

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WILLIE J. FULTON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Willie J. Fulton, retired councilman of the sixth ward in Warren, OH. Tonight he will be honored, and his distinguished career recognized, by the Black Elected Officials of Ohio.

Mr. Fulton has chosen as a life-long pursuit to come to the aid of his community and fellow man at every opportunity. He is a man to be respected for his efforts at seeing to it that blacks in his area, and everywhere, are able to seek out better jobs and equal employment. As an involved member of his community in numerous capacities, he has diligently set out to make Warren a better place to live, not only for blacks, but for all its citizens.

Willie served in the U.S. Army for nearly 4 years before being honorably discharged. He worked for the Republic Steel Corp. before becoming the first black letter carrier in the Warren Post Office in 1948. He worked for better jobs and opportunities for blacks during this time before retiring his post in 1971.

As a member of the NAACP for many years, serving in the capacity of treasurer and executive board member, and as chairman of the housing committee, he has led many battles against racial discrimination. After leading several lawsuits and boycotts, he was successful in winning election to become councilman of the sixth ward in Warren in 1975. His retirement as councilman will end a career in this position for six terms.

Mr. Fulton is chairman of the public utilities committee for the city of Warren, vice chairman of the traffic committee, member of the traffic commission for Warren, member of the board of directors for the Alliance for Community Understanding. He is also a former director and stockholder of the black weekly newspaper, the Mahoning Valley Challenger, a member of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Street Improvement Club, a member of Club Yazoo—a national class club, a member of the National Association of Letter Carriers, the United Steelworkers, the Alliance for Postal Employees Union, a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 87 A.F. & A.M., and is a past worshipful master.

Mr. Fulton has been recognized for his contributions to society on numerous occasions. He has received the Trumbull County Branch NAACP Service Award, the United Negro College Fund Meritorious Service Award, and a special award from his own high school class given in 1977.

Mr. Fulton belongs to Friendship Baptist Church and he and his wife, Barbara have three sons. I join Willie's family in their pride for this man. He has led his family and com-

munity to believe in strong and worthy values, even in the hardship of a sometimes reluctant society. For what he has chosen to give to his community in the way of guidance and patient leadership for so many years, I join the many grateful people of Warren in appreciating Mr. Fulton's dedication. I wish Willie and Barbara the best in his retirement and look forward to his further contributions in making Warren, OH, an even better place to live.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. GEORGE MUSULIN

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 21, a great American patriot and World War II hero, Lt. Col. George Musulin, passed away in the Bethesda Naval Hospital. Colonel Musulin is probably best remembered for spearheading "Operation Halyard," a daring and dramatic rescue of some 500 American servicemen from Nazi-occupied Yugoslavia in 1944.

As the leader of an OSS mission to rescue American airmen that had been shot down over Yugoslavia on the way back from raids on Axis oil installations and communications in Romania, Colonel Musulin and his team parachuted into Yugoslavia to set up the "Operation Halyard" rescue. On August 9, 1944, the first group of American airmen were evacuated by three waves of C-47's from a makeshift airfield only 80 miles from Belgrade. Through subsequent evacuations from secret airfields in the heart of Axis-controlled Yugoslavia, the Halyard mission brought its total of rescued airmen evacuated and returned to combat duty to 432.

The airmen who were evacuated to safety by Colonel Musulin had been rescued and protected by the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draza Mihailovich, the Yugoslav resistance leader who called upon his people to fight back against the German occupation. Despite an offer to be evacuated to safety in Italy with the last group of Americans, General Mihailovich elected to stay and lead his people in the fateful fight against General Tito's Communist aggressors. Ironically, even though Mihailovich's forces rescued and smuggled out American flyers downed in Yugoslavia during the war, Mihailovich, a victim of Communist propaganda, was executed as a war criminal by Tito's forces.

Colonel Musulin and the American airmen rescued in the Halyard operation appealed to the State Department to intervene on behalf of General Mihailovich's defense. Unfortunately, little was done, and, as a result, America has to live with this injustice. More recently, Musulin and the airmen have lobbied Congress to get a modest sized memorial built to commemorate General Mihailovich's role for

saving the lives of American servicemen in World War II. Again, the State Department has proven to be a major force of opposition. Hopefully, someday the State Department will officially recognize the role General Mihailovich played and allow these American servicemen to finally honor the man who saved their lives. Until then, however, all Americans can remember with gratitude the service that Lt. Col. George Musulin gave to his country, and his part in bringing these former MIA's home.

I have included an article from the Washington Times that summarizes the accomplishments of Colonel Musulin. The article follows:

GEORGE MUSULIN, 72, FREED 400 TRAPPED GI'S

Retired U.S. Army Lt. Col. George S. Musulin, 72, a World War II officer who commanded an operation to rescue American soldiers trapped behind enemy lines in Yugoslavia, died Saturday from diabetes and kidney failure in Bethesda Naval Hospital. He lived in McLean.

Col. Musulin commanded "Operation Halyard," responsible for airlifting more than 400 American soldiers from Nazi-occupied Yugoslavia in August 1944. The central facts about the operation and its success based on the cooperation of Gen. Draza Mihailovich, leader of the Yugoslav Nationalist Resistance Forces, were not made public until 20 years later.

David Martin, author of "Patriot or Traitor: The Case of General Mihailovich," called the mission "probably the most daring operation of its kind anywhere in Axis-occupied Europe during the whole of World War II."

According to Mr. Martin, the events that led to Col. Musulin's participation in the operation started in mid-October 1943, when he parachuted into Yugoslavia as a member of the American mission at the headquarters of Gen. Mihailovich. Toward the end of 1943, reports that Gen. Mihailovich had collaborated with the Germans spurred the British and Americans to move toward Marshal Jozep Tito. On May 31, 1944, Col. Musulin and about 100 British and American officers were evacuated by American forces, leaving Gen. Mihailovich abandoned.

Col. Musulin supervised the first evacuation. Afterward, he was reassigned to Bari, Italy, which served as headquarters of the American Office of Strategic Services and the British Secret Operations Executive intelligence agencies. There, he suggested organizing a more ambitious effort to evacuate the Americans who had missed the first evacuation.

Col. Musulin encountered heavy resistance to this idea because of the pro-Tito attitudes of both Britain and the United States, according to Mr. Martin. By mid-July 1944, Col. Musulin succeeded in persuading superiors to rescue a growing number of Americans still in Gen. Mihailovich's territory. Col. Musulin was appointed commanding officer of the three-man mission.

On Aug. 4, 1944, Col. Musulin parachuted into supposedly friendly territory in Yugoslavia near the town of Pranjani, where he found about 250 Americans and gradually

● 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.

led them to a secret air strip where they boarded rescue planes.

By the end of the mission, more than 400 American soldiers had been rescued, Mr. Martin said.

After the war, Col. Musulin joined first the Office of Naval Intelligence and then the Central Intelligence Agency, where he was assigned to Athens, Greece and Frankfurt, Germany, before receiving an assignment in Washington. He retired from the CIA in 1974.

Col. Musulin was born in New York and raised in Johnstown, Pa. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and played on the university's football team. After college, he played professional football for a few years with the St. Louis Gunners and the Chicago Cardinals.

He was part of the U.S. infantry before volunteering for service with the OSS.

Col. Musulin's wife, Stella Makavich Musulin, died in 1985. He is survived by one son, Nicholas Musulin of McLean; three daughters, JoAnne de la Riza of Great Falls, Milena Sanchez of Madrid, Spain, and Georgene Murray of McLean; and five grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 10:45 a.m. today at the Fort Meyer Chapel at the Arlington National Cemetery, where burial will follow.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the St. Luke Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church, c/o of Free Serbian Diocese, P.O. Box 5468 Friendship Station, Washington.

ETHNIC SUPPORT FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AMENDMENT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial written in the February 19, 1987 issue of the Macomb Daily, in Macomb County, MI, in support of my English language amendment. In my opinion, this article provides an excellent response to those critics of the English language amendment who have labeled it discriminatory.

By way of introduction, the author of this editorial, Mr. Mitch Kehetian, is a first generation American who is proud of the success experienced by immigrants for over 150 years. These individuals built the American dream and prospered because they learned English at an early age, without the aid of a host of Federal programs that promote language divisions in our society.

[From the Macomb Daily, Feb. 19, 1987]

ENGLISH: SHOULD BE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN AMERICA

(By Mitch Kehetian)

U.S. Rep. William S. Broomfield has my vote.

The 18th-district congressman from Oakland and Macomb counties has introduced legislation in the House to make English the official language of the United States.

It's about time someone had the courage on Capitol Hill to say to all who come to this land that English is the language Americans speak.

Before the liberals and social planners call for my hide, I want them to know I come

from ethnic stock and that my immigrant parents were tougher on me than my English teachers at the Cary School in Old Delray.

"You listen to your teachers so you don't have to work in the foundry when you grow up," my father lectured.

That same rule applied to all my fellow classmates at that old dingy school on Detroit's southwest confines. My graduating class from Cary School was a true reflection of the United Nations: Hungarians, Ukrainians, Germans, Italians, Poles, Croatians, Serbs, Czechs, Slovaks, Macedonians, Armenians, etc.

And you know, we all made it. We made it in life because our proud immigrant parents wanted their children to master the language of this new homeland.

Oh sure, some of us still had to attend special classes to learn and master the Old Country language. But we didn't do it at public expense. Our ethnic churches paid the freight.

But through the years some of our esteemed social planners came up with the pipe dream that we encourage the use of the many ethnic languages in our daily functioning—whether in school or at work—and with the federal government's blessing.

They tell us that a child from a foreign land would fail to make it unless that child was also taught in its native tongue.

Those who have read this column over the years know I've written, with pride, about the proud heritages that make up Macomb County's ethnic populace, including my Armenian lineage.

In many of our schools taxpayer dollars are spent to hold classes in the foreign language of its large ethnic enrollments, under the premise a multi-linguistic society is what America should become.

It's true we are a nation of many ethnic groups, and of many racial and religious creeds. In some of our large cities, there is no attempt to speak English. And the dangers from such a path will only impede the advancement of the young, foreign-speaking newcomers.

Broomfield's concerns are real.

"There have been growing concerns over the past few years that the future of the United States could be one of many minorities, each speaking their own native tongue, in a divided, polygot nation," he warns.

As an example, he cited the action taken in California where the voters wisely approved recently—by a wide margin—a referendum making English the official language of the state.

Needless to say, the measure was fought by minority groups and some of the state's high office holders.

But common sense prevailed, for a change.

Broomfield, sensing some might misinterpret his proposed legislation, emphasizes that his measure is not intended to discourage Americans from learning languages other than English.

In plain simple English, the congressman wants to prevent any erosion of English.

When I'm attending an ethnic function I have no problem if the language being spoken is foreign to my ears—but don't force the American society to live with multi-languages because someone feels to do otherwise would be offensive.

When you take the pledge of allegiance at citizenship time, it should be in English. You do because this is America.

I treasure my ethnic heritage and take pride that I can speak the language of my immigrant parents. But others should not

be forced to live with it at work, at school or at our government buildings.

We can start by curtailing the forced use of foreign languages in some of our public schools because someone thinks the student can only make it in America by learning in his foreign language.

Do you know how my fellow foreign-speaking classmates in Old Delray made it?

We did because our English teachers at Cary School made it work.

And our immigrant parents wanted it that way.

AN INNOCENT VICTIM OF THE IRAN SCANDAL

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, an article in the New York Times of February 15 incorrectly identified the National Endowment for Democracy as "the public arm of Project Democracy." In fact, Project Democracy is the antithesis of the idea of the public funded National Endowment for Democracy, which was approved by, and is funded by, Congress. It only subsequently gained the support of the Reagan administration.

The National Endowment for Democracy is an independent, nongovernmental organization run by a bipartisan board of directors composed of distinguished Americans, including representatives of business and labor. It was established to assist people throughout the world to implement effective self-government. Congress and the Department of State closely monitor its activities.

Mr. Speaker, the Endowment has a long list of accomplishments for its few short years of existence. The Endowment is an important vehicle for encouraging democratic institutions and for promoting respect for internationally recognized human rights, which are fundamental to the operation of democratic institutions.

On February 23, Walter Mondale and Frank Fahrenkopf, Jr., wrote an op-ed piece in the New York Times entitled "An Innocent Victim of the Iran Scandal," which addresses the confusion between Project Democracy and the National Endowment for Democracy. This informative piece outlines the goals and objectives of the Endowment and addresses the confusion with Project Democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 23, 1987]

AN INNOCENT VICTIM OF THE IRAN SCANDAL

(By Walter F. Mondale and Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—Because so much remains unknown about the Iran-contra scandal, information frequently comes out in the form of revelations that may contain only part of the truth and can be badly misleading. If we are not careful, many good and innocent people doing very worthwhile things could be harmed.

A case in point is the recent disclosure that the White House, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North, was carrying out secret activities under something called

Project Democracy. According to the report, the project's "public arm" is the National Endowment for Democracy, a private, bipartisan organization established to strengthen democratic institutions in the world.

The allegations that the Endowment has any relationship whatsoever to Colonel North's activities, whatever they were, is entirely unfounded. Even the suggestion that the Endowment is an "arm" of Project Democracy is wrong and clearly at odds with legislative history.

In early 1983, Congress was presented with two separate legislative proposals to foster democratic political and social institutions abroad. The first was Project Democracy, an Administration request for \$65 million to fund a range of programs through the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development of the State Department. The second proposal was to authorize funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

The Endowment idea was inspired by the success that private foundations associated with West Germany's political parties have had in strengthening democratic institutions in the developing world. As envisioned, the Endowment would be a private, non-profit entity that would openly fund democracy-building programs carried out by institutes associated with labor, business, our two major political parties and other private-sector organizations.

Believing that the work of promoting democracy could most effectively be carried out by the private sector, Congress authorized funding for the Endowment and not the package of programs called Project Democracy. This approach gained the Administration's full support.

This history is important because it shows that from the very beginning Congress placed a high value on the private, bipartisan character of the Endowment and its independence from the current or any future Administration.

Under the leadership of a broadly representative board of distinguished Americans, the Endowment has made great progress. It has developed strong oversight procedures pertaining to the selection, monitoring and evaluation of all grants. It reports fully to Congress on its activities and, as required by statute, keeps the State Department informed as well. The commitment to openness has always been fundamental to the concept and actual operation of the Endowment.

In all cases, the Endowment has been responsive to the democratic needs and initiatives of its partners abroad, in the belief that internally generated change is preferable to change that is artificially imposed from the outside.

The Endowment's work covers a wide range of countries. In the Philippines, Haiti, Taiwan, Guatemala, South Korea, Chile and Paraguay, its programs have supported or are helping to stimulate a process of democratic transition. In developing democracies such as Argentina, Peru and Colombia, as well as the Caribbean and Central America, it provides aid to groups seeking to consolidate democratic institutions and procedures and to strengthen the commitment to democratic values.

The Endowment is also engaged in the difficult job of encouraging pluralist trends in the closed societies of the Communist world. Even in societies wracked by conflict, such as South Africa, Afghanistan, Northern Ireland and Nicaragua, it supports those who are working peacefully to sustain democratic possibilities and values.

The present controversy only heightens the importance of such open support for our friends abroad. We must not allow totally unrelated activities alleged to have been carried out under the rubric of an otherwise defunct "Project Democracy" to discredit the efforts of the National Endowment for Democracy.

H.R. 1006—A BILL TO STRENGTHEN UNITED STATES-MEXICAN RELATIONS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a speech by Ambassador Abelardo Valdez entitled "Strengthening the United States-Mexico Relation: A Proposal for Establishing a Free-Trade and Coproduction Zone." Relations between the United States and Mexico are at an all-time low. We share a 2,000-mile border with our southern neighbor, and something clearly must be done to improve our relationship. I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1006, designed to provide an innovative solution to some of the problems being experienced by both the United States and Mexico. This bill would authorize the President to begin negotiations with the Government of Mexico for the establishment of a free trade and coproduction zone. This zone would stimulate the economy and create jobs on both sides of the border. Ambassador Valdez has been a driving force behind this legislation. The speech he made before the United States-Mexico conference gives a clear and articulate explanation of the need for such legislation. I respectfully request permission to have this speech entered into the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to give it special attention and to give serious thought to cosponsoring my bill. Thank you.

STRENGTHENING THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO RELATION: A PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHING A FREE-TRADE AND COPRODUCTION ZONE

(By Ambassador Abelardo L. Valdez)¹

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Guests: It is a great pleasure for me to participate in a conference with the stated aim of "Strengthening the United States-Mexican Relationship." No topic is more urgent in these difficult times. Although Mexico and the United States have enjoyed friendly relations for many decades, that cordiality has recently experienced and endured many strains. A variety of issues—including immigration, narcotics trafficking, foreign investment, trade, and foreign policy, especially relating to Central America—have generated a barrage of rhetoric and reaction which have darkened the sky which both nations share.

Removing the clouds of misunderstanding between our two countries requires a realistic appraisal of the frequent and differing pressures which either party may feel, as well as a respect for the policy goals which each separately may envision. Our challenge

is to formulate enlightened policies which generate opportunities for each society to turn the energies of its people—in both the public and private sectors—to the problems which have mired us in mistrust and which will foster co-operation in areas where confrontation has too often prevailed.

As neighbors, we need to advance our individual interests by pursuing policies and programs that provide mutual benefits. Strengthening the relationship between Mexico and the United States requires that political leadership in both nations look beyond the policy differences to find a common vision and a common agenda for action. If we are to assist in that quest, we must go beyond a mere academic discussion of problems and focus on concrete proposals which will create opportunities for mutual progress and benefit.

During my remarks today, I will offer one such proposal for your consideration and support. I hope that it will prepare the ground for seeds which will germinate and grow. Indeed, I hope that our gathering here in San Diego will sow ideas which will flourish into a harvest of economic growth and increased cooperation for both great nations.

As we meet today, we are just a few miles from a unique strategic frontier—the United States-Mexico Border. The border is the only place on earth where the developing and developed worlds meet for nearly 2,000 miles. That great frontier links both countries in a web of economic, political, and inter-personal relationships—a web which holds both sides in a shared destiny.

My proposal, which calls for a dramatically increased level of investment and trade going both ways across that border, could help bridge our divergent histories, combine similar hopes, and build common opportunities. I am convinced that it would ameliorate present suspicions and lead to the mutual respect which should prevail between proud and good neighbors.

The border traverses a mingling of people and problems that know no neat division between one side and another. In Houston, San Antonio, Albuquerque, Phoenix, Los Angeles, and here, in San Diego, the cultural and human ties are too interwoven to be interrupted by a line on a map. The money passing back and forth, from small remittances to large investments, the families on both sides, and the whole range of interests and relationships between the two countries, have already begun to blur the conventional distinction between foreign and domestic policies. In essence, our policy toward Mexico and its policy toward us are not foreign at all. By the circumstances of our relations, human, economic, and geographic, those policies have become an extension of each country's domestic policy.

I think it is also important to recognize that despite different levels of economic development, Mexico and the United States are confronted today with a host of common economic challenges. My proposal would help to address some of those economic challenges. Because our relations in many ways epitomize the overall relationship between the industrialized North and the developing South throughout the world, I submit that its implementation could have positive implications far beyond the United States and Mexico.

Both nations need to improve their competitiveness, their export performance, and their marketing efforts. Both need to increase employment opportunities. For example, there are many areas along the U.S.

¹ Former Chief of Protocol for the White House—1979-81, and Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)—1977-79.

borderlands where 20 percent—plus—unemployment is the norm. Mexico and the United States are major debtor nations, and reducing their internal and external debt burden is a priority need.

In view of this, I think that Mexico and the United States can address these challenges more successfully by combining their forces than by working alone. In my judgment, there are significant opportunities to be developed by Mexico and the United States in the area of co-production or production sharing. This is the basis of my proposal, which has already gained significant endorsement in the political and business sectors of both countries and which continues to attract increasing support in the United States Congress.

Co-production is not a new phenomenon. Mexico and the United States have operated a limited concept of co-production, the Maquiladora, or "twin-plant" concept, for more than twenty years. By 1986, there were an estimated 735 Maquiladora operations, employing over 200,000 workers. The Maquiladora concept has increased employment and improved product competitiveness, but it has not achieved the full potential of co-production, because it does not fully combine the comparative advantages of both the United States and Mexico.

In order to obtain the full benefits of co-production, both nations need to expand co-production beyond the Maquiladora system. My proposal envisions a U.S.-Mexico Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone. Its objective is to stimulate increased trade and investment between Mexico and the United States by increasing the participation of capital and labor from both countries in co-production ventures. Moreover, my proposal aims to generate increased exports of co-produced articles to third country markets. It calls for tax incentives and duty-free treatment for all producers' goods and raw materials leading to a final product manufactured in the Zone. After manufacture, that product could be sold duty-free in both countries, leading to increased access to each marketplace, as well as to those of third countries.

Expanded co-production would add jobs, increase competitiveness, and improve export performance. Tariff and tax incentives would encourage and enable such ventures to combine the comparative advantages of both nations in manufacturing and marketing. Such co-production ventures could be located on both sides of the border. Another objective of the Zone proposal is closer partnership between the labor and capital of both countries through the co-production ventures, which the Maquiladora concept has not yet achieved.

The duty-free treatment and income tax incentives would be available only to co-production ventures that utilize capital and labor from both sides of the border for manufacturing articles which use raw materials and components from both countries to the maximum extent feasible. It is not an open-ended free-trade zone such as the one which the United States is presently negotiating with Canada. Mexico is not Canada and Canada is not Mexico. The disparity of economic development between the United States and Mexico argues against the establishment of an open-ended free-trade zone. However, a Zone that would encourage and promote co-production, and which maximizes the comparative advantages of both countries, should be efficacious.

While the Maquiladora system has enjoyed success during the past four years, it

is coming under increasing attack from U.S. labor and its supporters in the U.S. Congress. Some criticism on the Mexican side has diminished as the need to create employment and earn foreign exchange has increased exponentially during the past few years. Nevertheless, there is a lingering concern that Mexico is not obtaining the full potential benefit from the limited co-production accomplished with maquiladoras.

My proposal, by creating jobs on both sides of the border, would help blunt organized U.S. labor's current attacks on the Maquiladora concept and obtain support from the U.S. Congress for an expanded program of co-production. It can, also, develop political and business support in Mexico and the United States for co-production.

The Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone idea had its genesis in the immigration debate which was fueled in the early 1980s by the introduction in Congress of several bills to restrict immigration generally, but especially from Mexico; the source of approximately one half of all illegal aliens entering the United States. The hope then was that a Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone would focus on the lack of economic opportunity for millions of Mexican citizens and provide a policy option for the U.S. Government. It was hoped that the two governments would move to increase job creation and stem the flow of Mexican immigrants through increased industrialization and export-oriented industries that would combine the comparative advantages of both nations.

In part, this thesis was supported by the successful experience of the Maquiladora program along the border. However, the Zone proposal goes further than the Maquiladora by providing greater tariff and income tax incentives to co-production ventures involving the capital and labor of both nations. It recognizes the need for job creation on both sides of the border and the reality that the Zone would have to be based on mutual interest, if it is to succeed.

Commencing in 1981, the Zone proposal began to attract the attention of the U.S. Government and the private sector. In that year, the U.S. Trade Advisory Committee, which was preparing a Presidential Report on North American Trade Agreements, cited the Zone proposal as one way to expand trade between the United States and Mexico, although it did not specifically endorse the idea.

In the following years, the Zone proposal stirred up a good deal of debate in Mexico and the United States. As the Mexican economic crisis grew and the interest in the Maquiladora and employment creation rose to new heights on both sides of the border, the U.S. Congress began to take note of the Zone proposal. In August 1985, U.S. Representative Bill Richardson (D-NM) and four co-sponsors introduced a bill in the House of Representatives authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with the Government of Mexico to establish a Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone. The bill was entitled "The U.S.-Mexico Border Revitalization Act" (H.R. 3199). The Richardson bill would have limited the extent of the Zone to the U.S.-Mexico borderlands.

In November 1985, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States approved a policy statement endorsing the Zone concept. That statement reads as follows:

"STATEMENT ON ESTABLISHING A FREE-TRADE AND COPRODUCTION ZONE ALONG THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER

"The Chamber supports the concept of authorizing the President to negotiate with the Government of Mexico, on a reciprocal and mutually beneficial basis, the establishment of a Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone that would include the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, as a first step to achieving a free-trade area between the United States and Mexico over the long term, and providing liberalized trade and favorable tax incentives to U.S.-Mexico joint ventures located within the Zone to promote the co-production of articles. . . ."

Also, in November 1985, Mexico took the initiative to join the GATT, after debating this controversial issue for several years. By joining GATT, Mexico signaled its intent to open its market to foreign trade. It was an encouraging event for proponents of the Zone proposal.

H.R. 3199 did not pass during the 99th Congress, but in 1986 Representative Richardson sponsored an amendment to the immigration bill, which provided similar authority to the President to negotiate with Mexico for the establishment of a Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone. The amendment was approved and made part of the immigration bill passed by the House. However, the House-Senate Conference did not adopt the amendment.

Despite this drawback, the Zone idea has continued to gain support from Members of Congress, especially from the border states. Encouraged by this support, Representative Richardson has introduced this week a new version of the U.S.-Mexico Border Revitalization Act (H.R. 1006).²

The stated purpose of the legislation is to "increase job creation, support economic development, improve competitiveness, and increase the export performance of the United States." The bill would authorize the President of the United States "to negotiate with the Government of Mexico on a reciprocal and mutually beneficial basis, for the purpose of developing and entering into a bilateral agreement to establish a United States-Mexico free-trade and co-production zone. The Zone would include, but not be limited to, the United States-Mexico borderlands, as determined by the President." It should be noted that this legislation sets no geographical limits for the Zone, except that it must include the borderlands at a minimum.

The Richardson bill authorizes tariff and income tax incentives to be granted by the United States to qualifying U.S.-Mexico co-production ventures established in the United States on a basis comparable to the incentives granted by the Government of Mexico to U.S.-Mexican co-production ventures established in Mexico. The bill recognizes that the details regarding the standards for qualifying co-production ventures to receive the duty-free treatment and income tax incentives and for establishing the Zone must be negotiated by both governments. Nevertheless, the bill indicates that some basic qualifications should exist for such co-production ventures.

Whether Rep. Richardson's bill is enacted and whether Mexico and the United States

² The bill requires that an agreement between the United States and Mexico to establish a Free-Trade and Co-Production Zone would enter into force only after Congress has passed a bill to implement the agreement.

can begin to look beyond the problems in their relations to pursue the opportunities that would be provided by the Zone concept is still an open question. I hope that the United States and Mexico will answer this question in an affirmative and timely manner.

I believe that a concrete program of co-production, such as the one that I have set forth, could be a rallying point for both nations to strengthen their economic relations and realize tremendous potential economic benefit by forming an economic partnership which combines the best resources of both countries. Moreover, the program could become a model for future cooperation between the developing and industrialized countries.

I do not advocate this proposal as a panacea for all the economic ills that affect the United States and Mexico, but I hope you will agree that it is a positive idea with real potential.

At the beginning of my remarks, I invited you to help formulate enlightened policies which would generate mutual benefits, so that the energies of our people might be fully utilized in sparking economic growth and creating a better life for all our people. I hope you see the elements of an enlightened policy in the proposal which I have outlined and that you will assist in its adoption and implementation by Mexico and the United States.

I am convinced that one day, perhaps in the not too distant future, some form of it will be embraced by Mexico and the United States. What is required to bring us to that day is a commitment by both countries to work toward a common vision and a common economic agenda. This is the kind of vision and agenda I wish to inspire by this proposal. I sincerely hope you will help foster and promote this positive idea.

IMPROVING WORKPLACE LITERACY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to be introducing legislation to improve American competitiveness through grants for workplace literacy programs. This bill, which amends the Adult Education Act, will assist in developing programs simultaneously addressing adult literacy, basic skills, and intellectual development in the work force. This program will be a potent tool in improving adult literacy while also stimulating the productivity of the work force and the national economy.

Quite simply, this Nation is facing perhaps the most severe trade crisis in our history. We speak of our trade problems in terms of unfair foreign trade practices and world economic conditions, both of which we have limited control over. Yet I believe we are losing sight of the most important factor in influencing America's competitive posture in world trade—the role of our Nation's educational system. We must address the most pressing needs of our work force by providing educational services which develop intellectually and technically skilled people who can function effectively within a rapidly changing economy and who can adapt to the ever-changing environment

of the workplace. The Federal Government must take a leadership role in promoting programs to meet these needs and I firmly believe this workplace literacy initiative is a firm step in that direction.

The competitive position of the United States is severely impaired by the inadequate literacy level of much of our work force. I am, and Congress must be, deeply troubled by the horrendously high number of functional illiterates in our Nation's work force. The National assessment of educational progress has determined that 43 percent of persons ages 21 through 25 are unable to perform at a level sufficient to master multistep instructions, communicate ideas and directions to other workers, or calculate at a level needed for high technology occupations. Yet tragically, this is not just a problem confined to our young workers. This problem is especially acute among older employees, who if dislocated from long-term employment, lack a firm foundation of basic skills to qualify for other jobs. And finally, low basic skills functioning is especially prevalent among American minority groups who comprise an ever increasing percentage of the work force, including those with limited proficiency in English.

All of these facts point to the dramatic need for programs specifically aimed at improving the literacy of our people and increasing basic skills and knowledge essential to effectively and efficiently perform in the workplace. To put it simply, the economic survival of our Nation lies in the developed intelligence and skills of our citizens.

Education agencies, organizations, and institutions have a crucial role to play in providing immediate, intensive employer-specific education programs to meet the work force needs of companies as they modernize, expand, diversify, and relocate. As firms change their operations to remain competitive, current employees need to upgrade their knowledge and skills to remain productive and employable. As workers are displaced by economic change, they need to be aware of new career opportunities and have ready access to programs which will provide the upgraded intellectual skills required by these new opportunities. Education agencies and institutions must work in partnership with business, industry, and labor to provide the education and training options required for adaptation and change within the new economy.

Our goals should be to upgrade literacy so that the 1980's work force is intellectually equipped and motivated in their current employment and at the same time provide a work force that can adapt to jobs in the next decade. This approach will provide employed individuals more tools to move to better jobs, thus freeing positions to be filled by unemployed and lesser skilled persons.

In closing, I wish to underscore the importance of this legislation in addressing the immediate, pressing, and specific needs of both employers and employees, thus benefiting our Nation as a whole. At this time, I wish to insert the full text of this bill in the RECORD. I urge all of my colleagues to give this measure their careful consideration. It is an initiative whose time has definitely come. While our society will not collapse tomorrow from a lack of adequate literacy skills, our competitive stat-

ure and our position in the world will continue to deteriorate if we do not take appropriate action now.

H.R. 1342

A bill to improve American competitiveness through grants for workplace literacy programs

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Adult Education Act Amendments of 1987".

SEC. 2. WORKPLACE LITERACY PARTNERSHIPS GRANTS.

The Adult Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 315 the following:

"SEC. 316. BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, LABOR, AND EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS FOR WORKPLACE LITERACY.

"(a) GRANTS TO STATES.—(1) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to States which have State plans approved by the Secretary under section 306 to pay the Federal share of the cost of adult education programs which teach literacy skills needed in the workplace through partnerships between—

"(A) business, industry, or labor organizations, or private industry councils; and

"(B) State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or schools (including employment and training agencies or community-based organizations).

"(2) Grants under paragraph (1) may be used—

"(A) to fund 90 percent of the cost of programs which meet the requirements of subsection (b);

"(B) for administrative costs incurred by State educational agencies and local educational agencies in establishing programs funded under subparagraph (A); and

"(C) for costs incurred by State educational agencies in obtaining evaluations described in paragraph (3)(A)(iii).

"(3) A State shall be eligible to receive its allotment under subsection (e) if it—

"(A) includes in a State plan submitted to the Secretary under section 306 a description of—

"(i) the requirements for State approval of funding of a program under paragraph (2)(A);

"(ii) the procedures under which applications for such funding may be submitted; and

"(iii) the method by which the State will obtain annual third-party evaluation of student achievement in, and overall effectiveness of services provided by, all programs which receive funding out of a grant made to the State under this section; and

"(B) satisfies the requirements of section 306(a).

"(b) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Programs funded under subsection (a)(2)(A) shall be designed to improve the productivity of the workforce of a State through improvement of literacy skills needed in the workplace by—

"(A) providing adult literacy and other basic skills services and activities;

"(B) providing adult secondary education services and activities which may lead to the completion of a high school diploma or its equivalent;

"(C) meeting the literacy needs of adults with limited English proficiency;

"(D) upgrading or updating basic skills of adult workers in accordance with changes in workplace requirements, technology, products, or processes;

"(E) improving the competency of adult workers in speaking, listening, reasoning, and problem solving; or

"(F) providing education counseling, transportation, and non-working hours child care services to adult workers while they participate in a program funded under subsection (a)(2)(A).

"(c) PROGRAM APPLICATIONS.—An application to receive funding for a program out of a grant made to a State under subsection (a)(1) shall—

"(1) be submitted jointly by—

"(A) a business, industry, or labor organization, or private industry council; and

"(B) a State educational agency, local educational agency, institution of higher education, or school (including an employment and training agency or community-based organization).

"(2) set forth the respective roles of each member of the partnership; and

"(3) be submitted to the State educational agency in the time and manner and contain such additional information as such agency may require.

"(d) DIRECT GRANTS.—If a State is not eligible for a grant under subsection (a) the Secretary shall use the State's allotment under subsection (e)(2) to make direct grants to applicants in that State who are qualified to teach literacy skills needed in the workplace.

"(e) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—(1) The Federal share of expenditures for programs in a State funded under subsection (a)(2)(A) shall be paid from a State's allotment under this subsection.

"(2) From the sum appropriated for each fiscal year under subsection (f) the Secretary shall allot—

"(A) \$25,000 to each of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands; and

"(B) to each remaining State an amount which bears the same ratio to the remainder of such sum as—

"(i) the number of adults in the State who do not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education (or its equivalent) and who are not currently required to be enrolled in schools in the State, bears to

"(ii) the number of such adults in all States.

"(3) At the end of each fiscal year the portion of any State's allotment for that fiscal year which—

"(A) exceeds 10 percent of the total allotment for the State under paragraph (2) for the fiscal year; and

"(B) remains unobligated;

shall be reallocated among the other States in the same proportion as each State's allocation for such fiscal year under paragraph (2).

"(f) APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose of making grants under this section there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

"(1) \$50 million for each of fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990; and

"(2) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1991 and 1992."

Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Section 303 of the the Adult Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(k) The term 'community-based organization' has the meaning given such term in section 4(5) of the Job Training Partnership Act (21 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

"(l) The term 'private industry council' means the private industry council established under section 102 of the Job Training Partnership Act (21 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT
BARBER CONABLE ADDRESSES
THE SAFE MOTHERHOOD CONFERENCE IN KENYA

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, World Bank President Barber Conable delivered a landmark address to the Safe Motherhood Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, on February 10, 1987. In his speech, he called for a worldwide campaign to reduce by half the number of women who die in pregnancy or childbirth by the year 2000.

To help achieve this goal, Mr. Conable called for a joint effort by developing countries, the World Bank, other donors, and non-governmental organizations and private groups. In order to move the work of the conference beyond rhetoric and into action, he announced that the World Bank plans to establish a Safe Motherhood Fund under the management of the World Health Organization to undertake operational research that will support the development of country programs and projects in the maternal health field. The Bank plans a contribution of \$1 million toward the proposed 3-year budget of \$5 million.

In his statement, the World Bank President outlined a commitment by that institution to programs that will have a direct, positive impact on women in the poorest nations. As Mr. Conable correctly observed, "The women of the Third World are the poorest of the poor, but their work can make the difference between poverty and hope."

Mr. Conable cited numerous examples of how women in the developing world can become productive, and through their productivity, enhance the quality of life for their families and for their nation. He made it clear that the World Bank will be significantly involved in issues affecting women in the Third World:

Through the Bank's advisory, lending and research efforts, we will place far more emphasis on the role of women in development. In cooperation with our member countries, we will make that emphasis operational.

Many of my colleagues and I have been keenly interested in seeing the World Bank increase its commitment to alleviating poverty in the developing world. Barber Conable's speech before the Safe Motherhood Conference is an encouraging indication that he is in the process of moving the World Bank in the direction of targeting more of its lending activities toward assisting the poorest of the poor throughout the world. The following statement

by Mr. Conable at the conference was especially heartening:

And we plan to double our lending for population, health and nutrition activities. By 1990 we expect to have projects in about 50 countries, with approximately 12-14 new operations per year. Lending for population, health and nutrition could reach \$500 million per year, about twice our level in 1984/85.

I intend to continue to work with my colleagues to help the World Bank to make these goals a reality.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the full text of World Bank President Barber Conable's address follows:

ADDRESS BY BARBER B. CONABLE, PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK

Thank you, Minister. Mr. President. Your Excellencies. Ladies and Gentlemen.

Sometimes we forget that development is the work of women as well as men.

We meet today to reaffirm that simple truth and to act on it.

The Safe Motherhood Conference recognizes a reality so basic that it has been easy to overlook. We have come together to remedy that oversight.

But we are not here just to publicize a problem. We are here to attack it, to save lives and to build better ones.

Thanks to the vision and hospitality of our host, the Government of Kenya, we can put our shared resources of knowledge and experience to the service of women's health.

Thanks to the support of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the U.N. Development Program and all the other donors, we can make this Conference the beginning of a new commitment to common decency and common sense.

Common decency tells us that it is intolerable that 1,400 women die every day in the process of carrying or delivering their children. And common sense tells us that those needless deaths waste not only precious lives but precious human resources.

All over the world women are the sustaining force of families, communities, nations. In the Third World women must also be full, forceful partners in sustaining development.

It is appropriate that we acknowledge this truth in Africa. For somewhere on this continent, sometime between 140,000 and 280,000 years ago, some biologists believe there lived a woman whom they call Eve and see as a common ancestor of all humanity. If so, her chromosomes are the shared inheritance of everyone living today.

They link us each to one another. They make us not just "riders on the earth together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold," but brothers and sisters with a single family history and a single destiny.

We can take charge of that destiny. We can take steps today to ensure that millions of women live to see tomorrow and live to make their families' futures and their nations' futures more secure.

The first step is toward better health for childbearing women, a life-saving step toward safe motherhood, a life-giving step toward sustained human development.

We all know the statistics: almost half a million maternal deaths a year in the developing world, 80 percent of them in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Women in poorer countries often face 100 times the risk of death in pregnancy that women in

developed countries face. They begin child-bearing much earlier, end later, and have on average several more pregnancies. We all know how avoidable most maternal deaths are, how small an investment in basic health care and improved nutrition is needed to bring large returns in survival, in strength, in progress.

Those findings can be our guides to action. Those statistics must prompt us to act. For statistics, an English physician has said, only represent people with the tears wiped off. Let us look, dry-eyed, at the people behind the numbers.

The women of the Third World are the poorest of the poor, but their work can make the difference between poverty and hope.

It is their backs that are bent in the fields to till and plant, to weed and fertilize and harvest.

Their backs are bent at the well to draw water and to carry it home.

Their backs are bent under loads of fuelwood and the weight of young children.

Their backs are bent over cookfires and looms and market stalls and sickbeds.

For too long, those bent backs have been too little visible to those who plan development in terms of macroeconomic policy, of roads and power lines, of schools and hospitals, of factories and ports and irrigation projects.

We have assumed that the benefits of these programs would, in time, flow to men and women alike. But our assumptions have been imperfect, our results uneven. Macroeconomic planners have slighted the growth that comes from the bottom up.

In developing nations—but not in those nations alone—too many women are at the bottom. Their arms hold the family together. Their hands build the foundation of stable, growing communities.

But development efforts have not lent enough strength to those arms, have not entrusted enough resources to those hands. And, along with women, development itself has suffered. To sustain itself, development must help women up.

It already has. Only not far enough or fast enough. At the end of the United Nations Decade for Women, the World Conference here in Nairobi recorded satisfying advances. But those, like my wife, who attended that meeting, left it conscious of how much remains to be done to equip women to participate effectively in development and share in its rewards.

Female enrollment in schools has quadrupled since 1950, but in the developing nations, six out of every ten school-age girls are still at home, not in class.

Female literacy has roughly doubled since 1960, but where more than two-thirds of the men in developing nations are now readers and writers, only half the women have the same skills. And in many of the poorest nations, 80 percent of the women over 25 have had no schooling at all.

It is in those regions, as well, that women do the hardest work for the least pay. Often, for no pay.

While women all over the world have made significant gains in the job market—both in absolute and qualitative terms—farm and village women in the Third World and the urban poor remain overworked and under-rewarded. In Africa, women produce as much as 80 percent of the food supply but earn little income and own even less property.

When, as in Bangladesh, credit for small business or agriculture is available to

women, they have shown themselves to be excellent risks, with better repayment rates than men. Where, as here in Kenya, they can get agricultural extension services, such women have readily adopted improved farming methods.

But the resources they have to invest—in seed, livestock, tools and household technology, for example—are so minimal that women's productivity remains low. Their earnings may be enough to make the difference between starvation and subsistence, but not to pay the passage from disadvantage to opportunity.

Sustained development must bridge that gap. It must not only create opportunity, but expand access to it.

We who work in development cannot advance far if we leave women significantly behind. Their potential is great. Our efforts on their behalf have been uncertain. Frequently we have not even consulted them or included them in development planning. This makes it difficult to focus on the opportunities and the obstacles women face, to enhance women's productivity and thus improve the quality of life for entire families.

The World Bank will do its part. We have already started intensifying staff involvement in issues affecting women. Through the Bank's advisory, lending and research efforts, we will place far more emphasis on the role of women in development. In cooperation with our member countries, we will make that emphasis operational.

Let me mention a few specific steps the Bank will undertake.

We will prepare action plans on women in development for our lending programs in selected countries, so that our agricultural, industrial, educational and health programs promote women's progress along with other development goals.

We will emphasize issues affecting women in our dialogues with member countries.

We will encourage development policies that provide appropriate incentives for women and ensure that women have the means to respond.

We will develop program initiatives in agricultural extension and agricultural credit targeted for women, and expand credit and training for women to improve their employment prospects outside agriculture.

We will help promote both formal and informal education for women and girls.

And we plan to double our lending for population, health and nutrition activities. By 1990 we expect to have projects in about 50 countries, with approximately 12-14 new operations per year. Lending for population, health and nutrition could reach \$500 million per year, about twice our level in 1984/85.

Women's health is basic to women's advance in all fields of endeavor. And as a mother's health is the bulwark of her family, it is the foundation of community and social progress. Working for safe motherhood, we will be working for steady development on all fronts.

Maternal health care—improved nutrition, early warning of likely difficulties in pregnancy, more effective help during childbirth and improved family planning—is an investment in development. It is an affordable and productive investment.

A low-cost system that provides basic health care in communities and timely transportation to more advanced medical help at regional health centers can save thousands of mothers and children. We know that such measures can succeed, particularly in conjunction with other develop-

ment programs to improve women's incomes, food supplies and education.

A few hundred miles from my birthplace, a privileged young American woman set out some 50 years ago to bring health to the impoverished, isolated mothers of backwoods eastern Kentucky. In 1925 Mary Breckinridge, who had lost a child of her own at birth, founded the Frontier Nursing Service, sending midwives on horseback over the hilly trails of one of America's poorest regions.

The problems she faced would be familiar to most mothers and to most medical personnel who treat them in developing nations: women too young and too old to have children safely, too poorly fed, too far from hospitals, too vital to the support of their families to die in childbirth. The Frontier Nursing Service faced all those challenges and overcame them.

After 58 years and 20,000 births with only 11 maternal deaths, its success also included the counseling that helped cut the area's birth rate dramatically. "The glorious thing about it," Mrs. Breckinridge wrote, "is that it has worked."

Imaginative health care can also work in the Third World. The World Bank believes it is feasible to strengthen basic health systems enough to reduce maternal mortality by about half within a decade. What is required is a three-tiered approach:

First, stronger community-based health care, relying on non-physician health workers to screen pregnant women, identify those at high risk, and refer them for help; provide good prenatal care and ensure safe delivery for women at less risk; provide family life education and family planning services; and generally encourage better family health and nutrition.

Second, stronger referral facilities—a few hospitals and health centers to act as a back-up network for complicated deliveries and obstetrical emergencies.

Third, an "alarm" and transport system to transfer within a survival timeframe women with high-risk pregnancies and emergencies from the community to the referral facilities.

Such maternal health care should cost no more than about two dollars per capita a year, compared, to an average of nine dollars now being spent for all health care purposes in low-income countries. In many countries we can build on existing networks of basic health services that offer such medical support as immunization and child care. We can train and equip more community health workers, add and upgrade referral facilities, and augment their staff to prevent far more deaths in pregnancy and childbirth. In countries as diverse as China, Sri Lanka and Costa Rica, such health services have already reduced the number of deaths in childbirth and the number of unwanted pregnancies.

We can, in short, be life-savers, economically and effectively. But development is also a life-giving enterprise, and our maternal health programs must enrich the quality of life, as well as prolong it.

Safe motherhood initiatives should be a means and a spur to the education that fits women to earn an income and improve family well-being—education in work skills, education in nutrition, education in timing and spacing pregnancies, education in family health care. These efforts should express and reinforce the involvement of women in community self-help associations.

Example and instruction can come from outside—from local and national leaders,

from women's groups and civic organizations, from the news media, schools and universities, even from the theater. But the effort that poor women make themselves to take charge of their productive and reproductive lives is what will matter the most.

Throughout the developing world, women aspire to become full partners with men in creating strong and productive societies. Development programs must help realize this aspiration by supplying the tools to help women help themselves. Through education, better opportunities, higher earning capacity and control over their own earnings, we can ensure greater dignity and productivity for women, thus fostering sensible decisions about child-bearing and health care and guaranteeing that the next generation will be a happier, healthier one.

Unhappily, the reverse is also true. Families where mothers die in childbirth are families that disintegrate. Communities where women are treated as expendable are communities that waste vital resources. Families, communities and nations that help provide for women's health are providing wisely for their own future.

Almost 200 years ago, the great English philosopher and reformer, Mary Wollstonecraft, wrote that "progress in human virtue and improvement in knowledge" depended on women being "more rationally educated." Mary Wollstonecraft, who died in childbirth, would agree that rational education for women begins with the knowledge that gives mothers the strength to bear children safely and to nurture them in hope.

The World Bank wants to help spread that knowledge and the resources to put it to work. That knowledge—its dissemination and application—is our new investment in the strength and progress of women.

Mr. President, allow me to conclude my remarks as I began.

Development is women's work.

Like women's work, it is never done.

This conference, indeed, is just a beginning of our work for Safe Motherhood. It must stimulate not just thought and rhetoric, but effective action.

The World Bank has presented a program for action. In addition, we plan to help establish a Safe Motherhood Fund under the management of the World Health Organization to undertake operational research that will support the development of country programs and projects in the maternal health field. We plan a contribution of \$1 million toward the proposed three-year budget of \$5 million.

We believe that through the joint efforts of the developing countries, the Bank, other donors, nongovernmental organizations and private groups, we can reduce by half the number of women who die in pregnancy or childbirth by the year 2000.

We believe that this initiative will advance the health, the dignity and the productivity of women in the developing world and the coming generations that depend on them. We urge you to join in this campaign to save lives . . . to offer hope.

The goal is modest. We can reach it. Together, let us begin.

Thank you.

JACK KEMP ON STATE'S OBSTRUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICIES

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, nothing could be more clear than the fact that "diplomacy must be a tool of national strategy, not its rival." And yet nothing is so clearly visible at present as the Department of State's intransigence in the face of Presidential policy supporting several of the foreign democratic resistance movements.

In a strong editorial of February 20, our colleague from New York, Mr. JACK KEMP, has argued for renewing the primacy of policy over bureaucracy, and guaranteeing that America's embattled friends abroad receive diplomatic, as well as military support, for their fight is our own.

I think all my colleagues would benefit from considering the advice of the gentleman from New York. His essay appeared in the Washington Times.

STATE VS. THE PRESIDENT

(By Jack Kemp)

"The difficulty with many career officials in the government is that they regard themselves as the men who really make policy and run the government. They look upon the elected officials as just temporary occupants. Every president in our history has been faced with this problem: how to prevent career men from circumventing presidential policy. Too often career men seek to impose their own views instead of carrying out the established policy of the administration. Sometimes they achieve this by influencing the key men appointed by the president to put his policies into operation . . . [This] has happened in the Department of State."

When President Harry S. Truman wrote these words in 1948, could he have anticipated that they would still ring true nearly 40 years later?

Diplomacy must be a tool of national strategy, not its rival. That includes saying no to offers that would lead us to a false peace, in much the same way President Reagan said no to Mikhail Gorbachev at the Iceland summit. But some entrusted with the diplomatic endeavors of our country have evinced difficulty in following the president's example.

Last year, unwise negotiations brought us perilously close to terminating aid for the resistance in Nicaragua in return for the mere promise of the Sandinista government to hold elections (which they first promised in 1979) and to stop importing foreign arms. That shortsighted effort was inconsistent with the president's directive, and following his personal intervention it was abandoned.

At the time, I urged that Ambassador Philip Habib, who had become personally identified with this unsustainable policy, be recalled. I believed we needed a new negotiating team that would share the president's goals and would clearly and unequivocally work for freedom and against Communist tyranny in Central America. But the secretary of state defended his chosen envoy, who unquestionably had great experience, having previously served as President

Carter's representative to the region; and Phil Habib's services were retained.

Today, in the wake of the Iran controversy, renewed opposition on the Hill and dismay among the Contra leadership, U.S. policy toward Central America again is at a crossroads.

To sustain support for the president's well-established policy of support for the resistance, our State Department should be describing publicly the minimum conditions for a negotiated transition from Communism to democracy in Nicaragua.

Our officials charged with executing that policy should be outlining the monthly reporting process by which the United States would monitor the departure of Cuban and Soviet colonial forces, the dismantling of the secret police, and the re-establishment of political and religious freedoms and the rule of law.

Instead, just this week, Contra leader Adolfo Calero was quietly forced to resign. Mr. Calero has served as the political commander of the resistance army in the north and the only member of the United Nicaraguan Opposition political directorate that commanded the FDN's loyalty. The resignation of such a distinguished and determined leader can bring comfort only to Sandinistas—and to those who value accommodation over victory. But Mr. Calero was not the State Department's leader of choice, so they did little to persuade him to stay.

This weekend, special envoy Phil Habib will return to the region for a new round of talks that, among other things, are likely to address the latest peace initiative from Costa Roca that would give the Contras no say over their own future.

Here at home, I fear that we will again hear misguided counsel that we should walk away from the democratic resistance for the false promises of an unenforceable treaty.

The president should not have to rush in at the last minute to avert a policy disaster. And he would never need to do so, if only the senior leadership at the Department of State were more faithful to the president's directives.

The same holds true of our policy in other parts of the world.

The Soviet puppet government in Kabul is negotiating with Pakistan over the fate of the resistance in Afghanistan. The Soviets have embraced these "proximity talks," because they want the mujahideen to believe that they will be abandoned and that a deal will be cut over their heads.

President Reagan has always insisted on a total Soviet withdrawal, respect for Afghan sovereignty, and the right of the Afghan people to determine their own political future.

But now reports indicate that U.S. diplomats may be prepared to accept a "political settlement" growing out of the proximity talks that would commit us to end aid to the resistance while Soviet troops still occupy the country. That would spell the death of the mujahideen.

Sen. Gordon Humphrey and I have written to Mr. Shultz, seeking clarification of this point, but have yet to receive a straightforward response.

There is little reason to believe that the Soviets would honor a withdrawal agreement, once they have achieved their objective of destroying the resistance. And there is less reason to believe that the Afghan people would be free to determine their own political future while a Soviet-dictated government remains in place.

Again, the momentum of the "diplomatic process" threatens to outpace the dictates of national strategy.

In Africa as well, the clear story that emerges is of a State Department out of step with its president. The State Department sought a diplomatic opening to the Soviet outpost of Angola, while first stonewalling and then only reluctantly accepting U.S. support for Jonas Savimbi's resistance forces.

The State Department has forcefully—and successfully—opposed providing any help to the resistance in Communist Mozambique; but has shamelessly come to Congress with requests for economic and even military aid for the Soviet-supported government there.

And the inartfully executed policy of so-called "constructive engagement" in South Africa gave way to economic sanctions and the spectacle of the U.S. secretary of state meeting with the terrorist leader of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo.

In short, the Reagan Doctrine has not been the Shultz Doctrine. But policy differences between State and the White House do not stop here.

They also cross over into the most fundamental and inspiring undertaking of the Reagan administration: the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Yet just this month, when the SDI Office and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger proposed to begin realistic testing, and to move ahead exciting new prospects for real defenses, believe it or not, our own State Department objected, citing allied, congressional, and Soviet concerns over the proper reading of the ABM Treaty.

While the Soviets are testing and deploying nationwide strategic defenses, the senior leadership at the State Department would have us await convoluted discussions about treaty terminology. They seem not even to blush at this blatant double standard.

Our arms control policy should be structured to support the president's essential Strategic Defense Initiative, not to undercut it in deference to a treaty the Soviets systematically have been violating.

Instead, the State Department persists in trying to stall SDI in hopes of getting yet another arms control agreement that could well be purchased at the cost of our national security.

When detente still colored the policies of the United States, we naively accepted arms control agreements such as this. But in 1980 the American people rejected the false security of inequitable, unverifiable paper promises in favor of a robust commitment to our defense and a realistic approach to our dealings with the Soviet Union.

Their mandate is ill-served by officials who view arms control agreements as intrinsic goods instead of implements of our national defense, and who counsel that the Soviet Union will not be a threat so long as we follow the path of accommodation.

Dissenting voices are a necessary, healthy element in the policymaking apparatus of a democracy. They challenge assumptions, force more careful thinking and fuller exposition of the chosen policy course. But when the dissenters manage to substitute their opinion for the president's policy, then the process no longer serves the people who elected the chief executive.

In that event, major personnel changes may be required to ensure that the president's policies are faithfully implemented. For no amount of skill nor experience nor good intentions can overcome this fact: no

one can truly serve a president while working against his policy directives.

A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT CITIZEN MR. FRANK DAMERVAL

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, since 1977 Mr. Frank Damerval, a constituent of mine from Pleasanton, CA., had been a member of the Amador Valley Joint Union High School District School Board. During these past 10 years he played a very active and meaningful role on the board.

As are most school boards, this is a policy and decisionmaking board encompassing all of the public schools in the Amador-Pleasanton area. The board meets twice a month to discuss and formulate plans to handle such issues as personnel matters, curriculum design and building and maintenance of the schools.

Frank Damerval attended almost every meeting of the board over the past 10 years. And though he would have just made the hectic commute from a busy work day in San Francisco, where he was an assistant project manager for Bechtel, he participated in these meetings with great enthusiasm. He thought it very important to constantly review what is taught in schools and placed particular emphasis on a homework policy that involved both parents and teachers.

Last year I learned that Mr. Damerval was battling a rare form of leukemia. Yet he remained very active on the school board—still sharing his refreshing ideas on a variety of issues with his colleagues and putting in quality time on discussions which led to many important decisions for the schools.

Sadly, I note Mr. Damerval's death. He gave so much of his time for others that it is especially tragic that time should have run out on him. And though he will no longer work with the school board or the community, the memory of his selfless work and warm personality will live on.

I would like to pay special tribute to his memory today.

OVERDUE BILLS ARE A WAY OF LIFE AT THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, ever since Congress took decisive action to withhold part of our country's financial support to the United Nations, a deafening wail has gone up from United Nations headquarters. Accusing the United States of trying to bankrupt the organization, the United Nations and its acolytes have missed the whole point. Congressional action to withhold a portion of our financial contribution was aimed at inducing the United Nations to take the necessary financial and administrative reforms without which the

United Nations is not likely to survive. Admittedly, shock treatment was necessary because of automatic resistance by the United Nations bureaucracy to any suggestion of reform, and Congress had to prove that we meant business.

But in listening to the criticism that has been directed against what Congress did, we could get the impression that no member country of the United Nations has ever missed paying its contribution before. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, that financial arrearages are a way of life at the United Nations—and they have been since long before Congress took action. It is one of the reasons why Congress had to take action.

Each of the 159 member countries of the United Nations is required to pay an annual assessment in support of the United Nations' operating budget and peacekeeping forces. A recent official report from the United Nations Secretariat reveals that only 21 countries are fully paid up in their financial obligations. Moreover, a significant number of countries are so far behind in their contributions as to be in jeopardy of losing their voting rights in the United Nations General Assembly. Article 19 of the United Nations Charter mandates that a member country lose its vote when its accumulated arrearages add up to more than 2 years' worth of assessed obligations.

For the benefit of the Members, I am providing a summary of this important United Nations document. Dated January 16, 1987, the "Status of Contributions" report shows the arrearages that each country has accumulated up to December 31, 1986. What I have done is to calculate those arrearages as a percentage of the contribution each country was to make in 1986. Any country with a percentage figure of more than 200 percent is in jeopardy of losing its vote. A country with a figure of 100 percent is about 1 year behind in its obligations; a country with a figure of 200 percent is about 2 years behind in its obligations, and so on.

I shared the results of this study with the United Nations. They said they have a different set of figures because their own calculations are made using a different data base than the one contained in the public report. However, the United Nations did acknowledge that 16 countries are now over the limit on arrearages. As is well known, many countries practice a game of "brinkmanship," kicking in a few extra dollars now and then to prevent their vote from being taken away. The Soviet Union has refined this practice to an art form. They have carried huge arrearages for many years—and my study places them at 196.66 percent, dangerously close to the 200-percent threshold—but they always stave off losing their vote by giving a few extra dollars.

But regardless of what the exact figures may be, my study conclusively shows two things:

First, it shows the relative weight of accumulated arrearages against the size of the financial contribution each country is to make. And in this regard, the United States is far down on the list.

Second, it clearly demonstrates that unpaid bills have become a way of life at the United Nations. The recent American withholdings do

not represent some kind of unprecedented event in the history of the organization. The truth is that many other countries have been doing it a lot longer than we have.

I ask that my study showing accumulated arrearages as a percentage of 1986 assessments appear at this point in the RECORD.

The material follows:

CUMULATIVE ARREARAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF 1986 ASSESSMENTS

	Percent- age
South Africa	912.44
Poland	331.18
Vietnam	329.26
Guinea-Bissau	320.46
Benin	320.14
Romania	319.31
Nicaragua	319.30
Kampuchea	319.24
Gambia	318.26
Equatorial Guinea	315.06
St. Lucia	309.25
El Salvador	302.09
Liberia	272.60
Lebanon	267.52
Sierra Leone	262.85
Peru	261.20
Dominican Republic	249.29
Central African Republic	240.46
Dominica	230.28
Comoros	221.13
Guyana	217.00
Cuba	208.05
Iran	206.13
Guatemala	201.67
Soviet Union	196.66
Niger	193.64
Ukrainian SSR	193.30
St. Christopher/Nevis	193.11
Israel	191.30
Byelorussian SSR	189.11
Libya	182.49
Paraguay	179.57
Sao Tome/Principe	178.97
East Germany	175.39
Qatar	173.05
Czechoslovakia	168.09
Grenada	164.68
Antigua/Barbuda	160.75
Cape Verde	149.27
Congo	146.13
Zaire	144.42
Burkina Faso	141.14
Mauritania	139.16
Syria	131.73
Burundi	129.71
Mongolia	128.57
Laos	126.87
Turkey	121.09
Hungary	119.01
Somalia	118.45
Bolivia	114.96
Solomon Islands	113.93
Panama	108.97
Maldives	107.58
Togo	107.44
Bulgaria	105.11
Uruguay	104.55
Chad	101.18
Bhutan	97.70
Mali	97.63
Mauritius	94.58
Tanzania	94.24
Brazil	84.20
Argentina	76.18
Madagascar	75.62
Costa Rica	70.04
Nigeria	66.22
Zimbabwe	65.66
United States	65.34
Albania	64.78
Yugoslavia	63.24
Trinidad/Tobago	55.70
St. Vincent/Grenadines	49.91
Honduras	48.93
Iraq	45.77
Gabon	45.23
Ecuador	43.15
Philippines	42.98
Colombia	42.56
Algeria	36.60
Mozambique	32.79
North Yemen	32.50
Cote d'Ivoire	32.12
Haiti	31.57
Morocco	29.45
Jamaica	26.61
South Yemen	25.11
Angola	19.23
Vanuatu	18.63
Afghanistan	18.38

CUMULATIVE ARREARAGES AS A PERCENTAGE OF 1986 ASSESSMENTS—Continued

	Percent- age
Kenya	17.32
Djibouti	16.56
France	14.83
United Arab Emirates	14.81
Indonesia	13.98
Japan	12.45
United Kingdom	12.34
Cameroon	11.98
Sudan	9.78
Guinea	9.76
Fiji	9.63
Saudi Arabia	8.72
Italy	8.52
Tunisia	6.79
Ireland	6.52
New Zealand	6.50
Portugal	6.33
Rwanda	6.28
Belize	5.89
Seychelles	5.83
Malawi	4.19
Botswana	3.99
Suriname	3.99
Bangladesh	3.95
India	3.57
Zambia	3.10
Samoa	2.78
Oman	2.55
Mexico	2.39
Egypt	2.35
Malta	2.34
Barbados	1.58
Malaysia	1.58
Venezuela	1.58
Sri Lanka	1.43
Cyprus	1.37
Ghana	.96
Nepal	.81
Swaziland	.49
Burma	.48
Chile	.48
Lesotho	.24
Kuwait	.14
Uganda	.12
Spain	.06
Pakistan	.03
Norway	.01
Australia	.00

¹ Australia's arrearages are only \$.4.

Countries with no arrearages:
Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei.

Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland.

West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Jordan, Luxembourg.

Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand.

THE PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to publicly commend Lynn Singer and the people who work with her on the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry. These people work tirelessly on the behalf of Soviet Jews. Their efforts, unfortunately, are rewarded infrequently. This past Friday, however, they were able to share the joy of Lev Blitshtein and his family. The Blitshteins first applied for permission to emigrate in 1974. At that time Lev Blitshtein was denied a visa on the grounds that, as an administrator in the meat and dairy ministry, he was privy to State secrets. Finally, over 12 years after he first applied for permission to leave, an exit visa was granted in early February.

Lev Blitshtein is but one of the over 370,000 Jews who have applied for permission to leave the Soviet Union. Recently I re-

ceived a book titled "A Uniquely Jewish List: The Refuseniks of Russia." This book contains the names of 11,000 individuals who have repeatedly applied for, and been denied, permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. These people are the core of the Refusenik group in the Soviet Union, but they are only a small fraction of the number of Jews who have applied for permission to emigrate. Since 1968, a total of 643,765 people have requested exit visas. This number exceeds the total population of my congressional district by more than 100,000 people. Of these requests, 266,899 have been granted. This means that over 370,000 people still remain trapped inside the Soviet Union, denied the right to freely practice their religion and denied permission to enjoy that freedom elsewhere.

Jews in the Soviet Union face a no-win situation. The teaching of Hebrew and the study of Judaism are strictly forbidden under Soviet law. This is true despite the fact that other ethnic and religious groups are allowed and even encouraged to study and preserve their cultural traditions. Jews who apply for exit visas face the prospect of immediate dismissal from their jobs and are then able to find work only as low-skilled laborers.

In the current spirit of Glasnost, the Soviet authorities have released a few prominent dissidents. However, the numbers of Jews allowed to emigrate has not increased greatly nor has internal persecution of Jews decreased. In 1979, over 51,000 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union. In 1986, no more than 1,000 were issued exit visas.

The Kremlin has been using the status of refuseniks as a political bargaining chip. Congress must emphasize its commitment that the status of Soviet Jews remains an important criteria in assessing United States-Soviet relations.

TERRORIST FIREARMS

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to request that the following letter from the Air Transport Association be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I believe that this letter accurately corrects some false impressions left by the National Rifle Association. The letter follows:

AIR TRANSPORT

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Washington, DC, February 26, 1987.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: The National Rifle Association (NRA) recently sent you a letter attacking two bills introduced in the 100th Congress to assist in the fight against international terrorism. H.R. 84, introduced by Rep. Blaggi and H.R. 1002, introduced by Rep. Mrazek, would prohibit the importation and domestic manufacturer of plastic firearms that pass undetected through airport security systems.

We write on behalf of the nation's airlines to rebut the NRA's completely erroneous statements that the problem is not "firearms, be they plastic or steel . . .", but the

need for "... improved methods of screening".

The record of the U.S. airlines' screening system over the past 13 years speaks for itself—it is the model for the rest of the world. Here are some facts that the NRA failed to mention:

Over 7 billion persons screened.
Almost 9 billion carry-on items inspected.
Over 36,000 firearms detected and 15,000 related arrests made, and

At least 117 hijackings or related crimes prevented.

The government and industry are constantly striving to make this excellent record even better. What we don't want to do is to make the task more difficult than it already is. Reasonable controls over the availability of firearms that cannot readily be detected by state-of-the-art methods and equipment currently in use will prevent weapons technology from outpacing detection technology.

We believe the NRA's response to the proposed legislation disregards the best interests of all Americans, the more than 400 million annual air travellers and particularly those who fly frequently. We urge you to cosponsor H.R. 84 and H.R. 1002.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. BURHOP,
Senior Vice President,
Government Affairs.

ADVANCES IN DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDING DEVICES

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues JIM COOPER, CARLOS MOORHEAD, HOWARD BERMAN, DON SUNDQUIST, and BRUCE MORRISON in introducing legislation that responds to the imminent entry of digital audio tape [DAT] machines in the United States. These machines—which are capable of making master copy quality recordings with home stereo equipment—will exacerbate the already significant problem of unauthorized tapings of copyrighted recordings.

If Congress does not act quickly, the creators and owners of copyrighted works will be working in an unfair system that causes them serious economic harm. And consumers who might anticipate a short-term benefit from DAT will soon find serious long-term consequences: less original music produced, less diversity, and less competition.

To understand the threat DAT poses we must first look at the impact current recording equipment has had on the music industry. Cassette recorders were first introduced more than 10 years ago; since then blank tape sales have grown 345 percent. Millions of Americans now tape the equivalent of hundreds of millions of albums each year, costing the recording industry approximately \$1.5 billion annually in lost sales.

DAT machines will encourage even more home taping, rendering intellectual property rights meaningless. The economic losses to the music industry will continue to climb, and incentives to create will continue to shrink.

To compensate creators and owners for their financial losses from home taping, past

legislation would have required manufacturers and importers of blank tapes and recording equipment to pay a royalty tax on their products. The proposed tape tax has strong opponents, however, who argue that tapers of uncopyrighted material would also be required to pay.

Our legislation seeks a technological solution to a technological problem. It requires all DAT machines shipped in interstate commerce to contain a copy-code scanner. This special electronic chip is one of two elements of a new technology developed by CBS called copy coding. The second element, the encoder, is a small electronic device that can encode any master recording by intermittently removing from the music a tiny sliver of sound. This notch embedded in the recording does not affect the quality of the music, nor is it audible to listeners. But when the notch is detected by the scanner, recordings cannot be copied.

As some of my colleagues know, DAT machines and tapes, like most premium blank tape and recording machines, are manufactured in Japan. The American music industry has tried to reach an agreement with these companies, but the Japanese refuse to include the copy-code scanners in the new machines. The financial gain enjoyed by these Japanese manufacturers will come directly out of the pockets of creators and owners of intellectual property.

As the world's leading exporter of music, the United States should act first to ensure the continued viability of one of the most competitive industries in the world. By depriving the music industry of copyright protections and the full benefit of its creative work, we are threatening the future production of the quality and diversity of music that has become a hallmark of American tradition. Without protection, seed money for new creative works and for subsidizing the cost of recordings that lack mass appeal will dry up.

We are asking very little of DAT manufacturers. The cost of the semiconductor chip is expected to be less than a dollar when produced in mass quantities. This cost is insignificant when weighed against the alternative of leaving the intellectual property of creative artists unprotected. In addition, our bill shall only remain in effect for 3 years after enactment.

Congress has struggled with the ethical and legal questions of home taping and copyright protection for many years. We must devise laws to accommodate new and sophisticated technologies that currently challenge the protection of intellectual property rights. We have an opportunity to set the ground rules for DAT machines now before they are introduced to the U.S. market.

The genius of the technological solution we propose, which is reprinted and summarized below, is that it allows consumers to enjoy the fruits of developing technology while it protects the intellectual property rights of creators and copyright owners. I urge all my colleagues to join us in supporting this effort.

SUMMARY OF THE DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDER ACT OF 1987

Section 3(a) of the Digital Audio Recorder Act of 1987 makes it unlawful to manufacture, assemble, or offer for sale, resale, lease, or distribution in commerce (1) a digi-

tal audio recording device that does not contain a copy-code scanner or (2) any device, product, or service that renders inoperative a copy-code scanner. Section 3(b) makes it unlawful to render inoperative a copy-code scanner. A copy-code scanner is an electronic circuit built into the recording mechanism of an audio recording device which causes the device to stop taping when it detects a certain signal encoded in recordings.

