

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FEULNER REVIEWS OUR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY EFFORTS

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, Mr. Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., recently delivered an assessment of our multifaceted efforts at "telling America's story abroad."

The speech deserves the consideration of all of my colleagues who share an interest in public diplomacy which, as Mr. Feulner argues, may be thought of as a judicious combination of advocacy and education.

The speech bears the title: "American Public Diplomacy: The Whole World is Watching," and was delivered on February 24 before the World Affairs Council in San Antonio.

The text, which has been edited because of its length, follows:

AMERICAN PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: THE WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING

(By Dr. Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.)

Tonight's topic, public diplomacy, is just as important as military preparedness.

Public diplomacy is just as vital to our nation's security as hardware or men in uniform.

What is "public diplomacy"? Basically, it is the U.S. Government's effort to build and strengthen foreign understanding and support for U.S. policies and goals.

To many of you, that may sound like a vast abstraction. We use that kind of talk in Washington too often. Let me bring it down to the human level.

More than anything else, public diplomacy is this:

At this very moment, a backyard tinkerer in Warsaw is turning his homemade satellite dish to pick up the signals of western programs. Among those he picks up is our U.S. Government-run international satellite network, WORLDNET. Ten of his curious neighbors have gathered around to see the images and sounds of freedom.

At this very moment in the Ukraine, a young housewife who was won over to the Voice of America by those first truthful reports about Chernobyl, is tuning in again. The Voice of America is one of the U.S. Government's most powerful public diplomacy tools, and is run by the U.S. Information Agency, or USIA as we call it.

At this very moment in Johannesburg, a black activist who had long been taught America was a racist society, is returning home after a one-month experience as a USIA international visitor. In his ears ring the words of Martin Luther King; in his eyes shine the vision of America striving to make those words come true.

As you can already sense, public diplomacy contrasts vividly with traditional diplomacy, which tends to be elitist, government-to-government—between foreign ministers and ambassadors—and secret.

Put another way, public diplomacy goes over the heads of foreign leaders and attempts to reach directly both foreign opinion-makers and grass-roots citizens. No government, not even a dictatorship or a totalitarian regime, can long ignore public opinion.

Public diplomacy is not a replacement for traditional government-to-government diplomacy. It is a supplement, a reinforcement.

In the case of the United States, public diplomacy is a mix of advocacy and education. "Advocacy" involves both explaining and defending our nation's policies. "Education" means developing an understanding of our culture, our people, and our way of life.

Public diplomacy today is extraordinarily exciting. An information revolution is underway domestically and worldwide. It is part of the technology explosion we see in the proliferation of satellites, computers, photocopiers, video-cassettes, audiocassettes, and cable television. Information is seeping across borders that were once closed. A personal computer inside the Soviet Union today can hold the complete works of Alexander Solzhenitsyn on a single floppy disk.

The Soviets outspend the United States about two-to-one on overall foreign information programs. They spend twice as much jamming the Voice of America as we spend broadcasting the Voice of America. They have seven times more personnel in overseas information jobs—even assuming a fair number of those are KGB agents. They pour enormous amounts into communist trade unions, front groups, etc. In the Third World they distribute twenty-five times more books than we do. Radio Moscow broadcasts in twenty more languages and twice as many hours to the Third World, as the Voice of America does.

In one recent period, the Soviet Union annually gave 9,080 scholarships to Central America and the Caribbean alone. During the same time the United States provided 2,200. Yes, we have thousands of self-financed Central American students in addition to the 2,200 that are financed by the U.S. Government, but those privately-funded students tend to be the children of the elite. They are already part of the establishment. The Soviets, on the other hand, are looking for bright young people from among the disadvantaged. After much pressure on Congress, USIA is finally implementing a Central American Undergraduate Scholarship Program. Unfortunately, there are only 154 students in the program thus far.

But, the United States does have effective tools, in terms of our technical means and the 9,000 capable people who work for the U.S. Information Agency.

USIA's budget in 1987 is about \$847 million. This represents an eighty percent increase under the Reagan Administration. In constant dollars, however, it is slightly below the level of 1967.

