the creation of the Public Works Administration. Nebraska's allocation was set at \$70 million in grants and loans.

In 1933, the Nebraska Legislature passed the "enabling act" which permitted the formation of public power and irrigation districts as political subdivisions of the State.

Then came the intensified opposition of private power companies who currently foresaw the threats to their continued existence in a State with surplus hydroelectric power sources and no visible markets.

Rural electrification in the State is the result of two major pieces of legislation. First was the passage of the "enabling act" in 1933 and the second was the passage of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 by the Federal Government.

The passage of these two laws eliminated three factors that had long been blocking the distribution of power to Nebraska's rural areas. The three obstacles were: A lack of necessary legislation making it legal for farmers to organize power districts, the inability to contract for wholesale electricity at low cost; and the necessity of obtaining loans at low interest rates.

When homes and businesses started getting electric lights back in the 1890s, a number of cities built their own power plants. Municipal power got its start with the introduction of electric lights. The first public power in Nebraska was in its towns and cities. Municipally-owned power systems often generated and distributed their own electricity.

By the early 1940s, all investor-owned companies in Nebraska were acquired by payment of a fair price to their owners.

Today, Nebraska's unique public power concept actually boasts of hundreds of public power systems from municipalities to rural power districts and cooperatives to large generation and transmission public power districts.

In addition to the humble beginnings of the hydro power plants, the State's public power system today consists of large, efficient coal-fired generating sources and two nuclear power plants.

Electric rates among the lowest in the Nation, public ownership and control, responsive service, and historic pride are among the many benefits Nebraskans derive from living in the Nation's only totally public power State.

Thus, from a need for reliable water supply, came the need for power revenues, came the need for markets and finally the development of Nebraska's unique public power system.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, we, the citizens of Auburn, Nebraska, own and control our own electric utility, and

Whereas, our utility provides us with efficient, reliable and cost effective service, and

Whereas, public power systems like ours operate without profit, allowing all benefits to flow entirely to us, the local consumers, and to our community, and

Whereas, community-owned, public power systems ensure competition and thus lower rates throughout the entire electric utility industry nationwide, and

Whereas, more than 2,000 public power systems across the country will join together the week of October 4th-10th, 1987, to celebrate the contributions of community-owned public service:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the week of October 4th-10th, 1987, be designated Public Power Week in Auburn, Nebraska, be it further

Resolved: That this community joins with others served by locally owned electric systems in a celebration of public power, and be it further

Resolved: That this community should undertake appropriate activities, honors and celebrations in recognition of public power and its wide-ranging benefits.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1987.

**FARMERS NEED ADVANCE
PAYMENTS**

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am cosponsoring a bill, H.R. 3402, which would require the Secretary of Agriculture to make advance payments to farmers who sign up for the wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice programs. These payments are an important source of operating money for the planting of crops, and I am concerned that the Secretary has not yet announced that these payments will be made. I commend my colleague from South Dakota for introducing this legislation.

The 1985 farm bill authorized the Secretary to pay farmers in advance a portion of the total payments that will ultimately be due under the commodity programs. Given that final payments do not arrive until over a year after harvest, it seems only fair that some payments are made in advance.

In addition, advance payments for the commodity programs have become critical for a large number of farmers in North Dakota. Many farmers are still just getting by, and advance payments are an important source of operating credit for them. Especially with the Farmers Home Administration, to my dismay, making fewer and fewer direct operating loans, farmers have been forced to rely on advance payments to put their crops in the ground and tide them over until harvest. To discontinue this practice now would result in serious hardship in North Dakota and other rural states.

The 1985 farm bill required advance payments for the 1986 crop, and left payments in future years at the discretion of the Secretary. Last year, the Secretary opted to make the payments. H.R. 3402 would simply maintain this practice for the next 3 crop years. It would require no additional outlays, just a change in the timing of payments.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill to indicate support for advance payments. And if the Department of Agriculture should decide not to make these payments in advance, I ask my colleagues to work with me to pass this bill and prevent disruption of the planting of next year's crop.

**BISCAYNE PARK MAYOR ED
BURKE: PUBLIC SERVANT AND
PUBLIC ASSET**

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my wife and I reside in one of the smallest villages in the district I represent and, indeed, in all of south Florida—the village of Biscayne Park.

Living in Biscayne Park is great because of the neighbors and our wonderful south Florida

climate, but especially because of our mayor, Ed Burke.

How we in Biscayne Park feel about Mayor Burke and his retirement was expressed by a fellow resident, Nick Ladas, who wrote to 1,500 of his neighbors to alert them to the reports of the mayor's plans. The response was overwhelming.

The Miami Herald recently reported on this matter, and I would like to share this article with my colleague.

[From the Miami Herald, Oct. 1, 1987]

PLEASE DON'T QUIT, MAYOR BURKE URGED

(By Marcia Cummings)

Biscayne Park Mayor Ed Burke thought Jan. 1 would be his last day in public office. He thought he deserved a rest after 26 years of public service. He thought the village deserved a fresh face at the head of the Village Commission table.

The mayor thought wrong, say nearly one-tenth of the village's 3,088 residents. That is about how many letters, phone calls and personal pleas to run once more the mayor estimates he has received at last count Tuesday.

The calls and letters started coming in about mid-August after a group of residents asked Biscayne Park Police Commissioner Harold Hopkin what to do.

"They wanted to know what they could do to urge him to continue on," Hopkin said. "I suggested they write a letter. They did."

Early last month, another Biscayne Park resident Nick Ladas, wrote his own letter. At his own expense, he mailed 1,500 first-class letters to Park residents urging them to write, call or drop in at Village Hall to express their support.

"He's an institution," said Ladas, a Biscayne Park police officer for 12 years. "I, like many other residents, don't want to see Ed Burke leave."

The fuss is causing Burke to reconsider his 1986 decision to retire this year.

"When I said two years ago this would be my last term, I meant it," said Burke, 73, who was first elected a Biscayne Park commissioner in 1961. He was first named mayor by his fellow commissioners in 1963. He lost for mayor to another commissioner in 1965 but was returned to the mayor's job in 1967.

"Now, with approximately four weeks from having to make a final decision, I have some lingering doubts," he said. "The many letters and telephone calls I have received have a lot to do with it. I run into it where ever I go—in church, in the market.

Nov. 3 is the day the people of Biscayne Park will gather at the regularly scheduled commission meeting to nominate candidates. He must decide before that.

"I worry that I might be staying too long," Burke said. "But it isn't easy to walk away from something that has been a big part of your life for 26 years. Especially when for 26 years, you have been asking people to vote for you and they did and now they are asking me to do something. It's not easy to say no."

He has been considering the pros and cons.

"I mention my age," Burke said. "They mention Claude Pepper and President Reagan. So I lose that argument."

His wife of 23 years, Mary Burke, who once told him that he loved Biscayne Park more than he loved her, insists it be his own decisions.

His daughter Cindy, 19, a junior at American University in Washington, thinks he

should run. She doesn't think he will be happy without something to do.

"The trouble is he doesn't know how to relax," Mary Burke said.

"I do, too," said the mayor. "I work."

That is the key to Burke, Hopkin said.

"His hobby for the last 25 years has been government," Hopkin said. "He's not a fisherman, a hunter or a traveler. I think it would be a shame to lose his enthusiasm, his experience, his knowledge. Two years ago when he announced his retirement, I said that gives us two years to try to talk him out of it. He's too big an asset to the Park to not to try to hold on to him."

IMPRESSIONS OF NICARAGUA

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, I traveled to Nicaragua to investigate hunger, the work of private voluntary organizations, and other related issues including the hope for a diplomatic solution to problems in Central America.

Following my trip, I wrote three columns for distribution in my district that outline my impressions of Nicaragua. I ask that those columns be printed in the RECORD at this point.

NICARAGUA

(By Congressman Tim Penny)

WASHINGTON.—*Editor's Note:* First District Congressman Tim Penny, a member of the House Select Committee on Hunger, recently completed a tour of Nicaragua to investigate hunger and related issues.

The following is the first in a series of three columns detailing his impressions of the Central American country.

AN INDEPENDENT AGENDA

One of the major stipulations I placed on my trip to Nicaragua was that I would set my own agenda. I was not interested in visiting Nicaragua as the guest of any group that was biased toward either the Contras or the Sandinista government. I wanted to see Nicaragua through my own eyes.

Through a very balanced schedule organized by the House Select Committee on Hunger, I was able to tour humanitarian projects sponsored by private voluntary organizations; visit both urban and rural settings and meet with government officials as well as with opposition leaders.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Nicaragua is approximately the size of Iowa with a similar population of about three million. Managua, the nation's capital, is crowded and run-down. One million residents flood the city's streets and hang from overloaded trucks and buses.

The business center of the city, which was destroyed by a 1972 earthquake, still lies in rubble. Some neighborhoods have stucco homes but most Nicaraguans live in wooden shacks that stretch from the shores of a dying Lake Managua to the mountains surrounding the city. Families of six or more crowd into small shacks with dirt floors. Typically, chickens or pigs are fenced in the yards. Sewer and water systems and electricity are not evident in much of the city.

Signs remain from deserted or converted American businesses which were located in Nicaragua before the Sandinista government came to power. Most buildings in the

city are still covered with revolutionary graffiti as if the revolution had recently occurred, instead of eight years ago.

A DYING ECONOMY

Like Lake Managua, the economy of Nicaragua is dying. Everywhere there are indications that the economy is going from bad to worse. Unemployment exceeds 20 percent. Inflation runs at 15 percent per week making the local currency next to worthless.

Long lines wait outside food outlets and many items are unavailable or difficult to come by due to shortages. The government sets wages and prices and rations many raw materials to manufacturers. A variety of goods, including toilet paper and toothpaste, can only be sold to the government, which then distributes these items to retail outlets.

It's no surprise that under these conditions there is little evidence of private sector investment.

ON THE ROAD

Traveling the roads of Nicaragua, we saw military vehicles everywhere; guards at most intersections and troops at every bridge. Traffic outside the city includes aging vehicles, horse drawn wagons and push carts. By the roadside are many stands where eggs, fruit, vegetables and crafts are sold. Occasionally along the road, young children hold out a chicken or an iguana for sale. Cows and hogs freely cross the roads to graze in the ditches. Periodically, a white wooden cross stands along the road in memory of a life lost in a traffic accident, during the revolution, or in the Contra war.