Under Section 4(a), any person aggrieved by a violation of the Act, or an appropriate officer or agency of the United States, may bring a civil action in district court. The language of Section 4(a) is a typical "standing" provision intended to provide a remedy for anyone harmed by a violation, including songwriters, artists, music publishers, record companies and even competing manufacturers of digital audio recorders. Under Section 4(b), an aggrieved party may elect either the actual damages suffered as a result of the violation or an award of statutory damages.

Section 4(b)(2) gives the court discretion to determine the amount of statutory damages. The minimum award has been set at \$1,000 to provide a sufficiently strong deterrent to violators and an equally strong incentive to private enforcers. The maximum award has been set at either (A) \$10 multiplied by the number of devices or products involved in the violation or (B) two times the cumulative retail value of the services involved in the violation, to provide a remedy that corresponds to the severity of the violation.

Section 4(e) allows criminal prosecution for violations of Section 3(a) that are committed knowingly, willfully, and for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain. No criminal liability attaches to an individual who bypasses, removes, or deactivates a copy-code scanner in violation of Section 3(b).

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to exempt certain digital audio recording devices from the requirements of the Act. Under such exemptions, businesses with a legitimate need (such as manufacturers of prerecorded DAT cassettes or radio stations) may obtain recording devices without copy-code scanners.

Section 6 provides that the Act shall remain in effect for a period of three years.

LEGISLATION IN RESPONSE TO THE THREAT OF DAT MACHINES

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Congressmen HENRY A. WAXMAN, CARLOS J. MOORHEAD, and others in introducing a bill which would mandate that DAT machines transported in interstate commerce contain a copy-code scanner chip which makes it possible to control unauthorized taping of copyrighted music recordings. We can now ensure that American music creators and copyright owners, who produce the most popular music in the world, are paid for their work like other workers in this country.

Let me state at the outset that we are not introducing this bill as a panacea for the home taping issue in general. It is my belief that the

solution to the digital home taping problem must ultimately be developed under the copyright laws. Thus, the bill contains a 3-year sunset provision so as to preserve the status quo until the Congress has the opportunity to consider a comprehensive solution to the home taping problem.

The advent of DAT machines not only impinges upon the intellectual property rights of creators and owners, but it affects the U.S. balance of trade as well. To our knowledge, all DAT machines will be manufactured abroad. We know of no American companies planning to manufacture these devices.

Japanese manufacturers are expected to offer DAT machines in Japan in March or April of this year. These machines could be available in the U.S. market as early as this summer or fall. Therefore, it is imperative that we act now before the practice of home taping on DAT machines develops into a virulent new form.

We recognize competition in trade as part of the American way. But inventing a machine which enables people to take another's product without paying for it is not competition.

The technological solution to the problem posed by DAT machines requires that the Congress enact legislation to require hardware manufacturers to install copy-code scanners in DAT machines which are shipped in interstate commerce. Nations throughout the world are already moving to protect their creative communities. But the United States, the home of the most creative community in the world and the source of one-half of the world's music, has done nothing. We must act now to protect the American music industry, which is one of the few industries in the United States that returns a positive trade balance.

The bill sends a clear message to the Japanese manufacturers of DAT machines and to their government. The message is simple: The United States will not provide a market for their new technology unless and until these machines are equipped with technological protections for American creators and copyright owners.

The introduction of DAT presents a rare opportunity for us to write on a clean slate. We should implement the interim solution to the digital home taping problem proposed here before severe, incremental damage is caused by this new product. We urge the swift enactment of this simple and equitable legislative response to the threat posed by the DAT machine.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDING DEVICES

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in introducing a bill which proposes a new technological approach to the audio home taping problem.

Home taping has been fueled by the growing availability of sophisticated recording equipment. Recently, a distinct new threat to

the intellectual property rights of the music industry has emerged with the advent of digital audio technology [DAT] machines, the tape version of compact disc technology. Like the CD, it carries sound frequency information in the form of a digital signal, which is laser read.

These machines will revolutionize existing taping technology. With DAT, the distinction between originals and copies will no longer exist as all will sound alike and all will have perfect sound fidelity.

The bill we introduce today incorporates a new engineering invention which makes it possible for consumers to enjoy the benefits of DAT technology without violating the intellectual property rights of creators and copyright owners. The "copy-coding" solution provides a means by which to control unauthorized taping of copyrighted musical recordings.

With this invention, prerecorded music can be encoded with an inaudible signal capable of being read by a special electronic scanning chip installed in DAT machines. Copyrighted music that is encoded would not be able to be taped.

One of the most attractive features of this legislation is that it offers a marketplace solution to the digital home taping problem. Once Congress has enacted legislation requiring manufacturers and importers to include copy-code scanners in their machines, no further governmental involvement is necessary. Instead, the marketplace will take over.

Indeed, that is why the Reagan administration, which shares our concern over the audio home taping problem, has advocated the use of the CBS copy-code system. The White House's competitiveness initiative contains a provision very similar to the bill we introduce today. In the words of the administration,

Unauthorized reproduction of copyrighted works significantly diminishes the value of copyright protection. Technological advances in digital recording devices * * * will increase the incentive for consumer copying and exacerbate the adverse effect of unauthorized reproduction on copyright owners.

Technological advances, however, have also provided a solution to the difficult problem of permitting copyright holders to recognize the benefits from their creative activities while allowing authorized or unopposed reproduction of audio works. The availability of technology to eliminate unauthorized reproduction of copyrighted audio works distinguishes this situation from previous attempts to resolve this problem.

I believe that my colleagues and I have proposed a reasonable interim solution to the audio home taping problem. I urge my colleagues to join us in this endeavor to protect one of America's most precious industries.

THE FEDERAL HOSPITAL SYSTEM SHARING ACT OF 1987

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced the Federal Hospital System Sharing Act to improve the delivery of health care services provided by the Veterans' Administra-

tion and the Department of Defense. Today I am reintroducing this legislation and urging my colleagues to support it.

The Federal Hospital System Sharing Act was originally part of the Grace Caucus legislative package introduced last June. This Grace Commission proposal allows all eligible recipients of VA or DOD health care, including dependents, retirees, or survivors, to receive that care from either VA or DOD facilities. Under current law, VA or DOD hospitals may only share health care resources covering primary beneficiaries.

In most major urban areas, there are typically numerous Federal hospitals. Greater sharing of equipment, personnel, lab services, and beds would reduce some of the duplication that currently exists. Greater savings can be realized by reducing the need to build new facilities or purchase new equipment.

Furthermore, the Federal Hospital System Sharing Act corrects flaws in the 1982 Veterans' Administration and Defense Department Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act (P.L. 97-174). The 1982 law only extended sharing authority to cover primary beneficiaries, and does not include dependents, retirees, or survivors. If Federal hospital sharing is to be effective, it must include all eligible recipients of VA or DOD health care.

Federal hospital sharing will not reduce the quality of services currently provided by VA and DOD facilities. GAO agrees with Grace Commission findings that increased sharing of hospital resources will reduce costs and streamline duplicative services without adversely affecting the delivery of those services.

Hospital sharing is widely and successfully used in the private sector to reduce unnecessary duplication and waste. Over two-thirds of all private sector hospitals now share one or more services or facilities. In a study of a 25-hospital sharing arrangement in St. Paul/Minneapolis, more than \$100,000 a year alone was saved in medical supply purchasing. The successes of the private sector can and should be replicated in the Federal hospital system.

At a time when health care budgets in the VA and DOD have increased over 400 percent during the past decade, the Federal Hospital System Sharing Act is a responsible approach toward deficit reduction without adversely affecting the provision of veteran and military health care.

The text of the Federal Hospital System Sharing Act follows:

H.R. 1355

A bill to increase Government economy and efficiency and to reduce the deficit by implementing a recommendation of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control relating to the sharing of Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense health-care resources

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, this Act may be cited as the "Federal Hospital System Sharing Act of 1986".

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The purpose of this Act is to improve the efficiency and reduce the costs of

Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense hospitals by expanding the authority to share health-care resources.

SHARING VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTH-CARE RESOURCES

SEC. 3. (a) Section 501(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Under any such agreement, an individual who is eligible to receive direct health care in a facility of one agency that is a party to such a sharing agreement may be furnished health care at a facility of another such agency that is a party to the sharing agreement."

(b) Section 5011(d)(3) of such title is amended by striking out "individuals who are not primary beneficiaries of" and inserting in lieu thereof "beneficiaries of an agency other than".

(c) Section 5011(g)(1) of such title is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The term 'beneficiary' means a person who is entitled by law to receive direct health care furnished by the Veterans' Administration or the Department of Defense."

**TRUTH IN IMPORT
ADVERTISING ACT OF 1987**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will provide the American consumer the information needed to make an objective decision on whether to purchase foreign or domestic commodities.

My bill, the Truth in Import Advertising Act of 1987 will require that all consumer commodities bear a label which discloses whether the item was produced in the United States and what percentage of the items component parts are domestically produced. In addition, it will require that similar information be provided in any television, radio, or print media advertisements.

I introduced an almost identical bill, H.R. 3803, in the 99th Congress which was supported by a bipartisan group of my House colleagues, as well as several labor and consumer groups.

This legislation does not limit the quantity of imported goods that may come into this country. Nor does it limit the amount of domestic content that a particular good can have. Instead, it puts the forces of the marketplace to work providing the consumer the resources necessary to make an informed decision. I firmly believe that the scrutiny of the marketplace, and the exacting eye of the American consumer, is the toughest test any commodity can face. However, this test can only work if the American consumer has the proper information.

I believe that American made goods and services have received an undeserved reputation as poor quality items, particularly with respect to automobiles and steel products. In addition, I am hearing from my constituents and others that the American people want to purchase American-made goods and want to be sure which goods are foreign made and

which are American. Those who oppose this measure are simply telling the American people they do not want them to have the resources necessary to make an objective decision.

Thousands of American jobs have been taken away by foreign imports. If we in the Congress are to stop this exodus and regain our competitive position in the international marketplace, then I believe we need to let our constituents help make the tough decisions. The American people want to be involved and I believe this legislation will allow them the opportunity to help our country grow. I urge you to cosponsor the Truth in Import Advertising Act.

KOREAN TRADE POLICY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, a delegation of Korean Government and business officials will soon arrive in the United States for a 13-day buying mission to purchase an estimated \$2 billion in American-made goods, including electronics, machinery, cotton, and passenger aircraft. For the 100th Congress currently grappling with the problem of America's competitiveness in world markets, this buying mission is good news. To be competitive, America must produce the best possible products. Obviously, Korea believes that we do.

Led by Trade and Industry Minister Woong-Bae Rha, the Korean buying mission will visit five United States cities, including Chicago, IL. The purpose of the mission is not only to "Buy American" but also to provide in opportunity for American businessmen to learn more about Korea's trade policies and to explore new opportunities for two-way trade expansion and investment.

The United States is the largest customer of Korean products. In 1986, Korea held a \$7 billion trade surplus with the United States. However, realizing that trade with the United States is not one way, Korea opened up import markets last year to various United States goods and services which had previously been restricted.

Korea knows it cannot pursue a trade policy that antagonizes the nation which consumes 40 percent of its exports. The upcoming buying mission is continuing evidence Korea's desire to enhance United States-Korean trade relations and to remain a "fair-trading partner" of the United States.

**A POSITIVE ARMS CONTROL
DEVELOPMENT**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I think we are all encouraged by recent reports that the Soviet Union is no longer holding intermediate nuclear forces hostage to United States con-

cessions on the President's strategic defense initiative.

Soviet leader Gorbachev has now publicly stated that he can accept an INF agreement which is not linked to reductions in strategic offensive systems or SDI. This should be seen as a positive result of the Reykjavik meeting.

While I am heartened by this development, I am also aware that strict verification measures for such an agreement must still be negotiated, and our European allies must not be vulnerable to Soviet superiority in both conventional forces and short-range intermediate nuclear forces.

Nonetheless, I am confident that verification and short-range nuclear systems problems can be resolved and we can move ahead in the INF area.

Finally, there is a lesson to be learned from all this. Skeptics of the President's arms control policy have charged in the past that the Soviet Union would never agree to an arms control agreement as long as the President did not make concessions on SDI. They have been shown to be wrong. SDI is compatible with arms control and General Secretary Gorbachev's statement proves it.

A SALUTE TO THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF HAMBURG, PA

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Hamburg, PA. Throughout 1987, Hamburg residents will be celebrating the 150th anniversary of the town's incorporation in 1837.

Hamburg's history actually predates its incorporation. In 1732, the Minsi Tribe of the Delaware Indians granted deeds for the area to Martin Kaercher, Sr. The early settlers named the area after Bad Homburg, a German town near Frankfurt. In 1772, Martin Kaercher, Jr., laid out the town on a plot of land bordering the Schuylkill River. In the ensuing years, a mill and a furnace were established and the town grew and prospered.

Because of its location on the Schuylkill River, Hamburg soon became an important transportation center. With the construction of the Schuylkill Canal from 1816 to 1825, Hamburg became a major boat-building and loading center for coal from the surrounding anthracite region. The importance of this role diminished as the railroads gradually replaced boat traffic but the town continued to grow. In 1837, the Borough of Hamburg was officially incorporated and a fire company and borough council were established soon thereafter with Daniel Sheffley elected as the first president of the council. By the turn of the century, Hamburg was well-established as a local industrial center.

Hamburg grew at a stable and even pace throughout the early 20th century. Events of importance include the town's centennial and the beginning of important flood control projects in the 1940's. Because of its location, Hamburg was periodically hard-hit by floods. The projects played an important role in com-

batting this threat and helped save lives and property during a number of heavy storms, including 1972's Hurricane Agnes.

In 1987, Hamburg continues as a flourishing industrial town in the Central Pennsylvania heartland. Hamburg enjoys a strong industrial base and a citizenry that is dedicated, honest and hard-working. The whole town has been anxiously awaiting the sesquicentennial celebration and a number of commemorative events have been planned by the Sesquicentennial Steering Committee, ably led by Thomas Confer, M. Domer Leibensperger, Arlan Heckman, and Rosalie Bowers. I know that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring the Borough of Hamburg on its 150th anniversary and in wishing all of its citizens continued success and good fortune in the years to come.

THE AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, recently, the President and a grateful and proud nation recognized the skill, perseverance, and sportsmanship of the crew and support team of the 12-meter sailboat *Stars & Stripes* at the America's Cup races off Fremantle, Australia.

What has not been adequately publicized is the part played by the State University of New York Maritime College at Fort Schuyler—which is located within my congressional district in the Bronx.

To begin with, the *Stars & Stripes* was christened at Fort Schuyler before she left for trials in Hawaii where the big surf and high winds are similar to the conditions on the official course in Australia.

Just as he did in 1983, Dennis Conner had help from Suny Maritime College graduates. His team—one crew included Scott Vogel, class of 1982, as the bowman and Bill Trenkle, class of 1980, as port tender. The team-two backup crew included Dory Street Vogel, class of 1985, who was the navigator. She is the wife of Scott Vogel.

His support group included John Wenz, class of 1980, who was the skipper of the 64-foot tender *Betsy*.

Another husband-and-wife team from the Maritime College was Richard and Dotty Chesebrough. Richard was in charge of the chase boats; and, while he is not an alumnus, he was the sailing coach and waterfront director at Fort Schuyler for about 10 years. His wife, Dotty, performed the ever-needed clerical work while in Hawaii and Australia. She was employed in the registrar's office at Maritime College until she joined her husband and the *Stars & Stripes* crew in their quest for America's Cup.

To round out Suny Maritime's participation in this great victory, I have to recognize the wonderful coverage of the races on ESPN, narrated by Gary Jobson, class of 1973.

Congratulations to Dennis Conner and his group of outstanding professionals. I especially want to express my compliments to those

who continue to uphold the fine traditions of excellence at the State University of New York Maritime College. We are all proud of you and your outstanding contributions to our Nation! Here's wishing you smooth sailing.

SINCLAIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE AT 100

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with all the discussion these days about new educational initiatives, I wish to point out that many of our older educational institutions are doing quite well instructing our citizens. One such institution is Sinclair Community College, within my district, which celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

The idea for an evening school in Dayton came from David A. Sinclair, secretary of the YMCA. Its first classes were held for 55 students in fall 1887. Two years later, enrollment jumped to 130.

From the beginning, the YMCA Evening School for Adults, as it was first known, tailored classes to meet the needs of local business and workers. Sinclair teamed up with Edwin L. Shuey, a graduate and former professor of Otterbein College. Their philosophy for the new school was: "Find the need and endeavor to meet it."

In the following years, the school offered academic, business, technical, trade, and physical education courses. At one time, it even had a law school. After several name changes, in 1948 the school adopted the name of its founder. In 1959, Sinclair became independent of the YMCA.

A public community college since 1966, Sinclair has grown to an enrollment of more than 17,000. Under the presidency of Dr. David Ponitz, Sinclair has set its sights on becoming the best community college in the country.

Sinclair is well on its way to that goal. Last year, Sinclair received three National Project Excellence Awards.

The college will spend 1987 celebrating its achievements over the past century. And if I know Dave Ponitz, Sinclair is also going to spend this year planning another century of achievement.

ANOTHER GOOD REASON TO SUPPORT EDUCATION VOUCHERS

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I was a co-sponsor of legislation in the 99th Congress to give parents of chapter I students education vouchers in lieu of other chapter I support. I endorsed this concept because I believe low-income families deserve to have a greater say in the quality of the education available to their children. I also believe that education vouchers infuse an element of competition

into the public school system which can only improve our institutions of learning.

But in a recent piece for the New York Post, Gregory Fossedal points out yet another reason for establishing a system of education vouchers: To allow parents to select the school whose policies on moral issues best suit them. Mr. Fossedal insightfully points out that attempts to balance viewpoints on closely held beliefs generally results in a lack of ethical standards. Better to free school boards from the impossible burden of trying to please everyone and ending up pleasing none. I commend the following to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the New York Post, Feb. 28, 1987]

SEX ED TROUBLESOME? PICK ANOTHER SCHOOL

(By Gregory A. Fossedal)

Education Secretary William Bennett and Surgeon General C. Everett Koop called a cease-fire recently in their war over how to teach children to avoid AIDS. The calm, however, is only temporary.

Public and even some parochial schools are busily handing out condoms and other "safe sex" devices.

Parents are preparing to protest on one side or the other, some arguing for a great expansion of sex education programs, others proposing its abolition; some wanting children with AIDS placed in quarantine, others demanding they be covered by civil rights laws.

If Koop and Bennett, two of Ronald Reagan's most committed advisers, can't find a common approach, imagine what local PTA meetings are going to look like.

There is, however, a way to avoid much of the bitterness: by converting to an education voucher system.

Under a voucher system, parents would simply receive a slip of paper, redeemable for cash by a certified school. Armed with the voucher, the parents could go to a local school of their choice—public or private—and enroll their children.

The school hands its vouchers back to the government for reimbursement. Instead of having to lobby the local school board, parents could find a school whose policies already suit them.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration decided last year not to push for a plan proposed by Bennett which would have set up a trial voucher program for handicapped students only.

Instead, Reagan ordered Gary Bauer, now his chief adviser on domestic policy, to focus on the trendy crusade against drugs.

Now, as AIDS provokes violent conflict at school meetings around the country, is the time to propose a full-fledged, national voucher plan, aided with federal funds and run by the states.

Under a voucher system the AIDS-in-school time bomb would be largely defused. Parents who want their children to receive detailed instructions on everything from using condoms to getting free abortions could send their children to schools that provide those services. Parents who find the ideas offensive could pick other schools.

It might seem odd that reasonable people can't agree on a compromise over such issues. Schools, one would think, could have a little bit of "safe sex" education and sprinkle in a few statements about chastity to please more traditional parents. Or they could simply drop the effort.

The trouble is, schools will feel the heat no matter where they turn. And if they do nothing, some people will scream that something must be done to shield their children.

Bennett and others insist that if schools pass out birth control devices they must promulgate values as well.

Alas, there is no societal consensus. Take, say, homosexuality: To some it is a positive good, to others a neutral choice of sexual preference, to others a mortal sin.

Hence, the attempt to inculcate morality in public schools tends to degenerate into the search for a bland, diluted, least-common-denominator set of ethics.

Education choice offers a way around the thicket on this and other issues, too. Fundamentalists who want their children to pray in school wouldn't have to lobby for a constitutional amendment or pack the Supreme Court with Jerry Falwells.

Nor, on the other hand, would parents who object to school prayer have to worry about such possibilities.

Similar arguments over evolution, classroom discipline and textbook censorship would be the object of much less rancor. Many irritants that have activated New Right voters, particularly in the critical South, would vanish.

That's one reason the plan has growing appeal among Democrats—among them 1988 front-runner Gary Hart, who proposed expanded parental choice in his U.S. education initiative of January.

Where are people like Bennett and Koop as Hart hints at a system of parental choice? Apparently, these and other Reaganites—take note, Jack Kemp, Robert Dole and George Bush—are too busy debating the finer points of distributing condoms and foam.

ARTICLE DOCUMENTS ANTI-AMERICANISM AT UNITED NATIONS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to enter for the RECORD the article "Hypocrisy Thrives at the U.N." from the February 25 Washington Times, written by Donald Lambro. The article documents the fact that the U.N.'s position on foreign affairs is persistently anti-American, its position on economics redistributionist and antifree enterprise, and its charges of human rights abuses lacking any references to the Soviet Union. One-fourth of this institutionalized anti-Americanism is financed by the United States, while the Soviet Union only pays 4 percent. The United Nations hasn't gotten the message from modest cuts in the American contribution. This Congress should consider cutting the American contribution even more.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 25, 1987]

HYPOCRISY THRIVES AT THE U.N.

(By Donald Lambro)

Despite U.S. efforts to curb the United Nations' perversely anti-American and anti-West behavior through tighter funding restrictions, the record of the world body is still as hypocritical as ever.

Its resolutions drip with double standards that condemn America's friends and allies

yet ignore the deepest human-rights violations of the Soviet Union and its minions around the world.

Here are just a few of the United Nation's worst travesties during the first half of the General Assembly's 41st session, which ended Dec. 19:

On Dec. 3, the General Assembly approved a resolution condemning the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua, saying that the United States "has a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from" its action.

U.N. Ambassador Vernon Walters said the resolution "represents the worst tendencies in the United Nations," declaring it hypocritical on its face, since the Marxist government of Nicaragua wields its own trade embargo as a tool of foreign policy, as do co-sponsors of the resolution, including Algeria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Trade embargoes "are common throughout the world, yet the United States is singled out for criticism," says United Nations watcher Juliana Piolon, a highly respected senior policy analyst with The Heritage Foundation. When the roll was called, 88 voted to condemn the United States. Only Israel voted with us.

Also on Dec. 3, the United Nations passed two resolutions endorsing a "new world information and communication order" that raised the specter of a *Brave New World* view of press freedoms. Opposed only by the United States and Britain, the order declares that the "rights and freedoms [of the press] may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles" of the United Nations.

"This strongly implies," Ms. Pilon warns, "that the United Nations could curtail such freedoms if its 'purposes'—according to a meaning determined by the General Assembly—'were not fulfilled.'"

On Dec. 4, the General Assembly passed a resolution condemning the April 15, 1986, U.S. raid on Libya, branding it "a serious threat to peace and security." The resolution even declared that Libya had "the right . . . to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it."

Mr. Walters argued that the United States had merely exercised its inherent right of self-defense, spelled out in Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. He also attacked the resolution for failing to even mention Libyan-sponsored terrorist actions against the United States, particularly the West Berlin bombing last April, which killed and injured more than 230 people. But it was to no avail. The resolution passed 79-28.

On the same day, by a vote of 89-24, the United Nations approved a resolution on Afghanistan, expressing "concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces" there. However, the resolution never mentioned that the "foreign force" in Afghanistan is the Soviet Union. Indeed, the Soviet Union has never been named by the United Nations as the invader of Afghanistan.

The resolution's wording is so vague, in fact, that it allows a representative of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic to describe Afghanistan's "foreign forces" as "armed groups of mercenary bandits and terrorists."

"While the United Nations never dares criticize the Soviet Union by name," says Ms. Pilon, "it has no hesitation in denouncing the United States."

A number of resolutions were passed that endorse Marxist-style economic redistribu-

tion and attack free enterprise. One of them, a Yugoslavian-sponsored measure, condemned the net transfer of resources from developing countries to developed ones. The Nov. 28 vote was 125-10.

In other actions, the General Assembly condemned Chile for human-rights violations but uttered not a word of rebuke against Cuba, one of the Western Hemisphere's worst violators of basic human rights; and it condemned Israel as a "non-peace-loving state" (the only U.N. member to be called that) but praised the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization (whose declared goal is to destroy Israel) for its "constructive statements."

The United States currently finances one-fourth of the United Nations' entire budget, more than twice as much as any other member nation, costing taxpayers about \$1 billion a year. The Soviets pay a minuscule 4 percent.

In the last few years, as a sign of its growing displeasure, Congress has modestly reduced funding for the organization. But last year's record in the General Assembly suggests that the United Nations still hasn't gotten the message. Deeper cuts are needed.

ENGINEER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GREATNESS OF AMERICA

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, the President has declared the week of February 22-28 to be National Engineers Week. As one of the few Members of Congress trained as an engineer, I would like to comment upon the accomplishments of engineers in our society.

Engineers have made many great contributions to our society. Our Nation's defense relies upon the expertise of the engineers who have designed many of the components used by our Armed Forces. Our future security depends upon the continued excellence of American research and development of technology.

The United States is a rich and powerful nation. Much of this wealth is based upon the ability of our engineers. The United States is a leader in this world because of the many technical innovations perfected by American engineers. For generations the phrase "Yankee Ingenuity" has stood for the many achievements and technical advances made by Americans. Recently some countries have been able to compete with us through their ability to apply technologies developed by American engineers. No country has been able to match us in the vast variety of products we have been able to create.

Engineers have helped to make this Nation great. In the near future we risk losing our lead if we do not encourage the youth of America to pursue careers in technical fields. To preserve the economic and military competitiveness of the United States, we must support the youth of this Nation who wish to pursue careers in engineering and other technical fields.

I hope all members of the House will join me during National Engineers Week in ex-

pressing their appreciation for the contributions of America's engineers.

PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL LIABILITY REFORM ACT OF 1987

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Professional Medical Liability Reform Act of 1987. This legislation is very similar to H.R. 2659 that I first introduced in the 99th session of Congress and which had served as a catalyst for debate at the national level on this very important health-care issue.

Two years ago, I first reported on a national medical malpractice problem which had reached crisis proportions. Unfortunately, this situation has shown little or no improvement during these past 2 years. Federal involvement is now needed more than ever to resolve a crisis that continues to threaten the viability of our health-care delivery system.

A recent General Accounting Office analysis indicates just how bad things have become. During a 2-year period, total medical malpractice insurance costs for doctors and hospitals rose over \$2 billion. This represented a 100-percent increase in doctors' insurance costs and a 57-percent increase in hospitals' costs. These staggering increases are not of concern only to health-care providers. Ultimately, these costs are simply passed on to the American health-care consumer.

Dramatic increases in the number of claims and high jury awards have created a situation where doctors are forced to practice defensive medicine, adding billions to the overall cost of health-care. Insurance loss growth continues to outpace premium growth despite the increase in premiums. Reserves held by liability insurance companies are estimated to be hundreds of millions of dollars short of what will be needed to pay future liabilities.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation creates Federal financial incentives to encourage malpractice reform on the State level. In order to qualify for Federal funding, States must establish medical liability arbitration panels to hear and resolve malpractice claims. Panels will have the authority to dismiss frivolous claims and will provide for structured award settlements rather than lump-sum payments. Recoveries for noneconomic losses to compensate for pain and suffering will be limited to \$250,000. Attorney contingency fees are limited on a sliding scale.

The act also requires a mandatory offset against awards for compensation received from other sources and establishes a reasonable statute of limitations on when malpractice claims can be filed. Further, the bill establishes a national computer tracking system to monitor doctors sanctioned for disciplinary reasons and creates standards for expert witnesses who testify on behalf of malpractice plaintiffs or defendants.

Mr. Speaker, this comprehensive legislation that I have reintroduced attempts to ameliorate the current malpractice crisis by assuring the equitable financial reparation of victims of

medical negligence, providing for the prompt resolution of claims, reducing the burden on our court system, while at the same time, ensuring physician accountability. I ask for the support of my colleagues in the House.

TRIBUTE TO MELDRIM THOMSON, JR., AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to an outstanding leader, the former Governor of New Hampshire, Meldrim Thomson, Jr., on the occasion of his 75th birthday. As Governor of New Hampshire and as a driving force within the Republican Party and the conservative movement, Mel Thomson's leadership has reached far beyond the Granite State. Mel has served the people of New Hampshire with courage and conviction.

As Governor during the mid 1970's, Mel was cutting taxes and holding the line on spending in New Hampshire when most States were adding to the burden placed on the working men and women of this Nation. Mel led the crusade in New Hampshire to lower taxes and gained the well-deserved reputation as the State's "tax axer." He is indeed well known as a fighter, a patriot who believes in America and who can make others feel strongly about their country, and as a man of candor, integrity, and ability. Mel is a tireless champion of individual rights and is a crusader for expanding opportunity for all Americans to reach as high and climb as far as their God-given talents will take them. Mel is an American patriot and a fighter for the democratic ideals upon which our Nation was founded. He is a strong believer in the values of hard work, honesty, and dedication to the principles that have made America great.

Anyone who knows Mel Thomson will tell you that he gets things done—and pulls no punches. You know where Mel stands and what Mel stands for. New Hampshire and our Nation have benefited from Mel's wisdom and hard work.

Today, I would like to call attention to all that Meldrim Thomson has done for New Hampshire and our Nation, and I am proud to call this outstanding leader and patriot a friend. On the occasion of his 75th birthday, I offer my warmest wishes to Mel Thomson for continued good health and success in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES M. ZIZZA

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pay tribute to Mr. Charles M. Zizza, who recently retired from his position as chief of police, the Newark Police Department.

Chief Zizza has devoted his life to public service. He began his long, distinguished

career with the Newark Police Department as a patrolman and, after over 30 years of hard work and commitment to protecting the citizens of our community, rose to become the head of the department.

Charles M. Zizza, was born in the city of Newark on March 9, 1919, of Italian immigrants, Savino Zizza (father) and Maria (mother). He is a product of the Newark school system. In 1941, he married Rose Partino of Long Branch, N.J. They have two daughters, Maryann, who is a teacher in the Belleville school system and Kathy, administrator of the Teamsters welfare fund. The family resides in West Orange, N.J.

Charles began working in 1939 as a machinist at Gould & Eberhardt, Irvington, N.J. World War II found him in the U.S. Navy, (1943-45), where he served as a specialist aviation ordinance and turret technician. After his stint in the U.S. Navy he decided to join the police force where, on July 16, 1949, he was appointed as a patrolman and assigned to patrol in the fourth precinct. The next few years found him assigned to radio division, detective division—night and day bureau—and on December 9, 1956, he was promoted to sergeant of police. Sergeant Zizza supervised in the traffic bureau, fixed post section and the motorcycle unit. On June 19, 1961, he was promoted to lieutenant and assigned as a third precinct plainclothes supervisor, specializing in enforcement of gambling, prostitution, and liquor violations. Lieutenant Zizza also worked in the first precinct before being promoted to captain of police on April 20, 1964, when he was detailed to the patrol division, office of the deputy chief. In 1968 Captain Zizza took command of the first precinct and created one of the most flexible and effective units in the Newark Police Department, the day patrol and pickpocket squad. In 1970 he was promoted to inspector and assigned to the patrol division. In 1974 he was promoted to deputy chief where he worked as head of staff service division and then as chief of staff in the office of the chief of police. On December 6, 1976, he was appointed chief of police upon the retirement of Chief Anthony Barres.

Chief Zizza has studied management and police relations at Montclair State, the FBI Academy, John Jay College, Michigan State and Northwestern University. In 1978 he received an honorary associate degree from Essex County College.

Throughout his career, Chief Zizza has received many civic and professional awards, but he has said that he considers the title "chief of police" his highest honor.

Mr. Speaker, I join the people of Newark and the men and women of the Newark Police Department in paying tribute to one of Newark's finest sons, Chief Charles M. Zizza. We owe him an inestimable debt for his many years of public service, and we wish him and his lovely family well in the years to come.

LEGISLATION TO REPEAL
LIMITS PLACED ON CONSOLI-
DATION

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 places limitations on the use of tax consolidation by life insurance companies. These limits were carried over from the 1984 tax bill, where Congress developed a new formula for taxing life insurance companies. We now have done, the same for property and casualty companies in the Tax Reform Act. Because of these sweeping changes, limitations on consolidation are no longer necessary, and in fact, diminish overall capacity in the industry and hurt American consumers.

Today, Mrs. KENNELLY and I are introducing legislation to repeal limits placed on consolidation by subsection (c) of section 1503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The 35-percent limitation on consolidation for life companies is unique to that industry. Unlike the days of old when life companies were taxed under a scheme which differed from other corporations, today, these companies are taxed on a total income base. It was unfortunate that we overlooked consolidation during the development of the 1986 Tax Act.

Let me describe in detail my reasons for requesting the repeal of limitations on consolidation:

PRESENT LAW

In general, an affiliated group of corporations may elect to file a consolidated income tax return and determine its taxable income by taking into account the income or loss of each member of the group. However, when the affiliated group includes a company taxed under section 801—life insurance company, there is a rule which limits the extent to which losses of companies not taxed as life insurance companies may be used against the income of a life insurance company in arriving at consolidated taxable income. This rule limits the amount of loss which may be so used to the lesser of 35 percent of such loss; or 35 percent of the income of the life insurance company members. In addition, no loss of a company not taxed as a life insurance company may be used against the income of a life insurance company until the sixth year in which such companies have been members of the same affiliated group. Note that consolidated taxable income is computed after applying the return on equity rules of section 809. Thus, limiting or not limiting consolidation has no impact on segment balance among stock and mutual life insurance companies.

REASONS FOR CHANGE

Congress enacted the present rules allowing consolidation, with limitations, of life insurance companies with other corporations as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. At that time, Congress recognized that the previous "ban of life-nonlife consolidations has been a hardship for casualty companies which are affiliated with life companies." (S. Rep. 94-938, 94th Cong., 2nd Session, 454 (1976)). However, since life insurance companies were then

taxed under a special statutory scheme which differed from corporations generally, limitations were imposed on the amount of life company taxable income which could be offset with nonlife losses. The Tax Reform Act of 1984 completely revised the rules for taxation of life insurance companies, and such companies are now taxed on a total income base similar to corporations generally. Therefore, the reasons for special limitations on loss utilization no longer apply.

In addition, allowing full consolidation of casualty insurance company losses against life insurance company income would make a positive contribution to the critical capacity problem which is currently facing the property and casualty insurance industry. The current use of casualty losses against life insurance company income would increase casualty company surplus, which in turn, would increase the casualty company's ability to write insurance.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The legislation would eliminate the limitations on utilization of losses against life insurance companies, presently contained in section 1503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The repeal would apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1986.