USIA carries out a wide variety of information and educational exchange programs. Best-known is the Voice of America. Broadcasting in forty-two languages, with an average audience of a 130 million a week, VOA provides straight news, documentary, cur-

rent affairs, and entertainment programs for about fifty-seven minutes. At the top of the hour, a hard-hitting editorial explains the U.S. Government's viewpoint. If you saw the kinds of letters VOA receives showing how important it is to its listeners, you'd realize what a phenomenal service it really is.

I'll share a recent story. When the VOA correspondent was covering the student riots for democracy in Beijing, he was suddenly surrounded by a mob. He first thought he was being attacked by the students. But the students, when they had found out who he was, simply wanted to touch him and thank him for what he was doing. He was the only one telling them what was going on in their own country.

Another USIA program, Radio Marti, is broadcasting the truth to Cuba and forcing Cuban national radio to tell more of the truth about Cuban domestic events. It is forcing the Cuban Government to admit some of its activities in Angola. Radio Marti is widely acclaimed for its objectivity by both political parties in the United States.

USIA also has created a whole new concept in live interactive television. Called WORLDNET, it was born several days after the liberation of Grenada. On this occasion, former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick sat in a Washington television studio and explained U.S. policy in a live interview with journalists in five Latin American countries. The journalists in our embassies asked Ambassador Kirkpatrick questions directly. Their reports made the nightly television news in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and other major cities.

Secretary of State George Shultz did exactly the same thing with European journalists the morning after the Libya raid last year. WORLDNET puts us four or five years ahead of the Soviets, who are just now putting an international television network together. USIA has satellite dishes in sixty-two of its most important embassies on five continents—about half its final goal.

USIA also oversees the National Endowment for Democracy, first announced by President Reagan in his Westminister speech in 1982. The Endowment supports the spread of democratic values abroad through grants to free trade unions, universities, writers, and political parties. Its grants have given printing presses to Solidarity in Poland, books to university students in Central America, and a Chinese language magazine on democratic thought for scholars in China.

USIA's Amparts speakers program takes American Government, academic, and private experts around the world to advocate and explain U.S. policies and represent the views and achievements of American society.

The long-range educational programs account for about twenty-six percent of USIA's budget. They include the Fulbright Fellowships, the Eisenhower Scholars, the Hubert Humphrey Fellowships for the Third World, and other academic exchange programs.

The International Visitor programs bring political and academic leaders to the United States for intensive briefings across the po-

● 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.

litical spectrum. I'm sure you are familiar with youth exchanges. And "Arts America" takes American artists like the Pittsburgh Symphony and the Alvin Ailey Dance Troupe overseas.

USIA has 1,000 service officers, our on-the-scene spokesmen, in some 200 posts in 130 countries. One-on-one contact is the most and important element of public diplomacy and has the most impact. As former USIA Director Edward R. Murrow said, "You may have crafted the best message and sent it thousands of miles, but success depends on the final three feet."

We are also taking new steps to make sure the Voice of America continues to come through loud and clear, through a 1.3 billion dollar modernization effort. Early in the 1990s we're going to have new 500-kilowatt transmitters located in about 10 sites around the world.

You may ask, Why modernize our international radio? I would answer that while television is the dominant medium in the West, for much of the Third World and the Soviet bloc, radio is still the primary means of communication. It will be for decades to come.

Four years ago, I visited one of our transmitter sites outside Munich, West Germany. There we still run two 250-kilowatt transmitters that we took over from the Nazis at the end of the Second World War. These transmitters use vacuum tubes that have to be hand-made, because there haven't been any made on the production line for 27 years. When Ronald Reagan gave the worldwide broadcast on Voice of America three years ago he sat at the same master control panel that Dwight Eisenhower used 32 years earlier.

An additional challenge is how difficult it has been to build a constituency in the United States for USIA and our public diplomacy programs. At this time, we have no real domestic support network for this part of our national defense. The Soviets can decree how much they are going to spend; we have to depend on the Congress and on you, the American people, to support these programs.

We are planting the seeds for the new world now, ladies and gentleman of San Antonio. Will we, by taking the necessary steps now, harvest a freer, more democratic world? Or will we, by shoving aside this little-known part of our peaceful defense, have no future but onerous mortgage payments on our fortress America, armed against a hostile world?

DEATH PENALTY SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO ALL AMERICANS CONVICTED OF SPYING

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the death penalty punishment to all American citizens convicted of espionage or treason against the United States.

