

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONSTITUTION DAY TOASTS

HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, last month I had the great pleasure to celebrate Constitution Day, September 17, 1987, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, in Philadelphia, in a manner our forebears of 1788 would have recognized.

Following a day of festivities much like those celebrating the Constitution's ratification in 1788, I attended a dinner hosted by the Philadelphia bicentennial group, "We the People 200." At dinner, we raised 13 traditional toasts to the Nation, culminating with a toast: "To Peace and Free Governments to all the Nations in the World. God Bless and Keep These United States!"

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share the 13 patriotic toasts with my colleagues in hopes that this grand American tradition will be preserved and will bind generations of Americans together each time we gather to celebrate our Nation's milestones.

[From the official program of the Constitution Day Gala Dinner, Philadelphia Hall, Philadelphia, PA, September 17, 1987]

TOASTING THE CONSTITUTION

May the Citizens of the United States ever have reason to commemorate the 17th of September, 1787!

Hold your glass up high tonight, and join in an American political tradition that dates back to the earliest days of our country. On this historic day marking the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia two hundred years ago, let us once again offer thirteen toasts to the republic of the United States of America.

This tradition sprang up during the very first celebrations of the Fourth of July, as the citizens of the new nation began to create a host of "strictly American" rituals. But the suspense and urgency of the hard-fought ratification lent new meaning to the custom and to the symbolism of numbers.

The number thirteen was special—the symbol of unanimity. During the Revolution and under the Articles of Confederation, the importance of unified action had been driven home. While it was legally possible for nine states to ratify the new charter, the goal of the ratification campaign was never less than thirteen. Only with unity would finally come the peace, prosperity and strength for which the citizens of the new nation had longed since the revolution.

As each state accepted the Constitution in 1787 and 1788, rejoicing broke out. The great event was greeted with banquets and balls, with bonfires, fireworks and cannon salutes, and with great citizen "Federal processions" like the one recreated in Philadelphia today. Many of these celebrations were repeated, with added enthusiasm, on the Fourth of July in 1788.

But whatever else was done to celebrate on these occasions, citizens in almost every community gathered in taverns or banquets to hoist a glass in thirteen toasts to the "Grand Federal Edifice" and its new "Roof," the Constitution. Each gathering added its own tributes and political allusions but all saluted the creators of the new government—the people of the United States, General Washington and the members of the federal convention, the heroes of the revolution and the allies of the new nation. The toasts that will be given this evening are drawn in large measure from those given in American towns and villages in 1788.

The very special tradition of toasting the nation has been maintained at all the major anniversaries of the U.S. Constitution, just as it is sure to remain a special part of ceremonies in the next century of the American republic.

THE 13 TOASTS

By Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Chairman, Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the People of the United States and the Constitution which they have Preserved for 200 years. As they said at one of the original celebrations, "May the Year, Month and Day in which It was Formed be Ever Held in Grateful Remembrance by Every True American." And may we in turn pass on this precious heritage of Freedom to the many generations of Americans to come. To the People!" (Source: NY Impartial Gazette, July 5, 1788.)

By The Honorable Robert P. Casey, Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"To George Washington and James Madison, and to All the Framers and Ratifiers of the Constitution. May our leaders be guided by their genius, informed by their wisdom, and inspired by their virtue! We honor them best by striving to improve the system, expand the rights and protect the guarantees they established two centuries ago. To the Framers!"

By His Excellency Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister, Ambassador of Sweden and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps:

"To the Friends of the United States and the Constitutions of Free Nations Everywhere." May each of us learn from the others the lessons of Liberty and Justice, while deepening our appreciation of the differences that grow out of each Nation's unique historical and cultural experience. To Friendship!"

By the Honorable Edwin Meese III, Attorney General of the United States:

"To the Armed Forces of the United States and the Memory of our Heroes—those men and women who took an oath to defend the Constitution and gave their lives to preserve it. We remember them and their families today with the highest honor and respect a grateful and humble nation can extend. To Our Heroes!"

By the Honorable Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, U.S. House of Representatives:

"Tonight we honor not just the Original 13 States for their historic leadership but

also the 37 States from Vermont to Hawaii that later entered the Union under the same Constitution. We honor especially the 50 State Constitutions under which we live.

"There are two traditional toasts to the states. First, "May the Interest of the United States Always be Deemed the Interest of Each State."

"And above all, "May the Union of the States be Perpetual!" (Source: *Trenton Mercury*, New Jersey, Dec. 20, Jensen, III, p. 189.)

By the Honorable Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, U.S. House of Representatives:

"James Madison and Thomas Jefferson both believed that "the Diffusion of Knowledge is the Only Guardian of True Liberty." I would like to offer a Toast then not just to Learning and Education, but to the many thousands of Americans who have marked this anniversary by bringing a fuller appreciation of the Constitution to our communities. May their efforts, and ours, continue long after this Historic Day. To the Bicentennial!"

By the Honorable Michael N. Castle, Governor of Delaware:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, to the People of the Territories of the United States, and to all those Americans who, since the Constitution's adoption, have won its full protections. They have helped us recognize that we strengthen our Democracy by extending its Rights to all the People."

By the Honorable W. Wilson Goode, Mayor of Philadelphia:

"Philadelphia is honored to host the Nation's Commemoration of Constitution Day. To the Great City of Philadelphia, where Independence was Proclaimed, Democracy Established and the Future of a Nation Secured!"

By the Honorable LeRoy S. Zimmerman, Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"To the Rule of Law and the Cause of Liberty Throughout the World. May the Protections of the Law, Wisely Interpreted and Honestly Administered, remain the Sturdy Guardian of our Happiness and Well-Being. To The Law!"

By Mr. William A. Schreyer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Merrill Lynch and Co., Inc. (Host):

"To the American Spirit of Enterprise . . . Two hundred years ago one patriot making this Toast put it this way "To Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Commerce. May they, in all their branches, Flourish Unrestricted Under the Protections of the United States Constitution." Flourish they have, and to that I add, may they continue to flourish for the next 200 years . . . and may we always remember to guard the Rights on which our enduring Prosperity depends." (Source: NY Impartial Gazette, July 5, 1788.)

By Mr. Maurice Richard Hennessy, Director, Hennessy Company:

"Les Etats Unis ont offert au Monde beaucoup plus qu'une Vision Politique. Bien que pays jeune, Il a Fusionne avec dynamisme les traditions et les Cultures de toutes les Nations. Il les a rendus au monde sous des formes inedites, enrichies d'idees nouvelles

● 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.

et d'Horizons elargis. Aussi, buvons a la sante des Arts et de La Culture ainsi qu'a l'esprit de Liberte d'Expression qui unit tous les Artistes du Monde."

"America has given the World much more than a political vision. Though a young country, it has drawn together into a rich, dynamic fusion the cultural traditions of all Nations. It has given these back to the World with new forms, new insights, new horizons. So let us drink Tonight to the Arts and Culture, and to the Spirit of Free Expression which unites all Artists around the World!"

By Mr. Willard Rouse, Chairman, We The People 200:

"As Abigail Adams once wrote to her husband John, and I quote, let us remember the Ladies! Their Wisdom and Dignity, their Labor and Strength have been essential to our Nation's success from its earliest days. May the Constitution's third century bring American Women their own golden age of accomplishment, equality and fulfillment. To the Women of America!"

By Miss Diane Sawyer, Mistress of Ceremonies, and all guests:

"To Peace and Free Governments to All the Nations in the World."

"God Bless and Keep These United States of America!"

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
HON. MICHAEL V. MAROTTI,
FORMER MAYOR OF BELLE-
VILLE, NJ**

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, all too often the contributions of those who have taken an active part in the welfare of our local cities and towns go unnoticed, even though those contributions have made their particular locality a better place to live. I rise today to salute just such a person, one who has given of himself to his community in his work as a policeman, a township commissioner and mayor.

I speak of Michael V. Marotti, the former mayor of Belleville, a portion of which, I am proud to say, lies in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. During his 34 years in active service to Belleville, Michael V. Marotti has served in many capacities and made numerous contributions to his community. For all he has done, Mr. Marotti will be honored this Friday, October 16, with a testimonial dinner at the Fiesta in Lyndhurst, NJ. Most certainly, he is highly deserving of the honor that has been accorded him.

Mr. Speaker, Michael V. Marotti is a lifelong resident of Belleville and was educated in the Belleville school system. He helped defend his country during World War II, serving in the U.S. Air Force from 1942 until 1946, attaining the rank of sergeant.

Mayor Marotti, who attended Rutgers University and the New Jersey State Police School, began his long service to the township of Belleville when he joined in the municipality's police department in 1953, becoming a detective in the juvenile bureau. In this capacity, he began a long period of helping the youth of Belleville, befriending many of the township's young people who today remember

him with affection and admiration. His outstanding work was cited on several occasions by the people of Belleville, who honored him with a number of Distinguished Citizens' awards in recognition of his continued efforts on behalf of our young people.

Michael V. Marotti was also instrumental in the building of the Belleville Little League field on Montgomery Place and he is still affiliated with the Belleville Little League. Professionally, he served as president of PBA Local No. 28 for 12 years and also served as president of the Essex County PBA for 1 year.

His sights turned toward the Township Commission in 1971, when he was elected to a 4-year term as a Belleville township commissioner. He was reelected in 1975 and became Belleville's mayor, a post he held for 12 years. Among the honors he has received for his service to his community are Kiwanian of the Year in 1974 and UNICO's Man of the Year in 1975. Mike Marotti is the proud father of four children, Ceil, Rosemarie, Rocco, and Michelle, and four grandchildren, Billy, Michael, Thomas, and Joseph.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I join the many family and friends who will honor Michael V. Marotti this Friday night to salute him for his long and unselfish service to his community. He has not only helped make Belleville a better place to live, but both the State of New Jersey and our Nation a better place to live, as well.

**"MAZEL TOV" TO CLERGY OF
CONGREGATION BETH SHALOM**

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the clergy of Congregation Beth Shalom who are this year observing 34 years of combined service to their congregation and our community. Congregation Beth Shalom is an active participant in the vibrant, ethnically diverse community of Oak Park, MI.

Rabbi David Nelson has been the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Shalom since 1972. In that time he has enthusiastically involved himself in many issues of spiritual, communal, and temporal concern. He has been a leader in fostering Christian-Jewish goodwill in the Metropolitan Detroit area, having served as the presiding officer of the Detroit Roundtable of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. I can tell you from personal experience—working frequently with the rabbi—that he is also one of the strongest voices in the community on behalf of Soviet Jewry, and we owe him our gratitude for those efforts.

Cantor Samuel Greenbaum, teacher and soloist, and director of Beth Shalom's youth activities, has been a leading light in the education of the congregation's young people. He also teaches adult education classes and is a popular speaker and performer for Jewish groups in the metropolitan area.

Ritual Director Samuel Semp has enriched the spiritual life of the congregation by coordinating the ritual and synagogue services that

so many of us take for granted. His devoted service has added extra meaning to the special life cycle events as they are observed by the congregants.

Congregation Beth Shalom and our community in general are indeed fortunate to have the leadership of these three outstanding individuals. We are all greatly enriched by their guidance. I offer them a hearty "yasher koach" and "mazel tov" for their combined years of service and accomplishment, with many more years to come."

**LETTER FROM CONSTITUENT
HELPS EXPLAIN WHY HEALTH
COSTS ARE SO HIGH**

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we have all been appalled by the large, 37-percent increase in Medicare's part B physician service premium scheduled for this coming January.

These increases in health costs are particularly disturbing when Canada manages to provide quality service to all its people at about 30-percent less than our cost of providing health care to only five-sixths of our population.

Two months ago, I received a letter from one of my constituents from Oakland, CA, who described his experience in trying to get cataract surgery in northern California, versus the cost in Mexico City. It is an interesting letter and raises lots of questions about the costs of our health-care system.

I congratulate my constituent in seeing through the campaign of the eye surgeons in asking their patients to bombard Congress with postcards against any cuts in Medicare reimbursement for cataract surgery. His letter is a very effective answer.

By the way, the cost of a cataract operation in Canada is about the same as the price my constituents reports is the going rate in Mexico City.

Portions of his letter follow:

Prior to going south, I had an eye examination in San Leandro for cataracts which I paid for myself. The examination total cost was \$245, \$75 for the regular, and \$170 for what is called an ultrasome scan, and was set up for surgery 3 days later.

You won't remember, but I am still not the regular run of the mill 78-year-old senile citizen. I asked for and had a hell of a time getting the cost of this surgery. Total cost—\$5,500 for each eye. I had even more difficulty finding out who got what, but did, Doctor—20 minutes—\$2,400. Hospital 3½ hrs outpatient—\$2,300. Incidentally God knows what—\$800. I cancelled the surgery.

This came as a great shock to both the surgeon and the hospital who both called me many times to assure me that it wouldn't cost me one cent.

Although I know damn little about Medicare having never had any dealings with any type of insurance benefits, it was my understanding that Medicare paid only 80 percent of allowed medical expenses after the first \$15 which should leave me with \$1,100 plus \$75 to pay. I have since checked with four surgeons in the bay area and they all assure

me that my arithmetic is wrong. Medicare pays it all!

From all sides I got advise on the importance of my eyes in comparison to \$5,500 which I didn't have to pay. With this kind of mentality I can begin to see some of the problems in our country. Then off to Mexico and Nicaragua.

In Mexico City I contacted eight cataract surgeons and visited six hospitals. The average cost (total) for implant eye surgery was \$380. The surgeon got \$75 to \$80. The hospital got from \$27 to \$62. Examinations and follow ups \$40 to \$60. The big cost was a lense, \$200, incidentally manufactured only in the United States.

I asked the surgeons how the poor could afford a \$200 implant. The answer: the poor as well as the low middle class die blind. In a country where 20 percent of any number comes out zero, and surgery on terminal cancer patients is being performed daily, surgery in the \$2,000 to \$50,000 bracket, \$5,500 is negligible, but compared to \$380 a few miles south, it is ridiculous, particularly when \$5,500 is for free and \$380 is insurmountable.

What brought on this letter was a letter I received today from my eye doctor in San Leandro asking me to send both you and Henry Waxman a petition to not cut eye surgery benefits by 13 percent. This is my answer.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. HARRY M. TONKIN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and some sadness that I rise today to pay tribute to a most distinguished member of the Sacramento community, Mr. Harry M. Tonkin, upon his induction into the Greater Sacramento Business Hall of Fame on October 3, 1987.

Unfortunately for the city of Sacramento, Mr. Tonkin passed away this year leaving many in the community saddened and heavy hearted. Mr. Tonkin had been a strong community leader, one who inspired loyalty and hard work. He was the past president and co-owner of the local 7-Up Bottling Co. from 1962 to 1976. Mr. Tonkin had also been the past director of the local United Way and the Sacramento Society of the Blind. Mr. Tonkin was also heavily involved with the local Goodwill Industries serving as their past president. Furthermore, Mr. Tonkin was director of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Jesuit and Christian Brothers High Schools. In 1979, Mr. Tonkin was responsible for raising over \$1 million to help build the Albert Einstein Residence Center for Senior Citizens. For several years, Mr. Tonkin was one of the State's top sellers of Israel bonds. Not surprisingly, in recognition for all that he had done and meant to the Sacramento community, he was selected by the chamber of commerce as the Sacramentan of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and the State of California, I want to pay tribute to this man who has given so much to our community. We have suffered a great loss in his death, but I know that I speak

for the entire community when I say that his spirit and dedication will continue on in our city. My condolences to his family and my most sincere thanks for all that Mr. Tonkin accomplished and signified for our community.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to enter for the record an interesting article by Jeanne Sandler of the Wall Street Journal. This article focuses on the Consumer Product Safety Commission and is worthy of the attention of my colleagues.

CONSUMER SAFETY AGENCY'S ROLE IS QUESTIONED AMID CHARGES OVER ITS CHAIRMAN'S LEADERSHIP

(By Jeanne Sandler)

In the late 1970s, the Consumer Product Safety Commission was vilified by businesses and conservatives as an overzealous regulator.

Times have changed. The commission hasn't issued a product-safety regulation since 1984. Instead, says David Pittle, a former commission member and now technical director for Consumer Union, it spends years considering safety suggestions that industry offers. "The commission doesn't defer to voluntary standards," Mr. Pittle says. "It grovels."

Now the three-member commission is torn by internal battles that are undercutting the agency's activities. Some members of Congress—as well as the two Republican commissioners, Anne Graham and Carol Dawson—complain that Chairman Terence Scanlon, a Democrat appointed by President Reagan, is creating an atmosphere of paranoia and pettiness. Chairman Scanlon says such allegations simply aren't true.

The infighting is delaying one of the agency's few major actions: litigation against all-terrain vehicles, three-wheeled and four-wheeled motorized bikes that have a record of overturning and causing deaths and injuries. Outside critics say the agency also has been slow to act on hazards involving such products as baby pacifiers, swimming-pool covers and disposable cigarette lighters.

POSSIBLE LEGISLATION

Congress appears ready to step in. Democratic Rep. James Florio of New Jersey, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee's consumer-protection panel, plans to announce today a bill to limit the power of the agency's chairman. The bill also is expected to require quicker decisions about whether to take regulatory actions in general, and may even order regulation of ATVs. A similar bill is being drafted in the Senate.

"It seems that the agency is in kind of a downward spiral," says Barbara Hackman Franklin, one of the original commission members, a Republican appointed by President Nixon in 1973.

"Some businesses think that's wonderful, but that's not in anybody's interest," says Miss Franklin, now a product-safety consultant and a member of the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. She argues that businesses are more

careful when the agency is vigilant, and that industries should fear that an era of over-regulation will follow such a dormant period.

Commissioners Graham and Dawson, both Reagan appointees, say they are conservatives who believe in a voluntary approach to enforcement, when possible. On this they have the same general philosophy as Chairman Scanlon. But they complain that infighting involving the chairman is hampering the agency's work. "I literally have people calling me at home saying they're afraid to be seen talking to me or Commissioner Dawson in the halls," Commissioner Graham says.

Chairman Scanlon says the criticisms are unfounded and his relationship with the other two commissioners is good. "I'm the chairman, and I make the management decisions," says Mr. Scanlon. But he adds that whenever Commissioner Graham disagrees with him she calls the media.

Many disputes center on staff transfers, including some bearing on the case against all-terrain vehicles. The commission says such vehicles are responsible for about 20 deaths and 7,000 injuries a month, and are particularly hazardous to children. The agency, after being criticized for moving too slowly, began working on legal action to require manufacturers to provide warning labels, training on how to handle the vehicles and refunds to customers who bought them for children. The makers claim the vehicles are safe when driven properly.

In June, Chairman Scanlon removed the two lead attorneys who were preparing the agency's case, replacing them with four other lawyers who critics say weren't as familiar with the matter. Although the agency has asked the Justice Department to help prepare a court case against ATV makers, critics say removal of the two attorneys has slowed any action. Chairman Scanlon says he actually appointed more experienced lawyers to the case.

Late last month, Mr. Scanlon also transferred David Schmeltzer, who had led the agency's compliance division for 11 years, to a special-project assignment, saying he wanted to solve unspecified management problems. Mr. Schmeltzer is regarded within the agency as a leading advocate of tougher regulation.

In a memo to the chairman, Commissioner Graham called Mr. Schmeltzer's transfer "another attempt to censor the free flow of information and intimidate the staff." Commissioner Dawson, in a separate memo, wrote simply, "You've got to be kidding." By law the chairman can make most staff changes unilaterally, but the other two commissioners have sought the right to be consulted about them. Mr. Scanlon says he consulted the other commissioners before making the decisions, and he suggested in a memo that perhaps they didn't want to admit that management problems exist.

Mr. Schmeltzer's removal prompted Rep. Florio to draw up his legislation. In a recent letter to Mr. Scanlon, Reps. Florio and Dennis Eckart, an Ohio Democrat, said the chairman's personnel moves had diminished the agency's effectiveness. Later, they said he should consider resigning. Differences among the commissioners on how to implement policy "have been converted into bureaucratic warfare," Rep. Florio says.

Members of the Senate Commerce Committee also have questioned Mr. Scanlon's staff decisions and leadership of the agency. The chairman says the lawmakers' criticisms stem from philosophical differences.

California Rep. William Dannemeyer, the ranking Republican on the consumer protection panel, defends Chairman Scanlon and says some people at the agency who want more regulation "are going around stirring things up."

To a large extent, the agency's lower profile is the result of congressional action earlier in the decade, when the Democrats didn't control both houses and the Reagan administration was at its zenith. In 1981, Congress revised the Consumer Product Safety Act to require the agency to get industry to develop reasonable safeguards voluntarily, when possible. Lawmakers also have cut the agency's budget drastically and have withheld funds for two of the five commission members the agency should have by law.

The Reagan administration, which in 1981 proposed closing the agency, now wants to transfer it to the Department of Health and Human Services under one administrator.

TOOTHLESS THREAT?

Consumers Union, which publishes Consumer Reports magazine, and other consumer groups say the commission now focuses so much on voluntary safety standards that there is no realistic threat that it will adopt mandatory rules if businesses can't agree on their own guidelines.

A group representing ATV makers has worked on a set of standards since 1985, but still hasn't developed one that the commission considers effective. The Consumer Federation of America complains that even though an agency staff analysis concluded last year that voluntary industry standards for disposable cigarette lighters don't address the product's dangers for children under five years old, the commission decided to study the problem instead of considering a regulation.

Even those who prefer a less activist agency worry about the fallout from the internal problems. "Part of my living comes from protecting people" in industry from the commission, says one lawyer, who asked not to be identified. "But I'd rather have a strong and mighty adversary that knows what a good case is instead of one that stumbles around in the dark and hits anything that's warm."

THE FUTURE IS CALLING

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, the United States is on the verge of an exciting revolution in the provision of information services. Recent hearings by the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance demonstrated the potential offered by the French computerized telephone network, Minitel, which is providing a wide variety of information services to the people of that country.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for all Americans to enjoy the benefits that the Information Age has brought to France. As a representative of a district with a substantial rural population, I am particularly cognizant of the benefits that an ubiquitous information service network would offer to rural Americans. Allowing the regional Bell Operating Cos. to provide information services directly, rather than

merely permitting them to build the necessary electronic infrastructures, as Judge Harold Greene recently ordered, would make it possible for both rural and urban Americans to receive a competitively priced, easily accessible array of information service options.

The October 10, 1987, issue of National Journal includes an excellent overview of the current status of telecommunications information services issues. I hope all Members of this body will review it with interest.