I urge my colleagues to take another step toward reforming our tax law by cosponsoring our legislation.

THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCE-
MENT OFFICERS' MEMORIAL

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, in 1984, Congress authorized the construction of the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial to honor the lives and supreme sacrifice of the Nation's law enforcement officers who died in their dedication to serve the public. Our society is continually buffeted by tensions of many types. Yet whether our Nation is at war or at peace, our law enforcement officers are always on duty to protect each of us from danger and from crime. It is the difficult and critical crimefighting responsibility of law enforcement officers that is the most dramatic and the first that comes to mind when we think of the mission of our Nation's police officers.

Yet police officers have long been known as peace officers, for they maintain the public peace. The fact is, our police help us exercise the right not only to walk down the street in our own neighborhood unmolested, but to walk down the highway to the county courthouse in exercise of our first amendment civil rights. Our Nation's police provide emergency medical assistance, protection, and myriad other services even when no crime has been committed.

The profession of policing, however, entails a risk that all too often requires the supreme sacrifice. It is our Nation's duty to honor our

police officers and those who have been slain in the line of duty.

The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial is a small but worthy tribute to the hundreds of thousands of dedicated Americans who hold themselves up to the highest standards of personal conduct and dedicated service of their fellow men and women.

It is an honor to this House that our distinguished Member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BIAGGI], is serving as the Chairman of the Board of the Memorial. Freshmen Members of the House may not be aware of the proud record of the gentleman from New York who, before his retirement from the New York City Police Department, was the most highly decorated police officer in the history of that great city, and was wounded 10 times in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of the gentleman from New York in sponsoring the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Act and for his continuing efforts to see an appropriate memorial erected in the Nation's Capital. Recently columnist James J. Kilpatrick movingly wrote about the deaths of just a few of our Nation's heroes in a column about the importance and propriety of the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial. He commended the gentleman from New York. The memorial is not going to be financed at taxpayers' expense, but through private contributions. I ask unanimous consent that the column of James J. Kilpatrick be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 17, 1987]

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

HONOR THY PROTECTORS

WASHINGTON.—To the best of my recollection, I have used this column only once in the past 22 years to urge support of a public fund-raising effort. That was for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Let me break a rule once more. The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund deserves your help.

We tend to take our police, like our armed services, pretty much for granted. Except when we see a state trooper on patrol or a cop directing traffic, officers are largely out of sight and out of mind. Few of us ever have met an agent of the FBI or the Drug Enforcement Administration. We tend to forget that law enforcement is a dangerous business and that it demands a devotion to public service beyond anything ever asked of most Americans.

Just as we honor those who have died in military service, so we should honor those who have died in law enforcement. Toward this end, Congress in 1984 unanimously authorized a memorial to law-enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty. Like the Vietnam memorial, this memorial would be erected on public property but it must be privately financed. Work must begin by Oct. 19, 1989. A fund of 85 million will be sought.

Over the past 10 years, more than 1,000 law-enforcement officers have given their lives for our protection. Last year the toll numbered 96. Sixty died of gunshot wounds, 21 from traffic accidents. Eleven died in plane crashes, two from a bomb. One drowned and one died of a heart attack suffered during pursuit of a fleeing felon.

We ought to honor Lt. John P. Frisco of the Windcrest (Texas) Police Department.

He died in December 1985 in attempting to arrest a sneak thief who sped from the scene of the crime in a pickup truck. Frisco was hurled from the truck and killed by another automobile.

We ought to honor Trooper Oren Hindman of South Dakota. He was fatally stabbed in May 1985 as he sought to arrest a man and woman for drunken driving.

We ought to honor Trooper Bruce K. Smalls of South Carolina. One morning in September 1985 he received a report that a motor home was being driven in an erratic manner. As he pulled the vehicle to the side of the highway, he was shot in the face and upper torso with a .357 Magnum handgun.

We ought to honor Benjamin Grogan and Gerald Dove, special agents of the FBI. They died in April 1986 in a gun battle with bank robbers in a Miami suburb.

We ought to honor Officer John Martinez of the California Highway Patrol. As he was clearing accident debris from the San Bernardino Freeway in Alhambra, he was shot and killed by a heroin addict who happened to pass by in a car.

We ought to honor Trooper Robert L. Coggins of North Carolina. In September 1985, attempting to question the driver of a stolen pickup truck, he was overpowered and slain with his own service weapon.

We ought to honor Carlos Negron, a New Jersey state trooper. In May 1984 he was shot to death in a cold-blooded ambush staged by a member of the Black Liberation Army. Negron had approached an apparently disabled van to offer help to the occupants.

We ought to honor the women officers who have served as bravely as their male compatriots. Alma Waters of the Meridian, Miss., Police Department was slain in December 1985 as she attempted to handle a family disturbance. In San Diego, Patrolwoman Kelly A Bazer died this past January of gunshot wounds. A few days later in Kansas City, Patrolwoman Maureen K. Murphy met the same fate.

We ought to honor so many others. Officer Baron Haynes of New York City testified against a criminal defendant: in July of last year he was shot to death in revenge. Probation Officer Harold Gray of Tallahassee was killed by one of his probationers. In Tucson, a drug runner shot and killed Agent Glenn Miles. In Washington, D.C., Officer Kevin Welsh drowned as he sought to save a woman's life.

The prospective memorial is largely the inspiration of New York's Rep. Mario Biaggi, a former police officer who 10 times was wounded in the line of duty. He will serve as chairman of the board. Craig Floyd, his legislative assistant, will serve as executive director. The fund fortunately has secured Jan Scruggs, who made such a spectacular success of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, to serve as project director. All contributions are tax deductible, and the fund of course will be publicly audited. The address is 1575 I St. N.W., Suite 1075, Washington, D.C. 20005. As we respect the rule of law, let us honor those who enforce it.

FOREIGN POLICY MAKING AND THE NSC

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the House's attention to a passage from a just published American Government textbook.¹ Although written before the Iran-Contra revelations, its insights on the dynamics of foreign policymaking should deepen our understanding of the difficulties that confront us:

"The Cabinet Departments of the Federal bureaucracy further complicate the making of foreign policy. By pursuing their own policy goals, Cabinet Departments invariably intrude on foreign policy considerations, as, for example, the Defense Department does when it encourages our allies to modernize their weapons systems, and as the Treasury Department does when it tries to encourage other nations to increase their imports of American products, and as the Agriculture Department does when it seeks to block the importation of foreign food stuffs. Moreover, as these examples suggest, departments can work at cross purposes and there is a need for some degree of overall coordination. Some had hoped that the National Security Council, established in 1947, would be able to integrate various recommendations and thereby help the President carry out a coherent foreign policy. Over time, however, and especially under Henry Kissinger, the National Security Council has tended to become another foreign policy actor, often at odds with other parts of the executive branch."

INTRODUCTION OF COVERT ACTION NOTIFICATION ACT OF 1987

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Covert Action Notification Act of 1987. This bill amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the National Security Act of 1947 to require, once and for all, that the President provide the Congress with prior notice of all covert actions.

The Iran-Contra fiasco is, of course, the most current example of why the Congress should be present at the takeoff as well as the crash of a covert action. History abounds with other examples justifying the need for prior notice—with no exceptions.

Mr. Speaker, in 1980, I joined with a majority of my colleagues on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, of which I was a charter member, to report a bill—H.R. 7668 of the 96th Congress—that did just that. In our report on that bill, we stated:

¹ Paul A. Dawson. American Government: Institutions, Policies, and Politics. Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman and Co., 1987. Pages 588-589.

When the committee reached its decision to proceed with an intelligence oversight bill, it did so in light of the history of covert action operations, which has been a chequered one. It has been marked by secret wars, attempted assassinations and the overthrow of governments. These kinds of operations can have a significant impact on the foreign policy—albeit the secret foreign policy—of the United States. Yet, with the repeal of the Hughes-Ryan amendment, but for the review of the intelligence committees, there would be no congressional review of these operations. If the intelligence committees are to be the only focus of outside review, such review ought to provide the opportunity for the committees to comment on—not approve—such operations. Congressional comment—prior to initiation—could be very helpful to the President, the busiest executive in the country, who could often be the victim—as well as the beneficiary—of the advice he receives in the executive branch.

Covert operations would be better prepared and more fully considered within the executive branch if it is anticipated that the intelligence committees, with their knowledge and overview of other covert actions, will be examining these operations closely.

Unlike current law, the bill the intelligence committee reported in 1980 did not refer to, nor did its drafters recognize, any constitutional basis for the withholding of prior notice. Unlike current law, our bill did not refer to "timely notice" when prior notice was not given. As noted above, it allowed no exception to the prior notice provision. Unfortunately, the Intelligence Committee's bill was not enacted. So we were forced to compromise and we accepted purposely ambiguous language drafted by the White House and the Senate Intelligence Committee, and hoped for the best. We relied on Senate floor statements noting that prior notice could be dispensed with only in emergency situations, when quick action by the President was necessary. And we relied on statements, such as one contained in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report that "differences must be resolved on the basis of comity and mutual understanding." Sadly, the best did not materialize, and our reliance proved to be misplaced. The Congress was not notified—either prior to its initiation or on a timely basis—of the Iran arms sales. We were not notified of the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

The bill I introduced today contains essentially the same prior notice provision that the Intelligence Committee recommended in 1980. While it unambiguously requires prior notice in all cases, it permits, as does existing law, such notice to be given to a small leadership group—rather than to the full membership of the two Intelligence Committees—in extraordinary circumstances. Some will argue that what I propose will tie the President's hands in dealing with critical foreign policy questions where an immediate response, without time to notify Congress, may be necessary to save lives or otherwise avoid disaster. I suggest that history supplies us with no examples of such an emergency. If such an emergency did take place, a covert action would not be the likely response; and if a covert action were to be undertaken, surely eight Members of Con-

gress could and should be notified before it began.

Mr. Speaker, I note that my good friends Mr. STOKES and Mr. BOLAND have introduced a bill which also seeks to tighten up covert action reporting procedures and which addresses many of the problems illuminated by the Iran fiasco. I do not intend to set myself apart from their worthy effort, nor to criticize it. I will seek their advice, render mine and look forward to working together—as we have often done in the past. I have included in the bill I introduced today most of the provisions of their bill. We all agree that the national interest is best served when the Congress, through its Intelligence Committees, is afforded prior notice of covert actions. We differ only on the need to statutorily recognize, as does the Stokes-Boland bill, certain circumstances in which the President could defer notice for up to 48 hours. This difference, I suspect, is based more on our differing expectations of executive branch conduct than on any underlying policy dispute. It is my perception that those in the executive branch charged with the planning and conduct of covert actions will be tempted to view what is intended to be a narrow statutory exception as a grant of power to be exploited, and will usually confuse caution with weakness. A 48-hour delay in notification is too long if the real reason for the delay is to veil questionable conduct or avoid scrutiny of short-term and short-sighted activities which offer immediate political gratification, but no chance of sustained success, and which contradict stated foreign policy goals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to study these issues and to recognize the need for corrective legislation—whether it be Mr. STOKES' bill, my bill, or others. This is a question, I believe, of institutional prerogative, not partisan politics. We must ensure, whatever we adopt, that the Congress of the United States—not CIA lawyers or NSC staffers—determines what information it needs to exercise its constitutional responsibilities.

LEGISLATION CONVEYING CERTAIN FOREST SERVICE LANDS TO PAYSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 IN ARIZONA

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to convey certain Forest Service lands to Payson Unified School District No. 10 in Arizona.

In 1961, the Payson School Board entered into an agreement with the Forest Service for a special use permit for the express purpose of building school facilities on 45 acres of Forest Service lands. In 1965, the board was granted an additional 15 acres. It has since made over 4.4 million dollars' worth of building and land improvements with the permission of the Forest Service.

The school has been the educational center for the district's schoolchildren. But it has also served as a place for the community to gather

for various other town activities. For example, it has served as the meeting place for community groups, college extension classes and the chamber of commerce.

Unfortunately, the annual payments to the Forest Service for the special use permit have skyrocketed—from \$2,850 in 1978 to \$10,845 in 1987, and an estimated \$21,690 in 1989. The payment will have risen 515 percent between 1986 and 1989, placing a tremendous strain on the district's budget.

The school district is increasingly unable to afford the permit fees, and cannot afford to purchase the lands from the Forest Service. It is located in Gila County, where only about 3 percent of the land is owned privately. That means a low tax base, and insufficient revenues for the purchase.

My bill would convey the 60 acres upon which the school is located to Payson Unified School District No. 10. It includes language to ensure that the land is returned to the Federal Government if the district attempts to convey or otherwise transfer ownership to any other party.

I hope this measure can be considered expeditiously and passed. The text of the measure follows:

H.R. 1366

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey, without consideration except for administrative costs associated with the preparation of title and legal description, to the Payson Unified School District No. 10, Arizona, a parcel of land comprising approximately 60 acres, known as the Payson School Site, in the Town of Payson, County of Gila, Arizona.

Sec. 2. Title to any real property acquired by the Payson Unified School District No. 10, pursuant to this Act shall revert to the United States if the school district attempts to convey or otherwise transfer ownership of any portion of such property to any other party or attempts to encumber such title, or if the town permits the use of any portion of such property for any purpose incompatible with the purposes specified in section 3 of this Act.

Sec. 3. Real property conveyed to the Payson Unified School District No. 10 pursuant to this Act be used for a public school.

CAMPUS RADICALS INTIMIDATE CONSERVATIVE SPEAKERS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to insert in the RECORD an article from "The Chronicle of Higher Education" by Les Csorba III. The article outlines the intimidation of conservative speakers at American college campuses, a threat to free speech allowed, if not condoned, by the educational establish-

COLLEGES' CREDIBILITY DAMAGED BY ABSENCE OF OUTRAGE OVER INTIMIDATION OF CONSERVATIVE SPEAKERS

(By Les Csorba III)

Intolerance toward speakers with conservative political views is increasing on many college campuses today, undermining the credibility of the academy as an institution that forcefully defends free speech.

By and large, academicians are silent about this repression, making tolerance a one-way street, particularly on campuses where radical groups actively oppose American foreign policy or the Reagan Administration's agenda.

Secretary of Education William Bennett reminded an audience at Harvard University last fall that a spokesman for the Nicaraguan freedom fighters—Jorge Rosales—had been hustled out of a lecture hall at that institution as disrupters stormed the podium shouting, "Death, death, death to fascists." It is ironic that this young man, who is fighting a totalitarian regime precisely because it denies him freedom of speech and other civil liberties, should be so brutally silenced at Harvard.

The current denial of free speech on campus evokes memories of years gone by when radical students were agitating for greater freedom. Remember the banners? Remember who held them? Those were the New Leftists.

But look at our quads of learning today. There's Jeane Kirkpatrick, former Ambassador to the United Nations, being shouted down at the University of California at Berkeley. There's Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger dodging balloons filled with red dye at Harvard. A speech by former Secretary of State Alexander Haig is disrupted by screamers at the University of Colorado.

There's Adolfo Calero, a Nicaraguan freedom fighter, being hustled off stage at Northwestern University after protesters spilled red liquid on him. Activists at the University of Minnesota yell at the former Black Panther leader, Eldridge Cleaver.

And, more recently, Chief Justice William Rehnquist was shouted down by radicals who raised their fists and chanted, "Rehnquist, we will not accept fascism."

Where are the banners today? Those who championed the cause of tolerance in the 60's are invoking censorship in the 80's. The radical left has effectively succeeded in monopolizing debate by insuring an imbalance of speakers, issuing threats, and using Brown Shirt tactics to prevent those with whom they disagree from speaking.

The response to two recent campus movements illustrates the prevailing leftist ethos.

Those who advocate divestment of interests in companies doing business in South Africa, for example, have been disruptive, violated university regulations, seized or occupied university property, and shown a lack of civility. At the very most, their illegal and disruptive behavior has resulted in a few slaps on the wrist.

In contrast, Accuracy in Academia, essentially a "Naderite" enterprise with a conservative twist, has confined its activities to public criticism of what it considers shoddy intellectual products. Its efforts have not involved disruption or violent confrontation.

The divestment movement, an enterprise of the left, has elicited the sympathy of the politically conscious administrators and faculty members, while Accuracy in Academia, a self-proclaimed conservative organization, has provoked anger. In short, where univer-

sities, the American Association of University Professors, the American Civil Liberties Union, and other organizations have been reluctant to condemn the repressive tactics of their political brethren, they have been quick to condemn A.I.A.

Every successful disruption by the radical left increases the likelihood that the administration, the faculty, or the student body will impose censorship on an invited speaker, or that the guest will turn to self-censorship. After such disruptions, the administration or the faculty may view a speaker as too controversial, or as too objectionable to a militant minority, to invite to campus at all.

We are witnessing an embarrassing imbalance of invitations for major universities to a variety of speakers. For example, in 1980, at the University of Colorado, 78 percent of the politically oriented speakers were of the liberal left. A recent study of the past five years found that 82 percent of the invited speakers were of the liberal left.

In American Crisis IV, Thomas Paine, one of America's early radicals in defense of liberty, wrote: "Those who expect to reap the blessing of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it." American universities have in years past been forceful in their defense of freedom, particularly academic freedom. But sadly, their endurance is waning and the student-consumers of the educational product are being cheated by the imbalance of the current intellectual menu.

Most reasonable academics, from the left or the right, tend to agree in principle that speakers representing a wide range of views should be accorded the right to speak freely on campus. Yet, in almost every free-speech abuse today, weak-kneed administrators have been reluctant to enforce campus regulations against disruptions and punish those responsible.

A large part of the problem is that many of the demonstrators and disrupters of the 60's and 70's have become the college professors of the 80's. Fortified by tenure, they dominate the faculties of college social-science and humanities departments. They are in some cases openly sympathetic to the disrupters. They may encourage or condone their activities.

Listen for example, to Northwestern University professor Barbara Foley on the occasion of Mr. Calero's visit: "He has no right to speak. . . . He'll be lucky to get out of here alive." Ms. Foley has been denied tenure at the university, but she is appealing the decision with the overwhelming support of her colleagues in the English department, who are crying "discrimination."

Wayne State University President David Adamany has raised one of the few voices to denounce intolerance toward conservative speakers. A year ago, in a speech before an A.A.U.P. chapter, he said, "The whole nation knows that faculty members, students, academic administrators, and some governing boards have in recent years silenced unpopular speakers—especially those on the right. The shame for those of us who are active liberals is that we do not join in a chorus of condemnation of our colleagues when right-leaning speakers are kept off our campuses by threats or silenced by disorder."

Administrators need only enforce existing free-speech protections and regulations instead of appeasing the censors in the face of threats and intimidation. Currently, the outrageous absence of outrage toward these enemies of free speech and a liberal educa-

tion is destroying the greatness of the American academy.

LAKE GASTON PIPELINE PROJECT

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to prohibit the Secretary of the Army from issuing certain permits in connection with a proposed water pipeline project until an environmental impact statement for that project has been completed.

My colleagues, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. NEAL, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. DANIEL, join me in reintroducing this legislation.

The subject of this bill is the Lake Gaston pipeline project, a proposal to divert 60 million gallons of water per day from Lake Gaston, most of which is located in the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, to be used as a water supply for the residents of the city of Virginia Beach, VA.

Many citizens in the large region surrounding Lake Gaston are concerned about the proposal to divert such a large quantity of water from the Roanoke River Basin. I share that concern, particularly since the U.S. Corps of Engineers appears to have handled the permit process for this massive project with haste and completely inadequate documentation of its environmental and economic effects.

Because the Lake Gaston pipeline project will have widespread environmental impact, because it involves an irretrievable commitment of more water than is presently used by any city in either North Carolina or Virginia, because it could set a major water use precedent, and because it is the subject of great public concern and controversy, it is clear to me that an environmental impact statement should be required before a permit is issued.

In addition, the State of North Carolina requested an environmental impact statement on the project at the very beginning of the permit process. For reasons that I do not understand, the Norfolk District of the Corps of Engineers decided, even before the public was consulted about the project, that an environmental impact statement would not be required.

Since this initial decision, which I believe was misguided, the Corps of Engineers has maintained this position despite the technical and economic documentation provided by many interested parties and despite the calls for an environmental impact statement by dozens of elected officials and by hundreds of citizens.

Mr. Speaker, during the 98th Congress, the House Appropriations Committee directed the Corps of Engineers to conduct a full and complete environmental study of the Lake Gaston pipeline project. Specifically, House Report 98-916, which accompanied H.R. 6040, states:

The committee directs that none of the funds available to the Corps be used relative to the transfer of water from the Roanoke River Basin (Lake Gaston) to the James

River Basin (Virginia Beach, Virginia) until the Corps has made an Environmental Impact Study. . . .

I have been dismayed to learn that the corps, speaking through its then Acting Chief Counsel, said in September 1984, that no environmental impact statement will be undertaken in the absence of action of the full Congress and the President.

The people of the region know that withdrawing water from Kerr Lake for the Lake Gaston pipeline will cause additional fluctuations in the water level of Kerr Lake. The area experienced severe water shortage problems during the 1986 summer drought, which caused boat ramps to be unusable and created navigation hazards. Several studies of the effect of the pipeline have been conducted. The estimates of the additional drawdown in Kerr Lake differ widely. We badly need an environmental impact statement to determine the effects of this project on Kerr Lake.

Another area of great concern is the effect of the project in reducing flows in the Roanoke River downstream from Roanoke Rapids Lake. This area has rapidly growing needs for water for industry, municipal use, and agricultural irrigation. Incredibly, the Corps of Engineers has not even attempted to make a basin-wide projection of water use over the 50 year planning period. The corps has granted a permit that will permanently commit a large amount of water to a user more than 100 miles away without really determining how much water is needed in the basin. I am also concerned that the reduction in flows of water during the dry periods will aggravate the water quality problems that the area is already experiencing.

In short, Mr. Speaker, we need a much better overall assessment of the economic and environmental impact of the Lake Gaston project on the Roanoke River Basin.

We also need to correct the decisionmaking process. The Corps of Engineers has attempted to rush this project through rather than provide the public with the information needed to understand what is being done.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we are reintroducing today will do just one thing: It will give interested citizens in both Virginia and North Carolina a fair and objective assessment of this project. Perhaps this is a good project. I do not think so. But we will never know, or we will find out too late, unless we insist that all the ramifications are considered before we undertake this massive transfer of water.

Virginia Beach is a fine city and has a serious need for a water supply. Yet, in this case, adequate study has not been given to the impact of the project and the alternative sources of water supply. Instead of a careful decisionmaking process, the Corps of Engineers has taken a hasty and careless approach that disregards public concern. This imprudent action by the Corps forces us to come to the Congress for a remedy that should have been granted by administrative action.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE
DAY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 1987

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Lithuanian people on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Lithuania. Lithuania has a proud history which goes back many centuries; unfortunately, during much of that history, Lithuania has been under the domination of foreign powers. After more than a century of Russian domination, on February 16, 1918, Lithuania declared its independence from Soviet Russia. The Red army then invaded Lithuania, but the brave Lithuanian people were able to expel the aggressors and forced Soviet Russia to sign a peace treaty which recognized Lithuania's right to exist as a free and independent nation. Lithuania was recognized by the United States and other nations, and it became a member of the League of Nations.

This independence lasted a short 22 years. The Lithuanian people, during this time, had developed a strong economy and industry. Their culture and national unity flourished. Most importantly, Lithuanians had freedom. All of this ended in June 1940, when Stalin demanded a Soviet-installed government in Lithuania and sent his army into Lithuania to enforce his wishes. One month later, the Soviet Union annexed this heroic nation into its empire. Thousands of Lithuanians died while fighting for their freedom from the Soviet Union and more were killed when Hitler turned on his former ally and invaded the Soviet Union through the Baltic States. Many thousands of Lithuanians were herded into cattle cars for the long journey across the Soviet Union to labor camps in Siberia. When the Red army returned in 1944, they continued to suppress the Lithuanian freedom-fighters until the early 1950's. Today, Lithuania is still a colony of the Soviet empire.

The Soviet Union since this time, has attempted a Russification of the Lithuanian people. The Soviet government has denied the Lithuanian people their basic human rights, including the right to self-determination. The Catholic Church, to which the majority of Lithuanians belong, is harassed and the culture and language of Lithuania is repressed.

But Lithuanians have never wavered in their resolve to maintain these ties that bind them together and today we salute them as they continue to struggle against Soviet imperialism. The United States has never recognized the brutal takeover of the Baltic States, and the American people support the cause of freedom and sovereignty for the Lithuanian people. The Government of the Soviet Union must know that Americans are aware of the atrocities which they perpetrate against the Lithuanian people and we will continue to pressure the U.S.S.R. to implement the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and the Helsinki accords. As Americans, we must never forget the importance of freedom and human rights for all peoples and we join with Lithuanians all over the world to celebrate

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Lithuanian Independence Day as a symbol of our determination that Lithuania once again be free, independence and sovereign nation.

COMMEMORATION OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 1987

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the plight of the proud people of Lithuania stands today as perhaps the most appalling example of the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union's so-called concern for human rights. For almost 50 years the Soviet dictatorship has callously and deliberately violated the sovereignty of Lithuania while engaging in a ruthless campaign to erase any vestiges of a free press, of free speech, of religious liberty, and of self-determination.

But the spirit and the dream of a free and democratic Lithuania refuses to die. In this country, that flame of liberty is carried by more than 1 million Americans of Lithuania descent. They carry in their hearts the hardship of all Lithuanians subjected to the domination of Communist rule.

This year marks the 69th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence. During Lithuania's brief experience with independence the nation made swift and significant strides in areas of education, the arts, economic development, and social programs. The number of schools and factories increased dramatically and workers enjoyed more of the fruits of their labors than ever before. The industriousness, ingenuity, and imagination of the Lithuanian people has been felt here in this country too, where the contributions of Lithuanian-Americans can be found in virtually every field. In my district, Lithuanian-Americans play an important role in reminding all of us of what we have and what we can achieve. I would urge all Americans to honor the courage and resolve of the Lithuanian people in commemorating Lithuanian independence.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce into the RECORD a resolution that was passed recently by Lithuanian Citizens Society Club from my district.

RESOLUTION

We, Lithuanian Americans of Western Pennsylvania assembled this 14th day of February, 1987 at Lithuanian Citizens Society Club of commemorate the restoration of Lithuania's independence, do hereby state as follows:

That February 16, 1987 marks the 69th anniversary of the restoration of independence to the more than 700 year old Lithuanian State:

That Lithuania was recognized as a free and independent nation by the entire free world, she was a member of the League of Nations, however, she was by force and fraud occupied and illegally annexed by the Soviet Union.

That the Soviet Union is the last remaining colonial empire, subjugating independent countries; Lithuania was one of its first victims.

That the Soviet invaders, even though using tortures in jails, concentration camps,

psychiatric wards are unable to suppress the aspirations of the Lithuanian people for self-government and independence as is highly evident from the numerous underground press and strong dissident activities.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That We are grateful to President Reagan and the Department of State for statements that an official diplomatic non-recognition of the forced incorporation into the U.S.S.R. of the three Baltic nations will continue to be a position of his administration also; and we are very grateful for the declaration of Baltic Freedom Day.

We urge the United States of America and other nations of the free world to use diplomatic and other possible pressures that the Soviet Union withdraw its military forces, secret police apparatus, foreign administration, and release from jails, concentration camps and psychiatric wards people who struggle for human rights and liberty and restore self-government in Lithuania.

We protest against the mobilization of men in occupied Lithuania and other Baltic States by the Soviet Union for the purpose of sending them to an imperialistic war of colonial aggression in Afghanistan. This is against international law and against the human rights of the people.

We ask the U.S. Congress to investigate the cooperation of the Office of Special Investigation with the Soviet institutions and the KGB. We remind that deportation to the Soviet Union of persons who lost their U.S. citizenship is inhuman because there they would land in slave labor camps or would be executed. Such deportation of Balts would be contrary to the non-recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Soviet Union itself was a most nefarious collaborator with the Nazis.

We express our most sincere gratitude to the U.S. Congress for the impressive annual commemoration of Lithuanian independence.

We desire that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the U.S. Congressmen and Senators from our State and to the news media.

THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SOLVENCY AND BENEFIT INCREASE ACT OF 1987

HON. DAN COATS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. COATS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joining my colleague, Chairman FLORIO, in introducing the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Solvency and Benefit Increase Act of 1987.

This legislation was also introduced during the 99th Congress, as H.R. 5501, and was jointly referred to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Ways and Means. The Committee on Energy and Commerce favorably reported the legislation, as amended. However, due to the press of legislative business during the final days of Congress, the Ways and Means Committee was unable to consider this legislation. Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI has assured the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee that the

legislation will receive the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee during the 100th Congress. I am including in the RECORD the correspondence between Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI and the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that Congress deal with the financial problems that are facing the railroad unemployment insurance [RUI] system and I believe that this legislation is a necessary step in that direction. The future of the RUI system is crucial to the approximately 40,000 unemployed rail workers who are currently receiving benefits. Further, since the RUI system has often been able to pay benefits only by borrowing money from the railroad retirement pension fund, the financial health of the RUI system has a direct impact on the financial security of railroad retirees.

The financial problems of the RUI system are nothing new. In order to pay benefits, the system has had to borrow from the railroad retirement account in 19 of the last 24 years. I worked throughout the 99th Congress to ensure that those problems would be addressed. Congress cannot afford to delay addressing these problems any longer. The indebtedness of the RUI system to the railroad pension fund now exceeds \$800 million. Despite this huge debt, RUI daily benefits are lower than those paid by many of the States.

The legislation we are introducing today is a step toward establishing a financially viable railroad unemployment insurance system that is fair to railroad workers and pensioners, the railroad carriers and the American taxpayer. Although the legislation retains the independent nature of the system, it makes important changes in that system.

First, it requires rail carriers to pay unemployment taxes based on their unemployment experience, instead of the flat tax they currently pay. This will encourage rail carriers to attempt to keep their unemployment rates low.

Second, this bill provides a surcharge which will be triggered when funds in the RUI account fall below certain designated levels. Presently, when the funds in the RUI account are not sufficient to pay unemployment benefits, the RUI system borrows from the railroad retirement system. The RUI system's record of repaying those loans is dismal. Providing a mechanism to raise additional funds will contribute to the financial solvency of both the RUI system and the railroad retirement system.

Finally, the bill includes an amendment that I offered and which was adopted during consideration of the legislation by the Energy and Commerce Committee last Congress. That amendment provides for the increase of the maximum daily benefit afforded unemployed rail workers from its current, unrealistic low level of \$25 to \$30.

The RUI system is obviously in desperate need of reform. Congress should not delay addressing the problems of the system or of the unemployed rail workers. This bill is supported by both rail labor and management, and I am looking forward to early action on the legislation by both the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Ways and Means Committee.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,

Washington, DC, October 9, 1986.

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR DAN: On September 30, 1986, the Energy and Commerce Committee reported H.R. 5501, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Solvency and Benefit Increase Act of 1986. As you know, this bill was jointly referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. We are writing to urge the Ways and Means Committee to take immediate and favorable action on H.R. 5501 so as to permit its enactment during the 99th Congress.

H.R. 5501 is similar to S. 1968, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1985, that has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. We anticipate that the Senate will take action on H.R. 5501 before the end of the Congress if the bill passes the House.

The financial problems facing the Railroad Unemployment Insurance (RUI) system are nothing new. For many years, the RUI system has had to borrow from the Railroad Retirement Account in order to pay benefits. Additionally, RUI benefits are lower than those paid to unemployed workers under most states' unemployment insurance systems.

H.R. 5501 is based on an agreement between rail labor and management, as reflected in the consensus recommendation of the Railroad Unemployment Compensation Committee in 1984 and subsequent modifications agreed to in August 1986. Controversial provisions of the original agreement that may adversely affect the Railroad Retirement Account or the funds of the U.S. Treasury have not been included. H.R. 5501 retains the independent nature of the RUI system, while making changes in that system that will help to make it financially solvent. It also provides a long needed increase in benefits which is crucially important to unemployed rail workers.

The future of the RUI system is crucial to the approximately 30,000 unemployed rail workers who are currently receiving benefits. Further, since the RUI system has at times in the past been able to pay benefits only by borrowing money from the Railroad Retirement Account, the financial health of the RUI system has a direct impact on the financial security of railroad retirees.

The system is obviously in desperate need of reform. Congress should not delay any longer addressing the problems of the system or of unemployed rail workers. We look forward to working with you to place the RUI system on sound financial footing.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce.

NORMAN F. LENT,
Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Energy and Commerce.

JAMES J. FLORIO,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism.

BOB WHITTAKER,
Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on Com-

merce, Transportation, and Tourism.

DAN COATS,
Member, Committee on Energy and Commerce.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, November 4, 1986.

HON. NORMAN F. LENT,
Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR NORM: Thank you for contacting me with regard to H.R. 5501, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Solvency and Benefit Increase Act of 1986.

This legislation was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means on September 11, 1986. Unfortunately, the press of legislative business in the final days of the 99th Congress prevented the Committee on Ways and Means from considering this legislation prior to the Congress' adjournment. If the legislation is introduced in the 100th Congress, please be assured that it will receive the careful consideration of the Committee on Ways and Means.

With warm regards, I am,
Sincerely,

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,
Chairman.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 25, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in 1939, the representatives of two radical political movements made an agreement historic for its treachery. The dictatorship of the proletariat and the Third Reich of the Aryan race, having already torn the life from men, women, and entire families of their own citizenry, now began the process of expanding their enslaving power to the largely defenseless nations of eastern Europe, depriving these peoples of the independence rightfully theirs under law, taking from all their hopes of growing liberty, and setting loose special police and military detachments that would quickly imprison and murder many of those who had only weeks or months before dreamed of a long and peaceful life.

The Republic of Lithuania, relatively prosperous for 22 years, was one of those nations that were soon totally submerged, its former independence now made a mockery by the title of "Soviet Socialist Republic," a fabrication allowing for the autocratic dictatorship of a party secretary and his political servants. Its people were absorbed by communism, the world largely ignorant of their suffering.

For those whose families suffered during and after this unprovoked attack, for those who watched their nation swallowed up by a political machine fed by cynicism and hypocrisy, the memory of this treachery is bitter. The Lithuanian people have made a vow that their personal and national sorrows from that time will, however, steel them to keep alive the dream of a reborn nation. The date we now commemorate is proof that such a rebirth is

possible. The memory of independence and the maintenance of diplomatic recognition for the true representatives of Lithuania strike at the false front of Lithuanian social tranquillity presented by the Soviet Union to the rest of the world. This tenacious refusal by the Lithuanian people to forever kneel in slavery to Communist rule reminds their present occupiers that independence will one day return, driving them from their party and police headquarters and stripping from them the power and privilege they have garnered from the repression of their fellow man.