The recent allegations of espionage activity by our Marines guarding the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the infamous Walker spy case underscore the fact that the Soviet Union continues to engage in a massive, all-out espionage effort against the United States that targets both military personnel and civilians. Mr.

Speaker, I believe that America is extremely vulnerable and we need to take decisive action to counter the comprehensive espionage effort being waged by the Soviet Union. Not only do we need to implement more effective counterintelligence measures, we need to take a look at how we treat American citizens who betray their country.

The bill I am bringing forward today is similar to current statutes regarding military personnel who engage in espionage activity. Specifically, my bill would amend section 794 of title 18 of the U.S. Code to provide the death penalty or a life sentence for any civilian found guilty of espionage or treason. Under the bill, the death penalty would apply under any one of the following circumstances:

If the accused has been convicted of another offense involving espionage or treason for which either a life or death sentence was authorized by statute.

If, in the commission of the offense, the accused knowingly created a grave risk of substantial damage to national security; or

If, in the commission of the offense, the accused knowingly created a grave risk of death to another person.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sad time for our country. It is both a tragedy and an outrage when American citizens betray their country. The safety and security of our Nation is at stake. My bill would send out a powerful message that any American citizens who engage in such heinous and despicable activity will be given the ultimate punishment.

It is with great sorrow that I introduce this bill, but I feel this action is the right action to take and one that, unfortunately, must be taken. I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this measure.

TRIBUTE TO JON COLLINS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of a fine and honorable man, Jon Collins. Mr. Collins dedicated his life to justice and the people of Nevada.

Born and raised in Ely, Mr. Collins spent his life serving the United States and the Nevada judicial system. Honorably serving his country, Jon spent 2 years in the Pacific Theater during World War II. Often thinking of others before himself he performed heroically and bravely.

After the war, Jon continued with his education and received his law degree from Georgetown University Law School. Once he graduated, he began a long and illustrious career in the judicial system of Nevada. Jon served with integrity and compassion as both a lawyer and a judge.

Whether as a district court judge, a Nevada Supreme Court judge, or as chief justice for the State supreme court, Jon was an example to others around him. Returning to private practice in 1971, he brought with him a sense of fairness and a sense of what is right.

Mr. Speaker, the leadership and example that Mr. Collins set for the Las Vegas commu-

nity will be surely missed. A man that has given as much to the meaning of integrity, compassion and justice will never be forgotten.

ISSUES OF THE FUTURE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 22, 1987 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ISSUES OF THE FUTURE

Every now and then in the crush of congressional business demanding immediate attention, I gaze out my office window for a few moments and ask myself what are the great issues of the world that legislators should be thinking about for the 21st century. I try to look ahead further than usual, not just to the next hour or the next day but to the start of the next century that begins in a little more than a decade.

The question is not an idle one. Government, a major instrument for realizing the basic goals of society, is often criticized for its failure to take the long view. Increasingly our perspective should rise above our daily preoccupations to ask: Where is our country headed? What are the long-term needs? What kind of world will we leave our children? Inattention to key future issues can lead to short-sighted policies unintentionally thwarting more important long-term goals.

There is no shortage of issues to think about. Some center on technological advances—the robots, the genetic engineering, the advances in health care which will reshape our daily lives. Other issues focus on social, economic, and political trends—increased leisure, U.S. competitiveness, how to encourage better arts and sounder government, how to develop greater compassion. I ask myself what are the key items that we should be giving the highest priority.

At the top of the list, of course, is peace. The consequences of not doing something about the possibility of nuclear annihilation are beyond imagination. If we do not have peace in a nuclear age, it is not worth talking about anything else. Progress toward world peace has to begin with arms agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union. The arts of diplomacy and conflict resolution have to address regional struggles across the world, and we must work toward a positive condition in which people can solve their problems by law and by talk rather than by force.

I think about poverty, too. The world has far too many hungry, sick, and homeless. Sometimes I think people can be divided into the over-fed and the under-fed: one group worrying about dieting and the other group worrying about their next meal. Developed nations should be doing more to help their neighbors, not only for altruistic reasons but also because the problems of the poor could well spill over into the lives of the well-to-do.