Note: My next column will review projects sponsored by private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ARE VITAL

(By Congressman Tim Penny)

Washington.—*Editor's Note:* First District Congressman Tim Penny, a member of the House Select Committee on Hunger, recently completed a tour of Nicaragua to investigate hunger and related issues. His first column dealt with his impressions of Nicaragua. This article focuses on the work of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) there.

SITE VISITS

At Las Pencas (about an hour north of Managua) we visited a CARE-sponsored water project which consists of a well, with a hand pump that serves 25 farm families within a two mile radius. Showers and wash basins for laundry were also constructed nearby. A safe, clean water supply such as this is a luxury in Nicaragua.

Chaquitillo (about two hours north of Managua and less than five miles from a recent Contra attack) is the site of an agricultural mechanization school supported in part by CARE, OxFam and the European Economic Community. At the school, campesinos (peasant farmers) are trained in basic maintenance and repair of farm equipment. Many tractors and farm implements are in disrepair and due to the U.S. trade embargo, replacement parts must be fabricated locally. For these reasons, mechanics trained at this school can make a big difference in the productivity of area farms.

Estelí is a town of between 50,000 and 100,000 (no one knows for sure) approximately three hours north of Managua. Save the Children is building latrines in this community which essentially has no sanitary sewer system.

Another Save the Children project has brought brick ovens to nearly 20 percent of the homes in Esteli. Previously, families cooked their meals over open fires and spent as much as half their annual income for firewood. The construction of these three dollar ovens has cut firewood needs by 50 percent, thereby releasing as much as 25 percent of family income for other purposes. In some cases, neighborhood ovens have been built to allow several families to bake additional goods to sell along the roadsides.

OxFam and the European Economic Community provide supplies such as rope, hoes, spades and fertilizer to UNAG (a local agricultural cooperative) for distribution to area farmers through retail co-op stores. Farms are commonly no more than ten acres in size and often tilled by hand or by crude horse-drawn or cow-drawn plows. The agricultural co-op brings low cost supplies to these subsistence farmers.

PVO'S ROLE

Private voluntary organizations (PVOs) such as CARE, OxFam, Save the Children, etc. play a vital role in the life of the average Nicaraguan. Through their demonstrated financial commitment to development projects, the groups are also able to pressure the Sandinista government to spend more on economic programs than it might otherwise.

I am convinced that we must do all we can to see that PVO efforts are not hampered. In several instances, private organizations have been prohibited by our State Department from delivering supplies to the Nicaraguan people because, "such transactions are inconsistent with U.S. foreign policy." I don't think denying developmental aid to innocent people is an effective way to pressure the Sandinista government. In fact, our government might even consider resuming humanitarian aid channeled through private groups. After all, even our trade embargo exempts medical supplies in recognition that humanitarian needs must be met. It should be noted that many of our close allies (Norway, Sweden, Canada) do provide this type of aid to the Nicaraguan people.

NOTE: My next column will review the Sandinista government, Contra aid and the peace initiative.

SANDINISTAS, CONTRA AID, AND THE PEACE INITIATIVE

(By Congressman Tim Penny)

WASHINGTON.—*Editor's Note:* First District Congressman Tim Penny, a member of the House Select Committee on Hunger, recently completed a tour of Nicaragua to investigate hunger and related issues. His first two columns focused on impressions of Nicaragua and the work of PVOs. This column deals with the Sandinistas, Contra aid and the peace initiative.

SKEPTICAL OF THE SANDINISTAS

The Sandinistas apparently knew how to win a revolution, but they obviously don't know how to run a government. To their credit, they have provided nationwide public education, at least through the sixth grade. Under the previous regime, only the wealthy could attend school. They have also been responsible for fully immunizing 85 percent of the nation's children—a remarkable achievement.

But the rest of their record is largely one of mismanagement, neglect, and ineptitude. The government is trying to control too much of the economy by adopting a communist-inspired model. It's absurd for a govern-

ment to oversee the distribution of toilet paper when it can't even provide an adequate sewage system. As another glaring absurdity, the Bulgarians are helping to build a catsup factory in Nicaragua, but there is no identified market for the catsup. More private sector initiatives would do far more to improve the nation's economy.

Land reform, a major promise of the revolution, is not progressing as anticipated. While some reports indicate gains, others suggest that there is less private land ownership now than under the Somoza regime. State-run farms or cooperatives are common. It is no gain for the Nicaraguan people to move from an economy in which a few individuals own most of the land to a situation in which the government controls most of the land.

My deepest concern, however, is the lack of personal and political freedom under the Sandinista government. Opposition leaders are often jailed without cause. According to some reports, perhaps as many as 9,000 political dissenters have been jailed. Freedom of the press is essential to self government, but there is no press freedom in Nicaragua. La Prensa, the opposition newspaper, was shut down by the government, despite the fact that it opposed the Somoza regime as well as the current government. Only state-run radio stations can carry newscasts. The Nicaraguan people cannot determine their own destiny unless they are allowed to hear both sides.

NO TO CONTRA AID

Major economic and social problems would exist in Nicaragua even without the U.S. embargo and the Contra war. Nonetheless, current U.S. policy makes a bad situation worse for the average Nicaraguan.

The Contra war has been used as an excuse to militarize the society and deny free press and other civil rights. Over 50% of the nation's budget supports a military far larger than needed to counter the Contra threat thus diverting funds that could be better used to develop the country and provide for its people.

The war further hurts the economy and results in many goods being rationed. While we were in the country, a gasoline rationing program was instituted due to a cutback in Soviet oil supplies. I am sure it was little consolation to the general public when newspaper headlines announced that the military would be exempt from the rationing program.

Alarming, most of the Sandinista military effort is financed and equipped by the Soviet Union. If we remove the Contra war as an excuse, we will be better able to press for a withdrawal of Soviet military support in Nicaragua.

Finally, too many innocent Nicaraguan civilians are caught in the Contra war crossfire. While visiting the mechanized agriculture school, a student told me of his young nephew killed by Contras who ambushed the truck of corn he was driving. A week before our arrival, three civilians, including two children, were killed on a nearby co-op farm—caught in the middle of a fight between government troops and the Contras. Most Nicaraguans have suffered similar losses. Another family tragedy is that the Sandinista government mandatorily conscripts even 16 and 17 year olds into military service.

For all these reasons, I believe Contra aid is not only wrong but counterproductive. Even if the Contras succeed, the Sandinistas would return to the mountains, the fighting

would continue, and the suffering of the Nicaraguan people would go on.

PEACE PROCESS OUR BEST HOPE

On August 7, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez won the support of his four Central American counterparts, including Nicaraguan President Ortega, for a regional peace plan. The plan calls for democratization, including a free press, amnesty for opposition groups, a restoration of civil rights, political pluralism and free elections. It further provides for a ceasefire, suspension of military aid to rebel forces and border security to assure no territories will be used to attack neighboring states. Finally, the plan calls for international supervision through the Contadora group and the Organization of American States to assure verification.

The plan is good as far as it goes. Other issues—such as the Soviet military presence—must be addressed as a complement to the process and not used as an excuse to oppose the plan.

I believe the plan can work. First, it was developed by the Central American nations themselves, not imposed on them from outside. Second, the Sandinista government has an incentive to comply because by doing so they can end the Contra war, allowing them to focus on their economic crisis. Third, while the Sandinistas need to be watched closely, the peace plan places the focus on compliance. If the U.S. opposes the plan, the Sandinistas will blame us for its failure. If we support the plan, the heat will be on the Sandinistas to comply. Fourth, all groups I spoke with on our tour support the plan as the best hope for regional peace. It has the support of our allies in this hemisphere and around the globe, as well as the support of opposition groups within Nicaragua.

We must show respect for our four democratic friends and allies—Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. They believe the peace process can work but they need our support to ensure its success. If it does work, political freedom will be restored in Nicaragua and the people there will have an opportunity to choose their own future in a region at peace. As peace negotiations proceed, the U.S. can respond positively to President Arias' challenge to: "take a risk for peace."

YOUNG MAN'S ACHIEVEMENT INSPIRES OTHERS

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, in 1979, Congress established the Congressional Award in order to recognize young men and women who distinguish themselves in community service and personal achievement. It was recently my great pleasure to present the silver Congressional Award to one of my constituents, 17-year-old David M. Berry of Bartlett, TN.

To win the silver award, David was required to devote 200 hours to voluntary public service, 100 hours to personal development, and 100 hours to physical fitness or expeditions. Those are minimums. David Berry went far beyond.

This Eagle Scout devoted more than 600 hours to clean-up and restoration work at the historic Raleigh Cemetery, one of the oldest cemeteries in Shelby County and the place where some of Shelby County's founders are buried. In addition to working long hours himself, David recruited other scouts to the project and organized many of the work details. He compiled more than three times the number of hours needed in each of the silver award categories.

David Berry is the first Tennessee youth to win the Congressional Award, and he has told me he plans to continue his volunteer work in order to win the gold Congressional Award, open to those 20-23 years of age.

I am impressed by what this committed young man has done, and by what he is setting out to do. I am pleased that his winning the Congressional Award has drawn the attention of youth group leaders, educators, and parents in Tennessee to the Congressional Award.

David Berry represents so well the achievement and enthusiasm of youth signified by the Congressional Award. He has earned the respect and recognition of Congress and, more importantly, he has inspired other young people to follow his example.

TAIWAN'S POLITICAL REFORMS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, last month I had an opportunity to visit Taiwan for the first time. During my visit to that island nation of 20 million people, I had an opportunity to meet with senior Government and business officials and to see first hand much of Taiwan's natural beauty and economic growth. Taiwan is indeed a booming economy, and its political system is becoming more open and mature every day.

I was particularly impressed with the decision of the Taiwan Government to end martial law, recognize the rights of domestic opposition parties, and liberalize travel and foreign currency restrictions for its people. These changes, which were announced in July, are a positive step for Taiwan. These reforms also show Taiwan has chosen to respond to its new economic prosperity in a politically sensible and progressive manner. Taiwan's approach to political reform must be contrasted with some of its regional neighbors which have enjoyed similar economic growth but have failed to respond politically to these changes.

Mr. Speaker, on the eve of Taiwan's 76th national day, I take this opportunity to commend Taiwan for its foresight in enacting these political reforms. Leaders in Taiwan should be applauded and encouraged to continue to increase political freedom.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT DAY

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, children are this Nation's most precious resource.