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN
COUNCIL, INC.,
Chicago, IL, February 4, 1987.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: We are most gratified by your impressive work in the House of Representatives and by your dedication to protecting the human rights and the liberty of oppressed nations. We are, therefore, encouraged to remind you that about one million people of Lithuanian descent residing in the United States in February will commemorate the 69th anniversary of the Declaration of Lithuanian Independence which took place on February 16, 1918.

At the request of the Lithuanian American Council, the Honorable Frank Annunzio, Congressman from Illinois, will be sponsoring the commemoration of Lithuania's Independence Day in the House of Representatives on February 25, 1987.

Your extension of remarks on the commemoration of Lithuania's Independence Day or the inclusion of such remarks in the Congressional Record will be gratefully appreciated by all Americans of Lithuanian descent.

Lithuania was one of the first victims of Soviet colonial aggression and now Moscow is seeking to expand its colonial empire even in Central America, constituting a danger even to the U.S.A.

We would like to express in advance our most sincere gratitude for your remarks strongly condemning the Soviet Union's denial of the exercise of self-determination for the Baltic peoples.

Respectfully yours,

TEODORAS BLINSTRUBAS,
National President.
GROZVYDAS LAZAUSKAS,
Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The Special Order to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day has been scheduled for Wednesday, February 25.

Members are invited to be present on the Floor for this Special Order. Members who cannot attend but wish to include statements may do so by sending their remarks (signed) to their respective Cloakrooms or to my office by the close of business on Wednesday.

Inasmuch as commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day is a symbol of hope for all Lithuanian-Americans and especially for those struggling to gain independence for Lithuania, I hope you will join me in commemorating this anniversary on the Floor of the House on Wednesday, February 25.

Sincerely,

FRANK ANNUNZIO,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine invites you to a Celebration and Commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day.

When: Wednesday, February 25, 1987—5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Where: 2168 R.H.O.B.—Rayburn Gold Room.

Who: Members and appropriate staff (no R.S.V.P. necessary).

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The Lithuanian people enjoyed a rich and independent heritage for close to 500 years before being occupied by Russia in 1795. Throughout this Russian occupation and a subsequent German occupation, the Lithuanian people fought tenaciously for their independence. And, on February 16, 1918, the Council of Lithuania was able to once again declare the restoration of Lithuania's independence.

For 22 years, a generation of Lithuanians proudly grew up with true peace and freedom.

As World War II developed, the future of Lithuania was once again uncertain. In the end, Lithuania found itself forcefully incorporated into the Soviet Union by 1944. As the Cold War developed, their situation became even more intractable. The Soviets have systematically sought to strip Lithuania of her heritage. An event which has stood to typify the Soviet policy of oppression and "Russification" in the Baltic States, occurred on a June summer night, 1941, when 50,000 Baltic men, women, and children were forced, kicking and screaming into cattle cars to be sent to an uncertain fate in far of and inhospitable Siberia.

To this day—47 years their independence was stripped—3½ million Lithuanians living in Lithuania and over 500,000 Lithuanian-Americans have been seeking to preserve Lithuanian heritage and to restore Lithuanian freedom.

We look forward to seeing you Wednesday, February 25th, as we remember the Lithuanian people and celebrate a day of freedom that we hope to see again. For more information, please contact Greg Hawkins (Rep. Dennis Hertel) at 225-6276 or Brent Rosenkranz (Rep. Don Ritter) at 225-6411.

Sincerely,

DON RITTER,
Co-Chairman.
DENNIS HERTEL,
Co-Chairman.

REMOVING FURNITURE PRODUCTS FROM GSP PROGRAM

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to remove furniture products from the duty-free treatment of the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] Program.

The American furniture industry is one of many U.S. industries which have been badly hurt by loss of markets to foreign competition. For 1986 furniture imports into the United States reached a level of \$3.236 billion. Overall imports account for approximately 20 percent of the U.S. market, but those imports are focused in certain types of furniture where

import penetration has reached over 50 percent of the U.S. market.

Despite this level of import competition, the United States continues to allow a substantial amount of furniture to come in under the duty-free GSP Program. The GSP Program provides duty free imports into the United States for less developed countries, with the goal of stimulating trade and economic development. Despite that program's many good features, it has become in some cases simply a means by which our own citizens are pushed out of work.

In 1986, nearly one-half, \$1.509 billion, of the total furniture imports into the United States came from GSP-eligible countries. Of that amount, \$650 million came in duty free under the GSP Program. These imports are not coming from countries with nascent or newly developing furniture industries. The principal source of United States furniture imports, Taiwan, is a GSP-eligible country. Four of the top ten wood furniture importing countries are shipping furniture products into the United States duty-free. These countries will remain strong competitors for the U.S. industry, regardless of whether they lose the portion of duty free shipments. There is no reason why we should give this preferential treatment, and thus further penalize the U.S. industry.

The legislation I have introduced simply adds furniture and furniture products, other than those for which no significant U.S. production exists, to the list of products which may not be accorded duty-free GSP treatment. Congress has previously prohibited products such as textiles and apparel, footwear, and watches from the GSP Program. My legislation would add furniture to that list of products.

A VISITOR'S TRIBUTE TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HON. PATRICIA F. SAIKI

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mrs. SAIKI. Mr. Speaker, I was fortunate to recently receive a tribute to my home State of Hawaii, written by Mr. Marvin Goldberg of Marina del Rey, CA. Mr. Goldberg was inspired to write this prose after a visit to the beautiful islands of Hawaii. This literary piece so accurately describes the magnificent beauty and heritage of Hawaii that I would like to respectfully request that Mr. Goldberg's "Hawaii" be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as follows:

HAWAII

I have suffered with you the pain of birth as life springs from your heaving womb at the Kilauea Volcano. I have seen the result of that pain in stark, bleak mountains that so majestically have risen from the depths of the Pacific to create your islands, and I have stood in awe of that creation at Haleakala.

I have felt life's blood seep into you and form your lively verdant valleys, as I stood and viewed the miracle of the Iao Needle, and felt a tingle from the drops of sparkling dew that permeated the air at that place where water rushes over shining rocks to

find its way into the soil from which a sea of green foliage bursts forth.

I have inhaled the perfume of your Plumeria, seen the waxen beauty of your Anthurium and the profusion of colors erupting from a multitude of flowers to form a montage that even the greatest artist could never put on canvas.

I have drunk your crystal water, which has seeped through layers of sand and lava rock to create an elixir that could set one's head reeling from just the joy of its creation.

I have seen angry swells break on craggy rocks and blow into the air through a hole from which a geyser of spray exploded. I have seen lagoons and pools of placid waters that beckoned to come and feel the coolness and soothing balm of their touch.

I have walked through your history in the village of Lahaina, and have seen the harbor where one could almost hear the lusty cries of the whalers as they shouted "Thar She Blows," as they hunted and massacred those gentle behemoths of the sea that sought refuge in those waters, and I have walked the planks of ships from which the slaughter ensued.

I have walked where royalty once walked, and strolled through fields of giant cane where laborers sweated to reap the sweetness and goodness that nature provided. I have tasted your fruits; your pineapples, mangos, papaya and so many more that your ancient Gods and our God has brought forth on fruited plains.

I have heard the honky tonk sounds at the beach at Waikiki and felt the surge of humanity that has invaded your shores to revel in all of your offerings.

I have stood on the platform above the sunken *Arizona* and have wept as I read the names of those who died aboard her on that day of infamy.

I have seen the crater at the hill of sacrifice in which many of those that fought to save us lie at peace in the shade of allspice trees where red crested Cardinals play.

I have felt your joys, your sorrows, your vibrance and your love, your violence and your tranquility. I have lived! I have seen Hawaii!

RECOGNITION OF JUDGE
WILLIAM WAYNE JUSTICE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer just a few words to recognize the outstanding service of Federal Judge William Wayne Justice and also bring to your attention an article in the *Washington Post* of Saturday, February 28, 1987.

Judge Justice has served the eastern district of Texas since 1968 and throughout his career has displayed a degree of determination, courage, and compassion that is seldom matched at any level of public service. Over and over, in the face of intense public criticism and personal abuse, Judge Justice has held to his convictions, acting to insure that our laws are upheld and the dignity our citizens are protected.

During a time and in a place where racial desegregation was feared and its proponents threatened and ostracized, Judge Justice

made the hard decisions that led to the desegregation of public schools in east Texas. In more recent years, his commitment to civil liberties has resulted in more humane and effective treatment of juvenile delinquents, provided educational opportunities for Hispanic children and focused State attention on its prison overcrowding problems. He is an outstanding Federal judge who has the courage to make tough decisions based on the principles of law, not the passions of the time. I commend his fine service and encourage all my colleagues to read the following article detailing much of his career.

JUSTICE, TEXAS STYLE—A POPULIST JUDGE,
SHAKING UP THE STATE FROM HIS COURT-
ROOM IN TYLER

(By David Maraniss)

TYLER, TX.—Justice in Texas is not an abstraction, but flesh and blood and, as only real life can render it, a federal judge. William Wayne Justice is chief judge of the eastern district of Texas, where the piney woods, catfish ponds, rebel flags, roadside barbecue shacks, pillared mansions, idioms and manners all speak of the Deep South.

This judge named Justice is not so simply defined by title and geography. His courtroom in Tyler, where the necks are said to be redder than the roses, has served as an unlikely forum for many of the major civil liberties issues of modern America.

As the judge who ended racial segregation in east Texas schools, ruled that children of illegal immigrants should not be charged tuition for public education, directed Texas to stop abusing juveniles at state detention centers, ordered junior colleges to reinstate male students expelled because of their long hair, mandated bilingual education in elementary schools and directed an overhaul of the Texas prison system, Justice not surprisingly provokes superlatives—and expletives.

He has been called the most hated man in Texas, the most powerful man in Texas and the real governor of Texas. Civil libertarians view him as a courageous figure unafraid to force bureaucracies to adhere to the Constitution. Many Texas politicians, who consider their state a republic unto itself, regard him as the symbol of federal intervention. Conservative scholars say his orders are costly and impractical, that he has a misguided notion of a judge's role in the balance of powers.

Justice, an unassuming man who has lived all of his 67 years in east Texas (except for service in India during World War II), is a self-proclaimed populist who defines his mission as "to provide equal justice for poor and rich, and to try to follow the law." As he enters his 20th year on the federal bench, he has assumed his normal position—smack in the thick of things.

That was assured on the final day of 1986, when he issued another order in the massive and seemingly endless prison case *Ruiz v. Estelle*. Six years after ordering the state to clean up its prisons, Justice cited Texas for contempt of court, saying it had not sufficiently improved conditions in the system, the second most populous in the nation, behind California's. Unless progress is made by April 1, Justice will fine the state \$800,000 a day.

In the days following the order, the postmark delivered the expected smattering of hate mail to the judge's chambers.

Postmark Rosenberg: *Mr. Justice, What's the matter with you anyway? Do you honestly believe that the citizens of Texas want*

prisoners who have murdered back out on the streets just because you don't want two-bed cells? I certainly hope it's your family instead of mine that the scum decide to violate the next time they get out.

Postmark Houston: *Dear Judge Justice, Please send me your home address so that we might furnish each and every one of the convicts with it so that they might come by and thank you personally. Hopefully they all might like Tyler so much that they will stay there as well.*

Postmark Dallas: *Dear Judge, Based on what I hear and read you are the most despised man in Texas. What do you think your children and grandchildren think of you? Have you thought of them? The state of Texas cannot afford the prisons we have now—not to think of what it will cost after all your ideas are completed. How about a suggestion—retire!*

The contempt finding coincided with word that the prisons had reached the state-mandated population limit—38,377, 95 percent of capacity—and briefly might have to turn away new inmates. That happened for a week in 1982, and sheriffs, stuck with unwanted prisoners for a few extra days, lambasted Justice, who first set capacity standards to prevent unconstitutional overcrowding. Once again, some sheriffs vowed to haul prisoners to the state prison at Huntsville and leave them handcuffed to the gates.

Bill Clements, the gruff Dallas oilman who defeated Mark White for the governorship in November, made an unusual pilgrimage to Tyler to meet Justice a few days before his inauguration. He told the judge that he welcomed the contempt citation because it cleared the air. He also said that he had a plan to get the needed money—perhaps \$400 million—to improve prison conditions, and that in the meantime he wanted to put up barracks-type housing on the prison grounds.

Although Justice was interested in action, not words, the meeting marked a turning point. William Turner, the lead attorney for the prisoners, said that beforehand he thought the meeting would be silly, but that it took on great symbolic weight.

"For the first time the state was not attacking Judge Justice," Turner said. "Equally important, a governor was finally taking personal responsibility for the prisons. Instead of the usual distance and deniability, Clements in effect said, 'I'm going to take over here. I'm responsible.' Finally, the symbol of the conservative Republic governor going to make peace with the populist federal judge was fascinating. It was like Nixon going to China."

To many Texans, Justice has seemed as foreign as China. In the letters that flow into his office, he is often told to go back to where he came from, but that trip would be a short one. He was born and reared in Athens, the Henderson County seat, about 35 miles southwest of Tyler.

Athens and Tyler represent the extremes of east Texas society. Tyler, in Smith County, was founded by slave owners who cleared the land for cotton and later grew rich on the black gold of the nearby oilfields. Athens had neither cotton nor oil, just peanuts and black-eyed peas. Ralph Yarborough, the former senator from Texas who for decades led the liberal wing of the state Democratic Party, grew up in Henderson County. He looks on the bright side of that economic divide.

"You've heard, 'where wealth accumulates, men decay?'" Yarborough once said. "Well, our theory for Henderson County is

that wealth didn't accumulate and men didn't decay."

Yarborough was a close friend of the judge's father, Will Justice, a lawyer of skill and flair, of whom it was said: "There is no justice in east Texas but Will Justice." As a prosecutor, he went to juries with 156 cases and got convictions on all but one. As a defense attorney, he handled more than 200 capital cases, and the worst sentence a client ever received was 4 years.

When William Wayne was 7, Will Justice made him a partner. He changed the stationery and the nameplate above his office door to "W.D. Justice and Son." The son's reverence for his father was such that he gladly accepted this predetermined fate, saying, "I always felt that I ought to do what he intended for me to do."

As Justice learned it from his father, the law was more than a job. He remembers how his dad would come home every night from his courthouse square office, sit down in bed after dinner, his head propped up by a few pillows, a big cigar in his mouth, a box of kitchen matches at his side, and read his files and case law for hours on end.

That memory is one of three that resonate among his childhood recollections.

Another is of the freight trains that rumbled through Athens several times a day during the Depression, with hungry, jobless men "hanging on the boxcars as thick as flies." Some of those men would knock on the Justices' back door, one of the places in town where they could get some food. The third memory is of playing with black kids and white kids in the back alley and hearing a white friend's mother scold her son for mixing with the other race.

What other people remember about Justice during his early days is less vivid. He was an unexceptional student at the University of Texas. After the war, when he returned to Athens to practice law at Justice & Justice, his manner was conventional and unassuming, revealing a sharp mind but none of his father's flamboyance.

The first case they tried together was a lesson in style. It involved two junk dealers accused of selling stolen property, and young Justice thought they had no case. When his father asked, "Wayne, would you like to make the final argument for us?" he said no way. The father laughed, slapped him on the back, strolled toward the jury and began an irrelevant appeal to passion and prejudice. The jury went out and returned in 10 minutes with an acquittal. "I learned from that," Justice said, "that there is always something that can be said—and should be said."

Justice became a small-town stereotype—an overweight, cigar-smoking Rotary Club president whose career ascent was based on political patronage. Yarborough, the old family friend, was chiefly responsible for his appointment as U.S. attorney in 1962. Six years later, after going to the White House and cutting a deal with fellow Texan Lyndon B. Johnson, Yarborough got Justice the federal judgeship.

By then, Justice's father had died, he himself had quit smoking, started running and working out, and lost 50 pounds. He felt at peace with himself, free to follow his instincts and the law, protected from the vagaries of politics and public opinion by a lifetime appointment.

Justice began his judgeship two months after the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in Memphis. In Tyler, he found a city literally divided by railroad tracks. Blacks lived on the north side and attended

Emmett Scott High School. Whites lived south of the tracks. They had two high schools: John Tyler, where most of the students were from working-class families, and Robert E. Lee, the rich kids' school.

Nearly 15 years has passed since the courts began desegregating southern schools, but in Tyler change came slowly. The first step was taken in 1963, when students were allowed to switch schools voluntarily. In 1966, the school board chose four black teachers from Scott to teach at Robert E. Lee.

Dorothy Pendleton, who grew up in north Tyler and was educated at all-black schools through her college years, was one of those four black teachers. It was her first experience in an integrated setting, and she remembers feeling "like an animal at the zoo, always stared at." The white teachers, she recalls, tended to be nice to her when they were alone, but "when there were other whites around, it was as though they couldn't see you."

In 1970, as part of an agreement worked out in Justice's court, Scott was closed and the two white high schools were fully integrated. Martin Edwards, who had just been elected the first black member of the Tyler school board, sat in the courtroom during the hearings. Since his viewpoint differed from that of the white school board members, he was forced to retain his own lawyer, at his own expense.

"I shall never forget the day that the decision was ultimately reached," Edwards said. "When I came out of the courtroom and approached the elevator in the federal building, this white man came up to me, accompanied by others, and said, 'If anything happens to my girls, I'm coming after you.' I'm going to tell you that scared the hell out of me."

The racial tension worsened in the spring of 1971, with Justice taking the heat. At John Tyler, black students rebelled during a quota-rigged cheerleaders election and staged a walkout. More than 200 blacks were expelled by the school board, which set strict standards for readmission. When a lawyer took the case to Justice's court, the judge veiled it as a situation where the white school board was "tickled and eager to get rid of black students." He ordered the board to readmit them immediately.

At Robert E. Lee, black students were enraged by the school's confederate symbols—the rebel flags that lined the campus walkways, the "Rebel" nickname, the "Rebellette" cheerleaders. The school colors were red and white, and one day, the football coach gave a pep rally speech that ended, "Always remember to be proud of the red and white." Black kids stormed out and started ripping down the rebel flags.

Debby Magee, a student at Robert E. Lee that year, remembers that her father, like many parents in Tyler, blamed the turmoil on Judge Justice. "Justice was blamed for everything," said Magee who now works in Justice's office and has been disowned by her dad. "You would go home and the parents would talk about this sonuvabitch trying to degrade their children. That's when the 'Impeach Judge Justice' bumper stickers got real hot."

After school, white teen-agers circled the courthouse on Erwin Street, waving confederate flags and cursing the judge. One of his clerks remembers that a barber stopped his haircut in midshear when he revealed that he worked for Justice. The judge's wife, Sue, had to drive back to Athens to get her hair done. The painters who were working

on the Justice's house walked off the job. His secretary, Marcelle Simmons, read every piece of hate mail and listened, politely, to every irate telephone call.

"I never hung up on anyone," Simmons said. "I always listened and said, 'I'll pass the message on to the judge.' I would not use their language, however. Many times they called him a nigger lover. I'd get angry, but the judge has the greatest ability to handle it. He'd say, 'I have to do what I think is right. I can't pay any attention. They have a right to criticize.'"

Justice has been ostracized in Tyler ever since. He and his wife are rarely invited to social functions. When the judge dines at the Petroleum Club, he usually sits alone or with his law clerks. When the city honored the great tailback Earl Campbell, who went from John Tyler High School in the mid-'70s to win the Heisman Trophy at the University of Texas, Justice, an avid Longhorns football fan, the man who made it possible for Campbell to attend an integrated high school, was not invited.

"My white coworkers still hate him," said Dorothy Pendleton, entering her 22nd year as a business teacher at Robert E. Lee. "Any time his name comes up, they start moaning. But I love him. His name, is so fitting."

In the long-running confrontation between Judge Justice and the state of Texas, the first key figure was a Mexican American girl from El Paso named Alicia Morales.

As the oldest child in a large family headed by a drunken, unemployed father, Alicia worked after school and on weekends starting when she was 12, and she gave all but \$5 of her weekly earnings to her father. One day, when she asked him whether she could keep \$8, her father became enraged, beat her with a broom, dragged her to the local detention center and asked to have her sent away. Without a lawyer, without a hearing, Alicia Morales was sent to the state home for girls in Gainesville for nearly four years.

In 1970, Steve Bercu, a public interest lawyer in El Paso, discovered that scores of young boys and girls like Alicia were being sent to state homes without due process. He filed suit in state court and obtained a discovery order to talk with some of the incarcerated youths. When he arrived at Gainesville, the long-haired Bercu was told that the state did not want him to speak to his clients. Since Gainesville was in Justice's district, Bercu made the journey to east Texas and got an injunction from the federal judge ordering the state to let him in.

In his first interviews at the juvenile homes, Bercu heard horrifying stories not only of how these children were being sent away, but of what was happening to them there: of youths being tear-gassed while locked in their cells, of scores of them being chained together and forced to move in unison across a field, picking the earth with sharp hoes, of skinny and effeminate boys being placed in the same units with bullies and rapists. With help from 200 law students at Texas and Southern Methodist University, Bercu and his associates interviewed all 2,700 youths in the state homes. They went to trial in Justice's court with a class action suit charging the state with denial of due process and cruel and inhuman punishment of children.

The state not only defended the system but argued that it was a national model. Their strategy was to deny, resist, threaten witnesses and attack the judge. One day Justice and his law clerk, Richard Mithoff,

drove over to the boys' home in Gatesville for a firsthand look at the facility.

"I remember how terribly moved the judge was by what he had seen," Mithoff recalled. "By young children being locked up in solitary confinement. He was dismayed that the state would deny it was happening rather than try to change it."

Near the end of the trial, one of the state's four attorneys, Max Flusche, realized that he was arguing a bad case and closed his cross-examination with the words, "I better quit while I'm behind." But the state did not quit, and after Justice ruled for the plaintiffs and directed the state to make sweeping changes in the system, the attorney general's office began an appeals process that dragged on for 12 years. In the middle of the process, the Texas House of Representatives voted to place a youthful offenders facility next to Justice's home in Tyler.

"Anybody who wants to understand why Justice issues such detailed remedial orders and insists upon compliance ought to go back and study that Morales case," said Otis Carroll, a Tyler attorney. "What the state was doing then would be universally scorned today, yet the legislature supported it and the public either didn't know or didn't care. Justice did what he had to do to get their attention."

The Texas prison case began in the early 1970s when Justice had his law clerks inventory hundreds of inmate *habeas corpus* writs and letters that complained of cruel and unusual punishment in the state prisons, and then recruited a lawyer to develop them into a civil action suit. It was in many respects a replay of Morales on a larger scale.

The state not only denied that there were problems in the corrections system but insisted that its prisons—which had two doctors for every 17,000 prisoners, where 2,000 inmates slept on the floor and where inmate trustees known as building tenders essentially ran the cellblocks through bullying, coercion, rape and blackmail—were the best in the nation. The basic approach of state officials was to drag out the case and blame Justice for any violence in the prisons after he ruled against them.

Today, some state officials acknowledge that their past behavior, not the activism of the federal judge, was the central issue.

"Our attitude has changed dramatically from when this case was first filed," state Attorney General Jim Mattox said last week at a news conference where he discussed the state's response to Justice's recent contempt finding. "There was a time when the state was probably not acting in good faith. Some of the evidence that was put forth was not truthful and honest. We are not taking that approach anymore."

That confession was another sign of how profoundly Texas was changed during Justice's 20 years on the bench. When he started, the Texas mystique was of a place apart, suffused with its own myths and symbols and ways of doing business, which no outsider, especially not a federal judge, could challenge. The Texas way was the right way. Period. It was a place with an enormous contradiction—built on the ethic of rugged individualism and yet denying individual liberties to groups at the bottom of its power structure.

As the frontier myths faded with urbanization, as economic decline brought a certain humility, as the population grew more black and Hispanic, conflict—and change—became inevitable. To an extraordinary

degree, that conflict and change was played out in a federal courtroom in Tyler.

Justice's critics, such as University of Texas law professor Lino Graglia, argue that the judge became the instrument of that change, and in so doing misused his authority. "The role of the judge is to interpret the law," Graglia said. "Not to make the law, not to change the social policies that the legislature has established by passing the law."

There is another way of looking at it.

"You know the Harper Lee book 'To Kill a Mockingbird,'" said Richard Mithoff, the former Justice clerk who is now a successful Houston trial attorney.

"Every trial lawyer knows that story of the lawyer—played by Gregory Peck in the movie—who defends a black man accused of raping a white woman in a small southern town. There is that marvelous scene where the lawyer's little girl, Scout, asks the lady next door why it is that her father has been chosen to defend this man. Why her father? And the woman tells Scout, 'There are just some men in this world who have to do the unpleasant work that no one else will do, and your father is one of those rare men.'

"I think Judge Justice is one of those men. I think he is doing what many judges and lawyers would rather not do. He is ruling in the tough cases in the areas that are breaking new ground in constitutional law and doing it with courage and fairness and grace."

HARD WORK PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS FOR MONSOUR FERRIS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most interesting, valuable, and respected citizens of southeastern Massachusetts is Monsour Ferris. A recent article in the Sunday magazine of the Fall River Herald News by John McAvoy chronicles the successful rise in business of this extraordinary man and the impact he has had on the Greater Fall River Area.

I got to know Mr. Ferris in 1982 when the lines of my congressional district were altered to include the area of his residence and his place of business. My mother celebrated her 70th birthday at his large restaurant and function hall, The Venus de Milo, in the presence of several hundred residents of the area and your predecessor, Tip O'Neill. Monsour Ferris is a successful businessman who has a well-developed social conscience. His devotion to charity is extraordinary and he frequently makes the facilities of his business available to a variety of worthy causes.

He and his family have been assets to the Fall River Area, and Monnie Ferris' personality has added greatly to the fun of being active in politics and business in Fall River.

I ask that the article from the Fall River Herald News be printed here. John McAvoy should be proud of the excellent job he did in chronicling this fascinating man.

HARD WORK PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS FOR MONSOUR FERRIS

This is a true Horatio Alger story. It is the story of a poor boy who became a great success and a community leader by hard work

and determination, but who never let the trappings of being affluent change him. He still remains the same, unaffected, natural, exuberant "Flint boy." This is the story of a man, who, at age 45, entered a new field of endeavor, one with which he was completely unfamiliar, and emerged as one of its leaders in the entire United States. This is the story of Monsour Ferris.

Monsour Ferris was born in Providence, but moved to Fall River at an early age. He graduated from B.M.C. Durfee High School in 1935. While in high school, he worked after classes at the Empire Bowling Alley on Third and Pleasant streets. Upon graduation he took over the management of the lanes, and he ran them until 1953. Early in his career, he worked days for Coca Cola, Riveredge Printing and at the Quincy shipyard, while continuing at the bowling lanes. For more than three decades, the name Monsour Ferris was synonymous with bowling. In 1953, Ferris bought the Empire Bowling Alleys and when they were heavily damaged by fire in 1955, he acquired lanes in Somerset.

He decided to expand his bowling empire to Swansea, but he needed money to complete this expansion. Ferris went to every bank in Fall River trying to obtain funds. Every bank turned him down. But he still proceeded on with the job. He had planned a 20 lane emporium but he could just muster the wherewithal to complete 20. (Ferris gambled that somewhere, somehow, someone would help him.) So, he opened his Swansea-Bowl-Away with 20 lanes and the building structure for the additional lanes was left an empty shell.

Ferris, ever on the alert to fill his empty shell, realized that all bowling leagues had banquets at the end of their seasons. Why not make use of the vacant building? There was also a need in the area community for a banquet facility for testimonials, weddings, and church-related socials. A lifelong friend named the new establishment Venus de Milo to reflect the beauty she saw in him, and in his spirit. So, the Venus de Milo Restaurant was born out of business adversity, or perhaps through a quirk or accident.

Slowly but steadily, this function room was used by various organizations. It accommodated 400 guests. Its motif was Greek—in colors of blue and gold with columns in the background and a marble bar. The bowling scene changed, and Ferris decided to eliminate the alleys and concentrate on the restaurant. Ferris literally worked 24 hours a day. His labor paid off. The Chariot Room opened in 1962, the Empire Room in 1964 and the Athena Ballroom in 1967, and an addition to the ballroom in 1977.

Today the Venus de Milo boasts the largest and most successful banquet facilities in New England, and is considered one of the top restaurants in the country. It once hosted a banquet for 3,400 people and the average weekend finds 15 wedding receptions being held within its walls. One Memorial Day weekend, 30 weddings took place there.

Monsour Ferris not only worked long hours but he gave attention to even the tiniest detail. In addition, he had a special feel which I call that certain indescribable *je ne sais quoi*—for what the public wants. And he gave it to them. Good food (his Venus soup has become a household word), served hot, combined with prompt service—was a by-word to Venus customers. But above all, Ferris placed his personal imprimatur on all Venus activity. He created an air of relaxed

insouciance and a cavalier atmosphere which permeated the premises.

Today "Monnie" Ferris' Venus de Milo employs over 250 people. There are 90 bus boys, 80 waitresses, 40 barmen, one executive chef, one banquet chef, one a-la-carte chef, 100 kitchen workers, 12 maitre D's or room managers and eight office workers. They are all coordinated by Ferris, his sons Ronnie and Monte, and his brother-in-law Charles Sarkees, and like conductors leading a symphony, till the final product lends ease, relaxation and culinary delight to the eater. The logistics of running such an establishment are gigantic but Ferris and his staff have them worked out to a fine art.

"Monnie" Ferris has many qualities that make him lovable to his family and friends. His son Ronnie, a tall handsome fellow with a disarming, unassuming, boyish manner, fondly recalls some of his father's foibles. His father, says Ronnie, "always refers to VIPs as VPIs. My father is never too busy to visit a wedding celebration in his restaurant. My father is a great sentimentalist. He loves to sing 'Daddy's Little Girl' to the bride and he sheds genuine tears when he does this. Another must is attending wedding anniversary parties. He has a good voice and he always helps the soloist render, 'When Your Old Wedding Ring Was New.' He congratulates the celebrating couple and once again the tears flow and they are sincere. These anniversaries and weddings touch him beyond measure. My father," Ronnie continues, "will flare up, but he calms down in a minute. He's not capable of being angry for longer than a minute. It's just part of my father's nature and personality. He's the most generous man you'll ever meet."

His longtime executive secretary "Pat" Galligan says "he worked so many years in a bowling alley, he talked loud so he could be heard above the clatter of the pins. He became accustomed to this way of speaking. In ordinary conversation he booms out at you, but he's not aware he's doing it. It's just his natural delivery after a life of bowling alley noise."

Every Christmas Eve "Monnie" would throw a party for the entire staff of the Venus de Milo. He and his family would wait on them and his sons would bartend. There would be much merriment and laughter. The bus boys would yell at him about the things he would chide them for during the year. He would take it good naturedly. These Christmas Eve parties are still held, but now the staff has increased so that it would be impossible for the family to serve them.

One of "Monnie" Ferris' closest friends is Robert Nagle, the dynamic former superintendent of schools. Nagle speaks with great warmth of his long friendship with "Monnie." "I first met him when I was a football referee and he played on 'The Roughriders' (a Lebanese team from the Flint). He showed up for a game without a helmet and insisted on playing. The laugh of the matter was he tackled a guy with a helmet and knocked out the poor fellow. That was my first dealing with 'Monnie' and in a way it was symbolic of him and our friendship. He has been a wonderful and true friend. Success and good fortune never changed him, he is always completely himself. He loves to do charitable works and help his friends. The longer I know him, the more I'm amazed by the good he does. He always questions 'Is what we're doing good and honorable?' He uses a wonderful expression, 'When opportunity knocks, always open the door.' His great charm lies in the fact he is so uncomplicated."

Another friend of his, Loretta George, is daughter of the man who sold Empire Bowling Alley to Ferris. Loretta is vibrant and possesses flashing dark eyes that dart about as she speaks. She states simply in her dramatic manner, "He is a man for all seasons, we call him The Leader, he's a self-made man." Both Miss George and Nagle, no slouches themselves when it comes to flamboyance, claim that "Monnie" has a personal star quality all his own that permeates the Venus de Milo. They both agree he is a unique personality.

"Monnie" Ferris has been active in the affairs of the Greater Fall River community and in the affairs of the Lebanese community. He has served as president of the Lebanon-American Society of Fall River. He holds membership in the World Lebanese Union. He is a member of the Board of Governors of St. Jude's Children's Hospital (for leukemia stricken children). He was fundraising chairman of the new St. Anthony of the Desert Church, where he is a communicant and where his brother Norman is the pastor. In 1979, "Monnie" was recognized as Man of the Year by the Fall River Chamber of Commerce for his humanitarian efforts and lasting contribution to Fall River. He was president of the Order of St. Sharbel of the Maronite Diocese in the United States.

"Monnie" Ferris is married to the former Mae Sarkees (whom he calls "Red"), and they have three children, Ronald, Monte, and Sharon (Mrs. Charles Howard), and four grandchildren. He has three brothers and two sisters.

In August of 1986, "Monnie" Ferris underwent heart surgery and the following day he suffered a stroke. He is back at his home now. He is improving daily. He visits Venus de Milo for an hour or two a day. At 70 he can look back at a life filled with excitement, accomplishment and charity—and he did it all "his way," and he never left home to do it.

"It's not fortune or fame or worldwide acclaim

That makes for true greatness you'll find

It's the wonderful art of teaching the heart
To always be thoughtful and kind."

CONGRESSMAN MILLER SALUTES JOHN HENRY JOHNSON'S INDUCTION INTO THE PRO FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, recently, the inductees into the Pro Football Hall of Fame were nominated, and special hometown pride goes to John Henry Johnson.

John Henry Johnson is a 1949 graduate of Pittsburg High School in California. The city of Pittsburg and I join with the thousands of other fans who have long cheered for John Henry's induction into the football Hall of Fame, where he so rightfully belongs. Johnson's career of 13 years, 6,803 rushing yards and 48 touchdowns, playing for the San Francisco 49'ers, Pittsburgh Steelers and the Houston Oilers is captured in the following Pittsburgh Post Dispatch article. His finest years were with the Steelers in Pittsburgh, PA, where he now lives.

There are many people who believe that football was different in the fifties and sixties when football players were real football players." Certainly, John Henry Johnson is in that special class of people.

PITTSBURGH GRID STAR JOHN HENRY JOHNSON ENTERS HALL OF FAME

(By Larry Espinola)

PITTSBURGH.—John Henry Johnson, long considered Pittsburgh's greatest athlete, has finally been recognized as one of professional football's finest.

On Tuesday, Johnson, a 1949 graduate of Pittsburgh High, was voted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame, one of seven men who received the honor this year.