I think about the environment. The degradation of the environment is second only to nuclear holocaust in its potential for destroying humanity. We have to be concerned about the destruction of the rain

forest, the erosion of topsoil, the pollution of ground water, the safe handling of hazardous waste, and a wide range of other problems. The responsibility for leaving a vital natural legacy to future generations must be accepted, and major precautionary steps taken now.

I also think about population. The world's population, 4 billion in 1975, will be 6 billion by the turn of the century. Over-population is a major factor in many of the world's problems, including hunger, disease, poverty, energy insufficiency, and environmental damage. While technology offers some promise in being able to cope, the challenge remains enormous. If population growth is left unchecked, it will cause dissension, huge numbers of refugees, and increased tendencies toward revolution.

I think about our economic future and our growing global economic interdependence. Nations increasingly compete for jobs; markets for goods and services are increasingly intertwined. At home, we must upgrade our education systems and make the necessary long-term investments in scientific research, alternate energy sources, and infrastructure. International cooperation must be improved for addressing global challenges. When major problems develop in one country, such as debt repayment problems, energy shortages, or government instability, the effects can be global.

I am also concerned about children. Children represent our future, yet they are the most vulnerable members of society. Their protection must be pursued vigilantly. We have to strengthen families, improve our schools to meet the purposes of democracy, and make the necessary long-term investments in the future. Although we cannot ignore other groups, such as the growing ranks of older persons or the young men who must fight our wars, surely at the top of our list of concerns must be the children.

I also think about scientific advances. Science and technology have the potential to produce a cure for cancer, new sources of energy, space colonies, and vastly expanded food production. Yet they also have the potential to allow us to tamper with human genetic make-up, render many of today's workers obsolete, and create a new generation of weapons far more accurate and deadly than atomic arms. Ethical and social considerations must play a stronger role in technology assessment.

I also worry about freedom. Individual rights of conscience, movement, and employment must be better protected all over the world. I want to see the rule of law extended and governments improved so that people will get better legislation and better justice. Democracy needs to be expanded; accurate, uncensored information needs to be promoted.

I am also concerned about public morality. The sale of political influence, the failure to tell the truth, and the corruption of the process make morality and virtue a central issue for the 21st century. Trust, a vital ingredient in negotiations, is often absent. Political virtue—seeking the common good—is the essence of representative government. Such virtue is not for someone else to attain, but is required of us all.

Of course, a brief list cannot include all the crucial problems that need attention in the 21st century. But making even a partial list helps me to get my priorities in line and to separate the inconsequential and the trivial from the important and the urgent. Listing these challenges should not overwhelm us. Most of them already have workable so-

lutions if we give them the priority and attention they deserve.

JEWISH EDUCATORS SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS PRESENTED

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipients of the 1987 Association of Jewish Educators Scholarship Award. The Association of Jewish Educators is affiliated with the community relations committee of the Jewish Federation Council, Los Angeles. It consists of teachers, administrators, and classified employees of the Los Angeles Unified School District and provides professional, social, and educational support to its members and the Los Angeles Jewish community.

Each year the Association of Jewish Educators holds a scholarship fundraiser and awards scholarships to outstanding Jewish students from Los Angeles' 49 senior high schools who have met requirements of outstanding academic performance, service to their school, service to the Jewish community, and to their community at large. The 1987 scholarship winners are: Kira Burt, senior, Grant High School; Melinda Demski, senior, Taft High School; Ellen Dayne, senior, Fairfax; Dan Frimerman, senior, Fairfax; Jonathan Klein, senior, Kennedy; Robert Klein, senior, Chatsworth; Clifford Numark, senior, Narbonne; Jonathan Levy, senior, Monroe; Laura Record, senior, Fairfax; Rachel Selk, senior, Venice; Jane Sobol, senior, Fairfax.

It is my honor to join with my colleagues in congratulating these fine young ladies and gentlemen.

HUMAN RESOURCE CENTER IN ALBERTSON, LONG ISLAND

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the important and noble role played by the Human Resource Center in Albertson, Long Island.

Since the organization was founded in 1952, the Human Resource Center has helped handicapped and retarded individuals to express themselves through art, the most personal and creative of communicative media. Aside from making artistic expression available to the disabled, it has also provided educational and training programs to handicapped adults.