Today's children face many hardships that were uncommon or unknown in the past. There are the personal problems: abusive parents, absent parents, neglect, drugs, and poverty. And there are the universal problems: pollution, overpopulation, an overwhelming Federal deficit that promises to be a problem for their children, and the threat of nuclear war.

Children are a silent minority in our society. We don't often hear their grievances. But there are more than 7 million children on welfare today. On average, a family on welfare lives at 75 percent of the poverty level. In fact, one out of every five children lives in poverty. These statistics are a sad reflection of some of the more hidden facts of our prosperous Nation.

Many children, both poor and rich, are growing up without love and attention. These needs are almost as basic as food, shelter, and education. I think we need to reassess our priorities and recognize the wealth and potential within children. For that reason, I am today introducing a bill, with the support of Representative GEORGE MILLER, chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, to designate March 4, 1988, as "National Children's Acknowledgement Day."

Children respond amazingly. A little attention to their needs has tremendous payback. They learn, they create, and they grow.

Even now, children survive. In poverty, in broken homes, and without formal education they live and learn. They do it, but not as easily and as well as they would if we acknowledged their needs and saw that they were satisfied. I hope this resolution will be a first step in this direction, and I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

A SALUTE TO ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL'S BICENTENNIAL

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Brooklyn, NY-based Erasmus Hall High School and Academy of the Arts, which first opened its doors 10 days after the signing of our Nation's Constitution, is celebrating its bicentennial this year.

Established in 1787, Erasmus Hall High School is the oldest secondary school in New York State, and the second oldest in the United States. It was named for the 16th century Dutch philosopher and scholar Desiderius Erasmus, a Renaissance man who traveled throughout Europe advocating an open approach to religion, theology, philosophy, and secular living.

Naming the school after this 16th century Dutch intellectual was appropriate, for Brooklyn and its surrounding communities were inhabited by Dutch settlers. In 1786, the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Manhattan, the Reverend John H. Livingston, convinced several important figures of the day to contribute to the school's building fund. Among the contributors were Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and Aaron Burr.

Reverend Livingston became the first principal of Erasmus Hall High School, which was initially a small private academy for boys, who not only came from the surrounding communities, but from such diverse places as New Orleans, Europe, and the Caribbean.

From its earliest years, Erasmus Hall High School charted the course for secondary school education nationally. Under Reverend Livingston, the course work included practical subjects like math, bookkeeping and grammar, as well as traditional subjects such as Latin and Greek.

As part of its mission to provide education to all people, the high school admitted girls in 1801. Not long after that, when the original schoolhouse was torn down, the academy also served as the Flatbush village school.

In 1896, the academy was taken over by what was then the city, not the borough, of Brooklyn, and Erasmus Hall's name was changed from "academy" to "high school." Continuing its commitment to greater educational inclusiveness, the school's doors were opened to everyone in the community, and admission was free.

The school continued to rapidly change and grow. In 1875, it became the first school to administer the regents examination. It established the first Arista program, a scholastic honor society. And its Academy of the Arts Program has given its numerous students in-depth and specialized training in theater, music, dance, and art.

More than a quarter of a million people have attended Erasmus Hall High School, among them such stellar and accomplished individuals as Earl Graves, publisher of Black Enterprise magazine; singer Barbra Streisand; and novelist Bernard Malamud.

As the first professional librarian elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, I am also appreciative of the role Erasmus Hall High School has played in the history of school libraries. In 1900, Erasmus was the first New York high school to appoint a school librarian; and that librarian, Mary Kingsbury, thus became the first school librarian in the United States.

Erasmus Hall High School has expanded considerably since 1787, with its student population at 3,700 and its offerings of a wide variety of courses, programs and extracurricular activities. But it remains firmly committed to its educational principles. The Brooklyn community is all the better for that commitment, and I am sure it will remain strong in the centuries to come.

**AIRLINE PASSENGER
PROTECTION ACT OF 1987**

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed H.R. 3051, the Airline Passenger Protection Act of 1987. I am proud to have supported this legislation and commend Mr. MINETA, Mr. GINGRICH, and other members of the Public Works Committee who worked to bring this important legislation to the floor.

This bill mandates many overdue reforms in our air transportation system. In addition to its many provisions which will effectively ensure the improvement of airline services, section 4 represents the first significant legislative effort to address the pervasive problem of airport congestion.

It is widely accepted that one of the major causes of flight delays, especially during peak hours, is that the demand for access to airports exceeds their practical capacity. These delays cause an exponentially increasing backup throughout the air traffic system. By mandating the establishment and publication of airport capacity levels by the Department of Transportation H.R. 3051 has taken a major step toward relieving the gridlock which presently chokes our aviation infrastructure, delays air travelers, and threatens their safety and that of airport neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, I have and will continue to support H.R. 3051, but offer one important caveat to the Senate and the conference committee which eventually takes up this legislation. Statute should require that after the Secretary establishes capacity limits he or she must work with the airport proprietor to determine the proper allocation of airport capacity. Such an approach will optimize the number of air travel passengers and air cargo that can be handled within the capacity limits by ensuring the participation of the local officials who are most keenly aware of the local situation.

Again, I commend the sponsors of this legislation for their fine work and look forward to lending my support to the final version of this bill.

**TENNESSEE YOUTH WINS
NATIONAL RECOGNITION**

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this House to the achievement of one of my constituents, Patrick Loffin of Bartlett, TN.

Patrick last week was named national runner-up in the Future Farmers of America Achievement in Volunteerism Awards Program. Those who are familiar with the fine work of FFA chapters across the country can appreciate what it takes to be judged the best in your State, your region of the country, and, finally, to be judged among the Nation's best.

I am one of many who are proud of Patrick Loffin and proud of the example he sets for other young people.

Patrick did what no other Bartlett FFA member had ever attempted, he served both as president of the chapter and as chairman of the Bartlett FFA's effort in the Building Our American Communities Program. Under his leadership, the Bartlett FFA set up a Neighborhood Watch Program, repaired the home of a senior citizen, promoted seatbelt usage, put on a demonstration of rural living at the Mid-South Coliseum in Memphis, rebuilt a Bartlett tourist attraction, and helped educate the community by its community flower.

As the mayor of Bartlett has noted, it is hard to travel through the city without noting improvements which the Future Farmers of America have had a hand in. Patrick Loffin deserves a great deal of the credit for this, and I am pleased and proud that his work for the city of Bartlett, TN has been judged among the best. He has brought credit on himself, his family, and his community and, I believe, has set a sterling example for other young people to follow.

**FOOD BANKS, A SUCCESSFUL
MEANS OF COMBATING
HUNGER IN THE UNITED
STATES**

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced House Joint Resolution 368 which designates the week of November 8 through November 14, 1987, as "National Food Bank Week." For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to share four articles written by Lisa H. Towle and published by the New York Times on October 4, 1987. The articles exhibit the success of food banks at obtaining donations of food and other products from manufacturers and retailers throughout the United States.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 4, 1987]

WHAT'S NEW IN FOOD BANKS

(By Lisa H. Towle)

On October 16, the seventh annual observance of the United Nations-sponsored World Food Day takes place. Its purpose: to draw attention to the issue of hunger. In the United States there is a growing number of people dedicating themselves to one partial solution to this problem at home. They call themselves food bankers.

After a slow start more than a decade ago, food banks have recently picked up speed. Besides social commitment, today's food bankers offer graduate degrees and management skills—and they have become increasingly efficient at luring big corporate names.

Despite the banks' recent growth spurt, however, many people either have not heard of them or confuse them with soup kitchens or food pantries, which distribute food to individuals. Food banks, by contrast, are "wholesalers," setting up the gathering points and distribution warehouses used to provide surplus food to local charities servicing the needy—and they are big business.

In eight years Second Harvest, a Chicago-based national network of 82 member food banks in cities and 120 affiliates in smaller communities, has become the nation's largest private, charitable feeding program. Last year, the network channeled 352 million pounds of food with a retail value of \$500 million to nearly 38,000 charitable community feeding programs nationwide.

The need for such an effort is clear. A 1986 study by the Harvard School of Public Health found that there are more hungry people in the United States today than at any time in the last 25 years, and more of them are children and the elderly. Some 20 million Americans go hungry for at least a few days every month, the report said.

Second Harvest estimates that up to 20 percent of the food produced in this country is "lost"—passed over by harvesters in the field, damaged in processing, in transit or at the retail level, or simply thrown away by cooks in institutions, restaurants and private homes. Were it salvaged, it could feed 49 million people. The food banks aim to recapture as much of that lost 20 percent as possible.

Food bankers are the first to admit that their work is not the solution to an overwhelming problem. But they have been increasingly successful at winning donations of surplus food and other products from national companies. The donor list not only includes staple names from America's pantry shelves—Pillsbury, Campbell, Nabisco, Del Monte—but nonfood organizations as well, including Citibank, Sears, GTE and the American Medical Association.

Still, food bankers say their major problem is getting donations. Many people who respond generously to the needs of Ethiopia, for instance, do not realize the urgency of problems in Appalachia.

"Hunger looks different here but it's still hunger; we're doing our job well but that doesn't mean we don't need help," said Charmeen Wing, a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles Regional Food Bank. "We're having to beat the bushes for food."

[From the New York Times, Oct. 4, 1987]

PLEA TO BUSINESS: DON'T DUMP, DONATE

(By Lisa H. Towle)

Waste does not help a company's profit margins—or its image. But in the food industry, where much of the product is fragile and short-lived, waste is an accepted part of doing business. Or at least it was.

Philip R. Warth Jr., the chief executive of the Second Harvest network, says he and his staff spend much of their time convincing the disbelievers and uninitiated that the marriage of their businesses and food banks would be successful. Among the reasons they give are these: savings on dumping costs, good public relations, possible tax credits and, perhaps best of all, "one-stop shopping." Second Harvest offers a way for a company to expend charitable energy and simultaneously find a viable, alternative market for its product.

The arguments have worked. Companies have stepped in and subsequently stepped up food bank efforts. In 1982, for example, the Cincinnati-based Kroger Company became involved with Second Harvest. A year later management had instituted a companywide "donate, don't dump" policy at its more than 1,000 stores in 19 states. In 1985, the national retail supermarket chain contributed 500,000 pounds of food; it later pledged \$400,000 over three years to defray operating costs, and sponsored commercials,

public-service announcements and in-store promotions. These efforts earned Kroger an award from the President's Citation Program for Private Sector Initiatives.