[From the National Journal, Oct. 10, 1987]

THE FUTURE IS CALLING

(By Margaret E. Kriz)

A revolutionary telephone system is taking the nation by storm. It offers free, easy-to-use computer terminals that allow citizens to bring movies to their television sets, order merchandise from home shopping services and plug into visual data banks on the latest health developments, stock-market news and local school and government events.

Most Americans have never heard of this new communications network. That's because the nation that offers it is France, where public response has been overwhelmingly favorable. In 1986, the French used 30 million hours of service, and private service vendors earned gross revenues of \$137 million, three times the amount billed in 1985.

The new computerized telephone network, known as Minitel, has transformed the French telephone system from a national joke to an internationally recognized pacesetter. It has also raised the eyebrows of U.S. specialists who fear that by comparison, this nation is losing its competitive edge in telecommunications, a realm in which Americans pioneered and traditionally set the world standard.

France's government-sponsored method of connecting available technology with a mass market is not likely to be duplicated here. In France, the government gave residents free computer terminals—2.7 million had been installed by June—and stopped providing telephone directories to force people to use the new phone system's electronic directory.

"We realize that nobody really needs videotex," said Georges Nahon, managing director of Intelmatique, the French agency for international marketing of videotex products. "Starting with this in mind, we had to create a market."

On the other side of the Atlantic, the U.S. telephone industry is still sorting itself out from the 1984 divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T). The breakup of the AT&T monopoly resulted in seven regional Bell telephone companies that provide local telephone service, with the scaled-down parent firm left with the long-distance market as well as other telecommunications activities.

The terms of the divestiture were adjusted slightly in September by Judge Harold H. Greene of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, who has been presiding over the AT&T breakup. He reaffirmed his belief that the regional Bells have monopoly control over their local telephone networks and denied them access to the long-distance and equipment-manufacturing markets.

But Greene, bowing to concerns that the American public was being deprived of the fruits of the information revolution, permitted the regional firms to build the electronic infrastructures, called gateways, that carry information services to the public. He

stopped short of allowing them to offer such services directly.

By opening the door partway for regional companies to play a role in providing such services, Greene was seeking to replicate the benefits of the cheap and easy Minitel system—benefits that the Bells have argued they alone could immediately bring this country. Greene took them up on that assertion by telling them, in effect, to build the highway but not the cars.

"What he did was try to take up the challenge that the Bell companies presented to him and turn it around on them," said Gene Kimmelman, legislative director for the Consumer Federation of America. "Now, if this industry doesn't grow, it will mean one of two things—either there's really not sufficient demand for these things anyway, or it will show that the Bells are continuing to make it difficult for people to really access their systems."

SERVICE GATEWAYS

No firm now offers a U.S. gateway, a system that allows easy access to a range of information of printed material to more exotic telephone answering services, home security systems and home energy monitoring. A handful of vendors provide a vast array of specialized data retrieval and bulletin board services to computer-savvy customers, who use local telephone lines to hook their computers to a vendor's equipment.

The nation's three major information services companies have a growing subscriber base, but their combined membership of 700,000 members is quite small when measured against the 26 million personal computers in the United States. "It's not a mass-market medium by any estimation," admitted David Kishler, supervisor of corporate communications for Compuserve Inc. of Columbus, Ohio, the country's largest and oldest videotex company.

Past efforts to interest the public in fancy computerized telephone services have not been encouraging. In the early 1980s, two major U.S. newspaper publishers, Knight-Ridder Inc. and Times Mirror Co., test-marketed videotex services regionally, but each failed to attract enough residential customers to support its costs and lost millions of dollars trying. The lack of public enthusiasm was blamed on the continued high cost of telecommunications technology and the complexity of the computer systems. "We've pushed computers so much, saying they're easy to use, when the truth is, right now they're not," said Marion Rudin Frank a Philadelphia clinical psychologist who has worked with corporations to ease employees' computer anxiety.

But videotex industry officials predict that before long, information services will be as important as the telephone itself. "We're dealing with a fundamental change in the way people carry on their lives," said Robert L. Smith Jr., executive director of the Videotex Industry Association. "That clearly does not happen overnight."

The Bells promise that they can upgrade their local lines and use their own network computers to offer more economical and innovative services. But they criticized Greene's recent decision, saying that it did not give them a free hand to achieve the necessary economies of scale. The decision "places the benefits of modern telecommunications services just beyond the reach of most telephone customers," said Arthur C. Latno Jr., executive vice president of Pa-

cific Telesis Group, which covers California and Nevada.

The Consumer Federation's Kimmelman dismissed concerns that the Bells need more incentive to build a new information services infrastructure, as delineated by Greene. "The phone companies have been rushing to upgrade their networks even before they were allowed in any of these fields," he said. "Why would they stop now?"

Smith of the videotex association said that the regional Bells represent "the one chance to make this a mass-market medium. If this is stopped, you're going to see interest dry up for a long time to come."

TEST MARKETING

In early 1986, Pacific Telesis (PacTel) invited a group of consumer activists to advise it on public needs for a broad-based information services program. The consumer committee consisted primarily of computer neophytes—only two had ever used the technology—but after an 18-month trial of many potential services in their homes, the panel enthusiastically endorsed the technology.

"One of the more avid users of nearly every service was a Gray Panther," said Barbara O'Connor, professor of communications at California State University (Sacramento), who headed the panel. "Her local library had been depleted because of Proposition 13, and a lot of research materials had been unavailable to her."

The panel was getting a sneak preview of "Project Victoria." PacTel's proposed system for delivering a variety of information services to residential telephone users. The company has completed its internal technology tests, but a large-scale market study scheduled for this fall has been postponed indefinitely because of disagreements with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) over how it should be regulated.

O'Connor said that in addition to having the citizens group try the services, PacTel asked the members to assess whether some products should be considered "lifeline" services that are essential to the public. She said that the group was highly impressed with some systems designed to help the handicapped or to provide services to low-income people, and may recommend that the services be available at reduced or no cost.

Changing the way the public looks at information services is an essential part of a campaign to improve their marketability. Because they are mostly associated with computers and business applications, information services suffer from an image problem similar to their parent technology, the telephone. Patented in 1876, the telephone was at first regarded as a foolish, unwanted interruption. But by the turn of the century, the black box was accepted into one million homes and businesses, and during the next seven years, the phone caught on and distribution tripled.

In an attempt to put a public-service luster on the information services phenomenon, Southwestern Bell Telecom, the regional telephone company for the southwestern states, is promoting a new voice-activated telephone to help blind and handicapped residents place emergency calls quickly. Such new technologies promote information services as important community tools instead of playthings for the wealthy.

The West Coast Bell is not alone in testing the information services market. In August, Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. announced plans to offer the U.S. business market a package of information services;

American Information Technologies Inc., the Midwest regional Bell, is a potential partner in that venture. Sears, Roebuck & Co. and International Business Machines Corp. also have jointly invested \$250 million in a new "interactive personal service" of videotex products called Prodigy, which is still under development.

PacTel has been willing to invest in Project Victoria for the past several years under the strict controls of the original divestiture agreement, but Ronald F. Stowe, vice president of the company's Washington operations, said it is assessing the experiment's future in light of Greene's recent order. He said that company officials fear their attempts to offer Project Victoria on a widespread basis may be restricted by the continued prohibitions on manufacturing telecommunications equipment and by the hazy controls on information services.

Not oblivious to the ambiguities of his order, Greene asked the Bells to describe what they would need to develop such systems.

New technologies such as Project Victoria may be essential to carry the United States into a new telecommunications age because of the antiquated wiring that runs from each customer's home to the phone company's local telephone switch.

That connection, called the local loop, is the weakest link in the telephone company's chain that transmits digital and voice communications. While adequate for voice communications, the local loop often trips up when asked to send high-speed digital data, causing transmission delays and errors.

The PacTel experiment is one of a number of new-generation technologies that were under development by the Bell firms even before Greene permitted them to provide gateway services. By splitting an ordinary telephone line into two voice and five data lines, the technology would allow a family to have two different telephone numbers, use a computer-based information service, monitor its energy use and hook into three other telecommunications services at the same time. With the technology now in use, a single telephone call ties up a telephone line for any other use.

Project Victoria would be the first large-scale attempt to package and sell the spectrum of information services to U.S. residential users since Times Mirror and Knight-Ridder abandoned their separate experiments in 1986. Those trials, begun in the early 1980s, each drew fewer than 3,000 subscribers before they were dropped.

The publishing companies' experiments failed because "compared to the alternatives available to them, consumers were not willing to pay the costs associated with using the systems," explained W. Wayne Talarzyk, a marketing professor at Ohio State University, and Robert E. Widing II, assistant marketing professor at Southwest Missouri State University, in a recent report.

"We were too early," said Frank N. Hawkins, vice president for Knight-Ridder. "There was just no market there." He said the company chose to "ball out and bide our time."

From the French perspective, the U.S. experiments placed too much emphasis on developing technically sophisticated, computer-oriented graphics and not enough on creating a market, according to Nahon of Intelmatique. The computer chosen for the French public was "low-tech and high profits," he said, with simple white-on-black writing directed by a keyboard resembling a

push-button telephone. Unlike Compuserve and other U.S. information services systems, Minitel required no computer knowledge.

The U.S. companies also tried to make money by selling advertising that would run on the computer networks. When no market developed for the services, the advertising dried up. By comparison, the French system created public interest in services and is making money from the high usage generated by information services companies competing for users.

U.S. firms may not be willing to give away terminals, but they could lease them at a minimal cost, Nahon said. "If the Bell operating companies cannot generate enough profits out of the role of the gateway, and perhaps rent low-cost terminals, it's going to take five years" for information services to be used on a widespread basis, he added.

OPEN NETWORKS

The federal regulatory structure has been evolving along with information services technology. Knight-Ridder jumped into the videotex market in South Florida in 1983, just as AT&T was about to be split into pieces, throwing the industry's future into confusion.

Throughout the divestiture fight, the FCC has contended that it could effectively regulate the newly formed telephone system without Greene, although the FCC adjusted its rules after the divestitures agreement by requiring the regional Bells to form structurally separate subsidiaries when entering businesses unrelated to telecommunications.

In June 1986, the commission decided that the telephone industry had progressed into a new competitive atmosphere that warranted changing the way the Bell firms were regulated. In a policy statement more in keeping with the Reagan Administration's open-market philosophy, the FCC recommended that the regional telephone companies be allowed to compete in the information services market, to provide their customers with both services and access to services, without having to create separate subsidiaries. In return, the Bells would be required to grant all potential rivals equal access to their pipelines to the consumer—a concept regulators dubbed "open-network architecture"—and would have to follow certain cost-accounting rules.

The bigger surprise came when the Justice Department, long critical of the commission's ability to oversee the telephone industry, endorsed the open-network architecture concept in subsequent filings with Judge Greene.

"We were looking for the minimal set of regulations that protects consumers and the competitive process itself, the ability of new competitors to come into the market to make use of facilities, some of which remained under franchise monopoly," said Gerald W. Brock, chief of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau.

On paper, open-network architecture presented a simple concept: that all information services companies could have equal access to the consumer. But in practice, the regulatory theory has run into some problems. First, it is difficult to explain. Neither the Bells nor their potential competitors were initially sure how the telephone system might be changed for their mutual benefit, according to Charles L. Jackson, president of Shooshan & Jackson, a Washington telecommunications consulting firm.

In July hearings before the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, Jackson

said the situation was best explained by a customer who was interviewed for a Bel Atlantic study. This user described the telephone network as "a given, like the laws of physics. It's an interesting idea to think how it might be changed to allow us or our customers to provide better service, but it's not something I have ever thought much about."

The second problem is that the Bells are having a hard time executing the open-network concept, according to the regional firms. "What we're asked to do is look at the network and come up with a proposal on what we think the building blocks and access points ought to be, and why those demonstrate that there is no discrimination and what the pricing should be," Stowe of PacTel said. "Well, we're finding it a lot harder to do than we thought. The network was not built brick-by-brick. There were groups of features put in . . . and we're finding that to take one of the components out of that group may be more expensive than to buy all those features together."

The FCC set a deadline of next Feb. 1 for local telephone companies to complete their plans for implementing the open-network system.

The third problem facing the new FCC policy is underlying skepticism about the commission's ability to control the mammoth telephone companies through the complicated regulatory process. "I don't believe the commission can regulate open-network architecture," said Mark Cooper, energy director for the Consumer Federation of America. His concern was shared by Greene, who in his September decision criticized the proposed regulations as "entirely inadequate."

The judge's decision to limit the Bells' entrance into the information services industry cast a shadow on the FCC's open-network-architecture policy, which assumed that the regional firms would be equal players in the market, according to Stephen Goodman, deputy chief of the FCC's industry analysis division. "There is some concern that the telephone companies would be less enthusiastic about doing a lot of the modification required in open-network architecture when they will not be able to enjoy the benefits of it," he observed. Others disagree, noting that even with Greene's changes, the FCC's open-network framework "fits in quite well with the judge's notion that the Bells should provide an infrastructure that is user-friendly and maximizes the services of the vendors," according to the Consumer Federation's Kimmelman.

But a number of industry observers said that the Bells may be more inclined to invest money in unregulated ventures—Greene allowed them to enter nontelecommunications businesses without his approval—than to pour funds into regulated information services, which have an uncertain future.

As the technological possibilities grow, Greene's continued strict oversight of the telecommunications industry is becoming more obsolete, Brock said. "From our point of view, the technology is now moving beyond the regulation as it existed a few years ago. My vision of the industry several years down the road is a much more flexibly regulated industry, making less distinction between the regulated and nonregulated sector," he said.

Before that occurs, the industry and its regulators must answer some sticky questions about state versus federal regulatory jurisdiction over the new services. Engineers

must agree on technological standards to ensure that all national and international information services providers speak the same language, such as computers that work together do.

First and foremost, however, they must answer Greene's continued demand that the telephone system be regulated like a monopoly, which may mean slowing the information services revolution for the present. Greene, gatekeeper to the telecommunications industry's future, has established that at least until his next triennial review, the Bells will be limited in their business dabbling. In maintaining that grip, "he's not only become a regulatory agency, but he's the main policy maker," said Smith of the videotex trade group. "He's one of the more powerful men in this country."

WHO NEEDS IT?

The technology is nearly available to deliver a playground of space-age services that go beyond video access to newspapers or picture telephones. Some foresee a day when time-pressed consumers may be able to "visit" Tahiti by going to the local telepresence agent, where they will be fitted with a suit of sensors connected to a robot in the South Seas. The consumer could then enjoy touching the sand and feeling the breeze in Tahiti.

"Can these things be done? Probably, eventually," C.E. Yates, AT&T vice president for planning, told an International Communications Association conference earlier this year. But, he added, "the right question is, Do people want these technological capabilities?"

Yates said that the telecommunications industry has tried to predict the public's whims before, only to be proven wrong. "We were anticipating that customers would be enthusiastic about seeing each other when they talk on the phone. The vision of a picturephone in every home hasn't come to pass," he said. "We all have some hard-won experience in offering or using technological capabilities in ways that people don't really want or need at prices necessary to make money."

Although still elusive to residential telephone customers, some futuristic services are already available to businesses. For example, Northern Telecom Inc., a Canadian telecommunications manufacturer, recently unveiled new technological products that allow customers to identify a caller's telephone number before picking up the receiver and automatically accept or decline incoming calls.

For the average consumer, however, the mass marketing of high-tech services has been hindered by the continued high cost and complexity of the technology. Today's information services are useful only to those who have computers and special equipment that allow their terminals to "talk" with an information services provider. "A reasonably well-equipped computer is still going to cost \$1,000 or more," said the FCC's Brock. "So [information services] tend to be limited to higher-income hobbyists and professionals. . . . If you go another order of magnitude and bring that down, which is perfectly feasible, then it's at \$100, and you have a far more mass market."

In the past 20 years of computer-technology advances, "the costs of electronics have fallen by a factor of 100 to 1,000," telecommunications consultant Jackson said. "We can confidently expect that the costs of electronics will continue to fall," he added, making the technology more accessible to more people.

The fact that the U.S. information services industry is a computer-based also scares off widespread interest. The videotex market rode the coattails of personal computer development in the United States and still maintains a subscriber base of professional males in their mid-30s, said CompuServe's Kishler. "But we're seeing more and more usage by other members of the family," he added.

The regional Bell companies, with networks that wire the country, argue that they can capitalize on their available systems and public recognition to deliver a reasonably priced product that the residential consumer will want. "Unless the Bell companies offer it, it's just not going to get out there with any reasonable speed," said Bill McCloskey, manager of media relations for Bell South Corp.

The FCC's Brock observed that industry has "only reached the beginning of the real mass marketing of the information services. It is a true growth industry. Right now, there's not a tremendous demand for this kind of service. But one can certainly imagine that it could become a routine service that everybody used. That's why people want to be positioned for it."

With the Bells' support, the American public will see a "myriad of information services, assuming the consumer wants those services," according to former FCC chairman Mark S. Fowler. "That really is the more interesting question: How many services will people really want in their everyday lives? Will they want this fabled, long-heralded market basket of 100 different services? I doubt it."

Some believe that the telecommunications regulatory battles are being fought for the next generation of telephone users. "You see how much more comfortable kids are with computers," PacTel's Stowe said. "I vow that I must take the time to get on top of this technology, and I will at some point. My father never will. But anybody who's younger, it's just going to be an intuitive thing."

ANTHONY PISCOTTY NAMED "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anthony Piscotty of Nanticoke, PA, who is being honored this week by the General Pulaski Day Committee of Wyoming Valley as "Man of the Year." Every year the General Pulaski Day Committee selects an individual who best represents the spirit of community dedication shown by Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the American Revolutionary war hero from Poland.

Tony Piscotty has earned the honor of "Man of the Year" through many years of energetic leadership in a wide variety of civic organizations. He has served as president of the Nanticoke chapter of the American Red Cross, president and treasurer of the Wyoming and Lower Valley League, director of the Nanticoke Cultural and Historical Committee, campaign chairman of the Wyoming Valley United Way, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of fundraising projects

at the Stanislaus Orphanage, and has served as a member of the Kiwanis, the St. Stanislaus Church and numerous sports groups. I have touched on only a few of the organizations which have benefitted from his leadership.

I have known Tony for more than 40 years through his work with various charitable organizations, as well as his political activity. I have come to look to him for leadership in Nanticoke and have respected his devotion to our community.

It is a pleasure to join with my friends and neighbors in the General Pulaski Day Committee in honoring Mr. Anthony Piscotty for his energetic service to the Wyoming Valley. Mr. Speaker, the spirit of voluntarism lives on in northeastern Pennsylvania, and I am proud to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the fine example of Anthony Piscotty.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, the time is ripe for the United States to focus on the rights of Soviet Jews. With the recent completion of meetings between Secretary of State George Schultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and with future United States-Soviet talks expected, we must continue to emphasize to the Soviet leadership that human rights must be on the agenda for successful negotiations. It is in this context that I bring your attention to the plight of Abram Kagan, a Soviet refusenik who has been denied permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Abram is an internationally known statistician who has received several invitations to scientific meetings outside the U.S.S.R., but he has never been able to attend these seminars or to emigrate to Israel, although he and his family have been in refusal for more than 10 years. He has consistently been denied permission to emigrate because of secrecy, despite the fact that his employers at the Steklov Institute of Mathematics have led him to believe that there was no reason for him to be denied permission to emigrate. In actuality, Abram never had any contact with state secrets, having worked only as a theoretical mathematician whose papers have all appeared in the open scientific press. Just recently, the Soviet authorities granted permission to emigrate to everyone in his family, with the exception of Abram. To separate this loving father from his wife and two children is the ultimate cruelty of the Soviet Government.

Sometimes the story of a single person or family can tell more about a system of government than all the statistics in the world. Abram Kagan is only one of thousands of people who have been victims of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. To put the extent of Soviet repression into context, one estimate found as many as 400,000 Jews in the Soviet Union who have indicated a desire to emigrate.

Until the end of June 1987 it seemed to be better for Soviet Jewry than the recent past. However, it should be noted that while Jewish emigration increased significantly in the first 6 months of 1987, the following situation remained: If Jewish emigration this year would continue at the current rate, the year's total would reach only 7,000—less than one-seventh of the peak year of 1979 when 51,320 Jews arrived in Vienna. Almost all of those granted permission are drawn from a list of 11,000 documented refuseniks, with little evident breakthrough concerning the thousands of others who are known to seek to emigrate. Very few applicants are being approved, or even processed, and virtually no one who lacks first degree relatives abroad, whether parents or siblings, can get new applications accepted. Moreover, many of those who seek an exit visa lose their jobs and their children may be harassed in schools or expelled from college. For those who dare to protest the outcome may even be worse. Roald Zelichonok of Leningrad, who wrote appeals to the West for help, was sentenced to 3 years of forced labor.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has been seeking to project an image of openness and flexibility on human rights issues. He has taken some dramatic steps to demonstrate that the Soviet regime's policies on these matters are changing. He has released several prominent refuseniks. This is welcome news. Yet, for most Soviet citizens, there has been no general improvement in Soviet human rights practices under Gorbachev.

During his recent visit to West Berlin, President Reagan challenged the Soviets by calling for the dismantling of the Berlin wall. In anticipation of another meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, we must implore the Soviet Union to dismantle another wall, a wall which surrounds the Soviet Union by denying Soviet Jews a chance for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, it is our duty as freedom-loving people to throw the public spotlight of international concern on Soviet human rights performance. The dissemination of information about the realities of the plight of Soviet Jews remains a moral obligation of the United States. I embrace this endeavor wholeheartedly and urge my colleagues to continue the bipartisan support on behalf of Soviet Jews. We must send out a message of hope to all oppressed people of the world, a message that cannot be ignored by Moscow. For the thousands of Soviet refuseniks, we remain their only hope.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE SAN PEDRO BOYS CLUB

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today to pay tribute to the San Pedro Boys Club in San Pedro, CA. The Boys Club is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

The San Pedro Boys Club was founded as a nonprofit community organization in 1937

under the auspices of the San Pedro Civitan Club in a small sheet metal building in San Pedro. The club was an immediate success as enrollment climbed to 400 boys within the first 4 months. However, with such a large enrollment, a new site was needed to accommodate more members.

In 1939, the Boys Club moved its operation to a shop building vacated by the San Pedro High School. In 1940 the Boys Club expanded to occupy the gymnasium of the former San Pedro High School, once used by the National Guard.

In 1941 the board of education placed the entire school site on the market, thus threatening the Boys Club with the loss of their facility. However, two civic minded citizens, Gilbert Van Camp and B.B. Lippman, jointly acquired the site and gave the boys free use of the property with an option to buy the buildings at the original purchase price of \$25,000. Two years later the Boys Club was again faced with a tense situation as the two benefactors asked to be relieved of their investment.