On April 30, the Human Resource Center will host the Very Special Arts Festival for Nassau County. Last year's festival featured 1,200 disabled students and adults in workshops, demonstrations, arts and crafts, entertainment, and special displays. This year, the number of participants is expected to double.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to congratulate the men and women at the

HRC, whose efforts ease the way for the creation of art from one of this country's most valuable minority groups. I extend special thanks to Dr. Edwin Martin, whose inspirational leadership, as president and chief executive officer, has guided this organization for the past 5 years. Dr. Martin served as Assistant Secretary of Education for Special Education under the Carter administration and is heralded as the architect of the present revisions and laws that safeguard the educational interests of the disabled. I call to the attention of my colleagues the unique accomplishments of the Human Resource Center, and I am sure that the Members of this body join me in saluting the Very Special Arts Festival of 1987.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. MCGINLEY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Irish Society of Philadelphia in honoring Mr. Daniel J. McGinley, who will receive the Irish Society's "Annual Award for Educational Excellence" on April 29, 1987.

Mr. McGinley, whose parents' parents immigrated from Donnegal, has spent a lifetime educating the children of Philadelphia. After graduating from North Catholic High School, he went on to LaSalle College, and eventually earned a masters degree in education from Temple University. He has spent his career as a teacher and principal in the Philadelphia school system, and is currently serving as the president of the Philadelphia Association of School Administrators.

Daniel J. McGinley's record of service to the young people of Philadelphia has not gone unnoticed, and I am proud to join with the Irish Society in honoring this distinguished educator.

HONORING THE SALVATION ARMY JOHNSTOWN CORPS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the Johnstown Corps of the Salvation Army. Established in 1887, the corps is planning their centennial celebration during the week of May 11, 1987.

In the past century, the Salvation Army has come to the aid of area residents on countless occasions. The Johnstown floods of 1889, 1936, and 1977 are the most widely known examples of the Army's Emergency Aid Program; however, they also provide valuable service on a daily basis to the community.

Included in their Social Services are programs which focus on food and shelter needs, recreational activities, antidrug and alcohol services, transient service, prison work, and

their latest effort, the After School Program, for children from first through sixth grade.

The Salvation Army is to be commended for their continuous efforts and strong dedication to Johnstown and the surrounding areas. The commanding officers, Capt. and Mrs. Edmond Morris, are fine leaders, and should certainly be proud of their organization.

It is my hope that the centennial celebration is a joyous event for the Army and the communities it serves, and I wish them the best of luck for their future endeavors.

H.R. 2034, A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 507 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman MIKE ANDREWS and I have introduced a bill, H.R. 2034, to amend section 507 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1507) in the nature of a technical correction. This bill would amend existing provisions of the act to permit an allowance for detectable water and sediment identified in crude oil and petroleum products imports.

Section 507 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides for an allowance—a deduction—for excessive water and sediment detected in crude oil and petroleum products imports. However, this allowance for excessive water and sediment, as contained in section 507 and U.S. Customs Service Regulations (19 CFR 151.46), permits an exemption from duty only on that amount of water and sediment in excess of 0.3 percent for crude petroleum and 0.5 percent for petroleum products imports. For example, in the case of an imported crude oil cargo containing detectable water and sediment in the amount of 0.8 percent, an importer would pay duty on the total water and sediment content of 0.8 percent; however, the importer may file for reimbursement of duty paid on 0.5 percent—the amount in excess of 0.3 percent.

In practice, these provisions do not permit full utilization of existing technology which can reliably detect water and sediment at levels below 0.3 percent. These provisions also generate inaccuracies in Federal import statistics and accounting and are inconsistent with both current commercial practices and Federal policies which govern the commercial portion of strategic petroleum reserve purchases. Such transactions are conducted on a net standard volume basis, whereby all detectable water and sediment is deducted prior to determination of a transaction volume.

The proposed amendment is noncontroversial. Indications from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the International Trade Commission and the U.S. Customs Service are that the proposed language raises no policy or technical objections.

This legislation would provide an exemption from duty for all detectable moisture and impurities—water and sediment—contained in crude petroleum and petroleum products im-

ports. In adopting this provision, Congress would act in a manner consistent with both current commercial and other governmental practice, increase the accuracy of import statistics and fully realize the benefits of current and future technological advances. I trust that this bill can proceed quickly toward adoption.