Five years ago, the Sara Lee Corporation (then Consolidated Foods) had no company-wide policies or procedures for handling its surplus goods. Enter Second Harvest. By last year, the company had donated 3.7 million pounds of products to the network, which cost Sara Lee an estimated \$3.5 million. That total included such institution-sized items as microwaves and dishwashers, given by Sara Lee's food service distribution division, PYA/Monarch.

"Second Harvest and its network has taken a big problem off our hands," said Robert Lauer, vice president for corporate affairs. "A vital social service is performed and at the same time companies are assisted in dealing with what can be tremendous amounts of surplus products."

Nabisco Brands Inc., which has donated food, money, technical expertise and equipment to Second Harvest, now sponsors the Model Food Bank Program Awards, giving grants up to \$5,000 for innovative thinking and programs that other banks can emulate.

One of the new kids on the block is Entenmann's Inc., whose involvement began about a year ago. In the first eight months of 1987, its Northeast area alone has given 366,930 pounds of baked goods to the Second Harvest network. "We want to donate whenever possible," said Mitchell Bohn, Northeast thrift store manager. "It's against human nature to dump food."

[From the New York Times, Oct. 4, 1987]

BRINGING THE BOUNTY INTO THE BANK

(By Lisa H. Towle)

Today's food banks rarely reflect their own-makeshift origins. New Jersey's Community Food Bank, which found its first home in founder Kathleen DiChiara's automobile, has a new 43,000-square-foot warehouse.

Second Harvest members must meet rigid standards concerning food handling, warehousing, sanitation and modes of transportation for food. Computerization reassures donors that the food has not been waylaid as a bingo hall prize or flea market best buy, but has reached its promised destination.

But that is the final result. Getting the donations in the first place is a challenge that food bankers seem to welcome. The methods are as different as the banks and people who run them.

The Los Angeles Regional Food Bank will again be sponsoring its GTE/Raiders Food Day—post-football strike schedules permitting—on which fans will be asked to bring cans of food to a Raiders football game. Last year, Raiders fans contributed 7.76 tons of nonperishable food and employees of GTE collected 6.69 tons.

In Ohio, corporate employees were given an opportunity to make a financial contribution to the Mid-Ohio Food Bank in Columbus by patronizing a "country store." Stores were set up at various corporations during a 10-week period and stocked with much-needed food bank items—particularly infant formula and high-protein fare like tuna and peanut butter.

William J. Ennis, executive director of the Westside Food Bank in Phoenix, Ariz. is spearheading a first-of-its-kind effort to set up a canning program, starting with "anything that can be juiced."

New York's five-year-old City Harvest effort, (not a food bank per se, because it warehouses nothing), takes cooked food

from corporate dining rooms, restaurants and TV commercial sets and distributes it. Expanding on that idea, Atlanta's Community Food Bank began Atlanta's Table last April. Founder Bill Bolling decided to salvage "all the food that was being used to bring people together." He now has "white tablecloth" restaurants—those that cook to order—deliberately making extra fare, thus adding 10,000 to the food bank's monthly poundage.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 4, 1987]

BALANCING BLUE JEANS AND PINSTRIPES

(By Lisa H. Towle)

If the first generation of food bankers in the mid to late 70's brought a personal commitment to feeding the hungry, the second generation has combined that commitment with a heavy overlay of professionalism.

"I don't care how strong your social commitments are; if you don't have an entrepreneurial outlook and management skills, you won't make it in this business," said Phillip Warth, Jr., the president of Second Harvest, who holds a master's degree in city and regional planning.

A candidate hoping to be hired as the director of a major food bank would not be required to have a graduate degree—but it certainly wouldn't hurt, said Matt Habash, executive director of the Mid-Ohio Food Bank.

Mr. Habash, who has earned master's degrees in both business and public administration, says his background helps him communicate with senior executives in a language they understand.

"This job requires things today it never required before," Mr. Habash said. He ticked off a few examples: a knowledge of computers, to set up an efficient distribution system; a grasp of accounting and tax law, to understand the problems that donor corporations face in terms of their budgets and their accountability to stockholders and the government; a working knowledge of nutrition, to make sure that a balanced supply of food is offered.

On any given day, Mr. Habash may solicit donations from a board chairman, negotiate with a contractor building a larger warehouse for the food bank or advise the maintenance crew responsible for keeping up his fleet of trucks. His wardrobe reflects the dual nature of the job: on hand at all times are both a pair of jeans and a business suit.

Three and a half years ago, Pamela Green, an M.B.A. and computer programmer who had worked as a lending officer for the First National Bank of Chicago's international division, accepted the mandate to get New York City's Food for Survival food bank up and running after others had failed to make the Bronx-based organization work for all five boroughs.

In 1984, the year Ms. Green joined the bank, it distributed 488,000 pounds of food with the help of one consultant and a handful of volunteers. Last year, the former lending officer oversaw the distribution of 4,221,000 pounds of food to more than 450 agencies. She is proud that her bank's 35-member staff works closely with an affiliate food bank, Long Island Cares, and New York City's emergency food assistance program. The city buys food in bulk, and Ms. Green and her group oversee its distribution to city-supported soup kitchens and pantries.

"Food bankers are professionals in every sense of the word," Ms. Green said. "They have come to realize they must be concerned about quality control and equipment and personnel just like any other business. I

don't view leaving my job at First National as having been a sacrifice. I've gained a lot and having come from a corporate setting gives me an edge."

Atlanta's Bill Bolling points proudly to the fact that his operation, founded in 1979, is so well run that for every \$1 donated, \$11 worth of food is returned.

"You can't beat that," Mr. Bolling said. Then he smiled and added, "You know, my mother always wanted me to be a banker."

CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, last month the Congress passed, and the President signed a new and improved version of the Gramm-Rudman balanced budget amendment. Last week, the House Committee on Ways and Means began the difficult task of developing a budget plan to implement this unwieldy law. Due to the recalcitrance of the Reagan administration, the task of the Congress is becoming even more difficult.

When the President of the United States claims that raising taxes is "nuts" and reducing military spending is "nuts", he leaves the Congress with the awesome responsibility of either slashing spending for vital domestic programs or even more difficult, facing the threat of across-the-board cuts in the programs we have developed to protect this Nation's families.

In a recent speech before the National Association of Social Workers, my colleague, the chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, GEORGE MILLER, has outlined the challenges facing our children and their parents and the drastic effect this administration has had on the domestic programs and our ability to protect the American family.

In his remarks, Chairman MILLER shows, yet again, his insight and understanding of the needs of our children. It was his leadership 6 years ago that created the select committee on which I have served since coming to Congress. I am proud to have the opportunity to share with you an example of the compassion and caring with which he chairs this important committee.

REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE MILLER

I'm delighted to speak this morning to America's front line army of advocates for children and families.

We have a lot in common. The mission of the National Association of Social Workers is the same as my mission. We share the urgent objectives of meeting the needs of the poor, of responding to the plight of neglected children, and of improving the conditions of exploited workers and their families.

I want to express my thanks for all of the support and help you've offered me in the last five years.

Your advocacy led to the creation of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families in 1983.

Your effective lobbying led to the enactment of the Children's Initiative in the 1986

budget—a plan which rejected the proposed Reagan cutbacks and instead expanded cost-effective programs like WIC, Head Start, and maternal and child health.

Earlier this year, I led a fight in the Budget Committee to increase support for the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, which has suffered greater cutbacks than practically any other federal program since 1980. The Title XX report you are releasing today can help provide the momentum we will need in the Congress to make that higher funding a reality in 1988.

These are important victories. But we are still a long way from assuring America's children a decent life. In 1912, the great founders of social work—Jane Adams, Julia Lathrop, and Grace and Edith Abbott—convinced the federal government to establish the U.S. Children's bureau. It was the first time the federal government accepted responsibility for the public welfare of children, and that paved the way for three generations of involvement by government in improving the health, the education, the development and the economic security of America's children.

It was also in 1912, coincidentally, that the current occupant of the White House was born. But there the comparisons end. For under Ronald Reagan's presidency, the federal government has cruelly turned its back on children and their families.

The Reagan Administration has often stated its "commitment" to children and to families. In the past several weeks, we heard about a new "family impact" analysis of all federal laws and regulations. Last week, the President created a special advisory commission to determine how the federal government could promote adoption. Presumably, that Task Force will uncover that one of the greatest barriers to adoption is the Administration's failure to carry out the terms of the adoption reform law we enacted in 1980.

The Administration's duplicity underscores that it takes far more than words to safeguard the future. It takes more than homilies to assure that our children have the quality of life, the resources, the education and training and the services that are essential.

Today, families in America face a multitude of challenges—regardless of their economic status, their race, their composition, or where they live—and no one knows that better than America's social workers.

Those challenges include: drugs, disabilities, homelessness, teenage pregnancy, AIDS, divorce, underemployment and unemployment, poverty, infant mortality, low birthweight, inadequate nutrition—and the list goes on and on.

You and I know that there is no hope for substantive changes in these grim statistics without the active participation of the federal government.

But for the past seven years, those who view government as the problem, not the solution, have occupied the highest offices in the land.

They have produced a track record of stunning indifference to the growing challenges that confront America's families, and America's children.

This is surely not the first time that America's children have faced indifference from the highest officials of our government. It is not the first time that inadequate resources were directed to their education, their health care, and their sound development.

But it may be the first time that those services were denied them despite undis-

puted evidence that it is far cheaper than compensating in years to come.

It is not the first time we have lamented the high rates in infant mortality in some of our cities—rates far higher than in many underdeveloped nations.

But it may be the first time that, despite overwhelming medical evidence of the success of prenatal programs, the government has knowingly withheld support.

It isn't the first time that a nation of jobless and homeless has camped in our cities.

But it may well be the first time that government has purposefully created a nation of homeless through the destruction of public housing and mental health programs.

The evidence gathered by the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families demonstrates the wisdom of investing in success early in a child's life rather than spending a lifetime paying for failure.

Yet, tragically, this Administration, and often the Congress, too, have chosen the road of failure and indifference, and the children have paid the price. And they will continue to pay the price for years after Ronald Reagan, and Members of the Congress, are long gone.