This time the Shipyard Workers Union Local No. 9 came to the rescue as they bought the site at the original asking price and gave the Boys Club free use. During the next few years the value of the property soared, which enabled the Boys Club to sell half of their site, and exercise their option to retain the back half of their property.

In 1947 Nick Trani became executive director of the San Pedro Boys Club and remained the executive director for 31 years. A whirlwind fundraising campaign began in 1963 that would be directed at building a new modern Boys Club as the old site was now decrepit and warranted demolition. The new site was to accommodate 2,000 boys and \$350,000 was raised toward an estimated \$400,000 new facility. The deficiency was covered by a loan from Bank of America, and was paid off 4 years after completion of the new building in 1965.

The Boys Club became, and still is, completely debt free. Its estimated site value today is nearly \$3 million. In 1983 a surplus portion of the Boys Club property was leased long term to Safeway Stores for its new facility. This income provides 20 percent of the annual cost of caring for 2,000 members. The remaining cost is borne by the United Way and contributions from generous citizens of San Pedro.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, the San Pedro Boys Club is a thriving organization and will continue to succeed, due to dedicated citizens in the San Pedro area. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating the San Pedro Boys Club on its 50th anniversary. We wish the San Pedro Boys Club much success in the years ahead.

CASE VAN DER EYK, SR., RECEIVES DAIRYMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to recognize and congratulate Mr. Case Van Der Eyk. On October 8 of this year, he received the Dairyman of the Year Award.

Case Van Der Eyk, Sr., was born in Holland and emigrated to the United States in 1947. After living in Artesia for 4 years, he started his own dairy business in Torrance in 1951. He has lived in the Chino Valley for 25 years, and for 36 years has dedicated himself to the dairy business.

This commitment to dairy farming has brought great results. The Van Der Eyk dairy currently milks 1,600 cows daily and has a total of 5,000 cows on the property, including replacement heifers and dry cows. Mr. Van Der Eyk's career also includes his contributions to the dairy industry in ways that are far removed from the cows he owns. He has served as chairman of the board of the State Dairy Association, first vice chairman of the board of the Milk Producers Council and vice chairman of the Dairyman's Labor Committee. Mr. Van Der Eyk has also been involved in the California Beef Council, California Dairy Princess Committee, and the Milk Advisory Board. He was appointed to serve as a member of the board of both the California Livestock I.D. and the California animal health organizations.

While clearly he has devoted himself to promoting the dairy industry, Mr. Van Der Eyk has managed to find the time to serve his community. He was vice chairman of the Inland Home for the Aged and a member of the board of the Church on the Hill. Family life has also been a priority. Nelly and he have been married 44 years, and are the proud parents of 4 children and 13 grandchildren. The tradition of dairy farming continues in the Van Der Eyk family; three of his children are now involved in the dairy industry.

When asked what advice he would give to a young person wishing to go into the dairy industry, he said, "Dairying is not a get-rich-quick proposition. It requires a lifetime commitment!" It is clearly evident that Mr. Van Der Eyk practices what he preaches. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Mr. Case Van Der Eyk. He serves as an outstanding example to us all as a man who has dedicated himself to his business—not only for profit—but for growth and improvement in the entire industry. He is a most deserving recipient of the Dairyman of the Year Award, and it gives me great pride to congratulate him upon his achievements and to wish him continued success.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF SS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH IN ALLENTOWN, PA

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, congratulations are in order to mark the celebration of the diamond jubilee of SS. Peter and Paul Church in Allentown, PA, on November 8, 1987. This is the 75th anniversary of the Catholic Church built by the Polish people who settled in Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley from the beginning of the 20th century.

The Polish immigrants who came to live in Allentown and Bethlehem worked hard in the coal mines and steel mills of these cities. Their great desire and need was to build a beautiful church in which they could worship freely according to the Constitution which we celebrate during this year.

Fourteen priests and pastors, born in Poland and in our own country, toiled from the early 1900's in brick and mortar as well as in the tender and compassionate care of human beings, to establish, beautify, and hallow a place to practice true religion.

The year 1912 saw the resolution passed for the establishment of a new parish and building of a new church. Seventy-five years have now passed while SS. Peter and Paul has grown, welcomed its people and nourished their life for their good and the good of our entire Lehigh Valley community.

As their U.S. Representative, I proudly and gratefully acknowledge the diamond jubilee of SS. Peter and Paul, Allentown, PA.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES BOARD ISSUES FINAL REPORT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the Railroad Accounting Principles Board recently issued its final report. The Board was originally authorized in the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 and was directed to establish "principles governing the determination of economically accurate railroad cost." The Board was chaired by the Comptroller General and included six other members—a representative of a large shipper, a representative of a small shipper, a representative of the railroad industry, an economist, an accountant, and a representative from the staff of the Interstate Commerce Commission [ICC].

Among the key recommendations of the Board:

REVENUE ADEQUACY

In determining whether a railroad is revenue adequate, the ICC should consider railroad-related activities of all railroad-related affiliates.

In addition, according to the Board, the ICC's current approach of using the current market cost of debt—instead of the embedded or historical debt cost that a railroad actu-

ally pays—in determining the overall cost of capital is appropriate. The ICC compares a railroad's return on investment to the current cost of capital to determine revenue adequacy. If the railroad's return on investment is less than the cost of capital, it is not revenue adequate.

The Board also determined that in calculating a railroad's return on investment, deferred taxes should be subtracted from the investment base.

MINIMUM RATES

In determining whether rates are below a minimum reasonable level; that is, predatory, the relevant costs are those which are avoidable if the traffic involved does not move.

INFLATION INDEX (RAILROAD COST ADJUSTMENT FACTOR)

The ICC should include a productivity adjustment in its inflation index. It does not currently do so, and this has been one of the concerns of shippers. The ICC has had a long running proceeding to consider this, and the Board recommended the ICC implement such an adjustment within 18 months.

UNIFORM RAILCOSTING SYSTEM (URCS)

This is a railroad costing model that the ICC has proposed to replace the long used "Rail Form A." Shippers have expressed concern about certain aspects of URCS. The Board indicated that URCS is a positive step, but its implementation should be delayed for up to 18 months until certain technical issues are studied.

ICC REPORTING AND CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

The Board recommended that the ICC report to Congress on its implementation of the principles in 2 years, and annually thereafter, and that Congress monitor the implementation of the principles.

I believe the Board has performed its functions well and in accordance with its legislative mandate. I commend the Members and staff of the Board for their fine work and urge the ICC to quickly implement the principles.

TRIBUTE TO THE BELLEVILLE REFORMED CHURCH ON ITS 290TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, 1987 is the 200th anniversary of our Constitution, the very cornerstone of the world's oldest democracy, but this year also marks the anniversary of an institution which stretches back beyond our present Government to the very root and heart of our country and its people. Established in 1687, the Belleville Reformed Church is celebrating 290 years of service to its community. It is the same sort of faith and perseverance which has sustained this church that has been the very foundation upon which the United States has grown and prospered.

I would like to share with my colleagues here today a brief history of this steadfast organization from their anniversary booklet.

HISTORY OF THE BELLEVILLE REFORMED CHURCH

History is a recording of events of the past. Our records are fairly complete and since we must be brief, we will confine ourselves to the known records. Legend, though fascinating, in truth cannot be included.

The exact date of the origin of our Church is not known but the known facts indicate that it was established in the year 1697. In the beginning, services were held by Reverend G. Berthoff in conjunction with the Church at Acquackanonk. Old records tell us that the original Church building was replaced by a new one in 1725, under the direction of a committee composed of Garrit Weurterse, Frans Van Dyke, Gideon Van Winkle and Johannes Koning.

Among the by-laws of the Church, passed at that time, was one that seats were to be provided for all within the township of Newark, who contributed toward the Church and who helped with the salary of the pastor. Aarent Schuyler, who was apparently one of the more influential founders of the original Church, was to retain his pew in the southwest corner of the new edifice, the same as he had in the old Church.

The ground for this new house of God, located near where the present Church stands, was conveyed by a deed by Francis Spear and his wife, Catryna. The new building was a square stone structure with a belfry constructed upon the center of the roof. The sexton, in ringing the bell, stood in the center aisle. The belfry was later removed and replaced by a stone tower erected in the north end of the Church.

The Rev. Henricus Coens was installed as pastor in 1726. He also served Acquackanonk and other Reformed Churches in the northern part of the State. It was during his pastorate that the "Schuyler Trust" was established and to this day, the Church continues to benefit from the proceeds of this and other bequests. In appreciation, the consistory gave to the Schuylers the right to call upon any minister of the faith when a replacement was required. The first pastor called under this agreement was the Rev. Gerardus Haughhoort from the Church at Freehold. He was installed in 1735. The next fifteen years were years of considerable spiritual development and growth for the Church and town. Rev. Haughhoort served until his death in 1776 and he was buried under the Church. During the Revolutionary period and until 1784 there was no regular pastor, services being conducted by the Worshiper or Clerk of the Church.

In 1784, Rev. Henricus Schoomaker, pastor of the Acquackanonk Church entered in an agreement to supply part of the time. On June 5, 1790 the Church became incorporated as "The Reformed Dutch Church of Second River." Rev. Peter Stryker was installed as pastor in October 1794. He was the first pastor to conduct services in other than the Dutch tongue although he continued to preach monthly in the mother tongue. He also founded the Church of Stone House Plains (Brookdale) in 1801, from the members of the western section of our congregation.

In 1804, a violent tornado rendered the Church unfit for services and a new edifice was erected and dedicated in 1807. During the period of construction we were permitted to hold services in the Episcopal Church. This demonstration of the ability to work together in a common cause and in unity with other faiths was again demonstrated when in 1835, the use of our Church was permitted during the building of a new

Episcopal Church. The same spirit of friendly cooperation was again evident in 1846 during the rehabilitation of the Methodist Church whose congregation were accorded the use of our building.

The congregation continued to grow and in the years 1852 there was a need to expand the present building. Because the Church provided Belleville with interdenominational education for its children, in a building located directly in back of the church, the town had to provide public education. Therefore, Belleville purchased and built the first public school on Academy Street. The old Church school was demolished and its brownstone incorporated in our present Church building, which was erected and dedicated in the year 1853 during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac S. Demund. The building committee for the present Church consisted of Messrs. John Van Rensselaer, John H. Joralemon, Nicholas N. Joralemon, John C. Lloyd, James Brown, Sebastian Duncan and Dr. Samuel L. Ward. Rev. Demund was in turn followed by Rev. Thomas Dewitt Talmadge, who had started his illustrious career here, to be followed by a quarter of a century of service at the Brooklyn Tabernacle and then in Washington, D.C.

In 1882, some 35 Chinese families became members of our Church. They were employed in a laundry across the river. Their children attended our Sunday School.

Our present Chapel, now known as Fellowship Hall, was built and dedicated in 1895, while Rev. Andrew Hageman was pastor. The dedication service was one of the most impressive events ever witnessed at the Church and included the presentation of the memorial windows.

In 1915 under the leadership of Rev. J. Garland Hammer, a fund was raised sufficient to obtain matching funds from the Carnegie Foundation. The new 8 rank pipe organ was installed in the front of the Church instead of the balcony where the old pump organ had been. This organ is still used for each Church service.

The Old Church, with its congregations including many prominent citizens of the Town suffered from river pollution, causing many of our constituents to move elsewhere and the building to deteriorate until 1926. By 1927, the pollution had been reduced to a minimum and under the leadership of the Rev. John A. Struyk a program of rehabilitation was begun. During this time a new manse was purchased and still used today.

In 1947 we celebrated our 250th Anniversary with a week long celebration. Many members dressed in old Dutch costumes and a pageant was held telling the History of our Church. After 29 years of service as pastor, Rev. Struyk retired.

In 1972 we celebrated 275 years with a float in the town parade built by many dedicated members, and several programs during the month of October.

In spite of world chaos: World War II, Korea, Viet Nam, Middle East unrest etc: Our Church, with the guidance of our many pastors, has remained in active support of our members and community.

Our building looks about the same as it did 40 years ago, except, of course, in the front where we face Route 21 instead of the river. Much has been done to the Church to make it more pleasant to the congregation and community. Some of the changes have included: two paved parking lots, spears removed from the steeple, Carillon was added for all to hear, in 1927 a plaque with the Revolutionary Soldiers names on it placed

by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1972 a plaque stating the organization of the congregation in 1697 was placed on the front of the building, and in 1981 a sign stating we are a National Historic Site was placed in front of the building.

Our organizations, each in their own way, provide both fellowship and ministry. The Ladies Aid established in 1898, the Womens Guild organized in 1960, the Bible Study, The Sunday School, The Choir, and the Youth Group. Some of our mission work includes: visits to the Reformed Church Home, Geriatrics Center, Twin Wells Indian School, Town-wide Food Pantry, and Vacation Bible School just to mention a few.

As we celebrate our 290th year, we look forward to the future with God's help and guidance. We also look to future generation of the Church to continue to grow "inward to ourselves, outward toward others, and upward to God."

So may the Good Lord Bless and Keep you under the protection of His Everlasting Arms.

In closing this brief account of the history of the Belleville Reformed Church, we pay tribute to the revered family names of Spear, Schuyler, Joralemon, Vreeland, King, Rutgers, Van Cortland, Lloyds, Stephens and many others whose loyalty and faithfulness have enabled the Old Church to reach its 290th Anniversary.

That it may continue its service, let us all rededicate ourselves to the faith so that our names may also be inscribed among those immortals.

Mr. Speaker, certainly it is institutions such as this which have lent America the strength and stability which have carried it through its troubled times. In closing, I would like to share with you a dedication from that same anniversary booklet. I believe the words apply not only to the parishioners of the Belleville Reformed Church but to all those citizens who have over the years given of themselves to their communities.

To the loving memory of those who prayed, attended faithfully, contributed time, talents and money so that this church has been able to have its doors open for 290 years. Memories of them are among our most valued possessions. God Bless Them.

Mr. Speaker, may God bless the Belleville Reformed Church and may He bless us all.

CHILDREN ARE THE REAL VICTIMS OF SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the 8 years since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, perhaps as many as one-half of Afghanistan's 16 million citizens have either fled the country, or have been forcibly displaced or killed. But this only begins to tell the story of the heroic struggle of the Afghan people.

Of the 3 million Afghan refugees, approximately half are children. That means any Afghan under the age of 18 has spent virtually half his or her life or more as a child of war.

Who among us can truly understand the physical and psychological pain suffered by

these children? As the Kabul government manipulates the politics of a Soviet pullout, an entire generation of Afghan children grows into adulthood having never shared the tranquility of village life once experienced by their parents and grandparents.

One psychiatrist treating Afghan children described how each day brings him new cases of children who can't sleep, children who can't talk, children who can't look up from the floor. He compares their behavioral reaction to war to that of autistic children, and predicts with great pessimism that they will grow up with injured personalities.

The Soviets have shortened their proposed timetable for removal of Soviet troops to 18 months, but they remain opposed to the concurrent termination of the Soviet puppet government in Afghanistan. If the Soviets will not concede the Afghans the right to choose their own government, a military pullout alone means little.

As the population of refugee children and their families continues to increase the social and economic pressures on Pakistan and other countries giving sanctuary, the United States must step up its efforts to seek a speedy, peaceful, and good-faith withdrawal of the Soviet presence and allow for the return of refugees so that they may try to piece together their personal lives and their country.

If Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness is to have meaning it must include a pullout from Afghanistan.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ESP!

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this year the Emergency Shelter Program in Hayward, CA, is celebrating 15 years of providing support and shelter for women and children. Through these years, many people have been helped through a difficult period in their lives, enabling them to hope for and to create a better life.

Today, I commend and congratulate the founders of the shelter, who recognized the need to furnish shelter for homeless persons and victims of domestic violence. Also to be applauded are the countless number of people who believed in this program and worked tirelessly to continue and to expand it.

The growth of the Emergency Shelter Program [ESP] testifies to the vision of the original organizers but, also, to the incredible increase in the demand for housing for homeless people. ESP has gone from a safe haven for 8 women and their minor children to one accommodating 40 women and their young children.

By July 1972, a board of directors was formed and obtained nonprofit incorporation status from the State of California, making it the first State incorporated shelter program in the United States.

At that time, the program provided 7 days of shelter and meals to women and children in a CALTRANS house on Second Street in Hayward. The paid staff, a housemother and an

assistant, were helped by student volunteers from the local colleges. Frequently, the board of directors rolled up their sleeves to help when paid staff was unavailable.

Today ESP is the largest shelter program in southern Alameda County. The program's setting includes two licensed child care centers, a well organized administrative office, and services which offer the following: on-site counseling for the women and children; tutoring for the children and parenting education for the mothers; job counseling; housing search assistance; over the phone shelter and crisis intervention 24 hours a day; and community support groups. Of the people served, 35 percent are victims of domestic violence and 65 percent are children.

The advocates of ESP have been and continue to be legion. Many of these staunch supporters contribute money monthly to the general operation of the programs. A list of donated items includes food, laundry supplies, toys, chairs, almost everything that is needed to feed and clothe people and to equip a home.

The Emergency Shelter Program is a tribute to the community of Hayward and is proof that many people working together can change dreams into reality.

A TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS OF FOSTER GRAND PARENT AND SENIOR COMPANION PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the Sacramento Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Program. These elder volunteers have provided the Sacramento community with invaluable assistance and inspiration in their work with the disabled and needy children and adults of our city.

Since 1974, Foster Grandparents and children with special needs have formed a winning combination in the Sacramento community. These tireless volunteers attend to the physical, mental, and emotional needs of disadvantaged children and youth. Foster Grandparents also work in schools for mentally retarded, disturbed, and learning disabled children; in hospitals and residential treatment centers; and they provide juvenile offenders and child abuse victims with the care and respect they so desperately need. Foster Grandparents prove to be key members of the child-care teams for the institutions which they serve, providing children with the special attention a busy staff cannot always give.

Under the Senior Companion Program, volunteers provide services to adults with special needs under Federal, State, and local grant awards. Through their unflagging efforts, these Senior volunteers assist the disabled in health care centers and aid them in achieving their highest level of functioning in our community. The understanding and support Senior Companions offer these disabled citizens instills in them a greater sense of trust, confidence, and a positive attitude necessary for the transition

to independent living. Furthermore, Senior Companions serve over 220 home-bound citizens in private residences. By providing this assistance, Senior Companions enable the homebound elderly to remain in their own homes and avoid premature or inappropriate institutionalization.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and the State of California, I want to pay tribute to the members of this fine and caring organization. The Sacramento Foster Grandparent and Senior Companion Program's dedication to the Sacramento community is most admirable indeed, and I want to take this time to offer my warmest wishes to this outstanding group of people and wish them the very best of luck in all their future endeavors.

DENNIS CHAVEZ DAY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced a joint resolution in honor of Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico. This resolution would designate April 8, 1988, as "Senator Dennis Chavez Day", also the 100th anniversary of Senator Chavez' birth. I would like to take this opportunity to enter for the record an article by Jay Miller of New Mexico. I believe this article captures the remarkable spirit of Senator Chavez.

INSIDE THE CAPITOL

SANTA FE.—Did you ever wonder who decides what picture will go on commemorative postage stamps?

The answer is—a committee. That makes sense considering that there appears to be no rhyme or reason to the choice of subject matter. The hard thing to believe is the amount of time put into the task and how far in advance the decisions are made.

Some time ago, Gloria Chavez Tristani and Ymelda Chavez Dixon began an effort to promote the issuance of a postage stamp in honor of their father, former U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez. They wanted the stamp to be issued next spring during the centennial celebration of the Senator's birth on April 8, 1888.

The sisters have now learned that all stamps were decided upon for 1988 and 1989 before they ever got started. The current plan is to get approval for a stamp to be issued at a later date but with an announcement being made next April.

Since the stamp can't be issued on the Senator's 100th birthday, his daughters are suggesting that a very appropriate year for issuance, because of Chavez' Hispanic heritage, would be 1992 to coincide with the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

What a great idea! I can think of no one better than New Mexico's Sen. Chavez to be the first Hispanic so honored by our country.

Chavez was a man of many firsts. He was the first Hispanic and the first native New Mexican elected to the U.S. Senate. He is the first and only New Mexican to have a statue in the U.S. Capitol Building. For more than 30 years he was the highest ranked Hispanic in the Federal Govern-

ment. He served New Mexico as a U.S. Senator longer than anyone else ever has.

Since his death in 1962, many people have used many words to describe the Senator. My word is courage.

Born in a home with a dirt floor and too poor to ever go to high school, Chavez worked until he was able to obtain admittance to the prestigious Georgetown Law School at the age of 30.

At the time of his death he was chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee which made the decisions on Federal aid for dams, highways and Federal buildings. Of even more importance to New Mexico was his chairmanship of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, which handled 60 percent of the Federal budget. New Mexico's many defense installations were due in no small part to the influence of Chavez.

Besides his 31 years in our Nation's Capital, Chavez spent 7 years in the New Mexico Legislature. The accomplishment in which he took the greatest pride during those years was his introduction of the first bill to provide free textbooks to the school children of New Mexico.

In my mind, Chavez's greatest first, one which required unbelievable courage, is not an accomplishment a person often hears about when the conversation turns to the Senator.

It was 1950 and the height of the McCarthyism era. Demagogues with no regard for truth or constitutional principals were indulging in widespread character assassination. It was a time of hysteria, when nothing but political jeopardy could attend those who aligned themselves against these forces. Few were the voices crying out against this vicious trend.

On May 12, 1950 one such voice did speak out. Dennis Chavez rose on the Senate floor and said, "I should like to be remembered as the man who raised a voice—and I devoutly hope not a voice in the wilderness—at a time in the history of this body when we seem bent upon placing limitations on the freedom of the individual."

Chavez proceeded to denounce McCarthy's favorite witness, Louis Budenz, for his "dubious testimony" and to chastise him for doing so under the "shield and cloak" of the Catholic Church.

Many of Chavez's colleagues felt this was the beginning of the end of McCarthyism. Because of the Senator's leadership, others dared speak out. As one of those Senate colleagues characterized it, "Senator Chavez's contribution to restoring the American heritage that day can never be measured."

1990 CENSUS

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I share the concern that Representative DYMALLY and other Members of Congress expressed to the House today concerning the Office of Management and Budget's recent decision to modify the 1990 Census dress rehearsal questionnaire.

OMB has decided to eliminate three of the four energy questions from the sample census form for this exercise, and has proposed shifting 7 of 10 housing questions from the ubiquitous form to the sample form.

Mr. Speaker, during the public comment period on the OMB's proposals in this area, I received correspondence on this issue from the director of reference of the Kansas State Library. I commend Mr. Galbraith's comments to my colleagues.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY,
Topeka, KS, August 21, 1987.