Joining Johnson was another running back, Larry Csonka, as well as quarterback Len Dawson, defensive tackle Joe Greene, offensive linemen Jim Langer and Gene Upshaw and wide receiver Don Maynard.

Johnson becomes the second East County product to be named to the Hall of Fame, which now numbers 140 men. Antioch's Gino Marchetti as defensive end with the Baltimore Colts, received the distinction in 1972.

"I'm elated, I finally made it," said Johnson from his Pittsburgh, Pa, home by telephone 30 minutes after learning the news Tuesday.

Johnson was the candidate recommended by the Old-Timers Committee, which nominates players who completed most of their careers prior to 1962.

Johnson was among the 15 finalists seven times but failed to make it, even though he was the No. 3 all-time NFL rusher when he retired in 1966.

Greene, who with Johnson became the sixth and seventh Steelers voted into the Hall of Fame, said he believed Johnson had been long overlooked.

"I can't understand why the best blocker and best runner Pittsburgh ever had hadn't made it years ago," Greene said in a television interview.

When Johnson's name was among the seven finalists announced last Saturday, he still had doubts about making it.

"I've been there two or three times going into the finals," he said. "Over the years I really had kind of given up."

"I was just sitting on a low key. I really wasn't going to commit myself emotionally. I was just going to see what happened."

Johnson said he went to work Tuesday (in customer relations for a Pittsburgh cable television company) like it was any other day. "I tried to forget about it and went to work, but people are always talking to you about it."

Was he bitter about being elected through the Old-Timers Committee?

"It goes through your mind, but you just disregard that," he said. "I'm just happy to make it, although I still feel that my stats were good enough to go in the other way."

Johnson, who played at 6-foot-2, 225 pounds, rushed for 6,803 yards and 48 touchdowns during a 13-year career with the San Francisco 49ers, the Steelers and the Houston Oilers. He spent his finest seasons with the Steelers, rushing for more than 1,000 yards in both 1962 and 1966.

All seven inductees will be flown to Honolulu for this Sunday's Pro Bowl. They will be inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, on Aug. 8.

Johnson came to Pittsburgh at the age of 16 from Waterproof, La, to live with his older brother, Michael Simpson, who was in

the Army stationed at Camp Stoneman. Johnson and his brother lived in Columbia Park, a housing tract for military families off Harbor Street in front of what is today El Pueblo.

"My parents wanted to give me a chance for an education so they sent me to live with my brother," Johnson recalled.

Johnson enrolled at Pittsburgh Junior High School in the spring of 1946 and joined the basketball team. In high school, he played football, basketball and ran track.

"Football came easy," said Johnson. "I like the contact and I was pretty good at it. In the 10th grade I started playing end, then I moved to running back my second year. Everybody likes to be the glory guy, carrying the ball."

"He was just a great athlete," said Andy DeStefano, counselor and former coach at Pittsburgh High. "There really wasn't anything he couldn't do. It was amazing. You had to be there to believe it."

In his day, Johnson was a North Coast Section record-setter in the discus (148-3), 180 low hurdles (19.9) and shot put (55-6%). As a basketball center, he was named to the all-county team.

After graduating from Pittsburgh High, Johnson received a scholarship in football at Saint Mary's College in Moraga. Saint Mary's dropped football after Johnson's sophomore season, and he transferred to Arizona State University.

Johnson was drafted in the second round of the 1953 NFL draft by the Pittsburgh Steelers, but opted for the Canadian Football League. He played a year for the Calgary Stampeders, and was named MVP in the Western Interprovincial Football Union. The writers in Canada also named him to five positions on the all-star team.

Meanwhile, long-time friend Pete Costanza was negotiating a contract for him with the San Francisco 49ers.

In 1954 Johnson became a 49er, and part of the famed "Million Dollar Backfield" comprised of quarterback Y.A. Tittle and running backs Joe Perry and Hugh McElhenny.

Following the '56 season, Johnson was traded to the Detroit Lions. In 1957, he joined Hall of Fame quarterback Bobby Layne in Detroit.

Last year in an interview with the Post Dispatch, Layne, who died recently, said, "I'd say there were about seven or eight great runners when I was playing—(Jim) Brown, McElhenny, Perry . . . and John was in their class. John was a great blocker. He saved me on many a day. I remember one game we were playing against St. Louis and Larry Wilson (a Hall of Famer) came on a safety blitz. John was hiding behind the line and John hit him straight on. I thought Wilson was dead. They had to carry him off the field. I looked at John and said, 'That's the end of that safety blitz.'"

The Lions won the NFL championship that season with Johnson. In 1960, Pittsburgh Steelers' head coach Buddy Parker, who had coached the Lions in 1957, made a trade to get Johnson.

Johnson seemed to improve with age—probably because for the first time in his career he was the No. 1 back on his team.

"John came to the Steelers when he was in his thirties and he didn't become a 1,000-yard runner until he came to Pittsburgh," explained Pat Livingston, retired sports editor for the Pittsburgh Press.

"He never played on a team before where he was the key man in the backfield," Livingston said. "With the 49ers there was

McElhenny and Perry. Then he goes to Detroit and there was Doak Walker."

In six years with the Steelers, Johnson rushed for 4,383 yards, which still ranks second on the Steelers' all-time list behind Franco Harris. Johnson rushed for a career-high 1,141 yards in 1962 and followed with 1,048 yards in 1964. During the '64 season, Johnson rushed for 200 yards against Cleveland. Johnson's totals in '64 also made him the oldest player (35) to rush for 1,000 yards until Washington's John Riggins broke that mark in 1984.

Johnson played one season with the Houston Oilers in the American Football League.

"There wasn't anything on the football field he couldn't do: run, catch, a tremendous blocker," said John Steadman, a columnist for the Baltimore-News American and chairman of the Old-Timers Committee.

"There wasn't a football player, including (Walter) Payton, who could do everything as well as he did. He had tremendous speed for a big man."

THE OIL AGENDA

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, the current energy crisis—the manipulation of oil prices by Saudi Arabia and the OPEC nations, which has so devastated our United States domestic energy industry that it may be many years before we begin again on the long road to energy independence—poses an incredible threat to our national security.

That threat and possible solutions have been admirably and intelligently studied in a recent series of editorials in the Dallas Morning News, one of which accurately concludes that "Unfortunately, the U.S. never has had a comprehensive, long-range energy policy, and the current administration shows little inclination to develop one. This must change and change quickly."

Lest we defer to foreign nations to determine the price and availability of the energy resources essential to our national security and accept, without lifting a hand, the destruction of a vital American industry and the economy of those areas dependent upon it, we must concur in that assessment and press for a realistic national energy policy that puts us in charge of our own future.

I commend to the attention of the American people, my colleagues in the Congress, and especially the Reagan administration's energy decisionmakers—who thus far have failed to respond in any sensible way to the current crisis—the following editorial comments of the Dallas Morning News:

[From The Dallas Morning News, Feb. 15, 1987]

THE OIL AGENDA—PART 1: NATION JEOPARDIZED BY INDUSTRY COLLAPSE

Yes, the price of oil is inching up. From a breathtaking low of \$6 a barrel, the price in recent days has nudged \$19 a barrel. Some say the price may reach the low \$20s later this year.

But Americans should not be lulled into thinking the "oil shock" that has rocked the United States oil industry is over.

The President's National Petroleum Council is expected to produce a comprehensive survey in March that will show the American oil industry is in a dangerously weakened condition. And that vulnerability will place our country's economy and defenses in jeopardy unless steps are taken to encourage the rebuilding of a domestic energy industry that can keep U.S. supplies flowing regardless of the machinations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Consider the current state of our country's once-vaunted oil business:

Collapsed oil prices have brought domestic exploration and drilling almost to a halt. Drilling today is at its lowest point in 45 years. Only 950 rigs were operating in December, compared with 4,530 in December 1981. An estimated 23 percent of all industry workers who find or produce oil and gas—more than 128,000 people—already have lost their jobs. More than 40 percent of all firms engaged in contract drilling for oil and gas in 1982 are now out of business.

During the past year, U.S. domestic production dropped from an all-time high in 1985 of 9.1 million barrels per day to 8.35 million per day in January of this year. Worse, with consumption at 3 billion barrels annually, new discoveries in 1986 dropped less than 500 million barrels.

The lowered prices brought by the flood of OPEC oil has encouraged Americans to consume more oil. Our dependence on foreign oil has jumped from 27 percent of domestic consumption in 1981 to more than 42 percent in 1986. More alarming is that U.S. dependence on oil from the volatile Persian Gulf area has grown to 12 percent of consumption from 6.5 percent just two years ago. The amount of oil imported from Saudi Arabia alone had tripled in the last year.

GOVERNMENTS, NOT FREE MARKET, CONTROL POLICY

The United States has been through energy crises before—in 1973-74 and 1979-80. Those were short-term crises, with shortages caused by an embargo and a revolution. We learned then how to use less energy, how to wring more oil out of nearly exhausted fields, how to develop other sources of energy and how to reduce our oil imports.

Those lessons are being quickly forgotten. What is particularly insidious about the 1985-87 oil price collapse is that it has left the United States domestic oil industry in such a weakened condition that it will be difficult to rebuild, even if the oil price stays up. Banks still are reeling from the default of thousands of oil loans and new investment capital for exploration has vanished. Drilling will continue, but clearly not on the scale needed to close the gap between 3 billion barrels in annual consumption and 500 million in new discovery rate.

Absent corrective measures and proper incentives for our domestic industry, the next oil shock will be much more difficult to absorb. By some estimates, we could be importing as much as 10 million barrels or more of oil per day by 1995, probably at much higher prices. OPEC forced prices up before. It can do it again.

Considering that oil imports amounted for nearly a third of our trade deficit in the last year, the prospect of being held hostage to dramatically higher prices is chilling.

If there were a true free market for energy, it would be the natural way to manage the world's energy needs. But there is no free market, and never has been—90 percent of the world's oil and gas is owned directly by governments, which make deci-

sions on the basis of politics more often than economics.

This dictates a role for the U.S. government in assuring a reliable supply of reasonably priced energy at relatively stable prices.

Like it or not, oil and gas are different from other commodities, because they are non-renewable, scarce resources. The energy industry has a different relationship to the economy than other industries. Oil and gas, especially oil, are the strategic commodities in today's world, the primary fuel of the industrial engine.

Recent history has proved conclusively that even moderate reductions in the flow of oil can send prices soaring and the world economy tumbling. The oil price shock of 1973-74 cost the U.S. an estimated 5 percent in gross national product, while the shock of 1979-80 cut another 3 percent. Gross national product losses suffered by U.S. trading partners, especially those with no domestic energy supplies of their own, were even worse. Higher oil prices spurred double-digit unemployment, double-digit inflation, the beginning of the end for the United States' energy intensive manufacturing base, and, of course, mile-long gasoline lines.

Oil also takes on a dimension of life-and-death importance when it comes to security matters that affect the free world. Any nation that can stagger the U.S. economy by turning off the oil spigot has enormous leverage over U.S. foreign policy. More troubling is the prospect of conducting large-scale conventional military operations over an extended period of time with only shrinking domestic supplies to rely on. Defense analysts say a major police action alone could consume a million barrels of oil a day.

Unfortunately, the U.S. never has had a comprehensive long-range energy policy, and the current administration shows little inclination to develop one. This must change and must change quickly.

THE OIL AGENDA—PART 2: IT'S TIME TO ADOPT A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

The United States cannot continue to drift without an energy policy. Any energy plan intended to increase domestic oil production must carry the one-two punch of:

A tax on imported oil and refined petroleum products, to place a floor under petroleum prices that will assure the industry and its investors that energy prices will not be forced to ruinous low levels by predatory market manipulation.

An investment tax credit for exploration and that will draw dollars specifically into the oil finding effort.

The first punch would put a floor under energy prices that is approximately the same level as the cost of lifting oil from those marginal U.S. wells that still supply 17 percent of our domestic production. This would be about \$17 per barrel. An import fee of this size would cause no price increase to consumers.

Nor, unfortunately, would it bring domestic oil costs in line with imported oil. What it would do is assure investors oil prices would not again collapse to \$5, or even \$10, and cause massive financial losses and widespread bankruptcies. It would serve to spur recapitalization of the industry and increase domestic drilling.

The second punch would be a tax credit for exploration and drilling activities. Although plans vary in detail, the idea is to allow a credit for "qualified costs" (geological, geophysical, drilling, well casing, equip-

ment and other costs necessary to drill). Some plans would increase the allowance for ultra-expensive wells drilled in deep offshore areas or in the Arctic. Some also would put the amount of credits for deep-water drilling on a sliding scale according to the water depth. Other drilling tax credit plans would set the size of the credit according to the level of imports as a percentage of overall U.S. consumption; the higher the percentage of imported oil, the larger the credit allowed. The tax credits would be phased out as oil prices rise, or as the percentage of imports declines. Nearly all plans would terminate the credit with prices of \$30. This plan would help focus investment dollars where they are most needed, exploration for oil, especially in that tough terrain where most domestic untapped oil is to be found.

The opposition to an investment tax credit likely would come from those fearful that introducing a change in the newly reformed tax code would lead to wholesale changes as other industries demand goodies in the name of "fairness." Opposition to the oil import fee is more complicated. The oil industry itself has been divided on the question, with companies importing large quantities of oil opposed to increasing the domestic cost of their imports. Others, who feel the fee would be at least temporarily useful, feel awkward at having suggested the "market" should be allowed to work when prices are rising, but that the industry should be "protected" against risk when prices are falling.

Critics of the import fee, including, to date, the Reagan administration, point out that artificially high energy prices will be an anchor on the economy, and that these prices could possibly spark a raging inflation. Representatives of the petrochemical industry along the Texas coast, which was hard hit by the soaring energy prices of the past decade, say that forcing prices up with an import fee will make the U.S. petrochemical industry less competitive with foreign firms that can get oil feedstocks at a lower market price. Others suggest the fee would be difficult to administer, that too many exceptions would be required for Mexico, Canada and others, and that it would foster a plethora of special aid programs for Northeast consumers dependent on fuel oil.

There is really no denying there is truth in all these arguments. There are, however, counter arguments of greater weight. First, foremost and overwhelmingly is the reduction of dependence on imported oil, especially from the Persian Gulf. Maximizing domestic oil production is obviously a significant part of assuring the U.S. economy can percolate along without being held hostage to madmen across the water. The best way to do this is to assure that more-expensive-to-produce U.S. oil is not at a price disadvantage with foreign producers. A floor under oil prices would assure investors that prices would not take temporary plunges to \$9 at the whim of a foreign king. It would also assure that the "stripper" wells (wells producing at under 10 barrels per day with "lifting" costs often in the high teens) would not be capped during down cycles and lost to production forever.

There would be other important benefits: (a) Higher prices would force continued conservation measures, again decreasing long-term dependence on foreign oil; (b) the current hemorrhage in the U.S. balance of trade would improve with lower oil import bills; (c) the import fee would be a broad-based tax for raising revenues to reduce the

federal deficit; and (d) a healthier energy industry would help shore up financial institutions which have been hard hit by bad energy loans and threaten the stability of the U.S. banking system.

The reluctance of Americans outside of Oilpatch, U.S.A., to accept even slightly higher prices to benefit the oil industry is understandable. But the fact remains that all Americans will benefit from maximizing their independence of foreign oil controlled by foreign kings, holy men and dictators.

THE OIL AGENDA—PART 3: SUPPLIES MUST BE SECURE AT HOME, ABROAD

An energy policy that will provide U.S. independence of foreign powers will require more than just an import fee floor under oil prices and a drilling tax credit.

It will require a multifaceted program of domestic oil and gas exploration, research and development into alternative energy sources, a full-court press for further conservation measures and an assurance of relatively secure sources of oil and gas within the Western Hemisphere.

For years, the U.S. tax code allowed oil producers to write 27.5 percent of the value of their production. This "depletion allowance" traditionally has been extended to owners of non-renewable natural resources such as oil, gas and coal. While there are several justifications for depletion allowances, the most critical today is the luring of risk capital into the capital-intensive exploration and drilling business.

Small independent producers are allowed to write off 15 percent, but larger producers have no depletion allowance. The depletion allowance for smaller independents should be raised back to 27.5 percent, and larger companies should be given a depletion allowance of 15 percent for oil obtained through new drilling and enhanced recovery.

"STRATEGIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE" NEEDED

Each year, President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, generally known as Star Wars, consumes billions of dollars to build in space a shield to protect the U.S. against nuclear attack. At the same time, the U.S. economy grows more susceptible to being taken hostage by Persian Gulf powers in control of the oil spigot. Remarkably, should Star Wars work, it would make the option of conventional war more likely. Yet, world energy trends are making the U.S. more vulnerable to a prolonged energy-intensive conventional war.

Locked beneath the U.S. are hundreds of billions of barrels of oil that simply cannot be recovered with today's technology; there are 110 billion barrels in Texas alone. The U.S. should undertake a major initiative to develop technologies that can recover these now unattainable reserves at lower prices.

The University of Texas, Texas A&M and other schools are at work on promising technologies that need only sufficient funding. For example, at one time it was assumed that oil reservoirs were uniform and that once oil was located it was simply a matter of punching properly spaced holes. The industry now knows this is wrong; reservoirs are complex things whose exact configurations are tough to discern. New and developing technologies that can "CAT scan" an oil field could accurately pinpoint where to drill wells to greatest effect. There is other work being done with "lifting" chemicals that could be injected into fields

that would flush oil out from the rock formations in which it is trapped.

Bill Fisher, chairman of the economic geology department at the University of Texas, suggests that public financing of no more than \$100 million annually could optimize the technology effort. The amount, a pittance in the total federal budget, should be provided.

SECURE SUPPLIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

There are large supplies of oil and gas in and around the Caribbean. Mexico alone boasts proven reserves of 41 billion barrels. Currently, these nations are deeply in debt to U.S. banks. Why not work out a swap of oil rights in return for debt reduction?

For example, the U.S. might buy 1 billion barrels of Mexican reserves at a price of \$20 per barrel, just above the current market price. This would cut the Mexican debt 20 percent, thereby greatly reducing its debt service burden and providing capital for regeneration of the Mexican economy. It also would ease the threat to the U.S. and world financial systems. Last, it would provide a nearby and easily defensible source of crude oil for the U.S.

REPEAL THE FUEL USE ACT

In 1978, Congress passed the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Act to prohibit the use of either natural gas or oil in new industrial boiler facilities and most power plants. Congressional thinking was that the terrible natural gas shortage would be permanent and that then-established distribution patterns should not be disrupted by adding demand. However, the lifting of federal price controls on natural gas touched off an exploration boom that has produced massive surplus of this relatively inexpensive and very clean fuel.

Early fears of one day running out of natural gas seem misplaced. The total resource base of the lower 48 states is estimated to be 835 trillion cubic feet, or 50 times the current annual production. Congress should quickly repeal this act to allow the use of natural gas in all power plants and industrial boilers. This would provide a badly needed shot in the arm for the gas industry, a strong incentive to find additional supplies and a hedge against a cutoff of imported oil.

It is important to understand that U.S. domestic production is currently declining at a rate of 6 percent per year while consumption in 1986 increased at 3 percent. If these trends hold, the U.S. will be importing more than 50 percent of its oil by 1990, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be operating at 90 percent of capacity. This is almost the identical situation that existed at the time of the second oil shock in 1979. The obvious threat of war or embargo easily could take out this fraction of production. There are other chilling possibilities: A Chernobyl-style accident in Western Europe could cause a major shutdown of nuclear plants in Europe highly reliant on the atom. A switch of only a quarter of Europe's atomic generating capacity to petroleum as a result would eat up the excess OPEC capacity and drive up prices.

The best guard against new oil shocks, whatever their source, is clearly a comprehensive national energy policy aimed at strengthening domestic supplies. We must guarantee secure sources in the Western Hemisphere.

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT ON WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, as many Members of this body know, the White House Conference met here in Washington last August, with several thousand delegates from all over the Nation in attendance. The delegates drew up 60 final recommendations for the Government to act upon.

These recommendations represent the basic concerns of small businesses throughout the country, and because of the importance of small business to our Nation's economy, they should be listened to.

Since the 100th Congress is now underway, and with the House Small Business Committee now fully organized, I want to take this opportunity to urge that the Congress take action on the White House Conference on Small Business's recommendations.

In summary, the conference supported in its top 10 recommendations, (1) reform of tort and liability laws, (2) opposition to government mandated employee benefits, (3) laws to prevent government and tax-exempt entities from using their favored status to compete unfairly against small business, (4) that government should give top priority to deficit reduction and balancing the budget, (5) improve international trade efforts—create Cabinet-level department of international trade, (6) that government should promote advancement of entrepreneurial education, (7) repeal the Davis-Bacon Act and Service Contract Act, (8) reform Social Security, (9) enact S. 2760, product liability legislation, and (10) amend and further enforce the Equal Access to Justice Act, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Clearly, these are important issues that we must confront and deal with if we are to make small business more productive and competitive. Two-thirds of the recommendations from the 1980 White House Conference were acted upon favorably by Congress and the Reagan administration. I hope that the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business' recommendations will beat that record.

FOREIGN TRADE UNFAIR TO MINING AND MILLING INDUSTRY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to call to my colleagues attention certain special problems faced by a number of segments of our domestic mining and milling industry with respect to unfair foreign trade. Mr. Chairman, it should come as no surprise that our mining and milling industry in the United States is in an extremely depressed condition. Virtually all aspects of the industry are in a severe slump. This has a

special impact on my home State, New Mexico, which is an important producer of raw materials.

The domestic uranium industry is a case in point. The industry is suffering from approximately 90 percent unemployment. In my district alone, 7,000 to 8,000 miners and millers are on layoff. U.S. production is at levels prevalent in the early fifties even though U.S. demand is at an all time high and growing.

The reason for this condition is not difficult to ascribe: it is in large part due to unfair foreign competition—foreign trade practices which are inconsistent with market efficiency yet are designed to circumvent current U.S. trade laws. These practices unfairly cost American workers their jobs and aggravate the already astonishing U.S. foreign trade deficit.

I shall list several examples of these unfair trade activities. One is Canada's practice of tying sales of uranium conversion services at the Canadian Government owned uranium conversion facility to sales of Canadian uranium. This unfairly excludes the U.S. conversion industry from competing for a major share of the conversion business. Despite years of blustering by our trade officials, the practice continues.

Another problem is Canada's practice of requiring its energy consumers (principally electrical utilities) to sign high-cost, long-term contracts while releasing surplus production for transfer to the United States at prices far below those on the Canadian home market. This practice is further aggravated by Canada's allocation of Canadian demand among Canadian producers to the exclusion of American producers, and to Canada's de facto allocation of export markets as well. Canada defends these practices as protected by technical loopholes in United States trade laws. I request unanimous consent to include in the RECORD several letters and other documents describing these practices.

These dumping and subsidization loopholes should, and must, be plugged. The alternative is loss of essential U.S. industries—industries which could compete but for the tide of unfair foreign trade practices which they face. H.R. 3, which I am pleased to cosponsor, has some language to address the first problem to which I alluded. I am preparing language with other interested members of the Energy Committee to address the latter. I hope that the subcommittee, the full committee, and the House will favorably act upon legislation directed at these unfair trade activities.

NEW TREATMENT FOR THOSE WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, this article recently appeared in Parade magazine and I wish to share it with my colleagues. The article focuses on a new treatment for Parkinson's disease, an illness striking over a million elderly Americans each year. I have introduced legislation to assist these people by establishing a

Commission for the Amelioration of Parkinsonism. The Commission is designed to undertake a number of initiatives to expand our knowledge and treatment capacity of this disease. More specifically, the major function of the Commission is to develop a comprehensive national plan for the control of Parkinsonism and its consequences based on the most complete and accurate information available on the disorder.

In the spirit of this legislation, it is with deep interest that I read the following article. It is my hope that not only will more such important breakthroughs occur in the treatment of Parkinson's, but a Commission will be established to track, study, and disseminate this important information to the public—especially our vulnerable elderly population:

Some exciting new work was begun at Yale by Dr. Jonathan Pincus, now professor of neurology at Georgetown, who has helped patients suffering from Parkinson's by altering their diets. Parkinson's is a progressive disease of the nervous system characterized by involuntary tremors, rigidity of the muscles and slowness of movement. The disease involves a deficiency of the chemical dopamine in the brain. With this deficiency, there is a loss of the smooth, rapid movement of the limbs.

The disease is treated with a compound called L-dopa, which acts in the brain to help reduce the tremors and stiffness. But with many patients, amino acids in the protein in their diets compete with the L-dopa to get into the brain, where it can benefit the individual. Dr. Pincus has developed what he terms a "protein redistribution diet," which restricts protein during the day, giving as close to zero protein as possible for breakfast, lunch and throughout the afternoon. During this time, the effect of the L-dopa medication can be fully experienced in the brain. But because protein is needed to maintain health, it cannot be completely eliminated from the diet. At the evening meal, the normal daily requirement of protein is given. Subsequent immobility, which occurs for about three hours, is then limited to that period. This diet has dramatically changed people's lives, allowing them the freedom to work or pursue other activities during the daytime.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to join my colleagues once again in the annual observance of Black History Month. Last month, we took the opportunity to commemorate the unique talents, skills, and cultural character black Americans have given the Nation.

This is a time of celebration, of education, and of rededicating ourselves to the goals of racial equality and equal justice for all. I think it is also a time to look back on our achievements, and look ahead to the struggles we still must face.

Black History Month reminds us of how far we have come, but also of how far we must go before we truly reach the "sunlit path of racial justice." This year the struggle for civil

rights has continued, not just in our own country but around the world. When we consider the fight for civil rights we must not ignore the situation that exists in South Africa, where the repugnant doctrine of apartheid continues to deprive basic human rights to a majority of people.

After working so long and hard to pass the legislation designating Dr. King's birthday as a holiday, let us not lose sight of the goals he stood for. Let us look to the day when his dream is finally realized. During this time of reflection, we should remember that they shot down the man, but they could not shoot down his dream, a dream that was stronger than life and more powerful than death.

This year, as we look back to the achievements we have made in the past few decades, let us also look to the struggles that lie ahead. We recall with pride landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act, nutrition and education programs, and legal services for the poor, to name but a few. But we still must work to preserve and defend these programs from continued attack. We must protect our hard-won victories and continue the steady march toward equal opportunity in our society for all.

This year, we look forward to enactment of the Civil Rights Restoration Act, which will close any loopholes in the civil rights laws and guarantee that their antidiscrimination provisions are applied broadly, as they were originally intended, and the Fair Housing Amendments Act, which strengthens our Nation's laws prohibiting housing discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following article, published in the Newark Star-Ledger on February 1, which describes New Jersey's many celebrations of Black History Month:

BLACK HISTORY MONTH—JERSEY EVENTS WILL FOCUS ON AFRO-AMERICAN HERITAGE

(By Ovie E. Lattimore)

February is Black History Month, and organizations throughout New Jersey will celebrate the 61st observance with an array of events featuring music, dance and theater geared toward enriching people's understanding of African-American history.

Black History Month was initially called Negro History Week when instituted in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson, the nation's first recognized black historian.

In 1976, the Washington-based Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, founded by Woodson, officially extended the event from a week to a month and replaced "Negro" with "black" in response to a renewed consciousness among Americans of African descent. Since then, it has become a nationally recognized tribute to black Americans.

The Woodson Foundation will present 18 events in 11 cities featuring such artists as Cissy Houston, Etta James and Nikki Giovanni.

And several other organizations will be sponsoring events throughout the state.

Eighteen-year-old Haven Clayborne will be featured as a flute soloist, accompanied by pianist Carol Fabrini, in the Black History Month program which will be presented by the Grant Avenue Community Center in Plainfield today at 4 p.m.

Tickets for the concert, which will include a performance by the black string ensemble quartette Indigo, are \$10 for adults and \$8 for children at the door.

The Montclair Art Museum will present an exhibit entitled "The Afro-American Artist in the Age of Cultural Pluralism," starting today and continuing through March 8.

The exhibition highlights the best in contemporary American art as it is presented by Afro-Americans.

Beginning tomorrow and running through Feb. 25, a collective exhibition of works by seven South African expatriate artists titled "Voices From Exile" will be on display at the Montclair State College Art Gallery.

Co-sponsored by the South African Exhibit Project and the U.S. affiliate of the Association Internationale des Defense des Artistes, it will be the first American multi-city tour of its kind.

Middlesex County College will host numerous activities beginning tomorrow, ranging from lectures and films to poetry by Newark playwright and poet Amiri Baraka.

Upsala College in East Orange has scheduled an assortment of activities, most of them free.

In addition to film presentations, guest speakers will discuss topics ranging from Africa's contribution to world civilization to apartheid.

Kean College has scheduled three special events and a film series for February in recognition of Black History Month.

Deborah Gray White, an associate professor of history at Rutgers University, will speak on the rise of feminism among black women Feb. 11.

On Feb. 14, Sweet Honey in the Rock, a quintet of women who sing an assortment of selections a cappella will appear at the college, and on Feb. 25, "Daughters of the Revolution," a dialogue between the daughters of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X, will be presented.

Lectures by author/satirist Dick Gregory and a representative of the South African Council of Churches will be among the highlights of Ramapo College's Black History Month.

The programs, open to the public, will consist of eight weeks of events on black culture and heritage as well as discussions on political and social issues.

A special program will be presented on Tuesday by three Morris County organizations as part of the month-long observance.

Giles R. Wright, director of the Afro-American History Program for the New Jersey Historical Commission, will be speaking on New Jersey Afro-American History at the Morristown National Historical Park auditorium.

The program, co-sponsored by Historical Speedwell, the Morris County Historical Society and the Voluntary Action Center of Morris County, is open to the public without charge.

Gallman's Newark Dance Theater will present, in conjunction with the City of Newark's Division of Recreation and the Urban League of Essex County a Salute to Black Dance next Sunday at the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark.

Human rights lecturer Randall Robinson will speak on South Africa on Feb. 10 at Brookdale Community College in Lincroft.

The Jersey City Public Library will present a series of Black History programs, starting today at 3 p.m. at the Miller Branch.

And Friends of the Plainfield Public Library will sponsor a handcrafted soft sculpture exhibit at the library on Feb. 15.

The exhibition will include handcrafted ethnic folk dolls in traditional costume and

a group of African wooden animals designed by Annette Farr and Gloria Flemming.

**JUDGE CHARLES S. DESMOND:
THE MAN FOR ALL SEASONS**

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, western New York has recently lost one of its most respected and distinguished leaders. I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of a good friend, Judge Charles S. Desmond, who passed away on February 9. Charles Desmond was truly a man of courage, integrity, dedication, and generosity—and much, much more. His wisdom and wit made him one of the most respected and well-liked members of our western New York community. With diligence and dedication, Charles Desmond served for 26 years on the New York State Court of Appeals, and was chief judge on the Court of Appeals from 1960-66, when he was forced to retire because of the mandatory age limit of 70.

Judge Desmond's kindness, wisdom, and humor will certainly not be forgotten particularly by the Kemp family. He has left quite a legacy for western New York, and undoubtedly his works and deeds will live on. Judge Desmond was a champion of education and was a driving force in molding and building Canisius College, in Buffalo, into the strong independent institution of higher learning it is today. Judge Desmond was also a man of boundless devotion to his family, community, profession, and country, serving on numerous community organizations and institutions. Most recently, the judge donated land to his hometown, Eden, NY, for a new library there—yet another gesture of commitment and love for his community.

I encourage all my colleagues in Congress to read the following article from the Hamburg Sun that chronicles the life and accomplishments of this good friend, Judge Charles S. Desmond. His leadership and intellect will be sorely missed by all who knew him, and my wife Joanne and I extend our deepest sympathy and prayers to the Desmond family all of whom are friends and neighbors.

He was like Sir Thomas More, a man of total honesty, integrity, and candor—"a man for all seasons."

We will miss "the Judge" but his example lives on forever as a testimony to his eternal ideals, values, and principles.

The article follows:

FORMER CHIEF JUDGE DESMOND DIES AT 90

A Mass of Christian Burial will be held at 10 a.m., today (Feb. 12) for Charles S. Desmond, 90, of Eden, a retired chief judge of the State Court of Appeals and a nationally known legal scholar who died Monday evening (Feb. 9, 1987) in Mercy Hospital after a brief illness.

The Mass will be held at Immaculate Conception Church in Eden. A private burial will be at Immaculate Conception Cemetery.

Judge Desmond spent 26 years on the court, and was chief judge on the Court of Appeals from 1960 to 1966 when he was forced to retire because of the mandatory

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

age limit of 70. He was the first jurist to hold the title of chief state judge in New York.

His opinions were considered scholarly, thoughtfully and crisply written and were widely quoted, those in the business noted.

He also administered the oath of office to Governor Mario Cuomo when he first took office in 1983. Cuomo and Desmond remained friends, and the governor delivered a stirring tribute to the Eden native during a testimonial dinner last year in Buffalo.

Cuomo noted Desmond was witty, possessed "a quick and incisive mind and pleasant sense of humor . . . a man with a love of people and integrity of person and purpose."

He was the recipient of no less than 13 honorary degrees from colleges and universities, and was the author of two books, "Quilllets of the Law" and "Through the Courtroom Window."

He taught at the Cornell University Law School and was an adjunct professor in appellate advocacy at the State University of Buffalo Law School.

Judge Desmond was elected to the Court of Appeals in 1940, and re-elected in 1954. He was elected, without opposition, to the Court of Appeals in 1959, and in 1962 became the chief judge in New York State.

He was the recipient of numerous local, state and national awards and was affiliated with a number of organizations. He was a World War I veteran of the Marine Corps.

He was married in 1928 to the former Helen Marie Ryan who died in 1958. He is survived by three daughters, Sheila Landon, Kathleen Hughes and Patricia Williams, all of Eden, and 12 grandchildren. Judge Desmond was the father of Charles Ryan Desmond, an Eden town justice who died Jan. 19, 1985.

**MR. KARL MASLOWSKI, GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY AS A COLUM-
NIST WITH THE CINCINNATI
ENQUIRER**

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize a constituent of mine, Karl Maslowski, who will be celebrating his 50th anniversary as a weekly columnist with the Cincinnati Sunday Enquirer on March 7, 1987.

Since 1937, Mr. Maslowski's weekly column "Naturalist Afield" has sought to educate the community about the importance of wildlife conservation. Through his commitment to wildlife preservation and his consistent support for wildlife issues, Mr. Maslowski has made a valuable contribution to the community at large.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service considers Mr. Maslowski a valuable and important friend. On behalf of the Fish and Wildlife Service, I would like to share with you the text of a letter sent to Mr. Maslowski by Frank Dunkle, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, congratulating him on this important milestone in his career and thanking him for his dedication to wildlife preservation.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
Washington, DC, February 19, 1987.

Mr. KARL MASLOWSKI,
1034 Maycliffe,
Cincinnati, OH.