CHILD POVERTY

Three million children have fallen into poverty since 1981. Today, one-fifth of all children—13 million Americans under the age of 18—are growing up poor. With all of poverty's attendant health, educational and developmental consequences.

INADEQUATE HEALTH CARE

More than 350,000 poor children in America lost their access to health care because of program changes and funding reductions proposed by President Reagan and enacted by the Congress in 1981. It should come as no surprise that the fastest growing group in America without health care is children.

CUTS IN BASIC SERVICES

Since 1981, we have cut support for programs that aid the economic and health security of lower income Americans—health care, social services, nutrition, housing, and legal services—by nearly \$100 billion.

IGNORING CHILD ABUSE

While reports of child abuse have risen over 50% in the last four years, resources to combat this tragedy have risen by just 2 percent. Virtually every state has been unable to keep pace with the increased reports of child abuse.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

More than 12 percent of all teenage girls are already mothers, and each year, more than one million teenagers will become pregnant. Four-fifths of all teen mothers never finish high school, and are twice as likely to depend on welfare for much of their adult lives.

In fact, 60 percent of all welfare spending goes to women who first gave birth as teenagers.

This, and far more, is the record of the Reagan administration on children and families. That record has been worse than misguided.

It is ignorant. It is malicious. And it must be changed.

For this unprecedented indifference by our elected leaders has left American families far less capable of coping with the multiple stresses and unparalleled crises which afflict them.

Just to maintain a standard of living, both parents in families with children more often than not are employed. Yet even when both

parents work, family income has continued to drop.

The result is that families are going deep into debt: they are borrowing more money to pay for school, and to buy basic appliances. We hear a lot about the national debt and the foreign debt, but the fact is that household debt in the United States is also at a record high.

In no area is the government more seriously failing to address emerging family needs than in the area of child care—a policy which is essential to economic security, to reducing welfare dependency, and to sound child development and educational achievement.

Evidence gathered by the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families shows that child care has taken its place as a big ticket item in most family budgets along with education, health care and housing. The average American family with young children is spending 11% of its income for child care—as much as most families spend for food. And for poor families, the cost of child care represents 20 percent of the household budget.

Many of you will recall that in 1971, the Congress enacted a major comprehensive child care program that was vetoed by President Nixon. Now, 17 years later, we still have no comprehensive child care program, and 17 years later, the need for affordable, quality child care has reached crisis levels in this country.

And once again, the Administration is failing its responsibility to provide leadership for American families on this critical issue.

I know this is an issue of deep concern to you. Over the past five years, I have been proud to work with you to build a coalition of support for child care. And, I am encouraged that Congress has enacted portions of my legislation—The Child Care Opportunities for Families—to provide child care for handicapped children, children at risk of abuse, and children of low-income college students.

But we need to do much more. We may not see a tangible success by the end of the Reagan Administration. But even if we do not succeed in enacting legislation during the 100th Congress, we must spend the next 18 months laying the foundation for a comprehensive child care bill which can be enacted during the next Administration.

But inadequate child care is only part of the problem. The tremendous increase of children and families in poverty, widespread drug abuse, and homelessness, have precipitated a new wave of complex family crises. And these new challenges are especially challenging to you, as social workers, because you have the unenviable task of trying to improve the welfare of greater numbers of troubled families with fewer and fewer resources.

One of the most promising approaches for troubled families—especially where removal of a child is imminent—has been family preservation programs. Unfortunately, despite the efforts of many states and cities to create these programs, they remain too few and far between. Yet they are the programs that will yield the greatest benefits for the most troubled families and reap the greatest savings of taxpayers dollars.

And our goals should be to provide services to families before they reach a crisis.

You know, I'm told there seems to be a growing emphasis in the social work profession on counseling. I'm told that in a speech in Kansas City, one of your past presidents, Nancy Humphreys, asked a group of 500

social workers how many worked with poor families. Of course, most of the hands in the room went up. When she asked how many worked as caseworkers or community organizers in on-the-ground antipoverty programs, there was very little response.

The message here is that when a vulnerable family is facing eviction, social workers can advocate to keep that family in their home. When a young mother can't afford or find day care to enable her to work, social workers can be instrumental in getting her the help she needs. To be sure, psychological counseling has its place, but you have to get your hands dirty to be able to preserve a family.

And we have to do so much more. We have to understand the connections between poverty and family stress: between the lack of affordable housing and homelessness; between the absence of a national policy on child care and children left alone by working parents.

These are the connections early social workers made when they fought for the Children's Bureau, for a minimum wage, and for AFDC.

And now it seems as if your message is finally being heard.

That message was stated clearly in the New York Times editorial plea for cost-effective investments on behalf of poor children.

This week, a distinguished panel of business leaders released a report calling for public support for pre- and postnatal care for high-risk mothers, parenting education, quality child care and preschool programs, and dropout prevention programs for educationally disadvantaged children.

Effective policies for children is quickly becoming one of the major themes of the 1988 Democratic presidential campaign.

And this week, pollster Peter Hart released new findings that not only is the public—by wide margins—concerned about the plight of poor children. But—and listen to this—they are willing to increase their taxes to improve health care and education for young children.

So the momentum is on our side, and growing. Now is the time to rededicate yourselves to the social work mission.

Clearly, the need is there to use your skills to launch healthy children and empower and strengthen families.

Clearly, we have the tools to achieve these critical objectives.

We can achieve these goals if we have the wisdom and the will to do so.

Let us join together in meeting this new challenge—for our children, for our families, and for America's future.

SENIORS INSURANCE

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, there are few events sadder than seeing an American family scrimp and save for years only to be impoverished overnight when one spouse goes into a nursing home. The elderly have resorted to increasingly desperate measures: couples separating and even suing each other in order to pay spiraling nursing home costs. This tragedy has struck millions of older Americans who are waiting now for elected officials to act to

fill what is unquestionably the greatest gap in Medicare—funding long term care.

On September 21st, a special Task Force on Private Long-Term Health Care Policies gave me several recommendations for improving seniors' access to long-term care. The report discusses the importance of clarifying the tax status of long-term care insurance reserve. Today, I'm introducing legislation to make clear that reserves of long-term care insurance policies that are guaranteed renewable are tax exempt.

Until today, the world of private long-term care insurance has been uncharted territory. Senior citizens haven't purchased insurance because the few policies available have been costly and have provided limited coverage. Insurers haven't offered more extensive coverage because the market is still undeveloped. I believe my legislation will help us out of this chicken-and-egg dilemma and improve the climate for private long-term care insurance development.

There is no question that private insurance will only begin to fill the long term care gap. Millions will not be able to afford private coverage. For those individuals, we must continue to strive for a strong array of publicly funded services to address their long term care needs. Personally, I believe that such service should be added to the Medicaid program.

But, like the American Association of Retired Persons, I believe that private long-term care insurance can play a role in funding long-term care. In a letter to me, John Rother, director of the Legislation, Research and Public Policy Division at AARP, said:

Increased availability of good private long-term care insurance products can help to protect more individuals and families from the potentially crushing financial burden associated with the treatment and care of chronic illness. Your legislation represents an important step toward addressing part of the problem for those whose needs can be met through the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, private long term care insurance should be one part of a national policy to fund long-term care in an aging society. My legislation—which I believe is revenue neutral—will serve to strengthen our ability to meet the long term care needs of all Americans.

I am happy to be joined by my distinguished colleagues Mrs. KENNELLY, and Mr. DONNELLY in sponsoring this bill. I urge others to join us in sponsoring this important legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO ADOLPHE J. CAPACCI

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, the Seneca County Republican Committee will hold its annual dinner. This one will be special as it is dedicated to the memory of an outstanding citizen and a great American—Adolphe J. Capacci.

Few people in Washington have heard of Adolphe Capacci. Yet this individual, as much as any individual I have met in my 25 years as

a Member of this House, embodies the spirit of our society and of our Government. His dedication to the principles of individual freedom, of representative government, of involvement of the individual in our democratic electoral process, was unequalled. He was respected and admired by all who knew him.

Adolphe was an active and registered Republican, yet his compassion and willingness to lend a hand, in a variety of endeavors, was restricted by no party label. He helped more than 100 immigrants obtain their citizenship through his involvement in "Americanization" programs. He was active in his church, in his community and in the political process, which he enjoyed perhaps more than anything else.

Any one of us, Mr. Speaker, would be very grateful to have an individual like Adolphe Capacci on his team. Every election, he worked tirelessly delivering and distributing literature, placing signs, and representing his candidates. I was one of many candidates to benefit from his efforts over the years. Each election for more than 40 years, Adolphe would rise before dawn, check the polling stations and provide transportation to those men and women unable to get to polling booths on their own.

Adolphe Capacci passed away earlier this year. I will be very proud to attend the Adolphe Capacci Memorial Dinner in Seneca County on October 16. His spirit, I know, will be with his many friends on that night, and I look forward to participating in this tribute to an outstanding American—Adolphe J. Capacci.

TOTTENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL: ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S BEST

HON. GUY V. MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, October 5, 1987, the superintendent of high schools for Staten Island and Brooklyn, Mr. Joseph Fislis; the principal at Tottenville High School, Mr. Herber Balish; and the assistant principal, Mr. Michael Marotta were in Washington, DC, accepting an award for Tottenville High School of Staten Island, NY. The school has been chosen by the Department of Education as one of the top high schools in the country. Earlier in the day, Mr. Herbert Balish was honored with representatives of the other selected schools in a ceremony led by President Reagan in the Rose Garden.

The school was nominated by the New York State Department of Education and was judged by the U.S. Department of Education on 14 attributes including: Clear academic goals, administrative leadership, and concentration on academic learning; as well as on seven indicators of accomplishment—student performance on standard achievement tests, awards for outstanding school programs and teaching, and student success in high school or post secondary education.

The honor bestowed upon Tottenville High School reflects the excellence in education provided to the students as well as the commitment by faculty and administration to pre-

paring the students for postsecondary education, full-time employment positions, or determining the path they will follow during the course of their life. This recognition commends the administration and the teachers for their dedication to quality education for the students. The school was established as a public high school in 1898 on the south shore of Staten Island and graduated 750 seniors last year. In addition to the school's fine academic programs, they also boast a citywide championship baseball team, cross country team—both male and female—and girl's gymnastic squad.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have such a model of excellence in education in my district and salute the administrators, faculty and students for the fine example they set. I ask my colleagues to join with me in offering proud congratulations to Tottenville High School on their outstanding achievement.