HON. JIM SLATTERY,
1431 Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SLATTERY: I am writing to share my concern about recent action on the part of OMB concerning the 1990 Census.

The Census Bureau, per the Paperwork Reduction Act, recently submitted documentation regarding their plans for the 1990 Census Dress Rehearsal. OMB has challenged some of the items on the proposed questionnaire. Removal of those items will have serious consequences for the patrons of the Kansas State Library and for planners, researchers, and census users across the country.

I encourage you to look into this matter.

I am enclosing a prepared statement by a representative of the American Library Association.

Sincerely,

MARC GALBRAITH,
Director of Reference.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT OF RACHEL SENNER VANWINGEN,
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

My name is Rachel Senner VanWingen. I am the Government Documents Librarian at Georgetown University. As a federal depository library, we are open to the public and serve, in addition to our own academic community, the wider community or researchers, consultants, entrepreneurs, lawyers, business people, health care workers, and other citizens.

It is a privilege today to testify on behalf of the American Library Association, a nonprofit, educational organization of nearly 44,000 librarians, trustees and other friends of libraries dedicated to the improvement of library and information services for the entire population. I have been a member of the Government Documents Round Table since 1972, and currently I chair its Statistical Measurement Committee. I have also served since 1984 as a member of the National Data Collection and Use Committee of the Library Administration and Management Association, a division of ALA.

Simply stated, our position is in support of the Dress Rehearsal Questionnaire for the 1990 Census as proposed by the Bureau of the Census and in opposition to the deletion, or even the relegation to the long form, of any questions at this late date.

The decennial census is a planned undertaking. As far as the library community is concerned, the planning for the 1990 Census was thorough, professional and fair. The Bureau held public hearings on subject content and products. Input from librarians and library users was solicited, and Census staff members appeared at ALA conferences to keep us apprised of the planning stages.

The result of this consultation and information gathering, modified by the professional expertise of the demographers and statisticians at the Census Bureau, is the Dress Rehearsal Questionnaire. This represents the best judgment of the Bureau to fulfill their mandate.

The proper target for concerns about the census has always been the Census Bureau. The Office of Management and Budget has

never solicited library input on the content of the census, nor has the library community addressed their concerns on it to OMB. Yet OMB has put itself in the position of overriding the consultative process and professional expertise of the Census Bureau by denying them permission to produce the Dress Rehearsal Questionnaire as proposed.

In the three days I have had to prepare my testimony, many colleagues have spoke to me citing examples of census use in their libraries. As a representative of libraries and their users, I would like to offer these examples as evidence of the immeasurable value that we place on decennial data.

The Government Documents Room of Georgetown University last year received 22,234 inquiries and circulated 30,532 documents. Although our statistics do not reflect specific use, our experience shows that the second highest category of use, after congressional publications, is the census. To demonstrate the range of census questions we handle, this week alone we assisted:

A faculty member in the area of immigration policy, working on a grant, who needed household income by race for detailed geographic level—data only available from the decennial census.

A business wanting to market their product in the metropolitan areas with the largest populations in certain specific professions. They were willing to settle for 1980 data because they valued the level of detail provided by the Census more than the currency of the data.

Other uses that immediately come to mind in our university setting are by the top administrators for planning using all manner of census statistics, by an economics professor using travel time to work data, and by a business student using disability data. As a matter of fact, the economics professor complained that the 1980 Census eliminated the distance-to-work question, thereby making it very difficult to use the sophisticated economic models he needs in his analyses. Every year the Senior nursing students at Georgetown must complete a community assessment project which involves analyzing detailed housing and social and economic characteristics not available elsewhere.

In addition, our census data is used by a health policy unit, by outside lawyers, consultants, and by entrepreneurs and small businesses whose success the United States government has traditionally encouraged, realizing that healthy, small businesses are an asset to our economy.

The head of the Government Publications Department at the University of Kentucky, offered examples of uses from her region of the specific questions targeted by OMB for elimination or downgrading:

The fertility question is used by local school districts, utilities, retail businesses, and by road maintenance and garbage collection planners.

Automobile ownership is used by retail stores and by transportation departments in planning both road maintenance and bus routes.

The number of rooms and appliances is used by retail businesses, utilities, and local builders.

Residence of five years ago and travel to work are questions used by local planners of all kinds of services, retail businesses, economic development agencies, and road maintenance administrators.

The Indiana State Data Center, in addition to answering numerous queries from the business community, provides census as-

sistance to government agencies at all levels. These agencies use especially housing and labor-force data. Another category of user is the community group requiring census data in order to write applications for grants. In 1986 this State Data Center, whose business is exclusively census data, received 4,791 inquiries.

The important points I want to make with these examples are:

The level of geographic detail as well as the subject content in the decennial census is unique—not available elsewhere. That is why new publications continue to appear citing 1980 census data—because that is all that is available.

The evidence very clearly demonstrates that census data is used for important public purposes.

The decennial census is unique in several other aspects: it is the only device that allows analysis of information about the population in the context of characteristics on the quality of life as measured by detailed income and housing statistics. For some data, the census questions represent a significant time series which should not arbitrarily be destroyed. Removing questions from the short form to the long form would destroy their comparability with past censuses and would introduce loss of reliability at the smaller geographic levels.

Census data is important not just to library users but to the society at large who may never have looked at its numbers or even know what it represents. We are all affected by the decisions that our governments at the local, state, and national level make based on census data. Quality of data is essential and content of data collection becomes critical.

Some of the issues on which data will not be collected in 1990, of OMB gets its way are: residential water sources; energy sources; automobile ownership; property values; mobility; fertility; employment and unemployment; and commuting.

Researchers come to the library to find data necessary for their investigations. When they discover the data does not exist, they find they must change their projects to suit the data that does exist. Analysts need data to evaluate the programs of the '80s. The concept of accountability in government must include the ability to look back and evaluate the change. Without the collection of detailed data comparable to previous censuses that assessment cannot take place. OMB's arbitrary decision to curtail the 1990 census questionnaire could affect the shape of research and policy analysis for the next 15 years or until we have collected and have the results of the census of the year 2000.

Wise policy decisions are difficult to make in the face of uncertainty. They are impossible to make in the dark. There is no reason to be in the dark. The Bureau of the Census exits with a mandate to collect statistics in the national interest. The mechanism is in place whereby the Dress Rehearsal Questionnaire is tested, followed by the full scale decennial census of 1990. Public policy questions which need solutions exist now and more will emerge as we approach the 21st century. This is our last chance to collect the data upon which those decisions will be based.

The American Library Association considers the work of the Census Bureau to be so critical to society as a whole that ALA Council, its governing body, passed a resolution supporting the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp in 1990 to honor the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

bicentennial of the United States Census. A copy of the resolution is attached to my testimony, and we request that it be made part of the record.

Thank you for this opportunity to present the views of the American Library Association.

JUDGE CAPPELLINI HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine judge in northeastern Pennsylvania and a personal friend, the Honorable Gifford S. Cappellini, who is being honored by the Sons of Italy at their annual Columbus Day banquet.

A native son of the Wyoming Valley, PA, Gifford S. Cappellini attended Meyers High School and the Bucknell University Junior College—now Wilkes College—before graduating from Bucknell University and Cornell Law School. He served as sergeant in the Judge Advocate department in the U.S. Army. A trial attorney for more than 30 years, Judge Cappellini has been a member of a wide variety of legal organizations, including the Luzerne County Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, and Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers' Association. He has also taught at Wilkes College and Pennsylvania State University Extension School.

Gifford Cappellini's service to his community is well-known throughout the Wyoming Valley. He has served as president of the alumni association of Wilkes College, past president and chairman of UNICO, and board member for the Luzerne County Association of Retarded Citizens. Many other organizations too numerous to mention have benefited from his service.

In Gifford Cappellini the citizens of Luzerne County have been fortunate to find an honest man who embodies the true elements necessary for a good and fair judge. In the nearly 40 years that I have known him, I have always found Gifford to be devoted to his family, his community, and the law and to have a tremendous capacity for loyalty and friendship. He has earned the respect of his peers and has uncommonly met the standards which brings a lawyer from the ranks to become a judge.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to this excellent judge and personal friend, Gifford Cappellini. I am pleased to join with the Sons of Italy in honoring this fine man.

PFC. CHARLES A. TAMEZ

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the outstanding achievements of a young man attending college in my congressional district: Pfc. Charles

A. Tamez. Private Tamez, with his parents Charlie and Dalia, live in nearby Pasadena, TX.

Private Tamez, who is just 20 years old, joined the Army in November of 1986. He attended boot camp at Fort Knox, KY, and received advanced training at Fort Jackson, SC. He will be a member of the Army Reserve for 6 years—and his country is fortunate to have a man of his skill and dedication in its service.

Private Tamez was awarded the Department of the Army's "General Creighton W. Abrams Award," the highest honor that can be bestowed upon completion of initial entry training. The award is presented to the individual who distinguishes himself, through his performance, as the most motivated, dedicated and loyal soldier.

More recently, Private Tamez was awarded the Army Achievement Medal for exceptionally meritorious achievement this summer while he served as an administrative specialist with the 4151st U.S. Army Reserve Forces School during annual training. In the recommendation, it was observed that Private Tamez's "duty was characterized by dependability, initiative, persistence and diligence and set the standards for others. His military bearing and overall performance was of the highest standard and consistent with that normally expected of soldiers many years his senior. His conscientious duty performance and professionalism reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army Reserve."

Now a student at San Jacinto College-North Campus, Private Tamez soon will transfer to the University of Houston in pursuit of his law degree. The intelligence and hard work which has characterized his other endeavors makes me confident that he will succeed there.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you join me in commending Private Tamez for his service to his country, in congratulating him on the recognition his superior performance has earned him, and in wishing him the very best for the future.

DR. J. WHITCOMB BROUGHER, JR. AND FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GLENDALE CELEBRATE 60 YEARS TOGETHER

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pastor and his people. The pastor is Dr. J. Whitcomb Brouger, Jr. The people are the members of the First Baptist Church of Glendale, CA. For 60 years, they have been an effective and enduring team. For 6 decades, their union has grown and prospered. For any relationship to last 60 years, it may be one based on love, mutual respect, and mutual benefit. Certainly this union meets that test.

Dr. Brouger and his congregation are a tradition in Glendale. They represent a positive and powerful element in that community and in the State. What they are and what they represent is one of the principal reasons why America became a great people and Nation.

And what they are and what they will remain in the future is one of the fundamental reasons why we will remain a great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. Brouger became the pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1927 after his graduation from the University of Redlands and the Newton Theological Institution in Newton Center, MA. He received his D.D. degree from the University of Redlands.

He is well known throughout the Pacific Coast. It is estimated that he has given a speech a day for 60 years. That represents nearly 22,000 speeches, enough to inspire any politician, or for that matter, any man of the cloth.

For example, Dr. Brouger is the chaplain of the Los Angeles Breakfast Club and, as such, each Wednesday morning he is a part of its weekly program. He is the chaplain of the Propeller Club and participates in each of its monthly meetings. Dr. Brouger is a member of the Glendale Kiwanis Club and has a remarkable 50 years of perfect attendance.

He has been a repeated convention speaker for Rotary and Lions. He has conducted preaching missions for 12 consecutive years at many of the Air Force bases on the west coast. During 1 week, he spoke 47 times at Fairchild AFB in Washington.

Dr. Brouger has served as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of California. He has been the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of California for the past 53 years. He is chaplain of the Al Malaikah Shrine Temple and writes a monthly column in the "Al Malaikahan."

The First Baptist Church of Glendale was founded in 1904. The main sanctuary, which was constructed in 1926, has endured three major earthquakes and has been designated a historical landmark.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to Dr. James Whitcomb Brouger and the First Baptist Church of Glendale and to recognize before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives their October 16 celebration of this very special 60-year union.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on October 17, 1987, Calvary Baptist Church in East Orange, NJ, will celebrate its centennial.

Throughout the year, the Calvary Baptist Anniversary Committee, under the able leadership of cochairs Samuel Greene and Minnie L. Johnson, has organized many events to celebrate this important milestone. The festivities will culminate in a special banquet this coming Saturday. I want to extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes to Rev. Keith S. Cook and the entire congregation of Calvary Baptist Church on this momentous occasion.

The distinguished and positive contributions of Calvary Baptist Church over the past 100 years have enriched the community and earned the gratitude of all the citizens of East Orange.

Since the establishment of Calvary Baptist in 1887, the church has been a beacon of hope and comfort in East Orange. With concern for others and a commitment to serving new fields of ministry, Calvary Baptist continues to build on this historic foundation as it begins its second century of service.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in my remarks a history of Calvary Baptist Church prepared by the anniversary committee:

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST ORANGE IS 100 YEARS OLD

The congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, located at 66 So. Grove Street in East Orange, will end a year of planned activities celebrating its 100th year as an established institution within the community on October 17, 1987. According to the official papers filed with the office of the Essex County clerk, the church was established in 1887.

In 1887, a small group of members attending the Second Baptist Church, Orange, N.J. desired to create a new church. Several meetings at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Richards, South Street, Orange and Mr. Harry Lefewich, 5 Washington Street, Orange resulted in a committee to secure a pastor for the newly formed congregation of 15 people. With the help of Mrs. Richards, the committee consisting of Deacons Henry Goode, Harry Leftwich, William A. Jackson and Bro. Creasy obtained the services of Rev. John H. Travis, Pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church in New York City. Upon his acceptance, on October 1, 1887, the congregation officially identified themselves as the "Calvary Baptist Church".

Up until this time, the congregation had been holding services in the basement of the Calvary Methodist Church located on No. Clinton Street, East Orange. After officially assuming his charge, in February 1888, Rev. Travis moved to secure a site for a church building. By 1889, the sum of \$500.00 was sufficient to purchase a lot on Thompson Street which would now be located on the Garden State Parkway between 'Old Main Street' and the Lackawanna Railroad. A small frame structure, on stilts, was built with a large coal stove to heat the Baptismal and had a seating capacity for seventy (70) people.

Because of an increase in membership over the next several years, a new building was needed. Through the private efforts of Miss Betty A. Franklin, who mortgaged her home, the congregation purchased the First Baptist Church building at 50 Maple Avenue for \$6,000 from Mr. George Hatt. When the full payment was made in June, 1905, the membership installed fine wood pews, a pipe organ, oil burning lamps and a small kitchen in the basement. This church has affectionately become known as "Calvary # 1".

During the administration of Rev. Travis, Mrs. Rosa Clark organized the Missionary Society, twelve Deacons were ordained, efficient record keeping procedures were instituted, structural improvements were made on the church building, and all debts were cleared. This church building can still be seen occupying the top of the knoll at the intersection of North Maple and Main Streets. The congregation held such high regard for Rev. Travis that it voted to send him to the World Baptist Alliance in London, England. This resulted in a further development of his pastoral vision and spiritual leadership. While recovering from successful surgery, Rev. Travis passed suddenly on March 1, 1914. Calvary designated the

first Sunday in March as "Travis Memorial Sunday" in memory of its first pastor.

On November 30, 1914, Rev. E.A.P. Cheeks of Columbia, South Carolina accepted the call to Calvary. His spiritual leadership and financial abilities led to many improvements; the pews were refinished, electric lights replaced the old gas lights, a new heating plant was installed, new kitchen equipment was obtained, a new corner stone was laid, stained glass windows were purchased (some are preserved in the present church lobby) and a new pipe organ was installed. On October 27, 1924, Rev. Cheeks terminated his service to accept another charge. Rev. Cheek not only improved Calvary physically, but gave invaluable inspiration to the young and old through his scholarly ministry.

On February 20, 1925, Rev. Clarence M. Long of Bank Street Church, Norfolk, Virginia accepted the call to Calvary. Rev. Long led Calvary through the important work of finding able leaders, creating ten fund-raising groups and instituted financial programs to soften the ill winds of the Great Depression. It was during this period that all the choirs were fully vested in new robes at a cost of \$3,500 paid in full. The programs of Rev. Long were further enhanced by the church sending him to the Baptist World Alliance in Europe. His extended trip to visit Germany, the Holy Lands, Egypt and Arabia benefited Calvary tremendously. Under his leadership, the membership increased and Calvary set a precedent in religious education by creating the first Vacation Bible School in Essex County. The Church celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary for one week beginning on Sunday, May 16, 1937. This was a great tribute to his pastorship which closed in 1938 when he accepted a charge in St. Louis, Missouri.

Rev. Albert J. Tibbs, of The Friendship Baptist Church, Bayonne, New Jersey began his ministry at Calvary on October 21, 1939. He immediately proposed larger quarters for the growing membership left by Rev. Long. On April 10, 1940, Calvary purchased a three-quarter acre site for \$7,000. The construction of a building at this site, known as 228 Main Street, was interrupted when Rev. Tibbs was inducted into the Army to serve as a Chaplain for two years. Although Rev. Tibbs returned to pastor for another eight years, the church voted to terminate his services on January 18, 1950, because of circumstances surrounding the unfinished church building.

By this time, Rev. William R. Bailey, a member of Calvary since childhood, returned to the Church after serving as an Associate Minister for the St. Marks Social Center in Boston, Massachusetts. At this low ebb in the history of the Church, the congregation extended a call to Rev. Bailey in November, 1950. Rev. Bailey moved to lift the spirits of the demoralized Church, reorganize its administration and complete the construction of the building. In spite of hardships and the fluctuations in funds, local brick masons and construction workers, neighboring churches, city officials, and the general public assisted the congregation in its efforts to complete the new church building. Rev. Bailey's leadership was so inspiring that the membership doubled from three hundred to six hundred as the Church was nearing completion in December, 1956. On Easter Sunday, 1957, the membership moved into the completed Church, which had become known as 'Calvary # 2'.

In spite of the strain of completing the new edifice, the first twelve years of Rev. Bailey's administration (1950-1962) resulted in the creation of a number of programs and activities: the Board of Christian Education, the Baptist Young People's Fellowship, the Sunbeam Choir for children under ten, Boy Scout Troop #8, the purchase of a NAACP Life Membership, affiliation with the New Jersey State Baptist Convention, the adoption of a new Church constitution, new carpeting, the Benevolent Fund, and even more that could be mentioned. However, the congregation would have another major obstacle to overcome.

In late 1961, the Main Street site became involved in the New Jersey Highway expansion program whereby a major highway would bisect East Orange (I-280) and threatened the location of Calvary. The future was uncertain. In 1969, after years of negotiations with the Garden State Parkway Commission and the Housing Authority, a financial settlement was made and the congregation was able to purchase more than an acre of land for a new building site.

Rev. Bailey proceeded to lead Calvary in building a modern edifice at 66 South Grove Street in East Orange. The original organ, pews, kitchen cabinets, and some stained glass windows were salvaged from the demolition of 'Calvary # 2'. Under the leadership of Rev. Bailey, the work of the officers and the dedication of loyal members, Calvary built two Churches within fifteen years. The ten year \$100,000 mortgage on 'Calvary # 3' was retired two years ahead of schedule in 1979.

During the unsettling years of the Seventies, Rev. Bailey maintained and expanded the level of Church operations. However, it was clear that a major era in the life of Calvary was soon to change. The feisty Rev. Bailey was beginning to show the strains of thirty-two years of service to Calvary and the entire city of East Orange. In 1982, after a year of rapidly declining health, the membership accepted the suggestion of Rev. Bailey to secure Rev. Keith S. Cook, Associate Minister of Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, to perform pastoral duties in his stead. Rev. Bailey passed on October 11, 1983. A spectacular era in the history of the Church had come to an end.

Rev. Cook, accepted the call to Calvary in July, 1983. It was time for Calvary to make the transition into its second century of service to God and man. The membership accepted Rev. Cook's Five Year Plan which identified the major spiritual, mission, programming and administrative goals necessary for such a transition. Modifications in the order of worship, Bible Study and membership classes were implemented. The Ministry of Music was increased to a staff of three, two new Deacons and a Trustee were added to the official Boards. The Board of Christian Education was augmented by a Family Task Force and a Theatre Ensemble. Pew cushions were purchased, a new roof was paid off and a state-of-the-art air condition system was installed. New fields of mission are being identified as Calvary strives to build on a historic foundation. We have come this far by faith!

OMB'S DECISION ON CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I support Chairman DYMALLY's concerns regarding OMB's decision on the census questions. I am particularly concerned about OMB's decision to shift the majority of the housing questions from the 100-percent census questionnaire form, which is to reach all of the American households, to the sample form, which is to reach only 20 percent of the households. This ruling will be detrimental to the formation of sound housing policy.

We have had an ongoing battle with the administration regarding the level of housing need in our country. Now the administration is proposing to do away with the manner of collecting the most accurate and detailed information available to us which can clearly reflect the level of housing need in our country.

OMB's decision will counteract two major bills this body worked so hard to pass this year; the Homeless Relief Act and the housing bill. We need housing data to make sure that existing programs are sufficient to meet the housing demand, and to make sure new programs are properly targeted to address the housing needs in the United States.

I am particularly disturbed by OMB's decision because the housing needs in urban areas like New York City are at a critical level and are growing worse. More and more families are becoming homeless.

We expressed our strong commitment to alleviating this tragedy by passing the two bills I've mentioned. We cannot allow such commitment to fall by the wayside by allowing OMB to take away our ability to collect this critical information.

TRIBUTE TO PHILIP T. POPE RETIRING FOUNDER OF POPE CHEMICAL COMPANY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in tribute to a man in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey who, during his long career, has excelled in such diverse roles as inventor, technologist, innovator, and entrepreneur; a man who, for more than three decades has been a major force in the printing ink industry in not only New Jersey, but in the Nation and the world, as well.

I speak of Philip T. Pope, president and founder of the Pope Chemical Co., which began its existence in Paterson, NJ, and now is headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, with an American division in Clifton, NJ, in the heart of my district.

Mr. Speaker, after more than 30 years of leaving an indelible mark in the printing ink field, Philip T. Pope is retiring. This Friday, Oc-

tober 16, Mr. Pope will be honored for his numerous remarkable achievements at the first annual dinner dance of the Paterson Education Foundation, which will present Mr. Pope with its Partnership For Excellence in Education Award. I cannot think of anyone more deserving of this prestigious honor.

It would take many volumes to enumerate Philip T. Pope's many contributions to both his industry and community. As a means of providing my colleagues with just a glimpse of this remarkable person, I would like to quote from the biography of Mr. Pope:

Exceptional achievement and a long standing commitment to enhancing printing ink technology characterize Philip T. Pope's lifelong career in the printing ink and ink raw materials industries. Phil Pope has the rare combination of exceptional technical skill, excellent management ability and the willingness to share both for the best interest of the printing ink industry.