DEAR KARL: A number of my staff have called to my attention that your weekly "Naturalist Afield" column in the Cincinnati Sunday Enquirer will mark its golden anniversary March 7.

May I offer you, on behalf of the entire Fish and Wildlife Service, not only our congratulations for arriving at such a milestone, but also our collective thanks and appreciation for your unstinting dedication to the cause of wildlife conservation.

The year 1937 would scarcely seem an auspicious time to begin a newspaper column devoted to wildlife. The Ohio Valley had been ravaged by record floods, and the nation at large was still in the grips of the Great Depression. To advance concern for the needs of wildlife during that time was visionary, at the very least. As you probably realize, "Naturalist Afield" predates even the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act which marks its 50th anniversary this September. And just as Pittman-Robertson funds have helped buy the habitat wildlife depend on for their very survival, columns such as "Naturalist Afield" and dedicated writer/conservationists such as you have helped nurture and sustain the spirit of conservation among our citizens.

Through the years you have greatly aided this agency in its mission as well. The abiding theme you have articulated so well for fifty years is that habitat is the key to safeguarding our fishery and wildlife resources. Your message is as timely today as it was then. Your articles on protecting eagles, hawks and owls, on providing nesting habitat and feeding stations for a host of migratory birds, and on recognizing the important lessons of endangered species conservation—all have helped raise the threshold of public awareness and helped make our conservation tasks more achievable.

Once again, for the Fish and Wildlife Service, our congratulations and deep appreciation to you and the "Naturalist Afield."

Sincerely,

FRANK DUNKLE,
Director.

**FREEDOM OF THE WORKPLACE
ACT**

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to enable people to work in their homes if they choose, and I encourage my colleagues to join with me as co-sponsors of this legislation. Senator HATCH is introducing similar legislation in the Senate today.

Under current Department of Labor regulations, homework is prohibited in six industries: women's apparel, embroidered goods, jewelry, gloves and mittens, buttons and buckles, and handkerchiefs. This legislation would lift the ban on these restricted industries. These restrictions have been in place since the 1940's, and no longer meet the needs of the American work force.

Since the 1940's, the American work force has changed. Many Americans would prefer to work at home if given an option. Home labor gives the workers more flexibility and additional time to spend with family members. Reduced costs, such as transportation, clothing and child care, are other added benefits of homework.

Furthermore, giving workers the right to work in their homes especially benefits rural workers. It allows them an employment opportunity that they might not have otherwise had. Since the downturn in the agricultural economy, jobs are scarce and the need for additional income is great. Home employment has helped many rural residents because it has allowed them to continue to farm while earning additional money to help make ends meet.

Even more important is the underlying principle that all workers should be given the freedom to choose their place of work. Under current regulations, only workers employed in the six restricted industries are prohibited from home employment. For example, homework is permitted in the manufacture of men's apparel but not of women's apparel. It is unfair and discriminatory to the workers in these restricted industries to deny them the freedom to choose to work at home.

Opponents of lifting the restrictions claim that sweatshop conditions and child labor abuses would ensue in these industries. They return to the era of the 1940's to argue that the less than desirable labor conditions during that time would again result if homework were permitted. They forget, however, that workers are more knowledgeable about labor laws. Today's workers know that they are guaranteed at least the minimum wage and overtime labor protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

Opponents further argue that lifting the prohibition on homework would gut the Fair Labor Standards Act. It is not my intention or that of other supporters of lifting the restrictions to deny workers the protections enjoyed under the FLSA. In fact, lifting the prohibition in the six restricted industries would allow the Department of Labor to monitor more closely the activities of these industries. It would also give workers the ability to report any labor abuses without fear of losing their jobs.

In conclusion, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It would provide workers with the right to choose where they want to work; it would give the workers in the currently restricted industries the same labor protections enjoyed by homeworkers in other industries; and it would give rural workers an added source of income.

MARY BIANCHINI: 80 AND GOING STRONG

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to report to our colleagues that later this month the National Federation of Business and Professional Women will be honoring Mary Bianchini of South Nyack, NY, as their Woman of the Year.

This award is not only timely, for Mary is also celebrating her 80th birthday this month, but it is also appropriate, for few individuals personify the true dedication to public service to which so many of our golden age citizens have dedicated themselves. And the award is especially popular, because Mary Bianchini is beloved by young and old throughout the mid-Hudson region of New York State.

"Mary Bee," as she is universally and affectionately known, has lived several lifetimes within her 80-year lifespan.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with us in saluting this grand lady. "Mary Bee" was the cover girl of the January/February 1987 issue of the National Geriatric Nursing magazine. In our own Rockland County, NY, she is probably the most popular potential cover girl possible!

Since the Geriatric Nursing article summarizes her life and her philosophies better than I can do, I would like to take this opportunity to share it with our colleagues and I request that it be annexed in full along with her statement.

I am certain that all of us in Congress concur with the decision by the National Federation of Business & Professional Women in honoring this remarkable lady and that we all join in wishing Mary a happy 80th and many, many more!

MARY BIANCHINI MAKES A DIFFERENCE

"Call me Mary B. That's how Mary Bianchini introduces herself. She is introduced by professional colleagues and members of her county as "our local radio and television interviewer. Beginning in 1969, when Mary was 62, and until March 17, 1986, radio listeners could tune in every Sunday morning to listen to Mary B. interview knowledgeable people on political, health, environmental, and social issues.

Mary also produced and moderated the "Marybee Community Forum," a weekly program on Channel 6 Cable TV from 1970-1977. And, every week between 6:30 and 7:00 p.m. listeners could see Mary on Cable 6 TV interviewing lawmakers, educators, or entertainers. One day in February 1977, Mary and her TV crew arrived in Washington, D.C. at 8:00 a.m. There, with the help of Congressman Ben Gilman to clear the way, she interviewed a number of senators and congressmen. In April of 1977, she took her show to Albany where she again interviewed key state legislators. That was the year Mary was 70. Mary's goal for her programs was to inform her audience about key issues and involve them in actions to help.

Her efforts to organize fundraising activities for Help Me, Inc., and the American Heart Association, Rockland County chapter (in March of 1985 Mary was crowned "Queen of Hearts" by the AHA), are part of her desire to help build programs for people to help themselves, and her continuing efforts on behalf of many causes have brought her numerous honors.

June 6, 1982 was a big day for Mary, then 75. She was designated "Volunteer of the Year" by the Rockland County Mental Health Association; received a public service award at the Federal level from Congressman Ben Gilman (Mary was a member of the Congressional Advisory Committee on Drug Trafficking and Substance Abuse); was commended by N.Y. State Senator Linda Winikow for state community service; and received a citation from Mario Cuomo,

then Lieutenant Governor of New York, for humanitarian service.

Cuomo commended her "for innumerable community endeavors . . . in the highest tradition of community service . . . she exemplifies strength of character, devotion to family, faith, and hard work." On that same occasion, the Civil Service Association Retirees also paid tribute to Mary for her outstanding contributions as charter president and organizer.

In March of 1984, Mary was honored by the Ramapo High School students during Women's History Week. Among her interviewees for that year were Luciano Pavarotti, Henry Kissinger, and the United States Secretary of Commerce, Malcolm Baldrige.

Mary Bianchini was born in Malfalda, Italy, in March 1907. Her father, a stone cutter who emigrated with his family to the United States, settled in Rockland Lake and opened a general store. When she was fourteen, Mary took out working papers and started her occupational career working in a shoe factory for 15 cents an hour. The skills she acquired there were to serve her in good stead during the Depression, when she made shoes for her son.

She later worked as a telephone operator and, in 1929, married the man her parents had chosen for her. The marriage lasted until his death almost thirty years later. Mary expected to have several children and spend her working years as a homemaker, wife, and mother but, after the birth of her son in 1930, financial difficulties caused her to seek employment outside her home. When a shoe factory opened in Nyack, Mary went back to work and within three weeks became the floor supervisor of the shop.

The shoe factory burned down in 1936 and, on the recommendation of a Rockland county supervisor, Mary went to Rockland State Hospital to look for a job as a telephone operator. There were no openings, but the administrator told her that if she would agree to work on the patient units as an aide, when an opening came up for the switchboard, she would be transferred. She agreed and began her career as a practical nurse and a concerned person.

She liked working with patients so much that when the opportunity came to transfer she asked to remain on the patient units. It is not surprising that this outgoing, candid, "together" lady inspired trust in these psychiatric patients. Her matter-of-fact approach to living and strong belief that there is always a solution did much to help the patients she cared for to sort through some of the confusion in their lives.

Mary's skill was such that she became a transfer agent, accompanying patients to court for hearings and to their homes if discharged. This occasionally involved traveling to other parts of the country. She became a licensed practical nurse in 1938, two years after she started working in the state hospital as an aide. When asked why she had not gone on for more education in nursing, since she liked it so much, Mary said she was afraid she would have to do a lot of writing.

Mary believes in good nursing care at the bedside, and this bright, articulate lady, not quite five feet tall, will speak out firmly on this point. From 1948 to 1962, Mary served as third, second, and first vice-president of the state Practical Nurse Association, and she became president of that association in 1962 and served in that role until 1966.

She organized the Rockland County Division of Licensed Practical Nurses, Inc. and became its first president in 1949. She is a

charter member of L.P.N. of N.Y., Inc. and the National Federation of L.P.N., Inc. She was a founder of the BOCES Practical Nursing School of Rockland County and still serves on the advisory council of that school. She also helped to found Rockland Community College.

Now, at 79 and eight months after a heart attack and a cardiac arrest, she is still a leading spokeswoman for practical nursing. But Mary is quick to say she owes her life to three registered nurses who were present at the fund-raising dinner dance where she suffered her cardiac arrest. Mary had just returned to her table after dancing (which she loves to do) with Congressman Gilman when she collapsed. The nurses initiated cardiac resuscitation and maintained Mary until the ambulance arrived.

Iris Landau, from New York City, a former intensive care nurse, Gloria Molinaro, a Suffern resident and staff nurse at Good Samaritan Hospital where Mary was subsequently hospitalized, and Ann Serra, a New City resident and school nurse in the South Orangetown School District, were later honored for their quick thinking by the American Heart Association and County Legislature. In a wheelchair, Mary was on hand for the ceremony.

She suffered her heart attack on October 5, 1985. On May 18, 1986, she delivered the keynote address at the New York State Convention for Practical Nurses and, on May 21, she addressed the practical nursing students. Mary's bottom line: "Let's bring back nursing to the patient, where it belongs in the first place."

Realizing there would come a time when nursing would be too strenuous for her, Mary wondered what she would do in her retirement. After her son had graduated from medical school, she applied for and was accepted into the course for radio announcing and speech at the New York School of Radio Broadcasting. Mary was the oldest student in the class and, since she did not like newscasting, she chose interviewing—not a surprising choice in view of her interest and background in working with people.

So after 33 years as a practicing practical nurse, Mary began her fourth career. Although already well known in Rockland County, it would be her broadcasting career that would allow Mary greater opportunity to pursue her humanitarian interests.

Somewhere in the middle of her employment at Rockland State Hospital, Mary also owned and operated a restaurant. Consequently, her invitation to a "light lunch" might produce a menu of fettucini (homemade) with a marinara sauce, a crisp mixed green salad with a freshly made Italian dressing, roast chicken, and homemade red wine and, for dessert, vanilla ice cream with amaretto. Mary is proud of her home and many tokens of appreciation. She has photographs of interviews and special occasions displayed in every room. Her desk and interviewing set-up are in a corner of a huge living room near a large bay window looking onto her backyard. She writes her speeches in longhand.

Outgoing, with a zest for life along with a skill for organization and a talent for leadership, Mary has been president of many groups. In January of 1950, she was invited to address the Rockland County Business and Professional Women's Club (BPWC), and was then invited to join. Two years later she became the vice-president and then the president of that organization. She was then asked to organize The BPWC for

the Ramapo and Tapan Zee areas. In 1959, when she was 52, Mary was chosen "Woman of the Year" by the Rockland County BPWC. In 1983, when she was 76, she was honored by that same group as a "Woman of Achievement."

It seems Mary is either founding organizations or joining them. Either way she soon becomes a leader in the group. She was charter president of the Civil Service Employees Association Retirees Chapter 918, Rockland and Westchester counties. She is a past president of the Italian American Club and the Rockland County President of the National Organization of Concerned Grandparents.

On March 7, 1986, Help Me, Inc. had a gala 80th birthday celebration for Mary Bianchini. While, technically, it was her 79th birthday, it marked the beginning of her 80th year. Her son and his family were on hand to celebrate and a 32-page commemorative booklet carried greetings from individuals, businesses, and organizations representing all the members of the Rockland County community.

Throughout her career as a practical nurse, Mary made a difference. As an interviewer on radio and television, she brought important and timely issues to the attention of the members of her community and introduced them to those actively involved in striving to make a better community for everyone. She continues to make a difference in her 80th year of life.

In an interview with Randy Banner of The Rockland Reporter in December 1978, Mary was quoted as saying "I was liberated the day I was born. Whether necessity or drive made me do the things I did, I don't know. But if it was necessity, I was able to do them because I had the willingness to try."

We have shared only a few of the activities in which Mary continues to be involved. Her interests encompass education of all kinds, social issues such as crime, housing, and child and family abuse and, of course, health programs and legislation. Mary has little time to ponder her past; she is too busy with the present and too much involved in planning for the future.

DUTCH FREE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN WEB SHEETS INTRODUCED

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced H.R. 1360, which reclassifies certain plastic web sheeting into a new duty-free category under the tariff schedules of the United States.

Awa paper is an imported web sheeting which is used by a constituent company in the production of reverse osmosis filter elements sold to original equipment manufacturers of water purification systems. It is a plastic web sheet comprised of polyester fibers bonded with a resin. Previously, Awa paper had been classified under a category of plastic sheets comprised of polyester, which, to me, was the proper category. The tariff here is 4.4 percent ad valorem. Several Customs officials in my area challenged the classification stating that the length of the constituent man-made fibers

of Awa paper more properly classifies this product as a nonwoven textile. As a result, the tariff soared to 12.9 percent ad valorem plus 2 cents per pound, triple the previous rate.

Not only is my constituent company struck with a tripling of its original duty affecting its competitiveness abroad, but it now has to contend with textile quotas. Since this is the only business conducted by my constituent company, potential supply problems could put them out of business. While the Awa paper is imported from Japan, Japan is also one of the company's important export markets for the finished product.

The company has sought a domestic source for this type of web, but to date no such source has been determined. The company does use domestic sources for some of its filter element applications, however. The web sheeting imported by my constituent is a critical component of the reverse osmosis filter element which is used in making potable water from brackish ground water, sea water or other water containing high concentrations of salts. Awa paper has a precise thickness and uniform density which are critical to satisfying the performance criteria of the more demanding applications of the filter elements produced by the company. Any variability in the thickness or density of the web used in the filter elements would compromise the usefulness of the product. As I mentioned above, there is no domestic company which can provide the exact web sheeting for this particular usage.

In my bill, I have established a new tariff classification, 870.65 which covers only the Awa paper. Other web sheetings which are produced in the United States are left in the textile category. To further narrow the application of this bill, we have limited the duty-free treatment to web sheeting used in the production or reverse osmosis filter elements for water purification systems.

This product does not belong in a textile category. It does not possess characteristics representative of textiles. It exhibits no drape when laid flat upon a nonflat surface. It cannot be stitched or sewed.

In my opinion, this is a noncontroversial bill which I would hope could be attached to H.R. 3 as it moves through the legislative process.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, last week, Representative DOUG BARNARD and I reintroduced legislation which we sponsored in the last Congress that would correct a glaring duplication in Federal law. Our legislation, H.R. 1309, would eliminate FTC regulatory jurisdiction over the Nation's Federal credit unions and place it instead in the hands of the National Credit Union Administration.

This bill met with broad support in the previous Congress, when it was endorsed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the chairman of the board of the National Credit Union Administration, and the Na-

tional Association of Federal Credit Unions—the only national trade association which exclusively represents credit unions chartered by the Federal Government.

Unfortunately, while the provisions of our legislation have met with broad support, it has been tied up with other, more controversial issues which surround the reauthorization of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Because of those issues, Congress has failed to reauthorize this law since it expired in fiscal year 1982.

I do not believe our proposal should be held hostage to those controversies, and I am hopeful it can be considered by the 100th Congress early in this session.

The reasons for this are simple: jurisdiction over credit unions belongs more properly to the NCUA, not the FTC. When the FTC was established in 1914, banks were specifically exempt from its jurisdiction because they were already regulated by the Federal Reserve Board. Because neither savings and loans nor credit unions existed at that time, the original FTC act naturally did not include such exemptions.

Congress appropriately addressed the S&L exemption in the 96th Congress, when I sponsored legislation exempting S&L's from FTC jurisdiction. Those institutions are regulated by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and we removed this duplicative regulation through Public Law 96-37, which now has been in effect for over 7 years without any adverse impact.

The time has come to grant the Nation's Federal credit unions similar relief from excessive and unnecessary regulation. I urge my colleagues to join Representative BARNARD and me in pressing for adoption of H.R. 1309, and I am hopeful this bill can be considered without delay.

CHARLES M. CLARK HONORED

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to recognize a truly remarkable citizen of the 35th District of California, Mr. Charles M. Clark. Mr. Clark was honored by the Mount Baldy Chapter of the California Credit Union League on December 16, 1986.

Mr. Clark is a widely respected career public school teacher, coach, and administrator. He has generously shared his free time with such worthwhile organizations as the Methodist Church, the Boy Scouts of America, Kiwanis International, and the Masons, who have benefited greatly from his many talents.

More than any other organization, the credit unions have been the greatest beneficiary of Charlie's generosity. Charlie Clark's numerous activities with the credit union have spanned many years. He has contributed more than 32 years of service as a volunteer to the credit union movement. Founder of the Western Credit Union National Association of Management Schools at Pomona College, he was dean of student activities for 20 years. For 18

years he volunteered his time and talents to the California Teachers Association Credit Union and the Southern California Central Credit Union. In addition, he has given many years of service to the Western Corporate Federal Credit Union and the board of governors, Mount Baldy Chapter of the California Credit Union League.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting Charles M. Clark. His many talents and boundless dedication personifies the best of volunteer vitality. He is a most outstanding example for us all, and it is with great respect that I recognize his many contributions today.

A TEXAS FAMILY; A TEXAS LEGEND: VARA DANIEL, 1917-87

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I along with the distinguished Member from Texas, Mr. WILSON, rise to share with you a tribute to the late Vara Martin Daniel.

Even the legendary John Wayne was captivated by the beautiful and talented Vara Faye Daniel, wife of Gov. Bill Daniel of Liberty, TX. In a last-ditch effort to enlist the help of Bill Daniel in producing the movie "The Alamo," the "Duke" flew to the Daniels' Plantation Ranch. He was hand-carrying 20 yellow roses to Miss Vara—and the rest is history.

Vara Martin Daniel, daughter of late Texas State Senator Will M. and Daisy Beavers Martin of Hillsboro, TX, was widely known as the "First Lady of Liberty."

She formerly represented the United States to 40 countries as a personal envoy of Presidents Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. She had been more places and done more things than most women even dare to dream, traveling around the world, on all seven continents.

With her husband, a former Governor of the U.S. Territory of Guam and a former member of the Texas House of Representatives, she established and endowed numerous scholarship-and-academic programs at Baylor University in Waco, the University of Texas at Austin, and the Methodist Boys Ranch in Waco.

Their fabulous Plantation Ranch was the setting for annual crippled children's parties and Easter egg hunts for thousands of area residents. The historic ranch, 25 miles north of Liberty, also served as the headquarters for the famous "Big Thicket Trek" wagon trains that opened the South Texas State Fair in Beaumont for 16 years.

Mrs. Daniel was the first recipient of the "Sons and Daughters of Liberty" award. She also received the Philanthropic Award from the Texas Liberty Association and the Human Relations Award from the Texas State Teachers Association.

She was a distinguished alumna and member of the Hall of Fame of Hill College in Hillsboro, one of only six "Alumna Honoris Causa" of Baylor University, and an honor graduate of Texas Woman's University in Denton. She was a director of the Southeast-

ern Savings & Loan Association in Dayton, past president of the Trivium Club in Liberty, and past regent and secretary of the Libertad Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She also was a member of the Baylor University School of Education Advisory Board, the Baylor University Council for Development, and the chancellor's council of the University of Texas, as well as the advisory council of the University of Texas Graduate School of Library and Information Science.

Vara Martin Daniel had been all these places, done all these things and faced all these challenges—all with the eloquent grace of a great lady—who divided her time between her family and her many civic duties, as well as church responsibilities and philanthropic endeavors.

"Miss Vara" was the much loved first lady who was a devoted mother of four and grandmother of seven; and while her husband Gov. Bill Daniel has been called a living Texas legend, it was Vara Faye who was always by his side, whether hunting rogue elephants in Africa or dining with Presidents in the White House.

We shall all miss her and are glad she passed our way.

DEBORAH HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on March 13, 1987, the Deborah Hospital Foundation, in North Lauderdale, FL, which supports the Deborah Heart and Lung Center, will be celebrating its 65th anniversary in conjunction with the 15th birthday of the Children of the World Program.

For 65 years Deborah has treated patients without cost to them or their families. This highly specialized hospital provides lifesaving heart and lung treatment to patients from all over the world, including local communities in my home State of Florida.

Deborah, which is the only hospital of its kind east of the Mississippi, means hope and health to people from all races, religions, ethnic or financial backgrounds. Additionally, Deborah's doctors and facilities are considered among the finest in the Nation.

The Deborah Hospital Foundation and the Deborah Heart and Lung Center are to be commended for the great contribution being made to humanity and our community.

JAPAN'S MODERNIZATION EFFORT MAY SPUR UNITED STATES

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, considering our present concern about international competi-

tiveness, it's appropriate that we study the economic modernization efforts of our major trading partners, particularly Japan. In the past Japan has been enormously successful at moving aggressively into high technology fields. Part of their success is clearly attributable to their ability to anticipate future trends in the economy and their willingness to develop long-range plans in response to them.

In 1980, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] began plans to build 26 new high-technology cities, specifically designed to bring together universities, industry, and venture capital foundations. These new cities promise to play a vital role in Japan's economy as tightly coordinated technology centers. The United States could certainly profit from a careful scrutiny of this ambitious plan.

Toward that end, I commend to my colleagues the following article by Otto Silha, former publisher of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and Chair of the Innovative City Project Steering Committee. Mr. Silha's article is an informative overview of Japan's current modernization effort. As we consider ways to remain competitive into the 21st century, we should seriously examine these Japanese initiatives.

[From the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Jan. 13, 1987]

JAPAN'S "TECHNOPOLIS" PROGRAM MAY GIVE AMERICANS A MUCH-NEEDED HIGH-TECH JOLT
(By Otto Silha)

Japan's Technopolis Concept—an ambitious plan to build more than 20 new high-tech cities—may prove to have the same effect on United States urban growth and development that the Soviet Sputnik had on the U.S. space program.

The project was launched in 1980 under the guidance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The objective is to build 26 new "Silicon Valleys" spread throughout the Japanese islands. MITI has selected 18 regional cities and is reported to be reviewing eight more sites.

These new cities, many of them under construction, are designed as the engines for Japan's economic growth in the 21st century. Each will contain new university science centers, research parks, joint research and development consortiums, venture capital foundations, and office complexes concentrated in one area to form a critical mass.

In addition to innovative housing, the cities will offer shopping malls, schools, recreational areas and life-long learning centers. They are located in scenic areas, unlike Japan's present major cities.

A leading U.S. student of the Technopolis Concept is Sheridan Tatsuno, senior analyst at Dataquest, a high-tech market-research company in California's Silicon Valley. After visiting 18 of the "Technopolises," he reported his findings in a recently published book, "The Technopolis Strategy: Japan, High Technology and the Control of the 21st Century" (Prentice Hall Press).

Tatsuno sets the background for this aggressive new strategy. After World War II, Japan diligently sought advanced technology to catch up with the West. Copying—not reinventing the wheel—was perceived as the route to the future.

MITI provided national leadership in importing foreign technology, with companies investing in new plants and equipment and developing low-cost manufacturing processes. The national objective—high-quality

products—was met. Recent years, however, have brought new challenges. The strong yen value has affected the domestic economy, and companies from South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia and, more recently, China are competing successfully in the international markets with even lower-cost products.

A 1980 MITI paper, "Visions for the 1980s" urged Japan's industry to pursue more creative research. More than 30 national research and development projects focused on such leading-edge technologies as fifth-generation computers, biotechnology, lasers, ceramics and bioelectronics. More than 2,000 researchers in the Tsukuba Science City, 35 miles northeast of Tokyo, and six regional testing laboratories, coordinated the project.

To understand the government commitment to put Japan in first place in science, industry, business and finance in the 1990's and beyond, one must realize that MITI is not the only agency pressing ahead in the 1980s. The Science and Technology Agency (STA) and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication (MPT) have pursued their own joint-research venture. One of the more ambitious projects involves automated language translation phone systems and artificial intelligence.

Needless to say, Japanese companies are rushing to take advantage of the results of these projects. Since 1984, leading electronics makers have spent \$2.5 billion to build more than 80 research laboratories to design and operate the new products for domestic and world markets.

U.S. business leaders have been concerned for many years about the Japanese government's heavy subsidy of research and even marketing subsidies of competitive products. This kind of stimulation has helped to produce 11 major automobile manufacturers compared to only four in the United States. But the Technopolis Concept seems likely to result in an even more aggressive competitive threat to the West.

Tatsuno reports that MITI has studied every science city and hightech region around the world in preparing for Technopolis. The only American model was Silicon Valley, spotlighting the failure of the United States to develop any significant new cities. Disney World is the best we have to offer in such innovations as people movers, efficient power plant and underground construction.

Research consortiums seem to be an important base for the new city developments in the various prefectures, comparable to our states. In Kagoshima, in southern Kyushu (known as Silicon Island because it produces 40 percent of all Japanese semiconductors), the Fine Ceramics Product Research Association has joined together 150 local pottery makers. To the north in Kumamoto, 260 companies have formed the Software Development Association.

In addition to the infrastructure of the new cities, prefectures are building airports and highways, along with tax incentives and other inducements to attract Japanese and foreign companies. Estimates for the governmental expenditures for each city range from \$1 to \$2 billion, in addition to the private investment.

A law passed last May promotes private investment in international trade-fair facilities, conference halls and joint research laboratories. Investment estimates are in the \$45 billion to \$55 billion range over the next 10 years, with eight Technopolis sites planned as future regional research cores.

The Makuhari new metropolis, a \$5.7 billion project patterned after the Hanover Fair in West Germany, is to be built in the Tokyo area for international trade shows and conferences.

Other names signal the areas of concentration—Teletopia, Agropolis, Marinopolis, and New Media City. The recently privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telephone is reported to be developing the Information Network System, a nationwide optical-fiber communication-satellite network, at a cost of \$150 billion.

Japan is driven by the new commercial strength of its neighbor countries. Those who doubt its ability to carry out these ambitious programs must factor in the tremendous strides that the country has made in commerce, industry and finance in the past two decades. And the Japanese are long-range planners.

How should the United States react to the new Technopolis challenge? Sheridan Tatsuno, writing from his vantage point, has four suggestions worth considering:

"Develop regional industrial strategies to strengthen our emerging Silicon Valleys and avoid putting 'all our eggs in one basket.' We will require close government-university-industry cooperation to improve our schools, build our infrastructure and generate new companies."

"Investigate the possibility of a U.S.-Japan bilateral Technopolis program to keep up-to-date on changes in Japan. The U.S. Conferences of Mayors and Governors are best positioned to pursue information sharing and cross-investment."

"Develop Japanese science and business libraries that offer translation services, technical journals, Japanese language courses and business programs. These should eventually be expanded into Asian business libraries to include all Pacific Rim nations."

"Organize Pacific Rim networks in our companies, which have many engineers and managers of Asian ancestry, as well as Americans with significant experience working in Asia. By tapping into this pool of knowledge, we can overcome some of the cultural barriers preventing U.S. companies from doing business in Japan and other Asian nations."

When we realize the political pressure for protectionist policies already rising in the United States, it is all the more important for our country to anticipate the new competitive onslaught from Japan and take positive, perhaps drastic, steps to achieve greater productivity produce better products and maintain our position as an economic superpower.

THE EQUITABLE AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1987

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Equitable Automobile Transportation Act of 1987, which 53 Members of Congress have joined me in co-sponsoring. This bill, modeled after H.R. 3655 of the 99th Congress, is intended to balance our maritime automobile transportation capabilities with those of Japan and South Korea by requiring those countries to transport an

equal number of vehicles on U.S. vehicle carriers as on their own. The bill does not mandate that U.S.-flag vessels carry a given percentage of autos imported into the United States. It merely states that where the auto exporting country's vessels are benefitting from the substantial business generated by United States car buyers, then U.S. vessels should share in the trade. Under the proposal, 100 percent of the transportation service could be provided by carriers other than Japan, South Korea, or United States.

Currently, Japanese interests own, operate, or control the vast majority of the vehicle carriers operating around the world. More than two-thirds of these vehicle carriers are engaged in the lucrative United States-Japan trade, bringing about 2.3 million Japanese automobiles to our shores each year. American consumers spend well over \$10 billion purchasing these cars. The American public is ultimately paying for the transportation cost and yet our maritime industry has had very little access to this trade.

Last Congress, H.R. 3655 was reported out of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. As a result of this preliminary action, Nissan Motor Co. announced the charter of a pure car carrier for Marine Transport Lines for 3 years. This vessel will be built in a Japanese shipyard and will be capable of transporting 4,000 automobiles per voyage. It will carry the U.S. flag. However, this is a small percentage of the 700,000 cars Nissan exports to the United States. In addition, three other U.S.-flag vessels have been contracted for under similar arrangements with Japanese companies, although these efforts hardly represent an equitable share of the trade.

In 1986, Korea sold 168,000 motor vehicles in the United States. Actual imports were even higher because of the Korean autos still carried in dealer inventories. The Korean Institute for Economics and Technology predicts that 420,000 to 500,000 motor vehicles will be exported to the United States in 1987. In 1987, Daewoo, a 50 percent GM-owned company, expects to produce for export to the United States between 80,000 and 100,000 automobiles to be sold as the Pontiac LeMans model. Moreover, Kia Motors, a 10 percent Ford-owned company, expects to produce for export to the United States between 50,000 and 70,000 automobiles to be sold as the Ford Festiva. Mr. Speaker, the Korean auto market is growing exponentially and I am determined to see that we get a fair crack at that cargo.

The bill will provide clear benefits to our national security and economic well-being. The military establishment has repeatedly cited the unique advantages of these specialized roll-on roll-off ships for use in areas without the sophisticated shoreside equipment necessary to service a containership.

It is no mistake that Asian manufacturers are targeting the U.S. market—it is a lucrative one and the demand for their products is high. But when these nations unfairly restrict the allocation of ancillary services necessary to get the goods to market, we have a vested interest in blowing the whistle. The U.S. merchant fleet has been asked to shoulder the burden of foreign protectionism for too many years. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to

join me in the promotion of our maritime industry by cosponsoring the Equitable Automobile Transportation Act of 1987. Together we can send a message of conviction and strength: that trade is a two-way proposition, and that if we are to buy products like automobiles on the foreign market, our workers, in this case our seamen, should participate in the trade that is created not by Japanese or Korean manufacturers, but by U.S. consumers.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD—
1987

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, once again Worldwatch Institute has issued its state of the world picturing an environment stretched beyond its capabilities as a result of increased pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, climate change and the loss of biological diversity. As one who has long been active in environmental issues, and as a member of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism and Hazardous Materials, I would like to direct the attention of my colleagues to the points raised by Lester R. Brown.

Our environment is being taxed by increasing pollutants including the steady depletion of the ozone layer because of increased emissions of chlorofluorocarbons and uncontrolled emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. In addition, acid rain and other forms of air pollution continue to damage our forests, our rivers, lakes, and streams. There is a need or continued efforts to decrease pollution and restore our natural resources.

In the past, there have been efforts in Congress to address several of the problems mentioned in the 1987 State of the World. The 99th Congress heralded several significant environmental accomplishments including a reauthorization of Superfund, the enactment of a Safe Drinking Water Act and, just recently, a reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. I am proud to have played an instrumental role in these efforts.

However, I would like to join Lester Brown in highlighting for my colleagues the need for continued efforts. I hope that the 100th Congress will herald legislation designed to control acid rain and successful efforts in not only decreasing ozone pollution but also negotiating international agreements to decrease chlorofluorocarbons and protect our ozone layer.

I commend to my colleagues the following release issued by Worldwatch Institute and urge their support in addressing the problems posed to our environment.

EARTH'S FUTURE HABITABILITY THREATENED

Human activities are driving many natural systems beyond critical thresholds of stability, posing serious economic consequences and direct threats to the earth's habitability, according to a new report by Worldwatch Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based research organization.

"Since 1950 world population has doubled, food production has nearly tripled, and

fossil fuel use has more than quadrupled," said Lester R. Brown, Worldwatch Institute president and director of the study, *State of the World 1987*. The resulting pressures on the earth's resources have surpassed many natural thresholds, including the capacity of forests to tolerate pollution, of the atmosphere to absorb waste gases, and of cropland to sustain intensive cultivation.

"Many of these threshold crossings, which are making the earth less habitable for future generations, are taking society by surprise," said Brown. "The most threatening globally are the depletion of the ozone layer, climate change, and the loss of biological diversity."

In *State of the World 1987*, the fourth in Worldwatch's annual series, Brown and six colleagues analyze numerous other issues, including the ecology and economics of urbanization, new approaches to recycling solid wastes, the future of nuclear power after Chernobyl, and the effect of privatization on the efficiency of resource use.

"Daily news events remind us that our relationships with the earth and its natural systems is changing, often in ways we do not understand," Brown said.

Recent reports that the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere over Antarctica is being depleted, apparently by the industrial release of chlorofluorocarbons, is but one example of how our earthly habitat is being altered. The resulting increase in ultraviolet radiation reaching populated areas would cause more skin cancers, impair human immune systems, and retard crop growth.

"Uncontrolled emissions of carbon dioxide and other 'greenhouse gases' threaten to make the earth warmer than at any time in human history," Brown said. In late July 1986, a team of British scientists reported evidence from more than a century of temperature data that the warming has begun. They found a long-term increase in the earth's average temperature, with five of the nine warmest years since 1850 occurring during the last decade.

In October 1986, a conference of distinguished biologists convened in Washington, D.C., sounded a clear warning about increasing threats to species survival. The scientists cautioned that continued degradation of natural habitats could bring a wave of extinctions comparable to that which wiped out the dinosaurs and half of all other extant species some 65 million years ago.