THE JOBLESS YOUNG

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 1987

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I commend the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. HAWKINS, for calling a special order yesterday on the economy. Clearly, our overall economic performance cannot be accurately measured by aggregate numbers of employment and inflation. The trade deficit and the budget deficit are constant reminders that our economic house is not in order. Unfortunately, the economic impact of deficits like these are felt in the future, rather than at the present, and the implications are easy to ignore. However, they are at least as important a measure of our economic success as are the unemployment rate and the inflation rate.

The Akron Beacon Journal recently ran a series of articles highlighting the underlying economic problems of the Nation. This series focused attention on the plight of the underemployed and discouraged worker, particularly among youth, in today's economy. The articles point out the hardship many of today's potential workers face and illustrate the insufficiency of an economic policy which assumes that "a rising tide lifts all boats." While many people may have found employment in the past few years, many are still being left behind. Our challenge in Congress must be to employ not just the most employable members of society, but everyone who has something to contribute to the economic health of our Nation.

U.S. DOES LITTLE TO TRAIN IDLE YOUNG PEOPLE

(By Keith McKnight)

At Sea World this summer, few people missed the unmarked white van on the mornings it failed to roll up to the security gate and discharge its load of nine or 10 Cleveland youngsters, ready for a day's work at minimum wage in the marine park. Sea World missed it, though, because Sea World needed the help.

And the young people missed it, too, because without the free ride arranged by the Urban League of Greater Cleveland, there

was no way they could get to work and no way they would be paid.

It was the tip of a very large iceberg, a sign of things to come.

And throughout the summer, indications of it grew: Sea World held a "job fair" promising on-the-spot interviews and immediate openings; fast food restaurants began slipping Help Wanted signs onto their tables; and the Beacon Journal started full-page ads to recruit senior citizens willing to get their morning exercise delivering the newspaper.

McDonald's TV commercial, showing an elderly gentleman on his first day of work slinging hamburgers at the Golden Arches, seemed to tell it all.

For America is running out of kids.

And although the shortage is scattered about in pockets, particularly on the East Coast, the trend is in evidence in Ohio.

"We haven't gotten to the point yet where the minimum wage is being forced up," said Keith Fletcher, an area labor market analyst for the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, "but another summer of this and you'll see it."

Indeed, demographers assure that before the next decade is done, industry will be competing with the military in a scramble for youth.

Yet there is a paradox here: For as that trend grows, so do the numbers of young people destined for life in the ranks of the hardcore unemployed, with all its costly companions of crime, poverty and drugs.

And meantime, it appears, America is doing nothing to stop it.

At this point the federal government's only major effort aimed at salvaging so-called disadvantaged youth—the Job Training Partnership Act—has all the earmarks of a flop.

For even though JTPA programs nationwide legitimately boast of numerous success stories, they pale when compared to the ever-growing army of youth eligible for help who aren't getting it and likely never will.

LEAVING IT UP TO YOUTH

Roger Semerad, the assistant secretary of labor in charge of the national program, bristles at the notion that the federal government needs to do more than it's doing to reach the disadvantaged.

"We live in a competitive society—a society in which some person works harder and he gets the reward of a job or a diploma or whatever, and some choose not to," he said. "... we want to make sure the availability (of help) is there for the dropout—and it is under the law—but we have to go with those people who seek our help... and in an era of declining resources, we're going to go with the folks that want it bad enough to work for it."

But what happens to the rest?

"What happens to them anyway?" Semerad asked. "We're a nation of workers. If people don't want to work, there isn't a whole heck of a lot you can do about it."

In October 1983, when JTPA became the federal government's new answer to the problem, it eliminated the old answer—the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

In doing so, it also eliminated two thirds of the money dedicated to fighting the problem.

"It's gone roughly from \$10 billion to \$3 billion," said Lawrence C. Brown Jr., president of 70001 Training & Employment Institute, a non-profit Washington corporation noted for its success in dealing with

youth unemployment through 60 programs in 23 states.

"The statistic to focus on," Brown said, "is that under this act only 6 percent of the eligible population could be served if every dollar was spent."

FUNDS SIT UNUSED

And in Ohio, not every dollar is being spent.

In fact, early this year a number of Ohio's 30 Private Industry Councils (created under JTPA) were warned they would lose \$32.5 million of the \$116 million allocated to Ohio if they couldn't find eligible youngsters to spend it on by July.

Since then, according to the state official who oversees the program, furious efforts have been made to avoid such an embarrassing give-back, but how much of that memory still will be unspent apparently won't be made known until sometime this month.

Whatever the outcome, it's clearly a small part of a national gesture.

"Even if we reached 6 percent of the eligible population," Brown said, "it probably is a colossal flop because there are so many people out there that we need in the labor market. . . . The entire Job Training Partnership Act is a very, very small program in face of the scope of the problem."

The scope of the problem is this:

In the remaining 13 years before the turn of the century, according to a Hudson Institute study released this June, both the population and the work force of America will grow more slowly than it has since the Great Depression.

In that time, as the children of the post-World War II baby boom pass through middle age, and those in the subsequent baby bust go looking for jobs, the average age of the work force will climb from 36 today to 39.

And because of the reduced numbers of youngsters today between the ages of 7 and 16, the report says by the turn of the century there will be only 34 million Americans between the ages of 20 and 29, down from 41 million in 1980, representing a drop in population share from 18 to 13 percent.

However, within that time, it says, 29 percent of the new entrants into the labor force will be non-whites—twice their current share, although their lot in life may not be significantly improved by the trend.

Or as the report, *Workforce 2000*, puts it: "Although this large share of a more slowly growing work force might be expected to improve the opportunities for these workers, the concentration of blacks in declining central cities and slowly growing occupations makes this sanguine outlook doubtful."

"SOCIAL DYNAMITE"

National experts who have made a career out of dealing with the problem have an even more doubtful and less sanguine outlook:

Last February, Elton Jolly, chief executive officer of Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, with affiliates in 36 states, warned a Senate subcommittee chaired by Ohio's Howard Metzenbaum that "the 'social dynamite' caused by idle, unemployed, out-of-school youth . . . is growing and becoming more potent."

The black dropout rate, he said, is 40 percent higher than that of whites, and for Hispanics the rate is 250 percent higher.

"We have been looking for an instant solution to these problems for 25 years," Jolly said. "These youth frustrate our schools

and employment and training agencies. They are a part of what has become a permanent underclass in our society, which pretends to be classless.

"All of our efforts have failed to reduce the number and percentage of unemployed minority youth."

William H. Kolberg, president of the National Alliance of Business, which conducted its own study of America's employment policies, offered a laundry list of items to the committee which he said "tell a story of impending crisis and profound economic and social cost."

On that list, in part, were the following:

High school dropouts, now about a million a year, are expected to increase despite a declining youth population. In some cities, the rate is 50 percent.

One of every four ninth-graders will not graduate. One of every eight 17-year-olds is functionally illiterate. For minorities and the poor, rates are significantly higher. In Japan, virtually every high school student graduates, and illiteracy has been reduced to the vanishing point.

Youth under 21 account for more than half of all arrests for serious crimes.

From 1960 to 1980, arrests of youngsters under 18 for drug abuse increased 6,000 percent. Arrests for drunkenness among high school seniors rose 300 percent.

There are almost 2.3 million unwed mothers in the U.S. Half have high school diplomas, less than 40 percent have jobs, and over half end up on welfare, costing the U.S. more than \$16 billion a year.

The number of children in poverty is increasing, up 16.8 percent in 1975 to 21 percent in 1985. For blacks and Hispanics, the rates are 46 percent and 39 percent respectively.

Only 43 percent of black young people who come from poor homes ever graduate; for whites, it is 53 percent.

"Unless the private sector takes an interest in the quality of tomorrow's workers, both in and out of school," Kolberg said, "businesses will be faced with increased costs such as greater remediation expenses, lower productivity, higher supervisory time, and poorer product quality."

INVOLVEMENT URGED

"Becoming involved is no longer a social option," he said, "it is an economic necessity."

Semerad, the assistant labor secretary in charge of the JTPA program, has a similar view, but it seems to cast the federal government in a role as more of a catalyst in a partnership than as a provider in a leadership position.

"We're trying to wake up the business community to put a lot of the conversation on an economic need basis rather than a social responsibility," he said.

Indeed Workforce 2000, to which Semerad wrote the foreword, places the lion's share of the burden for solutions in the laps of educators and the wallets of the private sector.

"If there are real breakthroughs in training and hiring young disadvantaged workers between now and the year 2000, 'second chance' educational systems developed at the work site are likely to play a key role," the report said.

Furthermore, it notes: "Unless the \$127 billion public educational system can somehow be better harnessed to serve minority youth, the \$4 billion Job Training Partnership Act system can only make a small dent in the problem."

Meanwhile, Suzanne Schroeder of the California Employment Development Department said there's no real youth shortage in her state because California has a history of attracting young people.

But come to think of it, she said, there were "a number of places" around California this year where summer jobs were tough to fill.

In Orange County, where unemployment was way down to around 3 percent, "they've gotten to the point it's hard for them to fill the minimum-wage-type jobs," but that's because young people are taking jobs that pay more, she said.

PROBLEM NATIONWIDE

California's unemployment rate in July was 6 percent—up a half percent from the month before, which was a 17-year low. Yet state officials estimated the number of disadvantaged youth to be 601,268. And of that number, only 46,226 were in the full-time JTPA program. In other words, 92.4 percent of disadvantaged youth in California are not being reached by JTPA's full-time program.

In Boston, Howard O'Hara, a manager in the employment office of New England Telephone, said this year, for the first time, "we've really had to do some aggressive advertising" in order to get beginning workers for operator and clerk jobs.

"We've been fortunate in the past," he said, "all we had to do was whisper that we were hiring and we'd get enough people walking in the door."

"It's scary what the wage is . . . I saw one the other day: \$6.10 an hour for McDonald's or Burger King. I forget which . . . It's not your after-school type wages, but that's what you're competing against in the market place."

Out on Old Cape Cod, where the tourist trade was booming as usual, the youth labor shortage was so much a fact of life there this summer that several businesses—recognizing transportation costs as a barrier for entry level workers—began busing in help daily from other parts of the state.