Following his tour of duty with the U.S. Marines, Phil graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Princeton University with a degree in chemistry.

Upon graduation Phil joined Pope & Gray, the highly regarded printing ink firm founded by his stepfather. He worked in both technical and management positions and subsequently became president. After leaving Pope & Gray, he served for a time as president of Consolidated Printing Ink. Then, in 1964, he founded the Pope Chemical Corporation, which has become a major supplier of pigments, dispersions and vehicles to the printing ink industry.

Even as his career developed from that of an emerging technologist to the president of two firms and founder of a third, his support and participation in printing ink technical affairs never flagged. In 1953 he was elected president of the New York Printing Ink Production Club and throughout the 1950s he was an active participant in the National Printing Ink Research Institute. In 1960-1963 he was a member of the NPRI Research Committee and in 1971 he was accepted as one of the eight charter Research Associate members of NPRI. During those days, it was the Research Committee which served as the Institute's guiding body and Phil was among those leaders who contributed so much thought and effort to the Institute's development.

It was also during those early days that Phil Pope puts his firm's name on the "printing ink map" for all time. When he engineered and developed the Pope & Gray Litho Break Tester, he created a new technological tool which is used industry-wide, not just in this country but throughout the world. In a field where great technological skill is common, Phil has proven that the creative technologist still stands out from the crowd.

Long active in NAPIM, Phil has been a member of the Training and Education Committee since 1976 and has also served on NAPIM's Conference Committee, Raw Materials Committee and Offset Committee. He has been a lecturer and laboratory instructor at each NPRI Summer Course in Printing Ink Technology since 1974. He played a key role in organizing NPRI's first Advanced Summer Course successfully established at Lehigh several years ago. Because of his record of service in NAPIM technical affairs, it is not surprising that in 1982 Phil was the first technical associate member to be elected to the NAPIM Board. In 1976 the New York Printing Ink Produc-

tion Club which he had served as president 23 years earlier gave recognition to his industry contributions with its highly prestigious Master Ink Technologists Award. The following year, NAPIM recognized Phil as a Printing Ink Pioneer.

Inventor, technologist and successful entrepreneur, Philip T. Pope has served his industry with distinction for 35 years. His selfless contributions to the benefit of all ink makers are an inspiration to all.

Mr. Speaker, Philip T. Pope and his bride of 39 years, the former Charlotte Thrall, have a beautiful family of five grown children and three grandchildren with one more on the way. Along with his many other activities, Mr. Pope serves as chairman of the private industry council of Passaic County and director of the Dry Color Manufacturers' Association, and he is a past vestryman and finance chairman of St. Elizabeth's Church of Ridgewood, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I invite both you and our colleagues to join me in expressing our most sincere best wishes to him and his family on his retirement, and to express our gratitude for his many worldwide achievements and contributions to the printing ink industry. He has been an invaluable asset not only to his State and Nation, but to the world as well, and I am certain that, through his great work, he will serve as a lasting inspiration to all of us.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ROY BROPHY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to offer my congratulations to a distinguished member of the Sacramento community, Mr. Roy Brophy, upon his induction into the Greater Sacramento Business Hall of Fame on October 13, 1987.

Mr. Brophy's career is a long and distinguished one. Upon graduating from San Jose University in 1946 with a degree in journalism, Mr. Brophy went on to postgraduate study at the University of California's Hastings School of Law. Before this, Mr. Brophy served his country by enlisting in the U.S. Navy, working as an intelligence officer throughout the war years. In 1952, Mr. Brophy found his true calling when he began his career as one of Sacramento's most successful real estate developers. He has served the Sacramento area as a past president of the Sacramento Land Developers, as president of the Sacramento Home Builders Association, and among other honors too numerous to mention, Mr. Brophy also served as a vice president of the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce.

Since the beginning of his career, Mr. Brophy has been a tireless advocate of bettering the educational systems of Sacramento and the entire State of California. From 1972 to 1980, Mr. Brophy was on the board of trustees for the California State University System and also served as a member of the California Postsecondary Education Commission. Mr. Brophy continued his work in Washington, DC, serving as a trustee for the Fund For Improvement Postsecondary Education, Office of the

Secretary of Education from 1980 to 1984. For his unflinching devotion to education, Mr. Brophy has received honors from many institutes of higher learning. He has received the President's Distinguished Award from Sacramento State University and was honored as one of San Jose State University's 10 most distinguished graduates.

Mr. Speaker, it is not possible to adequately thank Mr. Brophy for all that he had done for the Sacramento community and for the State of California. I know that I speak for all the people of Sacramento when I offer my sincere thanks for a job well done, and my best wishes for his continued success.

BOSTON MAYOR RAY FLYNN ON THE HOUSING CRISIS AND HOMELESSNESS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, this month's issue of State Legislatures magazine included a nationally significant article authored by Boston Mayor Ray Flynn, chairman of the U.S. Conference of Mayors Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Mayor Flynn has written a comprehensive essay which describes the plight of our homeless population and points out the multiple causes of, and federal remedies for, this pervasive problem.

Today's homeless, Mr. Speaker, are generally drawn from the most vulnerable among us. They are no longer just the stereotypical hoboes of American folklore. They are families unable to locate affordable housing. They are runaway children. They are the mentally ill men and women released from the institutions where they were abused into the streets where they have been left neglected to freeze and die on sidewalk grates. In short, they are the men, women, and children to whose care civilized societies have traditionally recognized a moral obligation, but on whom modern American society is turning its back.

In the article that follows, Mayor Flynn offers those of us responsible for federal policymaking a challenge to recommit our Nation to that moral obligation through a restoration of the housing, health care, and social service programs which are the only solution to the homelessness crisis. I commend Mayor Flynn's words to the attention of all of my colleagues in the expectation that greater awareness will return the United States of America to those policies which most clearly distinguish us as a people of compassion.

THE HOUSING CRISIS AND HOMELESSNESS

(By Raymond L. Flynn)

During the past few years, America has experienced a rising tide of homelessness, understandable, perhaps, during periods of economic distress such as the Great Depression, but not during a period of economic recovery and at a time of national prosperity.

It is difficult to obtain precise, reliable figures for the total number of homeless persons in the United States. Nationwide estimates range from 250,000 to 3 million. What is clear is that the numbers are growing. For example, a 1985 survey by the U.S. Confer-

ence of Mayors Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness found that demand for emergency shelter in cities rose by an average of 25 percent in one year. A follow-up survey of homelessness among families, released in May 1987, found that the number of families seeking emergency shelter had increased by 31 percent in two years.

Local studies indicate that today's homeless are a diverse group of men, women and children. Some live alone. A growing number live as members of families. Some are mentally ill, or alcoholics. Most are not. As a group, today's homeless population is younger than the "skid row" homeless group of the past that was dominated by men in their 50s and 60s. Some homeless persons are mobile, reminiscent of the so-called "hobo" population. Most, however, are not; if they move, it is because they have been displaced.

The growing epidemic of homelessness in the United States is the result of three basic causes, each linked to a failure of federal government policy.

Federal cutbacks have cut huge holes in the so-called "safety-net." Job training programs have been slashed from \$11.5 billion in FY 1981 to \$2.4 billion in FY 1986. Further, last year the percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits hit a record low; it is now only about half what it was in 1980, when the unemployment rate was about the same level as today.

Since 1981, the federal government has all but dismantled the nation's housing programs. The number of new federally-assisted units has plummeted from above 200,000 to about 25,000. HUD's housing programs have been severely cut, from over \$33 billion to under \$8 billion—a 75 percent cut.

Federal cutbacks and tax policy changes make it increasingly difficult to expand the supply of affordable housing. In addition, a substantial portion of the two million units of federally-subsidized, privately-owned apartments constructed in the 1960s and 1970s is at risk as a result of expiring subsidies. In many cities, market forces are pushing up rents, eliminating the stock of low-rent houses, and converting apartments to expensive condominiums.

In addition, a substantial segment of America's homeless comprises mentally ill persons. They are victims of the policy of "deinstitutionalization," begun in the 1960s, which emptied our nation's mental hospitals without providing adequate resources for community-based facilities. Nationwide, the number of persons institutionalized in mental hospitals declined from 505,000 in 1963 to 138,000 in 1980. The nation's homeless shelters are often filled with mentally ill persons. Many shelters have become, de facto, America's new mental institutions. Instead, what is needed is adequate funding to support community-based facilities—housing as well as social services—for the mentally ill.

During the 1980s, as the homeless population increased, state and local governments—working with non-profit groups, social service agencies, churches and foundations—developed many innovative housing initiatives including programs to serve the homeless.

Both Boston and Massachusetts have been leaders in providing funding for permanent and emergency housing. The number of emergency shelter beds in Boston increased from 972 in 1983 to over 2,000 in 1987. The increase was accomplished through the disposition of city-

owned property to non-profit shelters, the expansion of the city's own shelter (from 100 to 450 beds) and the city's financial assistance to shelters.

Boston is also one of 118 cities to create a Health Care for the Homeless program, catalyzed by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Teams of doctors, nurses and social workers provide services to persons in shelters across the city.

This partnership between state government, local government and non-profit, community-based organizations has helped to meet the housing, health care and social services needs of the homeless. But the truth is that local governments and volunteer non-profit groups simply lack the resources to meet this growing need.

If the record number of people on America's streets had been driven there by a natural catastrophe, many states would be declared disaster areas. But even though homelessness is a national problem, the Reagan administration has given only lip service to the issue. What is needed is a renewed federal commitment to affordable housing, as well as specific policies to assist the homeless.

There are some indications that Congress is up to the challenge. New legislation will provide communities with \$400 million to provide housing, health care, mental health and other programs. Congress has also passed a \$17 billion housing bill which provides funding for a range of housing programs.

The percentage of public and subsidized housing in the U.S. is smaller than that in any other major industrialized nation. The ultimate goal is not to provide emergency shelter for homeless people, but to eliminate the problem of homelessness altogether by providing decent, affordable, permanent housing for all Americans.

LEGISLATION TO LIMIT TRIDENT II TESTS

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, recent reports indicate that the Department of Defense plans to conduct tests of the Trident II (D-5) missile with 12 simulated warheads. This action is planned despite misgivings voiced by the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

There is no compelling military justification for testing the Trident II with 12 simulated warheads at this time. There is however, a very real danger that this action would undercut opportunities for progress in Geneva to secure 50 percent reductions in strategic nuclear warheads deployed by both superpowers.

The simple fact of the matter is that any such agreement will have to include agreed procedures for counting warheads deployed on systems. In past negotiations, this issue was resolved by an agreement to count each system as having the maximum number of warheads which had been flight tested on each system. The common sense basis for this agreement was that neither nation could have confidence in the ability of a system to

accommodate large numbers of warheads without flight testing. That has been the basis of every United States and Soviet strategic program for decades.

If we go forward with testing of Trident II with 12 warheads we would be faced with one of two options. First we could agree to count each such missile as having 12 warheads, instead of the eight that have currently been tested, even though there is no plan for such a deployment. Under a 50 percent reduction situation this would result in a dangerously low number of Trident submarines that could be retained in the force. It could for instance, reduce the number of Tridents under a re-structured force by two more than would otherwise be the case.

The second option would be that we would have to insist on new methods for counting warheads. Since we could no longer rely on testing limitations, we would have to develop complex and difficult intrusive on site verification measures. Even so we could never be sure that missiles were not modified to accommodate higher numbers warheads that had already been tested. Such a situation would inevitably complicate and slow negotiations on START and quite possibly make agreement impossible.

I hope this is not the objective of the Defense Department leadership on this issue. But whether it is intended or not the real world impact is the same. For these reasons today I have introduced legislation to prohibit the testing of Trident II missiles with more than 10 warheads. At a minimum this could provide the Congress an opportunity to review the implications of such a move before it is too late. And it could very well be critical to maintaining the historic opportunity before us for deep reductions in strategic forces.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ROGER J. BACCIGALUPPI

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to offer my congratulations to a distinguished member of the Sacramento community. Mr. Roger J. Baccigaluppi, upon his induction into the Greater Sacramento Business Hall of Fame on October 13, 1987.

Mr. Baccigaluppi's career has been an extremely notable one. Upon his graduation from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1956, Mr. Baccigaluppi went on to earn his master's degree from the Columbia University Graduate School of Business in 1957. After receiving his degrees, Mr. Baccigaluppi joined the Almond Growers Exchange in 1961. Mr. Baccigaluppi served in various capacities for the company and was elected president in 1975.

Mr. Baccigaluppi is recognized among his peers as a leader in world trade and has also fulfilled a vital role in the increased consumption of almonds worldwide. He is a member of the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Light Rail Funding; a member of the University of California, Davis, Board of Visitors; a member of the Los Rios Community College Foundation;

chairman of the Friends of the California State RR Museum; and is a member of the Sacramento Host Committee, as well as a number of other civic business and political committees. Recently, Mr. Baccigaluppi was honored by the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce as Agribusiness Person of the Year in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and the State of California, I want to congratulate Mr. Baccigaluppi for a job extremely well done. Mr. Baccigaluppi's dedication to his community is most admirable indeed, and I want to take this time to offer my warmest wishes to this outstanding individual and wish him the very best of luck in all his future endeavors.

THE OUTPOURING OF SUPPORT TO ASSIST PINELLAS COUNTY'S BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED CHILDREN

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the special privilege of participating in dedication ceremonies for the Pinellas Center for the Visually Impaired's Rehabilitation House for Its KIDS Program.

This was an especially moving program for me not only because it recognized the outstanding work of the center in providing an opportunity for blind and visually impaired children to learn and develop, but also because of the outpouring of support from the community that made this project possible. The rehabilitation house was completed with donations of material, paint, carpeting, curtains, and furniture by a number of civic-minded groups and individuals. They include the St. Petersburg Northgate Lions Club, the St. Petersburg Northgate Lioness Club, the Seabees Battalion # 14—Naval Reserve Center, Amazing Carpet, Porter Paints of St. Petersburg, the St. Petersburg Breakfast Lions Club, Caryl Gaines, and Robert and Sarah Snider.

These types of volunteer efforts make Pinellas County such a special place to live. And it makes me proud to be able to share these stories with my colleagues with the hope that other communities throughout our Nation will be inspired to take on these types of projects to help our neighbors with special needs.

The Pinellas Center for the Visually Impaired organized the KIDS Program to provide blind and visually impaired children with the keys to independence and developmental skills. The rehabilitation house will provide a home base for this program, which will be undertaken in three phases with the goal of providing assistance and services to all blind and visually impaired children and their parents in Pinellas County.

The first phase of the program, which is now in operation, provides parents of blind preschoolers from birth to 5 years of age with resources and training to help their children develop as normally as possible. The center will provide peer-support systems so that par-

ents can share their experiences and concerns with each other.

The second phase of the program, scheduled to begin this winter, will provide direct services to these children. Among the services provided at the new home will be physical therapy and the evaluation of vision response. Rehabilitation teachers will begin providing vision stimulation, coordination exercises for normal muscle development, early training in basic living skills, and protective techniques. Officials at the center tell me this type of training can prevent many of the problems and mannerisms normally associated with congenitally blind persons.

The third and final phase of the KIDS Program will provide training for grade school and high school age children so that they can provide on their own for their daily needs, learn mobility skills, and adapt to their fellow classmates.

The Pinellas Center for the Visually Impaired is a private, nonprofit, direct service agency that provides educational, rehabilitation, recreational, and counseling services to severely visually impaired residents of Pinellas County. Dr. Robert W. Nelms, the center's executive director, oversees its annual operating budget, in excess of \$500,000, which is funded from contributions by organizations and individuals throughout the community. Dr. Nelms is an inspiring individual who lost his sight at the age of 24 due to diabetes. Through long hours of hard work and rehabilitation he is now a role model for the visually impaired and leads the center's efforts to help them learn to live with their disability.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I again want to commend the center and all the community members who have made the rehabilitation house for the KIDS project possible. I'm proud that through their efforts, the children of Pinellas County with visual impairments will be given the support and opportunity to lead normal lives and one day, like Dr. Nelms, become leaders of our community, our State, and our Nation.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK HORTON

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be joining my colleagues, JACK BROOKS, SONNY MONTGOMERY, and JERRY SOLOMON, today in introducing legislation to establish the Veterans' Administration as an executive department.

Our Nation's 28 million veterans and their dependents and survivors constitute one-third of the U.S. population. With a budget in excess of \$27 billion, the Veterans' Administration administers the largest health care system in the free world and provides benefits and services for nearly 80 million eligible Americans. The Veterans' Administration is larger than the Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, HUD, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, and Transportation, and ranks second only to the Department of Defense in number of personnel.

Mr. Speaker, it is only appropriate that we fully recognize the valiant and courageous efforts our veterans have made, and continue to make, to our Nation and its security. Veterans deserve a cohesive structure, of the highest level, to ensure the most efficient and effective operation of their critically important programs. This bill gives the VA that needed stature. A Cabinet-level Veterans' Affairs Department is in the best interest of veterans and of all Americans. It says that we care.

Mr. Speaker, I care and that is why I join Chairman BROOKS, Veterans' Affairs Chairman MONTGOMERY, and the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee Mr. SOLOMON, in introducing this bill. Further, I applaud the efforts of all of those who have been involved in building support for this legislation, most notably, JERRY SOLOMON, and I look forward to its enactment on an expedited schedule.

HONORING OUR FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter which I sent to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to be read at the Sixth Annual National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service held on October 11, 1987, at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD.

Each year, the service honors those firefighters who sacrificed their lives for the safety of others. I commend the bravery of these men and women and extend my sympathy to their families and communities. They will be deeply missed.

The letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 11, 1987.

HON. JULIUS W. BECTON, JR.,
Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC.

DEAR GENERAL BECTON: I am sorry that I cannot be with all of you today to recognize and honor the bravery of our nation's fallen firefighters.

I am saddened to know that of the men and women we honor today, we include Mr. Merle Baker, a volunteer fireman from the community of Smithsburg, Maryland. As a representative of dozens of rural communities, many times I have heard the sounding of a fire alarm and witnessed a virtual transformation of a town. Men and women rush from their homes and jobs to join in a struggle to save the lives and property of others. With each call, those firefighters, like Mr. Baker, do not focus on their personal safety, or turn away from the danger of the situation, but instead, willingly commit themselves to the safety of others.

Though the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial cannot describe the heroic actions which claimed the lives of hundreds of firefighters, it will serve as a constant reminder to those visiting the National Fire Academy of the courage of those firefighters and the important need to preserve the integrity of the fire programs. Their actions will never be forgotten.

Again, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to those who have lost a loved one. May we continue to have a fire community which so freely gives of itself.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY B. BYRON,
Member of Congress.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBERG—STATESMAN AND GREAT AMERICAN

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, as the State of Michigan celebrates its sesquicentennial anniversary, it is important that we not forget the contribution given by the late U.S. Senator Arthur Vandenberg to both our State and Nation. On November 14, 1987, a State registered marker in honor of the late Senator Vandenberg, a Grand Rapids native, will be placed at the corner of Lyon and Monroe Streets in downtown Grand Rapids. This special ceremony is but one of many commemorating the State of Michigan's 150th birthday, and the many contributions Michigan has made to the health and vitality of the Union.

Born in 1884, Senator Vandenberg began his newspaper career as a cub reporter at age 16 with the Grand Rapids Herald and eventually went on to become its editor and publisher, and then owner. Through his thunderous editorials, Arther Vandenberg became a public opinion molder leading to his eventual appointment in 1928 to the U.S. Senate after the Democratic incumbent Senator died shortly before the election. Already the Republican candidate for the seat when the appointment came, Senator Vandenberg went on to serve as a Member in the U.S. Senate until his death in April 1951.

A writer, poet, and author before serving in the Senate, Arthur Vandenberg also helped write speeches for such political notables as Warren Harding. A student of the Constitution and great admirer of Alexander Hamilton, he wrote three books detailing the life, ideas, and philosophies of Hamilton, applying the latter to the political conditions of the day. One of Vandenberg's lesser known talents was that as a writer of lyrics to a number of popular songs.

Once in the Senate, Arthur Vandenberg was not content to follow the unspoken rule that new Senators shall be silent. He barged into every debate, and staged a one-man battle for enactment of long overdue reapportionment laws. While his constituents in Michigan overwhelming elected him to serve another term, his aggressiveness enraged the older Senators and created the first of a number of mixed impressions which were to plague him in later years. An isolationist in pre-Pearl Harbor years, a dramatic switch in his own attitude enabled Senator Vandenberg to become one of the most influential figures in the development of U.S. foreign policy after World War II.

He became a champion of internationalism and was the obvious choice of President Roo-

sevelt to serve as a U.S. delegate at the San Francisco conference in April 1945, where the United Nations Charter was drawn up. Thereafter, the Senator became a delegate to the first two sessions of the United Nations and became the foreign adviser to the then Secretary of State, James Byrnes, as well as to several succeeding Secretaries of State.

In this way, and largely due to Senator Vandenberg's own efforts as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a bipartisan foreign policy took shape. With the White House under Democratic control, the Senator insisted that the Republican leadership be kept informed of foreign policy development and that the Republican viewpoint be considered.

It was this bipartisan cooperation that resulted in passage of the Marshall Plan, a firm stance on dealing with the U.S.S.R., ratification of the North Atlantic Pact, Inter-American Treaty, and other significant foreign policy measures. It was during this period, 1946 to 1948, that the Senator reached his greatest eminence and influence.

One of the most remarkable legislative engineers to ever serve in the Senate, Senator Vandenberg was a skilled negotiator. He did his homework and mastered his subject so entirely that he was able to give detailed answers to almost any questions raised on the Senate floor. An idealist, he was also a realist who knew when to make concessions in order to win support for his cause.

Although he traveled throughout the world a great deal in his role as an adviser, Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, and chief Republican spokesman for foreign affairs, Senator Vandenberg remained close to his Michigan constituents. His husky 6-foot frame was a welcome sight in the District. It is said the Senator had a favorite barber in Grand Rapids and regularly made trips home to get his hair cut. His constituents became aware of the haircutting schedule and began to gather at the barber shop each time the Senator came to town. Thus, the barber shop became a regular meeting place for those who wanted to visit with the Senator.

Although stripped of his chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee when the Democrats took control of the Senate in 1948, Senator Vandenberg continued to be one of the most influential and hardest working Senators until his final illness prevented him from taking an active role in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 35 years since this great American and statesman, Arthur Vandenberg, served in the U.S. Senate. His contributions to world peace through the nonpartisan approach to our foreign policy gave our Government the stability and certainty it needed during those turbulent times. And history has proven the Senator right. We, as a nation, cannot afford to be isolationists. The stakes are much too high, and as Senator Vandenberg himself stated, the modern world is one world and no nation can safely exist merely by following its own course. This is the legacy Arthur Vandenberg left, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, and those of us serving in the 100th Congress can ill afford not to heed his words.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN DIEPENBROCK

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished member of the Sacramento community, Mr. John Diepenbrock, upon his induction into the Greater Sacramento Business Hall of Fame on October 13, 1987.