A MECHANISM FOR ADDRESSING INTERSTATE AIR POLLUTION

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to improve the mechanisms under which States address problems of interstate air pollution.

The pollution abatement measures authorized by the Clean Air Act are designed primarily to address air quality problems caused by concentrations near the pollution sources, in other words, "local" pollution. State implementation plans are designed to control and only really reach sources within a State and attainment of standards within that State. But air pollution does not respect State boundaries.

In addition, air quality standards cover pollutant precursors, such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. Pollutants traveling long distances are frequently transformed into sulfates and nitrates which are not directly regulated. According to the National Commission on Air Quality, national standards do not "adequately address regional air quality problems because they do not induce consideration of pollution effects in areas distant from pollution sources * * *."

Section 110 of the Clean Air Act includes some provisions to help States deal with interstate air pollution, but most people agree that these provisions have been of little help. The National Commission on Air Quality said,

No real guidance has been provided on how States where pollution originates and States receiving pollution from other States might equitably divide the burden of reducing interstate pollution.

EPA has received at least 15 interstate air pollution petitions, but has only acted on 4. The major case is now on appeal.

For a down wind State, pollution from other States can make it difficult or impossible to meet a State's standards, no matter how stringent local regulation of emissions may be. The result is that the receiving State must require additional pollution control devices to accommodate the imported pollution. This added pollution can also use up increments of clean air in the receiving State and thus become an impediment to economic growth. In some cases, this means added costs to industries affected.

Additionally, this transported pollution can mean added costs to utilities. For example, sulfur dioxide pollution from Ohio and West Virginia powerplants has cost three Pennsylvania utilities as much as \$1 billion in added costs.

WALGREN INTERSTATE AIR POLLUTION BILL

My bill would revise the interstate section of the Clean Air Act.

Section 110 of the Clean Air Act now prohibits EPA from approving any State air implementation plan unless the plan contains provisions prohibiting any source from releasing air pollution that will prevent attainment of national ambient air quality standards in another State or interfere with prevention of significant deterioration of air—PSD—in another State. However, current law has been interpreted to apply only where one source is found to prevent air quality standard attainment or to interfere with PSD in another State. Most interstate air pollution problems result from the combined impact of several sources, not one. This bill would make two changes: First, it would allow EPA to consider the combined interstate impact of a group of sources; and second, it would prohibit State plans that allow interstate emissions which interfere with—rather than prevent—attainment and maintenance of air quality.

Under the bill, EPA is directed to establish criteria to govern interpretation of the term "interfere with." This would require the agency for the first time to develop coherent, clear guidelines for the States governing control of interstate pollution.

Finally, the bill would require notice by a State in which a new source is expected to contribute to air pollution in another State. Current law requires notice only where new source emissions contribute to pollution in another State in excess of ambient air quality standards. To trigger the interstate relief mechanisms of the law under current law, States must already be in violation of air quality standards before they are entitled to notice of a potential problem from an adjacent State. States should not have to be exceeding their standards to get relief from interstate pollution. States need as much information as possible for all air pollution sources in developing air quality plans.

Interstate air pollution can be a very complicated problem and can unnecessarily pit one State against another. Yet the current law has not worked. This bill may not be the total answer, but I hope it is a start. Some of these provisions were recommended by the bipartisan National Commission on Air Quality in 1981.

Pennsylvania is a "sandwich" State, being both a receiver and a sender of air pollution to other States. In 1981 Pennsylvania sued Ohio for pollution crossing our western borders, a petition that the Environmental Protection Agency denied 4 years later, along with petitions from New York and Maine. But the problem has not gone away. As a sandwich State, Pennsylvania would welcome a real mechanism to fairly distribute the burden of pollution both coming to us from our neighbors to the west, and pollution we inevitably emit to the north and east. I urge my colleagues to support this needed legislation.

WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the National Association of Public Television Stations to the St. Louis area and wish them a successful meeting while in my hometown.

Over the past 18 years, public broadcasting has developed to the point where it presents listeners and viewers with a viable alternative to commercial radio and television broadcasting.

Great expectations accompanied public television from the start. To its early supporters, it promised an oasis in the "vast wasteland of commercial TV." Public TV was envisaged as part enlightening and part entertaining, not elitist but democratic.