The unemployment rate in Massachusetts—also the lowest in 17 years—hit 2.6 percent in July. That means that for the second month, less than 100,000 persons in the entire state were considered unemployed. Yet at the same time the state estimated its number of disadvantaged youth at 112,441. And of that number, only 7,000 were enrolled in the full-time JTPA program. That's 6.2 percent.

In New Jersey, John Samerjan, the governor's press secretary, says his state has undertaken "a total overhaul of our state welfare system . . . to provide intensive job training to welfare clients."

And through another program, in a direct attempt to save its own youth for its own work force, Samerjan says the state has persuaded industry to stand behind a guarantee that any urban high school student will be assured a job "if they get their high school diploma, and get the proper training."

It's the fourth year of a youth labor shortage in New Jersey, where this summer a Domino's Pizza shop in a little town near Atlantic City offered anyone with a car \$8 to \$12 an hour to deliver pizza.

New Jersey's unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in July. It has 127,469 disadvantaged youth, but of that number JTPA has only 10,692 or 8.3 percent in the full-time program.

"For over 20 years," Jolly told the committee, "I have been coming here to the Congress, working with the administration

. . . and I find that even after 20 years, with all of the legislation and all of the regulations and all of the authorizations and so forth, we still have an inappropriate social arrangement that does not allow us to do the kinds of things that we know need to be done so that these youngsters can be helped."

Footnote: For the young people of Cleveland, waiting for a ride to Sea World, summer is over. School starts Wednesday, and in what was to be their last full week of work, somebody else needed the white van.

BLACKS AND HISPANICS ARE MUCH LESS SUCCESSFUL IN THE LABOR MARKET

[1986 figures]

	White	Black	Hispanic
Labor force participation (percent).....	65.5	63.3	65.4
Unemployment rate (Percent).....	6	14.5	10.6
Median family weekly income.....	\$556	\$391	\$412
Percent below poverty.....	11	31.1	27.2
Percent of children under 18 below poverty.....	15.3	42.7	37.1
Median years of schooling.....	12.8	12.6	12.2

NONWHITES, A GROWING SHARE OF WORKFORCE

1970 1985 2000

	1970	1985	2000
Working age population (more than 16 yrs. old) (in millions).....	137.1	184.1	213.7
Nonwhite share (percent).....	10.9	13.6	15.7
Labor force (percent).....	82.8	115.5	140.4
Nonwhite share (percent).....	11.1	13.1	15.5
Labor force increase (over previous period) (percent).....	n/a	32.7	25
Nonwhite share (percent).....	n/a	18.4	29

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Handbook of Labor Statistics; 1985; Hudson Institute.

JOB ISN'T ALWAYS A SOLUTION—SOME CAN'T AFFORD TO WORK

(By Keith Mcknight)

Behold: Joan Mitchell, a success story.

Last year, at 19, she was graduated from Akron's Buchtel High School, five months after giving birth to a son out of wedlock.

This year, at 20, after going on to complete a federal job training program and finding work, she is back home, unemployed, locked into the welfare system.

In the book of statistics that measures the worth of the federal government's Job Training Partnership Act, she is listed as a success because she found a job.

Never mind that it lasted only two weeks.

"A lot of people just think you're too lazy to go out and get a job. It's nothing at all like that—nothing at all," she insisted. "A lot of people who say that . . . their parents are taking care of them and they really don't have too much to worry about. Everything that I get comes from the ADC and it's hard. It's really hard."

Under Aid to Families of Dependent Children, Ms. Mitchell gets \$253 a month, \$108 in food stamps and a card that will pick up medical expenses for her and her son.

But it she takes a job, she runs the risk of losing all that.

So, when the only work she could find after completing the job training program turned out to be in the fast food business—paying minimum wage with no medical benefits—she met the old welfare myth head on: She quit, saying she couldn't afford to work.

Ms. Mitchell is typical of a host of young people caught in the teeth of a tough, performance-oriented, national policy with a sink-or-swim mentality that appears to pay

far more attention to the quantity than the quality of its success.

For regardless of her predicament, the program contractor that placed her in the job was paid for being successful—money that would not have been paid if she didn't get the job.

And that, in turn, helped Ohio get rid of a little more of the \$32.5 million in leftover federal funds that had piled up in Columbus by this year because various Private Industry Councils around the state couldn't spend the federal dollars as fast as they rolled in.

"To me," said assistant U.S. Labor Secretary Roger Semerad, who is in charge of the JTPA program nationally, "there is no excuse for that kind of backlog."

But on second thought, he later repeatedly pointed out, "Ohio has been a very effective state in JTPA, and Ohio has shown a lot of leadership in a lot of innovative ways."

Locally and statewide, however, statistics that might shed light on the extent of the program's success of failure vary between the obscure and the non-existent.

But a few points seem clear:

There is an increasing number of part-time minimum-wage jobs in Northeastern Ohio, at least, that are not being filled.

There is a growing awareness in the business community that a youth shortage is fast becoming an economic fact of life to be reckoned with statewide and nationwide.

Despite that, there is an uncounted but apparently significant contingent of unemployed, disadvantaged youngsters who, whether dropouts or high school graduates, are not skilled enough or educated enough to be hired in beginning level jobs.

And worse still, there is a pitifully small supply of eligible young people responding to the various job training opportunities funded under the JTPA program in Ohio.

RECRUITING PROBLEM

Robert Taylor, head of the Akron/Summit/Medina PIC, said both the full-time and part-time summer jobs programs have had trouble drawing young people this year, down in numbers from where they were a year ago.

He attributed that in part to youngsters who avoided a new PIC requirement—that any who flunked a course in the past year go to summer school—by simply getting a job on their own in the fast-food industry, where part-time, minimum-wage help is in short supply.

As for the full-time program, Taylor said, many of the youths in the 16-to-21 age group, on which JTPA requires 40 percent of the funds to be spent, "haven't really made a decision on what they want to do with their lives," and "by the time they do they're about 23 or 24 and thus they're not really a part of the group that we're mandated to spend large amounts of money on."

Worse yet, critics point out that young people who need such a program the most are the ones least likely to get help from it simply because helping them involves too much risk of failure—particularly at a time when the state is having difficulty spending money fast enough to justify its allowance.

Contractors who provide employment and training placement services for local PICs usually aren't paid the full amount for service rendered unless and until a trainee is in a job—hence the cream of the crop among those eligible is a much safer bet than the hard-core unemployed.

FUNDS PILE UP

In Columbus, Frankie L. Coleman, who oversees Ohio's JTPA program, says that

"the picture is much better" today than in January, when she sent out use-it-or-lose-it letters to several of the state's 30 PICs, warning them they had until July to deal with the problem.

Among them reportedly, was Akron/Summit/Medina PIC with, \$2 million; the Stark/Wayne/Holmes/Carroll/Tuscarawas area operation, with \$1 million; the Cleveland and Cuyahoga County PICs, with a combined \$6 million; and Columbus, with an excess of \$5.5 million.

"I can't tell you that we're going to spend all of it," Mrs. Coleman said. "I just know that. . . I think the year is going to cash out where we would have spent much more than we anticipated."

Perhaps so, but according to Rose Juriga, program manager of Akron 70001 Retail Skills Training Center, "recruitment is and has been an ongoing problem."

"I can speak for this office of 70001 as well as the other service providers here locally. . . We are not meeting program goals because we are just not receiving in enough youth enrollment.

"It's not a problem with youth unemployment per se, because the jobs are there," she said. "It's the matching of what those jobs provide—whether or not there's enough incentive for that young person to want to go after it."

It's not yet the matter of running out of young people, she said, "but I think that we're running out of a match, I guess you might call it—an incentive to work, as opposed to not work."

And as the skill levels drop among those who are taken in, the time and effort required to reclaim them becomes more and more involved, and more and more costly in a program that stresses the need for keeping down the cost per placement.

REMEDIAL TEACHING

"The majority of ours are high school graduates," she said, "but they're functioning at around a fifth- or sixth-grade level, so we're doing a whole lot of academic remediation before we can even think about training in retail."

There are no numbers available from the Ohio Department of Education to show how many students graduate from Ohio high schools each year who are functionally illiterate, but examples abound of graduates who need re-schooling before their basic reading and math skills are high enough for them to be considered for entry-level jobs.

Likewise, the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services provides no breakdown of how many poverty-level youngsters are among the jobless.

And the Ohio Department of Human Services doesn't calculate a total number of youngsters between 16 and 21 who are on the welfare rolls.

When asked for the total number of disadvantaged youth served by last year's full-time state JTPA program so a percentage of those reached could be calculated for Ohio, the answer was reported as 28,639.

But according to a spokesman for JTPA-Ohio, that number includes 4,714 youth who are 14 and 15 years old—although the federal standard used for disadvantaged youth is 16 to 21.

Furthermore, for purposes of calculating a percentage, the spokesman said the only number available for total disadvantaged youth in the state is 1,218,257—a number that was arrived at in the 1980 Census.

Where it went from there nobody seems to know—despite the fact Ohio has endured

significant economic changes in those seven years.

Given those numbers, it would mean the full-time program failed to reach 98.1 percent of those eligible, or 97.7 percent if the 14- and 15-year-olds were included.

Taylor, head of the Akron/Summit/Medina PIC said he could shed no light on such data either.

For even though he is mandated by law to spend 40 percent of the funding on youth, he apparently has no way of knowing what percentage he is reaching or missing.

"It's difficult to really get the information you need," he said. "We run into that problem all the time."

Consequently, those who work within the program speak in terms of the numbers served, and venture few guesses as to how many more there might be who are never reached.

Nationally, those familiar with the program say the number of never-reached is somewhere in excess of 90 percent.

THE COST OF A JOB

But the tale has no relevance to Joan Mitchell. She was reached. Successfully.

Yet she still needs work, she still wants to work, and she still hasn't given up the idea of making money at it.

"If I get a job, I'm going to have to pay a baby sitter. Minimum wage? It's going to take my whole check to pay somebody to watch my son," she said. "I need something full-time, working 40 hours a week, making at least \$4 an hour with benefits, for me to say: OK, I'm not going to be on welfare anymore. But it's too hard right now and there's nothing like that available in Akron."

It could be she made a mistake when she quit.

Her food stamp allotment would have been cut back, and her ADC payments would have been reduced at periodic intervals depending upon a variety of factors, but she would be able to keep her medical card as long as she is on welfare and free day care would have been available as long as she worked full time, according to Dave Richards of the Summit County Human Services Department.