Mr. Diepenbrock's career has been a distinguished one. Upon his graduation from the University of Santa Clara, where he was Magna cum laude, Mr. Diepenbrock went on to receive his law degree from the University of California, Boalt Hall. Before he began his studies, Mr. Diepenbrock enlisted in the U.S. Army Military Police serving his country in both the Philippines and Japan. Mr. Diepenbrock embarked upon his law career in 1953, acting as a professor of law at McGeorge College for Business Associations. During his 30 years of practice, Mr. Diepenbrock has been the recipient of many honors in the field of law. He is a member of the Sacramento, CA, and American Bar Associations. He has been a fellow at the American College for Trial Lawyers and a member of the American Judicature Society. He was also a past chairman for the State bar committee on rules of court procedure.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Diepenbrock has not limited his community involvement to the legal field. Since 1986, Mr. Diepenbrock has worked for the Catholic Healthcare West as its director and also been the director of the California Chamber of Commerce since 1977. He has also been a member of the Citizens Committee to Investigate Police Practices and has served as the Mercy Foundation's director and president.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and the State of California, I want to congratulate Mr. Diepenbrock for a job very well done. His dedication to the Sacramento community is most honorable indeed, and I want to take this time to offer my warmest wishes to this outstanding individual and wish him the very best of luck in all his future endeavors.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK AND RECOGNITION OF FALLEN FIREFIGHTER MEMORIALS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, last week, during "National Fire Prevention Week", the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, which I chair, considered and reported to the Committee on House Administration, two resolutions recognizing firefighting memorials.

House Joint Resolution 328, introduced by Congresswoman BEVERLY BYRON (D-MD), recognizes the National Fallen Firefighter Me-

morial to career and volunteer firefighters in Emmitsburg, MD. House Concurrent Resolution 87, introduced by Congressman JOEL HEFLEY (R-CO), recognizes the International Association of Fire Fighters' Fallen Fire Fighters Memorial in Colorado Springs, CO.

It is fitting that the subcommittee considered these bills during the week that was designated by Presidential proclamation as "National Fire Prevention Week." What better way to get people to focus on fire prevention than to establish memorials honoring those who have given their lives so valiantly. In 1986 alone, 114 American firefighters died in the line of duty. The heroism of these men and women should not go unnoticed.

Fire safety is incredibly important today. In the past year, fire has caused the deaths of almost 6,000 Americans and injured some 300,000 more. Over \$9.5 billion in property losses are also the direct result of fire damages. It is our duty as national representatives to send a message to the American people extolling the heroism of firefighters and the importance of fire safety prevention in our homes and businesses.

I support the IAFF Local No. 5 in Colorado Springs, CO, for their efforts in bringing to fruition their memorial and the valuable concept behind its establishment. This memorial is not just to the memory of those we've lost, but an ongoing commitment of the sponsors to provide support and recognition to the surviving families of these firefighters.

I also support the Emmitsburg, MD, memorial and note that since its establishment in 1981, thousands of families have visited to pay their respect to volunteer and career firefighters who have died in the line of duty. An integral part of the Emmitsburg memorial is the annual service held to recognize those firefighters killed in the last year. During the ceremony this year, a total of 114 firefighters, 7 of which are from my home State of Ohio, will be remembered and recognized for their service. I would like to list those individuals from Ohio: Mr. Alfred Dingle, Madison Fire District; Mr. James N. Eddy, Berkeley-Richfield Township Fire Department; Mr. Arthur J. Girty, Mount Healthy Fire Department; Mr. William Bryan Gray, Sr., Fairfield Township Fire Division; Mr. Edgar J. Schneider, Evendale Fire Department; Mr. Ray E. Scott, Liberty Township Volunteer Fire Department; and Mr. Harold Wayne Seek, Liberty Township Volunteer Fire Department.

I would like to ask my colleagues to support both firefighter memorial resolutions when they are considered on the floor of the House. In addition, I might add that we should all take the time to salute not only those fallen firefighters, but those current and future firefighters who carry on the noble tradition of unselfish service to their communities.

DECREASE IN ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN IN WIC

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, the Journal of the American Medical Association recently released the results of a study conducted by the national Centers for Disease Control. The results are encouraging in that they show a significant decrease in the overall rate in anemia among children enrolled in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children [WIC].

This study of 499,759 children enrolled in the WIC program in 6 States found the rate of anemia had declined from 7.8 percent in 1975 to 2.9 percent in 1985. Anemia is an insufficient supply of the red blood cells that carry oxygen to the tissues. While anemia is not a serious health risk in itself, the accompanying loss of iron can cause serious behavioral and nervous system growth deficiencies in children.

The foodstuffs that WIC provides to pregnant and nursing mothers and infants help combat basic illnesses and nutritional deficiencies. Iron-fortified baby formula, cereals and vitamin C-enriched juices all help boost iron absorption for the 2.8 million participants nationwide.

While all this is good news, we must continue our efforts in nutrition assistance for children. The WIC program has been one of the most demonstratively cost-effective Federal programs to date. A recent Harvard study concluded that, in the long-run, the WIC program saves three times as much money as invested. This is precisely the type of program that deserves congressional support.

THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET'S INTERFERENCE WITH PLANNING FOR THE 1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I address the House today to express my deepest concern regarding the interference of the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] in the planning and design of the 1990 decennial census by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Aging as well as the Appropriations Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the OMB, I am appalled by the manner in which the Census Bureau has been compelled to delete questions from both its short and long forms for the 1990 census dress rehearsal to be conducted next year. My objections to this unwarranted intrusion are both legal and procedural, and I have concluded that the substantive quality of the information to be gathered from the 1990 census will be irreparably damaged unless Congress acts.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

Using the Paperwork Reduction Act as a pretense, and with no advance warning, the OMB called into question the justification for approximately 30 questions contained in the questionnaires for the 1990 census dress rehearsal as well as the number of households which would receive the more detailed census long form. The dress rehearsal, to be conducted next year, is a trial run of the forms and procedures to be used for the 1990 census itself. Thus changes made for the dress rehearsal are almost certainly applicable to the 1990 census too.

Despite the protests of Members of Congress and hundreds of State and local planners, OMB has enforced the deletion of several housing and energy-related questions from the 1990 census and substantially reduced the sample size of the long form. Although these changes were nominally negotiated staff to staff between the OMB and the Census Bureau—an OMB witness testified before a Senate Committee that no formal proposals were ever made—it is clear that the Census Bureau had little or no leverage to resist the suggestions of the executive branch office with control over its purse strings.

LEGAL AND PROCEDURAL OBJECTIONS

It is by no means clear that the OMB possesses the legal authority to implement these changes, particularly with respect to housing questions. The OMB's power under the Paperwork Reduction Act is limited by three exceptions, including 44 U.S.C. 3504(a), which prohibits the OMB from exercising its authority if a collection of information is specifically required by statute. A review of the legislative history of the Housing Act of 1949 and subsequent enactments provides a strong argument that a complete census of housing is precisely the type of express statutory direction intended to supersede the OMB's authority.

The extreme importance of such data, and the technical and scientific preparation entailed in the design of the census, argue persuasively against any changes in the contents of census forms except after careful deliberation. In this instance, the directives from the OMB came far too late in the planning process—following years of preparation and congressional hearings—to be given the adequate deliberation due such drastic changes. Reductions in the number of questions contained in the census questionnaire should only be developed by persons with appropriate expertise and take place as part of the comprehensive and scientific review process undertaken by the Census Bureau as it plans and pretests its census forms.

THE EFFECT ON AGE-RELATED STATISTICS

The reduction in the survey sample size for the census long form will severely undermine the collection of data with respect to the social and economic characteristics of various subpopulations, including the elderly in general and racially or ethnically minority elderly in particular. At a time when a Federal interagency forum has been convened to better coordinate the beleaguered resources of diverse agencies gathering or using data about older Americans, it is ironic but not surprising that the OMB would seek to undermine the foundation of detailed census data which is literally

utilized by planners at every level of government.

The planned reduction in the number of households that will receive the census long form will limit the geographic detail which can be developed from tabulations of census data on income, living arrangements and other social characteristics. Because urban areas will bear the brunt of these reductions, it is also certain that an already serious problem concerning the undercounting of racial and ethnic minority persons will be exacerbated by the loss of additional statistical detail.

THE DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON HOUSING AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE POLICY

The OMB's proposed changes to the 1990 Census have severe implications for the effective planning of local housing policies. Seven of ten housing questions would be shifted from the short to the long form, which three of the four energy questions would be eliminated entirely. I am particularly concerned about how these proposed changes will affect the collection of data concerning certain vulnerable subgroups of older Americans. By eliminating the question on utility costs as OMB has proposed, it will no longer be possible for Federal, State and local officials to calculate the fair market rents [FMR's] for any given area. This calculation is essential for determining local housing costs so that housing assistance can be accurately targeted to the poorest and most needy of our population.

Other changes in data collection, such as the reduction in sampling rates for urban area census tracts will severely hamper the effective delivery of public assistance to the poor. Historically, many of these urban areas are among the highest in the country in terms of nonresponse rates to the decennial census. Cutting back on sample sizes in areas with low response rates will likely only compound the problem.

In short, all of these significant cuts in the 1990 Census are proposed at a time when public resources are extremely limited. If we are to cost-effectively target services to those who are most in need of assistance, we must have reliable local data concerning their location, characteristics and needs. OMB's proposed changes would remove critical housing data and other information which is used extensively for planning purposes at the State and local level and is unavailable from any other source.

CONCLUSION

I am acutely aware of the need to reduce the length and complexity of Federal forms, and the response burden placed on public recipients of census questionnaires. The data to be gathered by the 1990 decennial census will provide vital information, however, for Federal, State, and local governments. The deletion of questions from the census, coupled with a reduced sample size for the census long form, eliminates data and cross-tabulations of characteristics not provided by alternative surveys. This not only reduces paperwork, but substantially affects public policymaking and efficient program administration. In particular, housing policy at all levels of government will be severely limited.

I urge my colleagues to join such respected organizations as the AFL-CIO, the American

Planning Association, the Council of State Housing Agencies, the Housing Assistance Council, the Mortgage Bankers Association, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Realtors, the National Council of Savings Institutions, the National League of Cities and the Urban Institute in opposing this loss of critical census data.

UKRAINIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join me in sending a strong message to the Soviet Union for the release of Ukrainian political prisoners of conscience. Statistics to date continue to show only a few Ukrainians are being released from Soviet camps and even fewer are allowed to emigrate, despite Gorbachev's new policy of glasnost.

This weekend, I had the honor to meet with Danylo Shumuk, who after more than 40 years of imprisonment and exile, was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union this past May. Mr. Shumuk was adopted by Amnesty International as the longest prisoner of conscience on record and attributes his release to the years of pressure by Amnesty International, human rights activists and world opinion.

I learned about his courageous efforts to maintain his identity as a Ukrainian and his struggle for freedom and human dignity without compromise. Mr. Shumuk's crime of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda was writing his memoirs about the human rights violations, the Ukrainian Famine and other Soviet atrocities against the Ukrainian people. He could have "won" his freedom from Soviet camps many years ago if he would promise to stop his writings. Not only would he not make any such promises, he renounced his Soviet citizenship and never admitted guilt for any wrongdoing. Even while confined in a labor camp, he became a member of the Helsinki Monitoring Group in order to continue his advocacy for human rights.

At age 73, Danylo Shumuk, with enviable strength and conviction, is touring the United States to make the plight of the Ukrainians known to the free world and fight for individual and national dignity. Mr. Shumuk's philosophy of "if a man has nothing to die for he has no reason to live" is what I believe has kept him alive and given him the strength to endure years of physical and mental abuse. He was willing to die for freedom and he would never give up. He carries with him a small, stained glass candle surrounded by barbed wire, the Amnesty International symbol as a reminder of the freedom we must all strive for. Mr. Shumuk will be in Washington on October 22, and I encourage all of my colleagues to meet with him and learn about the experiences of this inspirational man.

I would also like to welcome Yosyp Terelia, who like Shumuk, spent almost half of his life

in Soviet prisons, camps and psychiatric institutions for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Mr. Terelia was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last month and is only the ninth Ukrainian political prisoner released by the Soviets since 1976.

Mr. Terelia's crime was his refusal to reject his faith and his work to restore the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was liquidated by the Soviet Union in 1946. In 1988, Ukrainians will be celebrating the millennium of Christianity. It is only fitting that Ukrainians be allowed to re-establish their churches and once again be given an opportunity to openly profess their faith without fear of reprisal. Mr. Terelia will continue his quest for religious freedom in the Soviet Union while residing in Canada.

There are many more brave Ukrainians like Shumuk and Terelia, who continue to suffer under the most inhumane conditions because they will not denounce their beliefs. It is estimated that there are over 550 Ukrainian political prisoners currently incarcerated in the Soviet Union and hundreds more whose whereabouts are unknown. Kuchino special-regimen camp 36-1—Perm Camp 36-1, one of the harshest camps, has 21 political prisoners: 10 Ukrainians, 2 Armenians, 1 Latvian, 2 Estonians, 3 Russians, 2 Lithuanians, and 1 from the Republic of Bashkir.

We have a moral obligation to offer support to people who are struggling for religious and political freedom. In particular, those political prisoners in Perm Camp 36-1, whose lives may end there without our intervention. Their names are as follows:

Vasyl Mazurak, Ukrainian; Lev Lukyanenko, Ukrainian; Ivan Kandyba, Ukrainian; Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Ukrainian; Mykola Horbal, Ukrainian; Vasyl Ovsyenko, Ukrainian; Hryhoriy Prykhodko, Ukrainian; Petro Ruban,¹ Ukrainian; Semen Skalych, Ukrainian; Ivan Sokulsky, Ukrainian; Nizametdin Akhmetov, Republic of Bashkir; Azat Levikovich Arshakyan, Armenian; Gunnars Astra, Latvian; Leonid Borodin, Russian; Baly Gajauskas, Lithuanian; Valdimir Gershuni, Russian; Ashot Navasardayn, Armenian; Mart Niklus, Estonian; Vyacheslav Ostroglyad, Russian; Viktoras Petkus, Lithuanian; and Enn Tarto, Estonian.

¹ Mr. Ruban is an artist and is incarcerated for sculpturing a replica of the Statue of Liberty in celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. He had planned to present the sculpture as a gift to our country.

On the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, and as proof of the new Soviet policy of glasnost, we request Mr. Gorbachev to declare a general, unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners in the Soviet Union and the restoration of religious freedom.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK SAI FAT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished member of the Sacramento community, Mr. Frank Sai Fat, upon his induction into the Greater Sacramento Business Hall of Fame on October 13, 1987.

Mr. Fat first came to our great country in 1919, succeeded in landing a job which paid him \$3 a day, and has since, by the sheer force of his exuberant personality, become recognized as one of Sacramento's finest and most successful entrepreneurs. Mr. Fat is a true representation of the American Dream. Starting with little, he has ended with so much. Yet, most certainly stemming from his humble beginnings, Mr. Fat has remained one of Sacramento's greatest benefactors. One need only walk into one of Mr. Fat's restaurants, witness first hand the fine hospitality, the gracious hosts, to realize the importance he places on his guest's wishes and needs. Mr. Fat is also a prominent member of the Chinese community in Sacramento, where he has lent his considerable influence to represent their interests in the political sphere.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento, I want to congratulate Mr. Fat for a job very well done. Mr. Fat's dedication to Sacramento is admirable indeed, and I want to take this time to offer my warmest wishes to this outstanding individual and wish him the very best of luck in all his future undertakings.

PARENTING PALS

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share some news about a program which operates in my district, addressing the significant concerns of teenage mothers. The name of the program is, aptly, Parenting Pals, and it is designed to give the youngest of our citizens, newborn babies, a healthy start in life, while providing moral support and educational counseling for their teenage mothers.

Parenting Pals is a function of the Adams County Co-operative Extension Service, in conjunction with the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Eighteen weeks in a row, four times a year, teenage first-time mothers meet for one and a half hours with their babies and are taught parenting skills, nutritional information, and child development. They are provided a positive, learning atmosphere where they are encouraged to finish their education and prepare for a vocation.

I was fortunate enough to attend a graduation for the 25th class, where 12 mothers and their babies, in tiny white-tasseled caps, received a diploma.

In a world where young girls can often choose not to carry a baby to full term, and then, if they do, often find the experience of an infant overwhelming, Parenting Pals is a welcome harbor.

The babies are the greatest beneficiaries. The developmental delay often associated with babies of teenage mothers is virtually eliminated. Mothers are taught what to expect from healthy infants, what stages of development are appropriate, how to stimulate their babies, evoking appropriate responses, and how to play with them.

These youngsters receive a development boost from infancy that often spells the differ-

ence between success and failure in school and in life.

Further, an expected result of the classes has proven that almost 20 percent fewer of mothers in the class were receiving public aid after one year. The savings to the taxpayer, from the Parenting Pals Program in Quincy, on a yearly basis, is calculated at \$128,736.00.

As for the young mothers, the increase in their self esteem and the awareness of their ability to take control of their own lives, is of inestimable value. Self-reliance and maturity, learned under the living tutelage of the staff and volunteers of the Adams County Parenting Pals program is proof that Americans care very much for the next generation, and the next one after that.

I applaud the Parenting Pals Program and most of all, the young mothers who demonstrated by their actions much courage and love for their babies.

THE DEATH OF ALFRED MOSSMAN LANDON

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to commemorate the death of one of this country's most respected political figures. Alf Landon was a man of unsurpassed political wisdom, a sharp businessman, a caring family man, and most of all, Mr. Speaker, a man who earnestly pursued the well-being of those he represented.

When Alf Landon first ran for Governor of the State of Kansas in 1931, he toured the State in oilfield work clothes not to ask for votes from Kansans but to ask about their concerns and problems. Mr. Landon was a humanitarian who earnestly cared about the people he represented—and this was no secret to the voters of Kansas. In the face of Democratic dominance of the American political scene, Alf Landon was the Nation's only Republican gubernatorial candidate elected in 1934.

Mr. Speaker, I can certainly sympathize with his standing within the Republican Party. Dubbed "The Republicans' 'Affable Old Radical'" in a 1967 Saturday Evening Post article, Mr. Landon was often in conflict with the party he so dearly loved. In fact, during his 1936 Presidential campaign, his support of certain social and economic reform measures included in the New Deal cost him the votes of many Republicans who considered the New Deal policies horrendous. Yet his belief in pragmatic politics continued to make him a key consultant for Republicans right up to the time of his death.

In 1937 Alf Landon retired from electoral politics and built himself a grand home in Topeka, KS. He assured inquirers that he would not reenter politics saying, "Nobody with any ambition to run for political office ought to build themselves a home like this." Yet Alf Landon's impact on American politics has not diminished in the 50 years that have passed since the construction of his house.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Alf Landon will be with us in spirit as long as a democratic form of government leads this Nation.

Alf Landon's death is a tragic loss, Mr. Speaker. Yet the country he loved and worked for will never forget him.

OMNIBUS TAXPAYERS' BILL OF RIGHTS ACT

HON. RONNIE G. FLIPPO

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALLON] and I are introducing the Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act. This bill is designed to protect the rights of all taxpayers, improve the administration of the Federal tax laws, and restore the American taxpayers' faith in the voluntary tax collection system.

Joining us today in introducing this landmark measure are several of my colleagues who sit with me on the Committee on Ways and Means including: Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. FORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. CHANDLER.

The bill we are introducing today is similar but not identical to the legislation introduced by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALLON], H.R. 1313, last February. The bill we are submitting today is a revised and improved version of that bill. The new and improved Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights provides additional safeguards for the taxpayers that were not in the bill introduced earlier this year and makes technical corrections brought to our attention by tax experts from around the country.

Mr. Speaker, there is one word that describes the Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act. That word is accountability. The bill clearly sets out the rights of the American taxpayer to fair and equitable treatment under the tax laws of our country. It establishes clear and unambiguous standards for the IRS to follow in administering the tax laws and in dealing with individual taxpayers.

The American taxpayers must be protected from abusive, arbitrary, and capricious enforcement of the tax laws. The Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights would provide this protection. The IRS would be held accountable for their action.

The enactment of this measure would help restore the American taxpayers' faith and support for the voluntary tax collection system. It would help restore confidence among the public that the tax laws will be administered fairly and applied equally to every American.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Omnibus Taxpayers' Bill of Rights Act.

A brief outline of the bill follows:

OMNIBUS TAXPAYERS' BILL OF RIGHTS ACT

TAXPAYER SERVICES AND INFORMATION

1. Assistant Commissioner of Taxpayer Services: The revised bill will establish an Assistant Commissioner for Taxpayer Services with jurisdiction over telephone, walk-in and educational services and drafting of forms.

2. Deficiency Notice Information: The bill would require the Service to disclose in all notices sent to taxpayers the basis of the claimed tax deficiency or assessed tax and to break the claimed amount into tax, interest and penalties.

3. Brief Statement of Rights and Obligations: The bill would require the Treasury to prepare a statement explaining the taxpayer's and the IRS's rights and obligations during an audit, and describing the procedures for appeal, filing complaints, and pursuing refund claims. A draft statement must be provided for review by the Congressional tax writing committees at least 90 days before it is distributed to the public.

OVERSIGHT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

1. Statutory Inspector General: The bill would create a statutory Office of Inspector General in the Treasury Department. The Inspector General would possess internal audit authority, with specified restraints, over the Treasury Department and the Service.

2. Annual Report on the State of Taxpayer Services: It would require that the new Assistant Commissioner and the Chief Taxpayer Ombudsman to present an annual report on the state of taxpayer services.

TAXPAYER INTERVIEWS

1. Scheduling Interviews: Under the bill, employees of the Service must schedule any interview at a reasonable time and place convenient to both the Service and the taxpayer.

2. Explanation of Interview Procedures: The bill would require the Service prior to any interview to explain the audit process to the taxpayer and his rights under such process. If the taxpayer indicates in any manner and at any time during the interview that he wishes to consult with an attorney, certified public accountant, etc., the interview must be discontinued.