Public TV has served an important function in broadcasting, providing programming we would not otherwise see: The "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour," National Geographic specials, "Masterpiece Theater," "Firing Line," "Upstairs/Downstairs," and fine children's programming.

The Public Broadcasting System was founded in 1969, and provides quality TV programming and related services to 314 noncommercial stations serving the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have been invited to welcome the National Association of Public Television Stations' conferees to St. Louis. I do so proudly, and wish them a successful conference—and a bright future.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER BERNARD BONNOT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary person, Father Bernard Bonnot, a constituent of mine who recently accepted the top post with the Catholic TV Network of America [CTVNA]. Before accepting this prestigious post, Father Bonnot was director of planning and pastor of St. Stephen of Hungary Parish in the Youngstown Diocese. He served faithfully in the diocese for 19 years and his dedication and commitment to his parishioners will be sorely missed.

While the Youngstown area will miss his wisdom and leadership, the Catholic Church will benefit, on a national level, from Father Bonnot's many talents and skills in the communications field. Father Bonnot served as communications director for the Youngstown Diocese. Three years ago he helped form an ecumenical network—the Ecumenical Network of Northeast Ohio—which made possible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week religious programs, including CTVNA programming.

Father Bonnot is a native Ohioan, born in Canton in 1941. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Catholic University prior to going to Rome to study at the North American College where he earned a licentiate in theology from the Gregorian University. Father Bonnot also holds a doctorate in educational administration from the University of Chicago where he taught as a teaching fellow for 3 years.

Following his ordination in St. Peter's Basilica in December 1967, Father Bonnot returned home to become assistant pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in Youngstown, OH. He taught at Ursuline High School and served as assistant superintendent of schools and coordinated the Adult Spiritual Growth Program for the diocese religious education department. In 1980 he became full-time director of communications for the diocese. At that post he expanded and consolidated the office to provide a wide range of services in both the electronic and print media—serving a six county area. He has also served on the U.S. Bishops Communications Committee.

Father Bonnot is not only a man of great drive, vision, and talent, he is also a man of compassion—a man who has given of himself to serve those in need. In addition to his tireless work to bring religious programming to northeast Ohio—benefiting not only those seeking spiritual fulfillment and guidance, but also those not able to attend mass, Father Bonnot has served his community through the United National Association and he has served as chaplain—with the rank of major—with the National Guard and Army Reserves.

As chief executive officer of CTVNA, Father Bonnot will now be working out of New York City. Fortunately, through his new position as head of CTVNA, Father Bonnot will still be able to serve the people of the Youngstown Diocese through what I am certain will be better CTVNA programming. We will all miss Father Bonnot, but at the same time, we are all extremely proud of this outstanding individual. I am honored to pay tribute to Father Bonnot and wish him the best of luck in his new position.

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN REPRESENTS THE FINEST IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep respect and a profound sense of admiration to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant and community leader, Mike O'Callaghan. On Friday, May 1, the Las Vegas Society of Fellows of the Anti-Defamation League will present Mr. O'Callaghan their Distinguished Community Service Award at a dinner which will feature as guest speaker our distinguished colleague from California, the Honorable MEL LEVINE. This honor is indeed well-deserved.

It is often correctly said that the truest measure of a man is best gauged by examining deeds over words. By that exacting stand-

ard, Mr. Speaker, few meet the measure of Mike O'Callaghan.

A true patriot, Mike first achieved recognition for his heroic contribution to the defense of our country. As an exemplary member of the U.S. Air Force, he received the Exceptional Service Award for Meritorious Service, two Purple Hearts, the Bronze Star with "V", and the Silver Star.

Mike's professional achievements have contributed to the public welfare of Nevada and to the country. Throughout the mid-sixties, he served as the first director of health and welfare of Nevada and as Director of the Job Corps Conservation Center Program in Washington, DC. As Governor of Nevada from 1971 through 1978, he was able to implement legislation for the betterment of our fair State and for the improvement of the quality of life for her citizens.

Besides his political and military careers, Mike O'Callaghan has been a member of a wide variety of organizations dedicated to the enhancement of community and Nation. Both President Ronald Reagan and President Jimmy Carter have named Mike to sit on the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy. Mike O'Callaghan is president of both the Golden Nugget Scholarship Foundation and of the Nevada Gaming Foundation for Educational Excellence.