But Richards, after reviewing a host of rules and regulations and formulas, acknowledged that such calculations are "a risky proposition" for recipients wanting to move into a job.

"How could you, as a recipient, understand all these dynamics and make a conscious decision?" he asked. "It would be very, very difficult."

So aside from guessing, what should a recipient do in such a case?

"They would have to sit down with their (case) worker and go over, in very intricate detail, what they would be entitled to and for what period of time," Richards said. "And I would suggest to you that it is a lengthy proposition."

So, Ms. Mitchell and many more like her quit their jobs and wait for the day that something better comes along.

The predicament, it appears, is very common.

"We've been trying to beat that one," said Semerad, the assistant labor secretary in charge of the program. "That was one of the changes that we've been trying to institute and I believe we will get that into the law so you will not have that barrier—struggling along."

"We try to measure success in more than a week on the job," he said, but insisted

that for those who look critically at JTPA, the "success rate" ought to be viewed as a plus, not a minus.

He described the system as "brutal," but he said it must be kept in mind that local contractors who provide the service that keeps JTPA in business are dealing with, as the assistant secretary put it, "an awful lot of people who are destined to go nowhere."

CAN ARMY OF UNSKILLED YOUTH BE REDEEMED?

(By Keith McKnight)

He was one of five Ohio youngsters invited to Washington in February to tell a U.S. Senate subcommittee what it's like to be young and disadvantaged in today's America.

And this, in part, is what he said:

"My name is Shawn Leyba, I am 19 years old, and I dropped out of school in the 11th grade.

"My story is—my parents had their problems. I never knew my dad. My mom was on drugs. She did not have much going for her. To take care of a little son, that was just an extra problem for her. . . ."

"I was about 5 and my mom just took off, just left me in the apartment. For a couple of days I was taking care of my baby sister. I did not know much, but I knew how to put on Pampers and stuff like that, and we did not eat for a couple of days.

"Then my grandma found out, and from there I was just bounced around from foster homes to my grandma's house, to my uncles, to my aunts, cousins, everybody.

"In between then, I got in a bunch of trouble. . . . I got into a little bit of the drug business trying to survive.

"That is basically it. That is how my life goes. It gets worse from there."

Shawn Leyba is but one of a growing army of America's youth—some under-educated, some illiterate, some unmotivated, but all with an uncertain future because they aren't skilled enough to hold a job, whether they graduated from high school or not.

And the question—posed by those worried about the consequences of doing nothing—is what must be done to redeem such an army.

"In my view, it would take a two-year investment to take a school dropout at the 11th grade, 10th grade, who is four years behind in reading. . . . and get them to a position where an employer is ready to hire them. . . . That would be an investment in the neighborhood of \$25,000 per kid. Roughly. And we haven't even begun to look at that."

That was the opinion of Eli Ginzberg—noted economist, author and Columbia University professor emeritus—who served 19 years under Presidents John F. Kennedy through Ronald Reagan as chairman of the National Commission for Employment Policy and its predecessor bodies, having oversight responsibility of \$100 billion in federal expenditures.

And even though such an effort with such an expensive price tag might not fly in Washington today, Ginzberg ventured to say events may change that in time to come.

"We'll have to burn up some cities, maybe," he said. "You start to burn some cities on a worse basis than you did in the late '60s and a lot of things can fly in Washington.

"You can't run a democratic society with substantial numbers left out with no chance and no future," he said.

PREVENTION, NOT CURES

Ginzberg's response is much the same as experts who view the growing numbers of

America's young have-nots with increasing alarm, and see solutions as difficult and expensive but clearly rooted in the need for a revolution in education.

They distinguish between preventing the problem, which starts with children, perhaps long before they reach school age, and curing it, which involves massive funding for the retraining of the already disadvantaged jobless in the work force that far exceeds amounts currently available through the Job Training Partnership Act.

There are also side issues of needs for interim cures on which there is substantial agreement:

Welfare reform that provides a more generous transition period for those who want to work but fear the financial risk of losing all their welfare benefits if they do.

Pooling of the various efforts aimed at different aspects of the problem, to mount a united national program that eliminates duplication and turf battles.

Refocusing the national program not only with additional funding, but also to turn the thrust of the effort toward rehabilitating lost workers with skills that can keep them employed, rather than rushing them into a job they will be unlikely to keep.

"Unless we make fundamental changes in the skills of these people—with respect to education and job experience—they're just going to run into a revolving door in the labor market," said Lawrence C. Brown Jr., president of the Washington-based 70001 Training and Employment Institute.

SYMPATHY IS DECLINING

Assistant Labor Secretary Roger Semerad, the Reagan administration's man in charge of the JTPA program, doesn't dodge such criticism, but meets it head on with a life-is-tough kind of response.

"We've provided this country an enormous public investment in our school systems and dropouts, by and large, are voluntary. So, where does the responsibility lie?

"As a taxpayer I want us to get the return on the investment.

"I think the sympathy level with those who have got a million excuses is declining in this nation.

"We know for a fact that people do break out," he said, "Now if one person can break out. . . . you have to say: Well, why didn't their next-door neighbor?"

Trillions of taxpayers' dollars have already been spent on jobs programs, and because they have produced only mixed results, he said, the administration obviously doesn't feel that approach is better government.

Furthermore, he said the government has no notion of providing jobs itself.

"Why should the government provide jobs? Why shouldn't people have to learn to read and write? . . . OK, you're poor, you're disadvantaged, you're illiterate: We'll give you a job. Well," he said, "that's not the way the real world works."

FINANCIAL ALTERNATIVES

Such views, however, do not appear to be widespread among other experts.

"With all due respect to the assistant secretary, he's missed the boat on that," said Elton Jolly, president and chief executive officer of the Philadelphia-based Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America. "The idea is that the only way a youngster can get the benefits of training—where there are no jobs—jobs have to be created. . . . It is done everywhere with the idea in mind he doesn't have to stay in that labor-intensive job but at least he gets a foot in the door.

"That's where you've got to take him," Jolly said. "And it's better there than for them to be on the street. For if you take them to another level of training, it's called the prison."

His views, like Ginzberg's, put far more weight on the effectiveness of public pressure than the strength of the Reagan administration's current policy.

As for the costs, Jolly said the financial alternatives for dealing with the nation's "growing underclass" are very clear.

"When you look at the economics, it's absurd!" he exclaimed. "Here in Pennsylvania, to incarcerate a youngster 16 years old costs \$50,000 a year. We can put him through the University of Pennsylvania for \$25,000."

According to Jolly, if you train youths and place them in a job, that creates more jobs, adding to (rather than subtracting from) America's tax dollars and productivity.

"We're going to either do it that way, or the second route is that we're going to have to give them welfare," Jolly said. "We'll have to feed them ourselves—your taxes and my taxes—and if we don't do it that way, the third way is that they will take it. And there won't be enough jails in the country to hold them all."

IMPROVING THE SCHOOLS

The Hudson Institute's *Workforce 2000* report—funded and published by the U.S. Department of Labor—explains that the \$4 billion JTPA program "can only make a small dent in the problem," then shifts the focus for solutions on the education system, calling for radical change, perhaps "complete privatization" in schools with the most serious problems.

"Performance standards should be applied not only to teachers but to students, administrators, and schools themselves," the report said. "In practice, this might mean not only support for magnet schools that can be islands of excellence, but a willingness to close the worst schools, fire incompetent teachers, and expel disruptive students."

William B. Johnston, project director for the report, elaborated on the point in an interview this way:

"JTPA is only a part of the answer," he said. "I don't think that you can expect to fix this wagon by dealing with people after they are 16 and are already out of the public school system.

"You can make a difference with some second-chance stuff," he said, "but you can't fix the problem unless you go back a long way and start changing the amount of investment in the children."

According to Johnston, when looking at data on the satisfaction of parents from various school districts across the country, "It is striking how satisfied people are out in the suburbs, and how dissatisfied they are in urban areas where the kids are getting a lousy education."

Johnston said he believes that dissatisfaction will translate into action no matter how strong the local institutions that traditionally—under the banner of preserving the public schools—resist change at all cost.

"Among black parents in poorer school districts," he said, "that kind of argument doesn't quite wash any more—even though for a very long period of time the civil rights movement and the educational community have been very united on how they define the agenda."

A LARGER PROBLEM

To Ginzberg, however, preventing the problem involves "a much larger racial, psychological, developmental set of problems" than the schools can overcome.

First, he said, America's basic economy has changed its requirements from a time when a person of working age could easily move from the school system to factory work because of the availability of blue collar jobs requiring only "brute power" that could be learned "in an hour or a day or a week, at most."

"There aren't many of those jobs left," he said. "If you come from Akron, you know what happened to that industry."

Second, he said, the economy has shifted toward white collar jobs that require "a series of social and communications skills and competences that a lot of these kids don't have."

Particularly for minorities who have grown up without any ongoing relationship with a white person, he said, there is a "tre-

mendous problem" because "that's not easy to fit into a white-determined society if you are growing up completely distanced from it."

Furthermore, he said, "ghetto schools are underproducing to an unbelievable extent. They have always underproduced. That's not just racial. They have never done well by poor kids."

According to Ginzberg, "The American school system works for everybody reasonably well who has had a reasonable structure of family life.

"But if the family is in disorganization and the community is in disorganization, the school can't pick up the pieces. It never has in this country."

The point, he said, is not to let the schools off any hook, but "we don't have a substitute for weak families. And to say the schools are to pick up all of that is just ridiculous. They can't do it."

Footnote: Shawn Leyba is a father now. After spending some time in jail, he was placed in a group home where he met a girl

he now lives with in a \$300-a-month apartment on Cleveland's near west side, supported by \$300-a-month welfare payments, food stamps, and whatever else they can scrape together.

They have lived together for nearly five years, but they still aren't married because Shawn says he wants to save enough money first so he can afford a special day they can cherish.

Whatever the future may hold, both he and the woman he loves expect to get their General Educational Development diplomas in two months and from there they will see what life is to become.

The hearing, seven months ago now, was a big event in Shawn's life—he had never been to the nation's capital—but he is uncertain as to how much impact it all may have had on anything.

"In a way, I felt like a statistic," he said. "I don't know if what they said at the hearing is going to help. . . . There's only so much people can do for somebody else. You've got to do it for yourself."