3. Representatives Holding a Power of Attorney: The bill provides that any person who under regulations is eligible to practice, has a right of limited practice, or has a right of special appearance before the Service and who has a written power of attorney may be authorized to represent the taxpayer in any interview with the Service.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES

1. Basis for Evaluation of Service Employees: The bill states that records of tax enforcement results shall not be used to evaluate enforcement officers, appeals officers and reviewers, or impose or suggest production quotas or goals. District Directors shall certify in a letter to the Commissioner each month that statistics are not used in such a manner.

2. Prohibition Against Non-Tax Investigations: Service employees would be subject to a \$10,000 fine or imprisonment of not more than 5 years for knowingly authorizing or conducting an investigation or surveillance over any taxpayer which is not relevant to the determination or collection of such taxpayer's tax liability. Suits would be initiated by the Justice Department.

3. Advice of the Internal Revenue Service: The bill will empower the Secretary to abate any penalty or interest attributable to erroneous written advice furnished by the Service, in response to a specific request of the taxpayer unless the deficiency resulted from a failure by the taxpayer to provide adequate or accurate information.

4. Taxpayer Assistance Orders: Under the bill, the Office of the Ombudsman would

have authority to issue "taxpayer assistance orders." Such an order would be issued for the relief of taxpayers who face unusual, unnecessary, or irreparable loss due to the administration of the tax laws or some violation thereof.

INSTALLMENT PAYMENT OF TAX LIABILITY

1. **Installment Agreements:** The bill would empower the Service to enter into installment agreements and would make such agreements binding on the Service. If the Service wishes to unilaterally cancel the agreement due to changed circumstances of the taxpayer, they must give notice and hold an administrative hearing. The taxpayer must keep current on the agreement payments and other tax obligations or the Service will be able to terminate the agreement without notice and a hearing.

LEVY AND DISTRAINT

1. **Waiting Period:** The bill would increase the waiting period for levies on property from 10 days after notice to 30 days after notice.

2. **Disclosure of Levy Procedures:** It would require the disclosure of levy procedures, administrative appeals process, and alternatives available to the taxpayer.

3. **Effect of Levy:** A levy on salary, wages, or property rights would terminate if the liability is satisfied, if the Service and the taxpayer enter into an agreement for the payment of such liability, or if the liability is unenforceable due to the financial condition of the taxpayer.

4. **Summons:** The bill would preclude the Service from levying on any day on which a taxpayer responds to a summons issued by the Service.

5. **Exempt Property:** The bill would exempt property of a trade or business to the extent of \$10,000, but only if the trade or business is not a corporation. It would increase the amount of salary or wages exempt from levy from \$75 per week to \$150 per week plus \$50 per week for each dependent.

6. **Levies on Certain Property:** The bill would preclude levies on certain property (principal residence, vehicle used as transportation to and from work, and tangible personal property used in a trade or business) unless approved by a district director or unless collection of tax is in jeopardy.

7. **Garnishment of Bank Accounts:** It would require that banks hold accounts garnished by the Service for 21 days to allow taxpayers the opportunity to recover their money in a timely fashion if the garnishments are incorrect. The bank could return the money to the taxpayer any time before the end of the 21 days upon notice of release from the Service.

8. **Uneconomical Levies:** Under the bill, the Service would be prohibited from levying on any property if the expenses incurred with respect to the levy would exceed the fair market value of such property or the liability for which the levy was made.

9. **Review of Jeopardy Levies:** The bill would expand the section of the Code providing for administrative and judicial review of jeopardy assessments to include jeopardy levies.

10. **Administrative Appeal of Liens:** The bill would establish an administrative appeals process for disputed liens.

11. **Damages for Failure to Remove Lien:** The Service will pay actual damages or \$100 a day for every day it fails to release a lien after the 30 day waiting period elapses.

APPLICATION OF THE REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ACT

1. **Regulatory Flexibility Act:** The bill would require the Secretary to certify that a published regulation is the only alternative that meets the mandate of the statute in order to avoid a Regulatory Flexibility Act analysis.

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND COSTS

1. **Burden of Proof:** The bill would shift the burden to the Service to prove that their claim was substantially justified in order to prevent a taxpayer from recovering professional fees and costs.

2. **Administrative Recovery of Fees and Costs:** The taxpayer would be able to recover all fees incurred after the receipt of the 30 day preliminary notice, and the Service would be empowered to settle all fees and costs, subject to appeal to the Tax Court.

DAMAGE FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WRONGFUL ACTIONS

1. **Actual Damages:** The bill would allow taxpayers to recover compensatory damages from the Service for careless, reckless, or intentional disregard of statutes, regulations, or rules. In order to recover, taxpayers must not have been contributory negligent. Damages suits would be subject to frivolous claims penalties.

TAX COURT JURISDICTION

1. **Premature Assessments:** The bill would expand the powers of the Tax Court to stop premature assessments after taxpayers file a timely petition before the Tax Court.

2. **Tax Court Review of Jeopardy Assessments and Sale of Assets:** The bill would give the Tax Court the authority to review post-petition jeopardy assessments and jeopardy assessment sale of assets.

3. **Interest Determinations and Refund Over-Payments:** It would provide the Tax Court with the jurisdiction over interest determinations and with the power to order refund over-payments.

4. **Refund Jurisdiction:** The bill would add to taxpayers' remedies the right to file suit for refund in the Tax Court, without restricting his ability to file in the District court or Claims Court.

PENALTIES

1. **Explanation of Penalties:** The bill would require the Service to support and explain all additions to tax and assessable penalties.

2. **GAO Investigation and Report:** The bill would ask the GAO to analyze present practices of the Service in implementing penalties and provide Congress with a report.

RECOGNIZING DR. PAUL A. CHEW

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to note that Saturday, October 17, has been designated as "Dr. Paul A. Chew Day" in Greensburg.

Dr. Chew has served for 30 years as director of the Westmoreland Museum of Art. Dr. Chew noted recently that when he started the museum lacked even one painting or book for the library. But in his 30 years of service, he has built the museum into a first-rate collection.

America is strong because of its communities, and its communities are strong because of the selfless, dedicated efforts of individuals like Dr. Chew. He has dedicated three decades of his life to the museum, and his reward is the knowledge of the thousands of people in the area who have benefitted from the collection and had their life enriched by the museum.

I often remark that the history of our great nation is written less by the names in the headlines than by the individuals who each day make America what it is and enrich our lives. The career of Dr. Chew is a prime example of that American spirit that has bettered the community and thousands of individual lives.

It is my pleasure to join in honoring him on a much deserved "Dr. Paul A. Chew Day" in Greensburg.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to St. Luke's Church, a very special parish in my 17th Congressional District. This beautiful parish and its wonderful Members will be celebrating their 25th anniversary on October 18, 1987. It is with great pride and deep humility that I take a few moments to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives about the history of this holy Roman Catholic mission.

When Youngstown, OH, was thriving and its population was booming back in the glorious days of John F. Kennedy's Presidency, then-bishop the Most Reverend Emmet M. Walsh was greatly distressed over how to meet the religious needs of the expanding southern portion of Mahoning County. He decided to create a new parish from the memberships of four existing parishes. The result was the creation of St. Luke's Church on September 14, 1962.

Rev. Edward Dierker became the first pastor of St. Luke's, and led the parish through its dynamic early years. He worked exhaustively to ensure the rapid building of St. Luke's School and to establish countless church activities for his parishioners. Unfortunately, unexpected expenses put St. Luke's into enormous debt, which led newly appointed Pastor Rev. John Ashton to establish an austerity program in 1972. But the resiliency and sacrifice of the parishioners and the inspiring leadership of both Reverend Ashton and his successor Rev. Ronald Klingler brought about the eventual elimination of the debt. I must also note that St. Luke's Summer Festival is one of the most eagerly anticipated events on the July social calendar in Youngstown, and that this festival is one which I look forward to attending every year.

Reverend Klingler and the members of St. Luke's now face a new challenge—the establishment of a permanent church building to worship God. But I am certain that the devoted religious fervor of its parishioners will lead

to the building of one of the most beautiful and awe-inspiring church buildings in Ohio. It is my most heartfelt desire that this occur, and that St. Luke's second 25 years be as productive and successful as its first 25. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the residents of the 17th Congressional District in honoring St. Luke's Church on its 25th anniversary.

**HAITI HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS
PROTEST U.S. MILITARY AID**

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, the administration has recently certified that the human rights situation in Haiti has improved enough to warrant the release of additional military assistance to the Haitian Government. The facts, however, indicate otherwise. According to the American Watch Committee, this summer alone the Haitian Army is allegedly responsible for over 50 killings, and as the following letter to Secretary of State George Schultz shows, the administration's certification is, at best, riddled with distortions and confusing claims.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, which has jurisdiction over this region, I would like to share with my colleagues the views expressed by the eight principal human rights organizations in Haiti. Their statement is a sobering assessment of the Haitian military's current impact on that island nation, one which no Member should be without in assessing the significance and consequences of the administration's certification.

PORT-AU-PRINCE,
September 10, 1987.

HON. GEORGE SHULTZ,
*Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, DC.*

Mr. SECRETARY: Following our cablegram of September 2, 1987, we, the undersigned, write to strongly protest the very regrettable decision of the Department of State to both certify improvement in the human rights situation in Haiti and to request that the United States Congress provide increased military aid to the Haitian Army. This decision cannot help but have very serious consequences for the future of democracy in our country and for the future of relations between Haiti and the United States.

We represent all the principal human rights organizations, working actively in Haiti since 1978 and particularly since February 7, 1986. We are responsible for numerous reports and public forums regarding human rights in Haiti aimed at promoting respect for these fundamental rights.

We are deeply shocked by the blatant factual distortions contained in this certification. We are also deeply concerned because of the negative image these distortions give to the Haitian people of the real sentiments of the American people towards Haiti and we profoundly regret the message communicated to the Haitian military junta that it has carte blanche to continue violating human rights and terrorizing us all as long as it adopts edicts which feign formal respect for these norms.

According to the conditions attached to U.S. military aid to Haiti the Haitian government must, among other things (1) insure that the Armed Forces are not implicated in human rights violations; (2) conduct public investigations on past and recent human rights abuses committed by the Armed Forces and (3) insure respect for the freedom of the press and expression, and the rights of trade unions to freely organize.

The certification announces that the "Government of Haiti and its armed forces have attempted to develop methods of dealing with unrest that do not compromise its human rights commitment. Mr. Secretary, please be specific about which methods you are referring to and what kind of support they provide for what human right policy. We have attached for your information a copy of our letter to the Haitian Armed Forces dated August 26 which has remained unanswered to this day. The truth is that the CNG has done everything in its power to block the democratic process by trying to dismantle the Provisional Electoral Council (C.E.P.) and by banning the Independent Union of Haitian Workers (C.A.T.H.). If it had not been for immediate and massive public protests and the protests of the human rights organizations that we represent, the CNG would have succeeded. The Haitian Army and the National Government Council (CNG) which it controls have repeatedly sent their troops storming out of their barracks against peaceful demonstrations, killing more than 50 and wounding more than 185, during the months of June and July.

The State Department emphasizes in its report that the number of those killed and wounded is due to the actions of undisciplined soldiers. It is extremely unlikely that the troops from Fort Dimanche, the Port-au-Prince Police, the Casernes Dessalines, as well as those from Gonaives, the Grande Anse or Cap-Haitien have ever acted without instructions from their commanders. In any case, it is certain that they have always benefitted from the unconditional approval of their officers. If this was not the case, how would it be possible to explain the Interior Ministry's communique certifying as "normal" the savage reaction of the troops of Fort Dimanche against peaceful demonstrators on April 26, 1986? How does one explain that to this day, soldiers who have attacked and mistreated children between the ages of 9 months to 12 years, innocent citizens, peaceful demonstrators, and representatives of the Haitian and foreign press during the events of last June, July and August, have not been disciplined in any way although they have been clearly identified?

Many Haitian citizens have given their lives so that the Provisional Electoral Council can fulfill its constitutionally-mandated role. However, the CNG continues to try to block the electoral process by terrorizing the population, and by facilitating attacks against well-known representatives of Church and democratic constituencies by gangs of former tontons macoutes who have either been integrated into the Haitian Armed Forces or who have acted in direct contact with them. These bands count among their infamous deeds the attack against four catholic priests, the Reverends Adrien, Smarth, Vincent and Aristide, and the murder of the presidential candidate Louis Eugene Athis.

The CNG should have conducted investigations of the various violations in which

troops have been implicated and should have brought those responsible before the Courts as required by law. To this day, nothing of any substance has been done to accomplish this goal. Instead, far from encouraging the Army to restrain its members during peaceful demonstrations, the U.S. military aid already received has served rather to reinforce the tendency of the CNG to violate the rights of the citizenry. By ignoring indisputable facts, and by giving credence to the repeated promises of the CNG to "be willing to prosecute military personnel as well as civilians whenever they have found that laws have been violated", the State Department quite naively plays right in the hands of the Haitian Army. It is then much easier for the Army to classify as irresponsible agitators anyone who opposes its arbitrary policies.

As representatives of the undersigned human rights organizations, we urge you to suspend U.S. military aid to Haiti. The Haitian people do not need more efficient forces of repression and coercion, rather our country needs a security force dedicated to respecting and to insuring respect for the Constitutional order, and protecting the lives of the average citizens, public peace, and a security force capable of allowing the organization of fair and democratic elections.

The United States' support for democracy in Haiti should more appropriately take place through a public denunciation of the arbitrary methods used against the population by the military-controlled CNG. Any additional U.S. military aid to the CNG in these circumstances can only be considered an insult to democracy and an act of aggression against the Haitian people.

Sincerely,

Gerard Gourgue, Ligue Haitienne des Droits Humains (Haitian League for Human Rights); Jean-Jacques Honorat, Centre Haitien pour la Defense des Libertes Publiques (Haitian Center for the Defense of Public Liberties); Jean-Claude Bajeux, Centre Oecumenique des Droits de l'Homme (Ecumenical Center for Human Rights); Lafont Joseph, Centre pour la Promotion des Droits Humains (Center for the Promotion of Human Rights); Marcel Duguere, Reseau National des Droits Humains (National Human Rights Network); Raymonde Joseph, Comite Feminin Contre la Torture (Women's Committee Against Torture); Raynan Pierre, Ligue pour la Defense des Droits de l'Enfance (League for the Defense of Children's Rights); Michel Soukar, Institut Mobile pour l'Education Democratique (Institute for Democratic Education).

**IN HONOR OF POLICE CHIEF
BERNARD DENNARD**

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Police Chief Bernard E. Dennard, Sr., of Perry, GA, who is retiring October 16th after over 34 years of service in law enforcement.

Chief Dennard started his career in law enforcement in 1950 when he returned from World War II to join the city of Vienna, GA,

police department—the hometown of the late Senator Walter F. George.

In 1953, he joined the Perry, GA, police force. At the time Perry had only three officers serving a population of 3,500.

Two days after Officer Dennard was employed a tornado struck the neighboring city of Warner Robins doing considerable damage to property and life. His level headed approach and involvement in this crisis was a great help as Perry tried to cope with its sister city's tragedy. During my tenure as mayor of Perry, GA, during the 1960's, it was my pleasure on behalf of the city council to promote Officer Dennard to Chief of Police, which was well deserved.

Chief Dennard has earned the respect and affection from all the citizens of Perry. In my opinion Chief Dennard is the type of patriot who would lock-up his best friend or relative if they were out of line, and still could retain their friendship after their release. He has always said that he thought of himself as more of a public relations person than a policeman.

Bernard Dennard is a family man with three sons and two step-sons. He has 12 grandchildren between the ages of 2 and 15. He loves nothing better than to spend time with his grandchildren teaching them his special techniques of birdhunting and developing the close relationship that many families do not have.

In this technological era, much attention is given to the new state-of-the-art methods and equipment used by many police departments. However, in the final analysis it is the hard work, discipline, and expertise of individuals like Chief Dennard who have never forgotten that it still is old fashion police work that keeps our communities safe. Law enforcement is our first line of defense and frankly does not receive the recognition and credit it deserves.

The men and women who choose to serve our country by protecting our peace here at home are a special breed. They work long hours under often inadequate conditions; they face constant danger and receive few rewards and little compensation for their great service which is the first line of defense in protecting America.

Bernard is one of the best of this special breed. I join his many friends and the citizens he has served thanking him for a job well done.

REVISED VERSION OF TAXPAYERS' BILL OF RIGHTS INTRODUCED

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the revised version of the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights. I started working on this legislation over 1 year ago with my colleague Congressman HARRY REID of Nevada, now a Member of the U.S. Senate. In February of this year, I reintroduced the bill and as of Friday, we had 169 cosponsors.

After hours of testimony and letters detailing IRS horror stories, we have come up with a revised and improved version of the bill which is being introduced today. I am confident that we have a stronger and better Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation which would guarantee hardworking, law abiding citizens certain protections from the Internal Revenue Service.

The new bill retains, with some modifications, the 17 sections that were in the original legislation. Those provisions, among other things, would prohibit the service from basing promotions or pay raises of revenue agents on the basis of the number of levies and seizures they make; require the service to inform taxpayers of their rights in all proceedings; allow taxpayers to have an attorney or accountant present at, and make recordings of all proceedings; and establish an independent inspector general's office to act as a watchdog over the IRS.

The original bill called for a blanket shifting of burden of proof from the taxpayer to the IRS in all proceedings. The new bill would achieve the same end result through a different approach—by applying the standards of care currently required of taxpayers in the Tax Code and IRS regulations to the service and its agents.

If an IRS claim against a taxpayer proves to be unreasonable, the taxpayer will be able to recover his costs for defending himself. Additionally, in cases where the IRS acts in careless, reckless or intentional disregard of statutes and regulations, taxpayers will be able to recover actual damages from the IRS.

The response to the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights introduced in February was extremely favorable. I do not know a Member of Congress who has not heard similar stories from constituents of close and crushing encounters with the IRS.

American taxpayers don't quarrel with their obligation to pay taxes, they just want to be treated fairly and decently by agents of our Government.

President John Kennedy once said, "No responsibility of government is more fundamental than the responsibility of maintaining the highest standards of ethical behavior by those who conduct the public business." It is time for the IRS to own up to this responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can work together to restore public confidence in the system of collecting taxes and enact the Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.

RECORD NUMBER OF BANK FAILURES

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1987

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, as of Friday, October 2, 142 banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation had failed in 1987.

That is more than have failed in any single year since the Great Depression. By year's

end, the annual number of failed banks is expected to be about 200.

While the FDIC, with more than \$18 billion in funds, is in better fiscal shape than the FSLIC, the steadily rising number of bank failures is cause for concern.

Of equal importance to those concerned about the stability of the Federal Deposit Insurance System is a related increase in the number of banks on the FDIC problem institution list. In 1980, FDIC had 217 institutions on its problem list. By 1985, that number rose to 1,140. The list now numbers approximately 1,600 institutions.

As Congress considers legislative changes to restructure the banking system, we would do well to base our decisions, in part, on the impact a change in the law might have on our three Federal deposit insurance funds. This may mean a restructuring not only of the banking system, but of the Deposit Insurance System as well.

At this point, I would like to include in the RECORD a list of banks which failed in 1987 which appeared recently in the American Banker.

FDIC-INSURED BANKS THAT FAILED OR WERE RESCUED IN 1987

1. Bowie National Bank, Bowie, Tex. Closed Jan. 8. Deposits of \$12.6 million assumed by Bowie State Bank, a newly chartered subsidiary of Montague Baneshares Inc., Weatherford, Tex.

2. The Security National Bank & Trust Co. of Norman, Norman, Okla., closed Jan. 8. Deposits of \$174.4 million assumed by a newly chartered bank of the same name, owned in equal parts by First Commercial Corp., Little Rock, Ark., and Northwest Arkansas Baneshares Inc., Bentonville, Ark.

3. American National Bank of Grand Junction, Grand Junction, Colo., closed Jan. 8. All but \$2,000 of the total of \$7.1 million in deposits were within the federal deposit insurance limit. Insured deposits transferred to Intrawest Bank of Grand Junction.

4. State Bank of Cuba, Cuba, Ill., close Jan. 9. Deposits of \$17.6 million assumed by National Bank of Canton, Canton, Ill.

5. Latimer Bank and Trust, Latimer, Iowa, close Jan. 15. Deposits of \$21.9 million assumed by the First National Bank of Clarion, Clarion, Iowa.

6. The First National Bank of Rush Springs, Rush Springs, Okla., closed Jan. 15. Deposits of \$12.5 million assumed by First National Bank of Maysville, Maysville, Okla.

7. First Charter Bank, Denver, closed Jan. 15. Deposits of \$9 million assumed by Century Bank and Trust, Denver.

8. The First National Bank of Skiatook, Skiatook, Okla., closed Jan. 15. Deposits of \$13.8 million assumed by American Exchange Bank, Collinsville, Okla.

9. National Bank of Frederick, Frederick, Okla., closed Jan. 22. Insured deposits transferred to First National Bank and Trust Company, Frederick. All But \$260,000 out of total deposits of \$23.3 million were within the federal insurance limit.

10. The First National Bank of Marlborough, Marlborough, Mass., closed Jan. 23. Insured deposits transferred to Worcester County Institution of Savings, Worcester, Mass. About \$1.5 million out of total deposits of \$17.2 million were within the federal insurance limit.

11. First Sierra Bank, Bishop, Calif., closed Jan. 23. Insured deposits transferred

to Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles. All but \$673,000 out of total deposits of \$23 million were within the federal insurance limit.

12. The Farmers National Bank of Remington, Remington, Ind., closed Jan. 29. Deposits of \$33.6 million assumed by Lafayette National Bank, Lafayette, Ind.

13. First State Bank of Pattonsburg, Pattonsburg, Mo., closed Jan. 29. Deposit payoff. Deposits totaled \$5.5 million, all within the federal insurance limit.

14. Peoples Bank and Trust Co., Holdenville, Okla., closed Jan. 29. Deposits of \$19.3 million assumed by The Bank, McAlester, Okla.

15. The La Pryor State Bank, La Pryor, Tex., closed Jan. 29. Deposits of \$5 million assumed by Zavala County Bank, Crystal City, Tex.

16. Montgomery County Bank NA, in the Woodlands Tex., closed Jan. 29. Deposits of \$44.3 million assumed by Texas Commerce Bank NA, Houston.

17. Bear Creek National Bank, Bear Creek, Tex., closed Jan. 29. Deposits of \$25.6 million assumed by Jersey Village Bank, Houston.

18. Boulevard State Bank, Wichita, Kan., closed Feb. 5. Deposits of \$84.9 million assumed by Union Boulevard National Bank, Wichita, a newly chartered subsidiary of Union Bancshares Inc., Wichita.

19. State Bank of Allison, Allison, Iowa, closed Feb. 5. Deposits of \$16.7 million assumed by Lincoln Savings Bank, Reinbeck, Iowa.