"In industrial regions, acid rain and air pollution pose some of the most serious near-term consequences," Brown observed. Forest damage in Europe, first widely reported in West Germany, continues to spread throughout central and northern Europe in 1986. Trees covering 20 million hectares—an area the size of Austria and East Germany combined—are sick, dying, or dead. In December 1986, Swiss authorities reported that the share of damaged trees in the canton of Zurich had increased from 14 percent in 1983 to 65 percent in 1986.

"The loss of forests is a crossing of natural limits that poses immediate consequences for local populations," Brown continued. "Third World demand for firewood is rising steadily, forcing wood harvesting that exceeds sustainable yield of local woodlands in scores of countries. Satellite data show that India has lost 22 percent of its trees over in just eight years."

"The economic consequences of these threshold crossings are quickly becoming inescapable. Worldwide, the cost of adjusting to a greenhouse gas-induced warming of the earth may loom the largest," said Brown.

For agriculture, a highly climate-dependent sector, shifts in rainfall patterns may require investments totalling hundreds of billions of dollars in new irrigation and drainage systems to maintain global food output.

Thermal expansion of the oceans and the melting of glaciers and polar icecaps will cause sea levels to rise, putting coastal areas at greater risk from flooding. Low-lying countries such as Bangladesh and the Netherlands, the rice-growing river floodplains of Asia, and such major cities as Shanghai, London, and Washington would require vast investments in public works to protect against the rise in sea level.

The Worldwatch report also found that soil erosion is taking a heavy economic toll. The loss of topsoil is contributing to falling crop yields in countries that contain roughly a quarter of Africa's population. In tandem with its contribution to the continent's decline in per capita grain production, soil erosion raises the need for food imports, swelling external debt in countries such as Nigeria and the Sudan.

"The spreading forest damage in Europe is setting the stage for increased rainfall runoff, soil erosion, and disruption of the European forest products industry," warned Brown. "The Swiss now plan to evacuate villages where the loss of trees on mountain slopes above has led to an unacceptable risk of landslides and avalanches. The tourist industry will also suffer, undermining the economies of many Swiss communities."

As wooded areas surrounding Third World cities become scarce, firewood prices are rising. After remaining remarkable stable from 1960 to 1977, average firewood prices in some 40 Indian cities rose 42 percent from 1977 to 1984. In the absence of offsetting gains in income, this price hike translates into a decline in living standards for those who depend on this traditional fuel for cooking and heating.

"With so many unsustainable trends under way, judging the environmental and economic health of societies requires ecological deflators, much like the price deflators used to factor out the effect of inflation when examining economic trends," Brown explained.

"Applying this concept to U.S. agriculture, for example, shows that 57 million tons of annual grain output are produced only by diminishing the agricultural resource base," he continued. "Some 48 million tons are produced on highly erosive land that is scheduled for conversion to grassland or woodland under the Food Security Act of 1985. In addition to this unsustainable output of grain, an additional 9 million tons are produced by depleting groundwater supplies."

Factoring out this unsustainable grain output—which amounts to one-sixth of total annual U.S. harvests—gives a picture of long-term food security that is very different from the one shaped by the "surplus" glutting the world market. The unsustainable U.S. grain output of 57 million tons of grain per year compares with the 22-million ton annual buildup of world grain stocks over the past five years. Subtracting the unsustainable output from all other countries would make food security trends look much grimmer.

"As the enormous costs associated with fossil fuel combustion—primarily acidification and climate change—become more apparent, pressures will force governments to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy sources far more vigorously," Brown said. "An investment in raising world energy

efficiency and developing renewable energy reserves that goes far beyond and currently envisaged can now be justified on the basis of the enormous environmental costs that would thereby be averted."

"A handful of countries hold the key to some of the major adjustments facing humanity," he noted. "For example, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China together account for half of the global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel. These three countries also possess roughly two-thirds of the world's remaining reserves of coal, by far the most abundant fossil fuel. A vigorous effort to curb fossil fuel use by these three countries could go a long way toward slowing the global CO₂ buildup and the projected change in climate."

A similar situation exists with tropical forests. Brazil, Indonesia, and Zaire contain nearly half the world's tropical rainforests, a resource critical to preserving the earth's biological diversity and to restoring stability to the carbon cycle. Unfortunately, none of these three countries has yet developed a comprehensive strategy to protect their forests.

"The course corrections needed to restore a worldwide improvement in the human condition have no precedent," said Brown. Simultaneous efforts are needed to arrest the carbon dioxide buildup, protect the ozone layer, restore forests and soils, stop population growth, boost energy efficiency, and develop renewable energy sources.

"No generation has ever faced such a complex set of issues requiring immediate attention," Brown concluded. "Preceding generations have always been concerned about the future, but ours is the first to be faced with decisions that will determine whether the earth our children inherit will be habitable."

SALUTE TO HON. JAMES J. HOWARD AND HON. ROBERT A. ROE

HON. JIM SXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. SXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues an account of a very noteworthy event that occurred Friday, February 6, 1987, in Atlantic City, NJ. I am speaking of a salute to Congressman JAMES J. HOWARD and Congressman ROBERT A. ROE for passage of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Sponsored by the New Jersey Alliance for Action, the event was designed to recognize the powerful role that our colleagues, Congressman JIM HOWARD, chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, and Congressman BOB ROE, chairman of the House Water Resources Subcommittee, played in securing passage of the first real water projects legislation in over 16 years. Over 500 people were in attendance at a dinner chaired by Dr. Robert E. Wonderle, chairman of the New Jersey Alliance for Action. It was my pleasure to introduce the keynote speaker, Mr. Robert K. Dawson, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. The following people presented awards: Dr. John L. Buzzi, president, Kupper Associates; Dr. August D. Pistilli, president, American Dredging Co.; Mr. James R. Kelly, president,

Delaware River Port Authority; and Mr. James J. Kirk, director, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Dr. Richard T. Dewling, commissioner, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, delivered a message from the Honorable Thomas Kean, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

A highlight of the evening came during Secretary Dawson's keynote address when he sang a song he had composed, entitled "The New Jersey River". I am submitting this song with its powerful message of tribute to JIM HOWARD and BOB ROE so that all my colleagues can share in this portion of a very enjoyable evening. I know all of my colleagues, and the many citizens of New Jersey who were in attendance at the dinner, join me in saluting the outstanding leadership and hard work of Congressman JAMES J. HOWARD and Congressman ROBERT A. ROE.

THE NEW JERSEY RIVER

(Words and Music by R. K. Dawson)

(As performed at A Salute to Congressman JAMES J. HOWARD and Congressman ROBERT A. ROE for passage of The Water Resources Development Act of 1986.)

Verse 1:

Growing up in Alabama,
My traveling days were few.
But I heard about New Jersey once
In my history class at school.
Ol' Billy Earl did an extra credit report
To bring his grade up to an "A".
He said Albert Einstein himself lives there,
He said they call it "The Garden State."

Verse 2:

I left the Heart of Dixie,
Went to work for Uncle Sam.
Water projects were dead in the water
All across our mighty land.
But a river was moving in Jersee,
Carrying high hopes and great dreams.
Two men from the shore and the Great Falls

Knew just how to harness that stream.

Chorus:

You can paint with water colors,
You can probably water ski.
You can eat a watermelon,
Or have water on your knee.
There are water bugs and water birds,
and water buffalo.
But there ain't no water in the law
Without Jim Howard and Bob Roe.

Verse 3:

The Lincoln Memorial is special,
The Statue of Liberty stands tall.
The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Helps us look back and recall.
When you see the floodwaters falling
And you hear the ships' whistles blow,
It's part of a living memorial
To Jim Howard and Bob Roe.
Cause there ain't no water in the law
Without Jim Howard and Bob Roe.

OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN MINNESOTA'S HISTORY

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleagues, Congresswomen BARBARA BOXER and OLYMPIA SNOWE

in cosponsoring H.R. 79 designating March 1987, as National Women's History Month

I would like to draw my colleagues attention to some of the women of Minnesota whose heritage we honor, and to recognize their special contributions in the fields of education, agriculture, medicine, and politics.

Minnesota's women have been a guiding force in our renowned educational system. Four of Minnesota's finest colleges were founded by the Catholic Sister Seraphine Ireland and Mother Antonia McHugh: St. Catherine's in St. Paul, St. Theresa in Winona, St. Scholastica in Duluth, and St. Benedict's in St. Joseph. Our State university flourished under the guidance of professors like Maria L. Sanford. One of the first women professors in the United States, Sanford was a leader in establishing parent-teacher groups and adult education programs. Her skills as an orator helped her express egalitarian goals for Negroes, Indians, and women alike. Minnesotans have honored Maria Sanford with a statute displayed in the U.S. Capitol.

Minnesota is the home of one of the great farm organizations, the Patrons of Husbandry, better known as the Grange. The organization was cofounded by Oliver Kelley and Caroline Hall in 1867 and admitted both men and women to its membership rolls from its inception. The story of the Grange exemplifies the necessary partnerships between the men and women of the family farm upon which we still depend today.

Let us not forget Minnesota's medical and social work pioneers: Dr. Martha G. Ripley, founder in 1887 of Maternity Hospital in Minneapolis; Gertrude Brown, first director of the Phillis Wheatley Settlement House, so named for one of America's first published black women poets; Sister Kenny, whose pioneer efforts to combat the horrors of polio built a world-renowned rehabilitation center; and I. Myrtle Carden whose 20 years at the Hallie Q. Brown Neighborhood center in St. Paul saw to the needs of its growing black population.

Women have had the right to vote in Minnesota since 1875. I am proud to note the name of Anna Dickie Olesen of Cloquet, MN. Said to be "one of the five fastest talkers in the United States," Olesen was our first Democratic committeewoman, and in 1922, the first female candidate for the U.S. Senate. In Minnesota's later years, Olesen was joined in public service by such well-known personalities as Representative Coya Knutson from the Red River Valley, Eugenie Anderson of Red Wing, and Jean Wittich of Minneapolis. Anderson was the first American woman to be appointed to ambassadorial rank—serving as an envoy to Denmark, later Bulgaria, and at the United Nations. Wittich was the organizer of the All Party volunteer committee which elected Floyd B. Olson, perhaps Minnesota's best loved Governor, in 1930.

The real story of women, however, is far more than a chronicle of a few eminent persons. It is a story of how all women lived, worked, thought—how they reacted to the tides and currents of their times—and how thousands of their unrecorded decisions affected the direction of our great State and of this Nation.

I am indebted to Ms. Judy Yeager-Jones, State Coordinator of the Minnesota Women's

History Month for her assistance, and Dr. Gretchen Kreuter, the notable historian and coauthor of "Women in Minnesota" from which my remarks were extracted.

TRIBUTE TO THE EXXON BATON ROUGE VOLUNTEER RESCUE TEAM

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding achievement of the Exxon Baton Rouge Volunteer Rescue Team.

The volunteer group is composed of men from the Exxon Co. USA, Baton Rouge, LA, Refinery and the Exxon Chemical Americas, Baton Rouge, LA, Chemical Plant. The squad is called upon several times a year to provide emergency care and transport for injured or ill plant workers. Since the team was formed in 1979, members have had 80 formal hours of on-the-job training in heavy rescue and emergency care each year. Additionally, individual members train about 200 hours a year on their own time.

Team activities include annual simulated emergencies, inside and outside of the plant. The group also attends employee safety sessions, both to showcase equipment and to provide assistance if needed. The squad is on call constantly—24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

For the past 6 years, the Baton Rouge squad has participated in competitions held by the International Rescue and Emergency Care Association. They returned from the August 1986, competition in Minneapolis, MN, as the world champions. The two-member emergency-medical technician team won their category of competition. The squad also turned in fine performances in heavy rescue and emergency care.

The members of the squad are: Capt. Warren Winstead, Assistant Capt. Jimmy Williams, Charlie Blanchard, Kenny Buff, Darrell Daigle, Dale Mayeux, Barry Miley, Jeff Onstead, Joe Pevey, Ray Pratt, Richard Reed, Dan Rice, Hershell Stafford, Warren Struppeck, and Carey Trisler.

Their expertise in emergency rescue techniques has saved numerous lives and stands as an example to similar industrial rescue groups across the nation. It is an honor for me to commend the inspiring courage of the Exxon Baton Rouge Volunteer Rescue Team. It is a privilege to have the world champion team located in Baton Rouge, LA, and they will remain an inspiration to the true spirit of volunteerism.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL REVIEW BOARD'S FINDINGS

HON. DAN LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, nearly 3 months ago, President Reagan announced the formation of his Special Review Board assigned with the task of studying the National Security Council, its operation, and its staff. The Board, consisting of John Tower, Edmund Muskie, and Brent Scowcroft, was also responsible for addressing the Iran/Contra matter in a manner consistent with the President's request that all the facts come out.

In a remarkably short period of time, the President's Special Review Board—or, Tower Commission—has just submitted their findings to the President, the Congress, and the American public. And as the board members stated in the reports corresponding letter of transmittal, "While the publication of this material in this report may be troublesome to some in the short term, we believe that, over time, the nation will clearly benefit by your decision to commission this review." I am personally confident that Messrs. Tower, Muskie, and Scowcroft are correct in that assessment.

Mr. Speaker, after reviewing the Tower Commission's findings, I would like to applaud the members of the Commission as well as their dedicated staff for producing both a fair and comprehensive report. Their analysis of the National Security Council's [NSC] 40-year history was excellent; their review of case studies from several administrations exceedingly thorough; and their recommendations for the NSC system very astute. Needless to say, the board ought to rightfully be commended for producing an excellent report in an extremely limited period of time.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, I believe President Reagan ought to be praised for commissioning the Special Review Board. His determination in uncovering all the relevant facts concerning the Iran/Contra matter as well as establishing the proper procedure for carrying out future national security goals is welcomed and refreshing.

PRO ANTITRUST REFORM

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the President's Trade Employment and Productivity Act, H.R. 1155, is now before Congress. It is a comprehensive proposal to improve our competitive position in the world economy. In addition to trade law reforms, I was pleased to see antitrust reform included in the bill. To the uninitiated, antitrust reform may, at first glance, seem out of place in a discussion of competitiveness proposals. Let me assure you, nothing could be further from the truth. Our antitrust laws were adopted back in the days where a few U.S. companies threatened

monopolistic control of domestic markets. Foreign competition was nonexistent. Today, we face international competition in global markets, and firms ought to be able to restructure to meet that competition, so long as the consumer is protected in the process. The administration's antitrust proposals will help American companies while still protecting American consumers. The package as a whole deserves careful consideration and support in the weeks and months ahead and I applaud the administration's efforts in this regard.

McGRATH MOURNS LOSS OF REV. MORGAN M. DAYS, CALLS DAYS "A GIANT IN THE CIVIC AFFAIRS OF LONG ISLAND"

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to remember a great man who was a true leader among my constituents. I refer to the Rev. Morgan M. Days of Rockville Centre, NY, who recently passed away at the age of 95.

This wonderful and wise man was the spiritual leader of the Shiloh Baptist Church in his community for 49 years. But his influence and impact was far, far wider in the affairs of Long Island.

Reverend Days was a spokesman for the black community at-large and was a giant in the civic affairs of Long Island for many years. He was a shrewd and tenacious fighter for his people, and, by sheer force of will, single-handedly brought about many of the most important developments in the history of Long Island race relations.

Gifted with an intellect that was capable of great vision, he was nevertheless a pragmatist who could grasp the most subtle nuances of a situation. He was a man who instinctively knew what strings needed to be pulled to get the job done, and he played those strings as only a master can.

While his concern for the spiritual affairs of his community occupied his life, he was relentless in his pursuit of civil rights and economic justice. Well into his nineties, Pastor Days was still pursuing his work and fighting for civic betterment.

As chairman of the Rockville Centre Human Rights Commission, Reverend Days was the key figure in the redevelopment of the village's West End. This monument to his ability, and the park that bears his name, will remind future generations of the lasting impact this man had on his community.

Mr. Speaker, ultimately, the most important monument to this great man, among the many things he built, is the bridge he built between people. Above all, Reverend Days, my dear personal friend and colleague, was a bridge builder. My sincere condolences go out to his family and many friends.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR LAWRENCE W. DONOVAN

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to place before the House, a commentary on the life of a very great man. The Right Reverend Monsignor Lawrence W. Donovan has led a life of exemplary public service and dedication to God. After being ordained a priest on May 1, 1937, he served as chaplain at two New Jersey hospitals, an orphanage, and boy's reformatory. In 1949 he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph Church in Toms River, NJ. For 38 years he led the people of St. Joseph Parish and accomplished a great deal; a new church and grammar school, a new convent, a rectory, a Catholic cemetery, and the first and only Catholic High School in Ocean County which now bears his name. During his tenure, St. Joseph Parish grew tremendously and is currently the largest parish in the diocese of Trenton and the parent of five new parishes.

In addition, Monsignor Donovan gave much of his time to the surrounding community. Among his many activities were his positions as auxiliary chaplain of the Armed Forces, Lakehurst, member of the Ocean County Red Cross, member of the board of trustees of the Ocean County Heart Association, and charter member of the Elks B.P.O.E. No. 1875. Yet still he found the time to work with the young people of Ocean county as athletic director of St. Joseph Schools. These are only a few of the selfless pursuits of this very dedicated man.

Unfortunately, on January 21, 1987, at the age of 75, Monsignor Donovan passed away. He leaves behind him, however, a lifetime of good works and fond memories. Let us include in our prayers Monsignor Donovan, the members of his family, and the members of St. Joseph Parish as they continue his work on the strong foundation he built. Thank you.

CHRYSLER MUSEUM ADDS RICAU SCULPTURE COLLECTION

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute, if I may, to engage in a bit of local pride and to share with my colleagues what I believe is exciting news.

Already renowned for its collection of glass and Italian and French paintings, the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk, VA, has now become one of the Nation's most important museums for American sculpture with the significant acquisition of the country's largest and finest private collection of American 19th Century sculpture: the James H. Ricau collection.

Mr. Ricau of Piermont, NY, began collecting American sculpture in the early 1950's and

over the next 35 years increased his collection to 70 pieces by 26 artists, 25 of whom are American.

With most of its works dating from 1825 to 1875, the Ricau collection represents the first important flowering of neoclassic sculpture in this country and a milestone in the growth of American art.

Dr. David Steadman, director of the Chrysler Museum, expects to have the collection ready for exhibition in an expanded and renovated facility in the late fall of 1988.

This will be another feature that makes my district worth visiting, and I would encourage my colleagues to do so whenever they can.

TRIBUTE TO FINDLAY COLLEGE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the Center for Bilingual Multicultural Studies of Findlay College, located in my district, was recently awarded honorable mention by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education in their 1986 Distinguished Achievement Award in International Teacher Education competition. I would also like to commend Dr. Jean Nye who put together such an exemplary program.

The Center for Bilingual Multicultural Studies was established in 1984 and offers four separate majors designed to enable students to become fluent in Spanish as well as English. One major in particular, Spanish-business, couples a knowledge of the Spanish language and culture with a fundamental knowledge of business. This combination could easily lead a student to a variety of careers, especially those related to firms which have business dealing with Spanish-speaking customers.

Findlay College was the first college or university in the State of Ohio to have a certified Bilingual Multicultural Teacher Training Program. The Findlay College program is designed to prepare college students of both Spanish-dominated and English-dominated backgrounds to teach in a bilingual setting.

Programs such as these at Findlay College are particularly important today due to the growing importance of international trade. America needs to increase its international business skills to become more competitive in the world market. I commend Findlay College for its foresight in developing such an excellent program.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN F. TOBIA, JR.

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work of Mr. Stephen F. Tobia, Jr., of the Coca-Cola Co. of Los Angeles.

Mr. Tobia is leaving the Coca-Cola Co. after serving the company and the community since his appointment as manager of public Affairs in 1981. In July 1984, Stephen was appointed vice president, public affairs for the Beatrice Soft Drink Division.

He has served the Greater Los Angeles area with dedication and has earned the respect and gratitude of many organizations and citizens of the region. In 1982 he was selected as one of the Outstanding Young Men of America by the U.S. Jaycees.

Active in numerous professional and civic organizations, Mr. Tobia serves on the board of directors for the California/Nevada Soft Drink Association; chairman of the board for RecyCAL, a statewide environmental/recycling organization; chairman of the East Los Angeles YMCA; and serves on the board of directors for the Southern California Business Men's Association and Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles.

Mr. Tobia has taken the concept of corporate responsibility and placed it into action by involving Coca-Cola in working partnerships with the community to help alleviate some of the problems of young people. More than simply contributing funds for worthy projects and organizations, under Mr. Tobia's leadership, Coca-Cola has developed comprehensive programs to address some complex youth problems. He has helped to establish dropout prevention programs at Roosevelt and Garfield High Schools. He has worked closely with the Hollenbeck Youth Center to operate a youth gang prevention program for younger children and he has helped the Bilingual Foundation of the Arts bring theater and cultural arts to the community. I mention only a few examples of the outstanding work that Mr. Tobia accomplished during his tenure at Coca-Cola of Los Angeles.

As a member of the Committee on Small Business, I am personally grateful to Mr. Tobia for the outstanding job he did in supporting the development of several groups that work on behalf of small business owners and minority business entrepreneurs. His support for the Mexican American Grocers Association and the Latin Business Association deserves special attention because with his help both of these organizations have been able to grow and to improve business opportunities for all Americans.

Stephen Tobia leaves Coca-Cola a legacy of commitment, dedication, and accomplishments. I share the pride his wife Maureen and his two sons must feel for his work and efforts to make southern California a better place for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending Stephen F. Tobia, Jr., on his outstanding contributions to the citizens of California and extend him best wishes for continued success in future endeavors.

THE 200TH BIRTHDAY FOR NEW BEDFORD, MA

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the beginning of a bicentennial year for the city of New Bedford, MA, which I am honored to represent in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The city's history actually dates back over 300 years. In the mid-1600's, members of the Plymouth Bay Colony purchased land along Buzzards Bay from Massasoit, leader of the Wampanoag Tribe, and called it Dartmouth. The territory was formally recognized by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1664, and comprised what are now the communities of Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Westport, and New Bedford.

From the beginning, Bedford Village was an active commercial seaport, with a heavy emphasis on whaling. Residents played a role in the Revolutionary War, as schooners from the town inflicted damage on the English fleet. In retaliation, the British burned many of the shops and storehouses in the Village. Despite this setback, Bedford Village was ready to become an independent community and was incorporated on February 23, 1787 as the independent town of New Bedford. Sixty years later, an election was held to formally establish the city of New Bedford.

Since its creation 200 years ago, New Bedford has met and survived many challenges—the decline of the whaling industry, the rise and fall of the local textile industry, the diversification of its industrial economy, and the pains of urban renewal. Today, New Bedford leads the Nation—for the fourth consecutive year—in the value of its fish landings. But it is the people of New Bedford, nourished by a rich immigrant stream continuing to this moment, who are responsible for the cultural heritage which the city enjoys today.

This is a heritage in which the city's residents can take great pride. It is with the same pride that I am privileged to represent New Bedford in the U.S. Congress. I am pleased to join the people of the city of New Bedford in commemorating 200 years and offer my best wishes for a successful celebration.

TRIBUTE TO DONATO LONGO

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding record of Donato Longo. Dan, as he is known to his many friends, attended, and graduated from Scranton Lackawanna Junior College with a degree in business administration. He also holds certificates of completion in accounting and hospital business office management from Kean College.

A devoted family man, Dan has always shown great concern for his community and

country. Dan served his country during the Korean war and received a Presidential citation from President Harry S. Truman for his contribution to the development of cold weather combat equipment. Dan resides in the Boro, of New Milford where he served his community for 17 consecutive years—as an elected councilman for 13, and as mayor for 4.

Dan, who is presently employed as the director of patient accounts at Pascack Valley Hospital in Westwood, NJ, currently serves on the Rent Ordinance Advisory Committee with current Mayor Roger Lane.

Dan's great enthusiasm, sense of commitment and civic responsibility are qualities that we have all come to admire and respect. I therefore take pride in recognizing the many accomplishments of this fine friend and public servant.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF COTTAGE GROVE'S CENTENNIAL

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 100th birthday of one of Oregon's most distinguished and historical cities, Cottage Grove.

Cottage Grove was officially incorporated as a town on February 11, 1887. It is one of the oldest cities in my district. The city is representative of the pioneer spirit which makes up so much of Oregon's history.

The city was named in 1855. The influx of settlers into the area created a need for a post office to the south of what was then known as Eugene City. One of Cottage Grove's older residents, whose cottage was in a grove of trees, became the postmaster. Being a practical man, he called his home the Cottage Grove Post Office. This practicality and simplicity of purpose has exemplified the people of the area ever since.

That spirit has given Cottage Grove a sense of pride in community and a strength of character that many towns can only envy. The 7,035 citizens of the city have pulled together to weather the economic hard times that have beset the State. Their current efforts to diversify and to improve the economic vitality of their city will ensure the proud history of Cottage Grove will continue for the next 100 years and beyond.

The area was first settled by the Calapooia Indians. They lived in rough plank and bark houses under the giant cedar and Douglas fir trees which are common to the area. They fished from their canoes on the area's rivers for salmon, trout and eel.

With the discovery of gold in the West, trappers and settlers began pouring into the area. In 1847, a settler by the name of James Chapin set out for Oregon by boat from San Francisco. His schooner, the *Hackstaff*, wrecked off the mouth of the Rogue River, which meets the Pacific Ocean just south of Cottage Grove. Chapin and several other men who survived the wreck headed for Portland

by foot. They followed Indian trails across the Calapooia Mountains into the Willamette Valley. Chapin liked what he saw and built his residence on a claim that is now covered by a Weyerhaeuser Co. lumber mill. A two-story building Chapin built on the site still stands.

In 1857 a grist mill was built near the confluence of Silk Creek and the Coast Fork River. The water used to run the mill came from a wooden dam on the Coast Fork River. The building that housed the mill was four stories tall and could produce 48 barrels of flour a day. The slogan "Pride of Oregon" was on every sack of flour produced by the mill. A sawmill also was built at Silk Creek, thus beginning the long history of the lumber industry in Cottage Grove. Other industries began to spring up along the dirt road that followed the river.

In 1869 the Cottage Grove Hotel was built to service the increasing number of visitors the area attracted. Next came the general store, the blacksmith shop and the livery.

The railroad came in July 1872. With the coming of the railroad came what might be called a "boom" period for the town. Shops and merchants and saloons popped up throughout the town.

On February 20, 1901, Cottage Grove was permanently incorporated as a town in the State of Oregon. The town was one of the most historical in the young State, and it still is today.

I am honored to represent the heritage, pride and history that Cottage Grove stands for. It is my hope that during this 100th year of Cottage Grove's history, that together, the citizens of the city and the Federal Government can lay the foundation for another proud and bountiful 100 years.

SALUTE TO MIDDLESEX COUNTY VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in light of the President's proposal to eliminate funding for vocational education in the fiscal year 1988 budget, I believe it is important to point out the vital contribution vocational education is making in helping people in our communities to obtain the skills they need to find jobs.

An excellent example of this contribution can be found in the Middlesex County Vocational and Technical High Schools Program which, for the second year, earned top honors in the New Jersey State Department of Education's Vocational Placement Awards Program.

The Middlesex County program placed the highest number of graduates in full-time jobs in the fields for which they were trained. The Perth Amboy campus was also recognized as the individual school with the highest job placement rate for its 1986 graduates, placing 81 percent of its graduates in their career fields.

Established in 1913, the Middlesex County Vocational and Technical High Schools Dis-

trict is our Nation's oldest county vocational school system. It began as a small program in New Brunswick and has since grown to five schools with a combined day and evening enrollment of nearly 12,000 students in 300 programs.

The Middlesex County programs, like others throughout our Nation, deserve high praise for their success in helping our citizens obtain and keep jobs. Vocational education represents a crucial element in our overall education and job training effort, and the administration's proposal to eliminate funding for vocational education is ill-advised and shortsighted.

With our critical need to enhance American competitiveness, and projections for a shortage of skilled workers in the coming decades, vocational education represents one of the most cost-effective investments we can make.

The highly successful vocational and technical education programs in Middlesex County exemplify what works in vocational education, and stand as a compelling reminder of the critical importance of these programs in training our citizens and placing them in jobs.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY BLUMENSTEIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Larry Blumenstein. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this good friend and valued member of my community. On March 9, Mr. Blumenstein will be presented with the Avodath Hakodesh Community Leadership award at the second annual Agudath Israel of California dinner.

Born to survivors of the Holocaust, Larry was raised in the Fairfax area of Los Angeles and graduated from California State University Northridge. Since his college days, Larry has been active in real estate and is a charter stockholder of Vista Savings Bank of Encino; he has also been a successful financial and investment consultant for over 11 years.

Throughout his professional career, Larry has willingly and generously devoted his time and energy to aid organizations and causes important to his community. For 5½ years he has been involved with planning and rail transit issues and currently serves on the steering committee of the Eastern Sector Transit Coalition, a community coalition of over 30 groups.

But above all, Larry has been an active leader of the San Fernando Valley Orthodox Jewish Community. For over 10 years he has been a member of the board of directors for the Shaarey Zedek Congregation, and has also served as vice president of youth of the congregation. Two of his children, Jenny and Mindy, attend the Emek Hebrew Academy, and Larry and his wife Sharon have chaired the creation and implementation of the Academy's secular studies library and computer center. Together they have also been active in many youth activities, which they consider to be one of the fundamental responsibilities

of Jewish community organizations. In addition, Mr. Blumenstein is actively involved with the Jewish Federation Council, San Fernando Valley Region's Community Relations Committee and the Agudath Israel of California Committee on Legislative and Civil Action. Larry's dedication to his religion and the well-being of his community is an inspiration to all.

It is my pleasure and honor to join with my colleagues and Agudath Israel of California in paying tribute to Larry Blumenstein, a successful businessman, a gentle and caring humanitarian and an invaluable resource to the community.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LUCILE HIBBLER

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mrs. Lucile Hibbler, who is celebrating her 100th birthday today. Lucile was born in Union, SC, and graduated from South Carolina State College in 1910. She taught in elementary and secondary schools for 46 years. She began teaching in one-room schoolhouses in 1910 in South Carolina and continued teaching in other States throughout the decades. Her career took her to schools in North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, and New Jersey, before she finally settled in Pennsylvania, where she resides in the First Congressional District.

Lucile Hibbler has always been active in church and civic organizations and has not missed voting in elections since she has resided in Pennsylvania. Although she is now 100 years young, Lucile remains independent and in good health. She does her own shopping, cooking, and household chores in her Philadelphia home, where she lives with her younger 76-year-old sister. In her spare time she reads the newspapers, does crossword puzzles, watches television news, and reads the Bible. Lucile now spends much of her time with her 24-year-old grandson, who is deaf and blind as a result of rubella. She still takes time to talk to the children in the neighborhood, trying to instill in them the importance of self-awareness, good work and eating habits, belief in God, a good education, and respect and love for family members.

I would like to congratulate Mrs. Hibbler on the many wonderful things she has achieved in her lifetime, and wish her many happy returns of the day on this joyous occasion.

APPRENTICESHIPS CAN PLAY A KEY ROLE IN CONTINUED STRENGTH OF U.S. WORK FORCE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1987

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, since medieval times, apprenticeships have proven to be

an invaluable tool in teaching skills and trades. History abounds with tales of master craftsmen and tradesmen teaching their skills to eager learners. Christopher Columbus, Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo, and even Ebenezer Scrooge each gained knowledge through apprenticeships.

In 1987, the need to continue the apprenticeship program is strong. Modern apprenticeship programs place qualified applicants in training programs for high demand occupations for the mutual benefit of both the employer and the employee. The challenge for the United States for the remainder of this decade, and well into the next, will be to eliminate the \$175 billion trade deficit, the \$180 billion Federal budget deficit, and to regain our stature in world economics as a leader in research and development. But we won't accomplish any of this unless our priorities are firmly established and educational programs including apprenticeship training rank high on the list.

Recent studies indicate that the majority of jobs created since 1981 are low-paying, low-

skilled positions. Many of these positions are necessary for the functioning of our Nation, but we cannot kid ourselves into believing that we can sustain our economic position by employing our people in nongrowth positions. The key to rebuilding America's competitive edge, to ensuring a prosperous future for our Nation's economy, is through skills education. No better skills training can be found, than that which employs the knowledge of the masters of the trade.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship, established as an entity of the Department of Labor, is charged with the regulation and development of apprenticeship programs. Unfortunately, the staff of the Bureau has been decimated by budget cuts in recent years. During the past 5 years alone, BAT has suffered staff reductions of 43 percent. BAT offices in several major metropolitan areas have been closed and several important services has been discontinued as a result.

These cuts come at a time when it is more important than ever that Americans train for a competitive future. The legislation I am intro-

ducing today establishes the BAT as an independent agency of the Department of Labor, and increases the number of full-time Bureau employees to 376, which is the minimum amount necessary to perform the essential functions of the Bureau.

In addition, my bill reestablishes a national information collection system to evaluate the success of existing apprenticeship programs and to encourage development of programs in fields with current or projected opportunities. The previous information collection system was terminated in 1979.

President Reagan has made the competitive issue a top priority for the remainder of his administration. The House leadership has echoed this commitment, thus indicating a strong need for competitive-oriented initiatives. The National Apprenticeship Act amendment is one such initiative—it is a low cost method of maintaining and expanding the quality of this Nation's work force. I urge each of my colleagues to give this legislation their support.

LEGISLATION

SENATOR JAMES EASTLAND

HON. HOWARD L. BOGREN

TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 19, 1987

Mr. Chairman, I believe I should like to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Billy Bristow. I am very pleased to be on the panel on this day.

Mr. Bristow is a member of the State of Oklahoma. He was born in Oklahoma and has lived in Oklahoma for most of his life. He has a Bachelor's degree from Oklahoma State University and has worked for many years in the oil industry. He is now a consultant in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He has been very successful in his career and has made a lot of money. He is also a very good person and has done a lot of good work in his community. He has been a member of many organizations and has been very active in his community. He is a very good example of a successful businessman and a good citizen.

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LEGISLATION

SENATOR WALTER DILL

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 11, 1987

Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to my constituents that I have been selected to receive the 1987 Dwyer Award for Leadership. This award is given to the person in the State of New Jersey who has demonstrated outstanding leadership in his or her field. I am honored to receive this award and to be recognized by my fellow citizens for my work in the State of New Jersey. I will continue to work hard to improve the lives of my constituents and to make a difference in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to my constituents that I have been selected to receive the 1987 Dwyer Award for Leadership. This award is given to the person in the State of New Jersey who has demonstrated outstanding leadership in his or her field. I am honored to receive this award and to be recognized by my fellow citizens for my work in the State of New Jersey. I will continue to work hard to improve the lives of my constituents and to make a difference in the State of New Jersey.

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