20. Sunbelt National Bank, Dallas, closed Feb. 5. Deposit payoff. All but \$32,000 of total deposits of \$11.1 million were within the federal insurance limit.

21. Market National Bank, Denver, closed Feb. 5. Insured deposits transferred to Women's Bank NA, Denver. All but \$110,000 of total deposits of \$8.9 million were within the federal insurance limit.

22. Community Bank, Seiling, Okla. closed Feb. 11. Deposits of \$5.4 million assumed by First National Bank of Seiling.

23. Federated National Bank, Live Oak, Tex., closed Feb. 11. Deposit payoff. All but \$127,000 of total deposits of \$11.4 million were within the federal insurance limit.

24. Security National Bank, Midland, Tex., closed Feb. 12. Deposit payoff. All but \$41,000 of total deposits of \$7.7 million were within the federal insurance limit.

25. First City Bank of Atoka, Atoka, Okla., closed Feb. 13. Deposits of \$12.4 million assumed by the Atoka State Bank, Atoka.

26. First State Bank of King City, Missouri, King City, Mo. closed Feb. 13. Deposits of \$13.8 million assumed by Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

27. The Country Bank Manatee County, Palmetto, Fla., closed Feb. 13. Deposits of \$163.2 million assumed by NCB National Bank of Florida, Tampa.

28. First State Bank of Atmore, Atmore, Ala., closed Feb. 19. Deposits of \$11.4 million assumed by First National Bank of Atmore.

29. Hub City Bank and Trust Co., Lafayette, La., closed Feb. 20. Deposits of \$37.5 million assumed by the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans.

30. The First National Bank of Weslaco, Weslaco, Tex., closed Feb., 20. Deposit payoff. All but about \$366,000 of total deposits of \$69.2 million were within the federal insurance limit.

31. First National Bank of Crosby, Crosby, Tex., closed Feb., 26. Deposits of \$8.2 million assumed by a newly chartered national

bank subsidiary of Central Bancshares of the South Inc., Birmingham, Ala. The new institution retained the name of the failed bank.

32. Farmers State Bank, Hart, Tex., closed Feb. 26. Deposits of \$9 million assumed by Hale Country State Bank, Plainview, Tex.

33. The Lewiston Bank, Lewistown, Ill., closed Feb. 27. Deposits of \$1.4 million assumed by the National Bank of Canton, Canton, Ill.

34. The First State Bank, Rockford, Iowa, closed March 4. Deposits of \$14.6 million assumed by First Security Bank and Trust Co., Charles City, Iowa.

35. Liberty Bank, Houston, closed March 5. Deposits of \$50.5 million assumed by Central Bank of Houston.

36. Sealy National Bank, Sealy, Tex., closed March 5. Deposits of \$7.8 million assumed by Austin County, State Bank, Bellville Tex.

37. First National Bank in West Concord, West Concord, Minn., closed March 5. Insured deposits of \$8.8 million transferred to Farmers State Bank, West Concord.

38. First National Bank of Sapulpa, Sapulpa, Okla. closed March 5. Deposits of \$7.5 million assumed by American National Bank and Trust Co., Sapulpa.

39. Western Bank, El Paso, closed March 12. Deposits of \$39 million assumed by MBank El Pasco NA, El Paso.

40. Plaza National Bank, Del Rio, Tex., closed March 12. Deposit payoff. All but about \$38,000 of the total of \$30.4 million were within the insurance limit.

41. Expressway Bank, Oklahoma City, closed March 12. Deposits of \$17.6 million assumed by First Interstate Bank of Oklahoma NA, Oklahoma City.

42. The First National Bank of Olney, Olney, Tex., closed March 12. Deposits of \$13.4 million assumed by First National Bank of Olney, a newly chartered subsidiary of Olney Bancshares Inc.

43. Beaver Creek State Bank, Beaver Creek, Minn., closed March 13. Deposits of \$7.3 million transferred to Citizens State Bank of Silver Lake, Silver Lake, Minn.

44. United Oklahoma Bank, Oklahoma City, closed March 17. Deposits of \$94.1 million assumed by United Bank of Oklahoma, a newly chartered subsidiary of United Bankshares Inc. Oklahoma City.

45. Red River National Bank in Clarksville, Clarksville, Tex., closed March 19. Deposits of \$22.5 million assumed by State Bank of KeKalb, DeKalb, Tex.

46. Sweeney Bank, Sweeney, Tex., closed March 19. Deposits of \$17.6 million assumed by the First State Bank of Louise, Louise, Tex.

47. Clarks Fork National Bank, Fromberg, Mont., closed March 19. Deposits of \$7.8 million assumed by Yellowstone Bank, Laurel, Mont.

48. Morocco State Bank, Morocco, Ind., closed March 20. Deposits of \$14.1 million assumed by DeMotte State Bank, DeMotte, Ind.

49. The Madill Bank and Trust Co., Madill, Okla., closed March 20. Deposits of \$36.8 million assumed by First American National Bank, Tishomingo, Okla.

50. New City Bank, Orange, Calif., closed March 27. Deposits of \$20.3 million assumed by Colonial Bank NA, a newly chartered national bank.

51. The First State Bank of Billings, Billings, Okla., closed March 26. Deposits of \$9.4 million assumed by First National Bank and Trust Co., Perry, Oklahoma.

52. Tallulah State Bank & Trust Co., Tallulah, La., closed March 27. Deposits of

\$30.2 million assumed by Bank of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, La.

53. The First National Bank of Herington, Herington, Kan., closed April 2. Deposits of \$19.9 million assumed by the Bank of Herington, Herington.

54. The Southwestern Bank NA, Houston, closed April 9. Deposits of \$14.3 million assumed by Omnibanc North Belt NA, Houston.

55. First National Bank of Braman, Braman, Okla., closed April 9. Deposits of \$11.9 million assumed by Community Bank, Shidler, Okla.

56. Commonwealth Bank, Glendale, Colo., closed April 9. Deposits of \$5.9 million assumed by Prudential Bank, Denver.

57. Deer Lodge Bank and Trust Co., Deer Lodge, Mont., closed April 9. Deposits of \$13.6 million assumed by Peoples Bank of Deer Lodge NA, Deer Lodge.

58. The Citizens State Bank, Brownstown, Ind., closed April 10. Insured deposits transferred to Monroe County Bank, Bloomington, Ind. All but \$560,000 of total deposits of \$28.1 million were within the federal insurance limit.

59. Bank of Iron County, Parowan, Utah, closed April 10. Deposits of \$19.9 million assumed by Dixie State Bank, St. George, Utah.

60. First Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw, Tex., closed April 16. Deposits of \$30 million assumed by Southwest Bank of Fort Worth.

61. First State Bank of Forest City, Forest City, Mo., closed April 16. Deposit payoff. Deposits totaled \$6.6 million, all within the federal insurance limit.

62. First Commercial Bank of Texas NA, Houston, closed April 16. Deposits of \$4.7 million assumed by Omnibanc North Belt NA, Houston.

63. Bank of North Mississippi, Oakland, Miss., closed April 22. Deposits of \$13.7 million assumed by Bank of Mississippi, Tupelo, Miss.

64. The Peoples Bank, Collinsville, Ala., closed April 22. Deposits of \$12 million assumed by Bank of Geraldine, Geraldine, Ala.

65. North Central National Bank, Austin, Tex., closed April 23. Deposits of \$22.2 million assumed by Greater Texas Bank North, Austin, Tex.

66. Osceola State Bank & Trust Co., Osceola, Iowa, closed April 23. Deposits of \$8.4 million assumed by American State Bank, Osceola, a newly chartered subsidiary of Osceola Bancorp., Osceola, Iowa.

67. Heritage Bank & Trust, Salt Lake City, closed April 29. Deposits transferred to First Interstate Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City.

68. UnitedBank-Houston, Houston, closed April 30. Assets of \$217.9 million. Deposits of \$161.1 million in 13,400 accounts assumed by American Bank, Houston. Deposits also included about \$3.1 million in 470 accounts that exceeded the federal insurance limit. The failed bank's five offices did not reopen. Customers can obtain funds at American Bank's office in Houston.

69. Peoples State Bank, Turkey, Tex., closed April 30. Assets of \$6.0 million. Deposits of \$5.9 million in 1,150 accounts assumed by Memphis State Bank, Memphis, Tex. Failed bank's one branch reopened May 1 as a branch of Memphis.

70. American Bank of Commerce, Denver, closed May 6. Assets of \$25.3 million. Deposits of \$22.2 million assumed by the Professional Bank of Colorado, Englewood, Colo.

71. North American National Bank, Littleton, Colo., closed May 7. Deposits of \$8.9

million. One office closed, assets of \$10.3 million transferred to FirstBank of Colorado, NA, Littleton, Colo.

72. First State Bank of Sisseton, Sisseton, S.D., closed May 7. Assets of \$21.2 million. Deposits of \$19.7 million. Two branches reopened as branches of Farmers & Merchants Bank and Trust Co., Aberdeen, S.D.

73. Moreauville State Bank, Moreauville, La., closed May 8. Assets of \$16.8 million. Deposits of \$16.9 million. Two branches reopened as branches of Mansura State Bank, Mansura, La.

74. Farmers State Bank, Maddock, N.D., closed May 8. Assets of \$11.8 million. Deposits totaled \$11.6 million. Two branches reopened as branches of the Ramsey National Bank and Trust Co. of Devils Lake, Devils Lake, N.D.

75. Marlin National Bank, Marlin, Tex., closed May 14. Assets of \$44.3 million. Deposits of \$42.5 million assumed by Bank of Longview NA, Longview, Tex. One branch reopened next day as a branch of Bank of Longview.

76. Todd County State Bank, Long Prairie, Minn., closed May 14. Assets of \$14.3 million. Deposits of \$14.1 million in 4,600 accounts assumed by First National Bank of Long Prairie. Of two branches, one shut down. The other reopened May 15 as a branch of First National.

77. United Bank, Libby, Mont., closed May 14. Assets of \$15.8 million. Deposits of \$14.5 million in 4,900 accounts assumed by First National Bank in Libby, Libby. United's one office reopened May 15 as a branch of First National.

78. First National Bank of Elbow Lake, Elbow Lake, Minn., closed May 14. Assets of \$17.5 million. Deposits of \$16.2 million in 2,750 deposit accounts assumed by First National Bank of Fergus Falls, Minn. Elbow Lake's one office reopened May 15 as a branch of Fergus Falls.

79. Bank of Oak Grove, Oak Grove, La., closed May 21. Assets of \$23.3 million. Deposits of \$22.9 million in 4,800 deposit accounts assumed by West Carroll National Bank of Oak Grove. Failed bank's two offices reopened May 22 as branches of West Carroll.

80. Lake Austin National Bank, Austin, Tex., closed May 21. Assets of \$42.5 million. Deposits of \$37 million in 4,300 deposit accounts assumed by Greater Texas Bank Southwest NA, Austin. Failed bank's one branch reopened May 22 as a branch of Greater Texas.

81. Texas Investment Bank NA, Houston, closed May 21. Assets of \$15.1 million, including about \$54,000 in 17 accounts that exceeded FDIC insurance limit. Deposits of \$13.4 million. Failed bank's one office will not reopen. This is an insured deposit transfer. Texas Investment customers will have access to their funds at River Oaks Bank, Houston, on May 22.

82. Texas National Bank-Westheimer, Houston, closed May 28. Assets of \$27.5 million, deposits of \$26.7 million in 1,200 accounts including \$327,000 in 32 accounts that exceeded FDIC insurance limits. Failed bank's one office will not reopen. This is an insured deposit transfer to Texas Capital Bank-Westwood NA, Houston.

83. First National Bank of Wilmont, Wilmont, Minn., closed May 29. An insured transfer of \$10 million of First National's \$11.6 million of deposits was made to Farmers State Bank of Mountain Lake, Mountain Lake, Minn. First National reopened as a branch of Farmers State June 1.

84. United Bank of Texas, Austin, Tex., closed June 4. Insured deposits were trans-

ferred to MBank Austin NA, Austin. All but \$1.7 million of the total deposits of \$163.1 million were within the federal insurance limit.

85. The First State Bank, Frisco, Tex., closed June 4. Insured deposits of \$39.3 million assumed by Promenade National Bank, Richardson, Tex.

86. The Benton State Bank, Benton, Kan., closed June 11. Transfer of \$8.4 million in assets to First National Bank & Trust Co., El Dorado, Kan.

87. First State Bank, Milford, Tex., closed June 11. Assets of \$6.4 million assumed by Ellis County State Bank, Milford. Ellis County is a newly chartered bank.

88. Northwest Commercial Bank NA, Houston, closed June 11. Jersey Village Bank, also of Houston, acquired \$12.1 million in assets.

89. Hamilton County State Bank, Lockland, Ohio, closed June 12. The Provident Bank, Cincinnati, assumed \$7.3 million of the failed bank's \$8.7 million assets.

90. Whittier Thrift and Loan, Whittier, Calif., an industrial bank closed June 12. Assets of \$14.8 million were transferred to Liberty Thrift and Loan, Orange, Calif.

91. Eighty Niner Bank of Coyle, Coyle, Okla., closed June 25. Deposits of \$5.4 million were assumed by the Oklahoma State Bank of Mulhall.

92. South Denver National Bank, Glendale, Colo., closed June 25. Deposits of \$47.7 million assumed by First National Bank of Southeast Denver, Denver.

93. Liberty Bank & Trust Co., Greenwood, La., closed June 26. Deposits of \$11.5 million assumed by Peoples State Bank, Many, La.

94. Lanesboro State Bank, Lanesboro, Minn., closed June 6. Deposits of \$10.7 million assumed by the Goodhue County National Bank, Red Wing, Minn.

95. First Midwest Bank, Maryville, Mo., closed June 18. Deposits of \$25.1 million assumed by the newly chartered First Bank of Maryville, a subsidiary of Citizens Bancshares Co., Clillicotho, Mo.

96. Pelican State Bank, Mansfield, La., closed June 24. Deposits of \$6.8 million assumed by Peoples State Bank, Many, La.

97. Bank of Brazoria, Brazoria, Tex., closed July 2. Deposits of \$24.2 million assumed by Moulton State Bank, Moulton, Tex.

98. Citizens Bank, Bryan, Tex., closed July 2. Deposits of \$36.3 million assumed by United-Bank-College Station, College Station, Tex.

99. Red Oak State Bank, Red Oak, Tex., closed July 9. Deposits of \$37.7 million assumed by ROSE Bancorp Inc., Red Oak.

100. First Continental Bank of Rockrimmon N.A. Colorado Springs, Colo., closed July 9. Deposits of \$5.7 million assumed by Valley Bank, Security, Colo.

101. Farmers & Merchants Bank, Eufaula, Okla., closed July 23. Deposits of \$13.8 million assumed by Citizens National Bank & Trust of Muskogee, Muskogee, Okla.

102. Bank of Los Gatos, N.A., Los Gatos, Calif., closed July 23. Deposits of \$11.3 million assumed by Bank of the West, San Francisco.

103. Bank of Granite, Granite, Okla., closed July 30. Deposits of \$12.7 million transferred to Farmers and Merchants bank, Maysville, Okla.

104. Farmers State Bank, Kanawha, Ia., closed July 30. Deposits of \$14.3 million assumed by The First National Bank of Clarion, Clarion, Ia.

105. First National Bank of Yukon, Yukon, Okla., closed July 30. Deposits of

\$38.5 million transferred to Bank of Oklahoma, Tulsa, Okla.

106. Empire National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., closed July 30. Deposits of \$7.6 million paid off by FDIC.

107. The Security State Bank, Davenport, Okla., closed Aug. 6. Deposits of \$8.6 million assumed by First State Bank, Harrah, Okla.

108. Security State Bank, Roosevelt, Okla., closed Aug. 6. Deposits of \$16.1 million assumed by First National Bank in Altus, Altus, Okla.

109. Bayshore Bank of Florida, Miami, closed Aug. 7. Deposits of \$34.4 million transferred to Eagle National Bank of Miami.

110. First National Bank of Luther, Luther, Okla., closed Aug. 13. Deposits of \$17.6 million assumed by First Wagoner Bank and Trust Co., Wagoner, Okla.

111. First State Bank, Blanchard, Okla., closed Aug. 13. Deposits of \$21.48 million transferred to First State Bank, Hinton, Okla.

112. First National Bank of Navasota, Navasota, Texas, closed Aug. 13. Deposits of \$28.2 million assumed by First Bank, Navasota.

113. McNulty Banking Co., St. Petersburg, Fla., closed Aug. 14. Deposits of \$49.9 million assumed by Barnett Bank of Pinellas County, St. Petersburg.

114. The First State Bank, Willow, Okla., closed Aug. 20. Insured deposits of \$5.498 million transferred to The Guarantee State Bank, Mangum, Okla.

115. American Exchange Bank and Trust Co., Norman, Okla., closed Aug. 20. Deposits of \$94.8 million assumed by the Bank of Oklahoma, Tulsa.

116. American National Bank of Evanston, Evanston, Wyo., closed Aug. 20. Insured deposits of \$8.2 million transferred to Pioneer Bank of Evanston.

117. People's State Bank of Mazeppa, Mazeppa, Minn., closed Aug. 21. Insured deposits of \$15.3 million transferred to First State Bank of Redwing, Redwing, Minn.

118. Bank of North America, Houston, closed Aug. 27. Insured deposits of \$29.5 million transferred to Texas Commerce Bank, N.A., Houston.

119. Citizens Bank of Glendale, Denver, closed Aug. 27. Deposits of \$3.1 million assumed by Prudential Bank, Denver.

120. Rocky Mountain State Bank, Salt Lake City, closed Aug. 28. Deposits of \$16.3 million assumed by Citibank (Utah), Salt Lake City.

121. First National Bank of Hammon, Hammon, Okla., closed Sept. 3. Insured deposits of \$5.5 million transferred to American National Bank Elk City, Okla.

122. First National Bank of Tipton, Tipton, Okla., closed Sept. 3. Insured deposits of \$7.1 million transferred to First National Bank in Altus, Altus, Okla.

123. La Marque Bank, La Marque, Texas, closed Sept. 10. Deposits of \$6.1 million assumed by The First Bank of La Marque, La Marque, Texas.

124. Waxahachie Bank and Truck Co., Waxahachie, Texas, closed Sept. 10. Deposits of \$62.3 million assumed by Merchants State Bank, Dallas.

125. Central National Bank of New York, New York, N.Y., closed Sept. Insured deposits of no more than \$170 million were paid off by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

126. First State Bank of Rollingstone, Rollingstone, Minn., closed Sept. 11. Deposits of \$13.7 million assumed by Eastwood Bank St. Charles, St. Charles, Minn.

127. The Talmage State Bank., Talmage, Kan., closed Sept. 17. Deposits of \$6.7 million assumed by The Abilene First National Bank, Abilene, Kan.

128. Breaux Bridge Bank and Trust, Breaux Bridge, La., closed Sept. 17. Deposits of \$28.9 million assumed by MidSouth National Bank, Lafayette, La.

129. Steeplechase National Bank, Houston, closed Sept. 17. Deposits of \$9.9 million assumed by Cypress National Bank, also in Houston.

130. Mustang National Bank, Mustang, Okla., closed Sept. 17. Deposits of \$10.8 million assumed by the First National Bank of Moore, Moore, Okla.

131. Stockmen's Bank and Trust Co., Gillette, Wyo., closed Sept. 18. Insured deposits of \$96.4 million transferred to First Interstate Bank of Gillette.

132. Mayfield State Bank, Mayfield, Kan., closed Sept. 24. Deposits of \$20.3 million assumed by the First National Bank of Harper, Harper, Kan.

133. Murdock State Bank, Murdock, Kan., closed Sept. 24. Deposits of \$22.1 million assumed by Farmers State Bank of Norwich, Norwich.

134. The Citizens Bank, Drumright, Okla., closed Sept. 24. Deposits of \$30.6 million assumed by the American National Bank of Bristow, Bristow, Okla.

135. Commonwealth Bank, Torrence, Calif., closed Sept. 25. Deposits of \$78 mil-

lion assumed by Capital Bank of California, Los Angeles.

136. Valley State Bank, Los Angeles, closed Sept. 28. Deposits of \$76.5 million assumed by Capital Bank of California, Los Angeles.

137. Security State Bank, Oxford, Neb., closed Oct. 1. Deposits of \$11 million assumed by Union Bank and Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb.

138. Clay County State Bank, Dilworth, Minn., closed Oct. 1. Deposits of \$10.2 million assumed by Northwestern State Bank, Ulen Minn.

139. Western Bank-Westheimer, Houston, closed Oct. 1. Insured deposits of \$224 million transferred to Charter National Bank-Houston.

140. Western Bank-North Wilcrest, Houston, closed Oct. 1. Deposits of \$43.8 million assumed by Texas Commerce Bank, Houston.

141. Western Bank-Westwood, Houston, closed Oct. 1. Deposits of \$44.8 million assumed by Texas Commerce Bank, Houston.

142. State Bank of Greenwald, Greenwald, Minn., closed Oct. 2. Insured deposits of \$18.4 million transferred to Rural Bank of Greenwald.

These banks, which have not failed, did require financial assistance from the FDIC in order to stay open.

1. American National Bank, Durant, Okla. The FDIC granted financial assistance Feb. 25 to prevent a failure of the \$9.1 million-

deposit bank. As a result of the transaction, American National Bank merged with First National Bank of Johnston County, Tishomingo, Okla. The combined bank was named First American Bank, Tishomingo, with the Durant office operated as a branch.

2. Central Bank and Trust Co., Glenmora, La. The FDIC granted financial assistance Feb. 26 to prevent failure of the \$28 million-deposit bank. The assistance facilitated the merger of Central Bank and Trust with People's Bank and Trust Co., Natchitoches, La.

3. Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse. The FDIC granted financial assistance May 13 to prevent a failure of the \$1.1 billion-deposit bank. The assistance facilitated the merger of Syracuse Savings with Norstar Bancorp, Albany, N.Y.

4. Security Bank of Rich Hill, Rich Hill, Mo., received \$225,000 in open-bank assistance from the FDIC on June 5. The FDIC also bought \$542,000 of Security Bank's assets. The failed bank has \$12.9 million in assets. Deposits total \$12.7 million.

5. BancTexas Group Inc.'s 11 subsidiary banks received \$150 million in FDIC assistance July 17.

6. Valley Bank of Belgrade, Belgrade, Mont., received FDIC assistance of \$3 million July 31. Valley Bank was then acquired by Mountain Bank Systems Inc., Whitefish, Mont., which contributed \$1 million toward Valley Bank's recapitalization.