And yet despite the rigorous demands placed on his time, Mike O'Callaghan has spoken eloquently and passionately in the support of our fellow democracy in the Middle East, Israel. He also serves with Sar-El, Volunteers for Israel.

Mr. Speaker, Mike O'Callaghan has served Nevada and our country with dedication, and I believe that it is only fitting that he receive the honor which is to be bestowed upon him. On behalf of Nevada, I wish to commend Mr. O'Callaghan on the unique caliber of his achievements. I offer my sincere congratulations to this highly respected leader, military man and citizen.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL HERITAGE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 15, 1987, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sometime during this celebration of the 200th anniversary of our Constitution, we need to get deep into our bones an understanding of the kind of men and women who precedes us in this country, and the marvelous document of representative government which they produced.

The writing of the Constitution was an act of genius. Fifty-five, fairly ordinary, American citizens met and argued for 127 days during a ferociously hot Philadelphia summer, and produced one of the preeminent documents of world history. They drew up a document which, with only 26 subsequent amendments, has provided the framework of government for a nation that has

become the most successful democracy on earth. I am astonished even today at its utility and at its capacity to adapt to a changing world.

Virtually all other nations which were in existence in 1787 have had to alter their form of government significantly in the intervening years. The United States, adhering to its original written Constitution, has continued with its form of government essentially unchanged. Ours is the oldest nation in the world, with the possible exception of Great Britain, to have found precisely the government which suits it best.

Strangely, the men who had the most influence in Philadelphia were not household names. Benjamin Franklin was there, but he was old and frail. George Washington was the convention's chairman, but he maintained an air of detachment. Alexander Hamilton made just one speech of note in Philadelphia, but failed to convince his audience. Thomas Jefferson was in Paris. John Adams was in London.

The hard work of the convention was done by a handful of less-known, but talented men: James Madison, Edmund Randolph, and George Mason of Virginia, Robert Sherman of Connecticut, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania. Only one of them, 36-year-old James Madison, was well-known outside America.

James Madison deserves special attention. He was a small man. In his youth he was too sickly to achieve much. He was timid, and self-conscious as a public speaker. He was often thought to be anti-social, without humor, bookish. I often think that he could never get elected to office today, and he certainly could not ascent to political leadership in the country. But his work, more than the work of any one person, contributed to the success of the Constitution. James Madison is a national hero.

He dreamed up and saw through to completion the creation of an entirely new political system and a new political culture. An intellectual genius, he had the remarkable ability to see opportunity in a crisis, rather than letting the crisis and the problems weigh him down and paralyze him. Although the Constitutional Convention altered many of his ideas, his plan was the cornerstone. He, of course, did not produce the Constitution alone, but I think it is fair to say that the Constitution would have been significantly different without James Madison.

Madison and his colleagues produced a Constitution that became the instrument for carrying out the ideals set forth earlier in the Declaration of Independence. This extraordinary document masterfully addresses and resolves such difficult questions as the kind of government we should have, the limits of political power, how to make democracy work and our freedom secure, and how to balance freedom and responsibility within our system. And it was all done at a time in history when the establishment of a democratic government, based upon liberty and equality, was at odds with a world which cherished order and authority.

Americans still celebrate this Constitution, but not very many of us read it. We praise it, debate it, and quote it, but not enough of us know what is in it. Many—far too many—are simply ignorant of the content and meaning of our Constitution. Only a bare majority knows that the purpose of the 200-year-old document was to create a federal government and define its powers.

A Gallup Poll some years back found that: 60% of Americans were unaware that the

Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution; 75% believed that the Constitution guarantees the right to free public education through high school; less than 40% knew that the Constitution permits citizens to preach revolution; and nearly half believed that the Constitution contains the Marxist declaration, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

The Constitution should be appreciated as a living instrument. Each new generation of Americans must protect the Constitution. There is a danger in a democratic society when so few of us really understand the institutions that protect our freedoms. When asked what the delegates had created, Franklin responded: "A republic, if you can keep it."

Easily one of the most remarkable documents in the annals of history, the Constitution is unsurpassed for substance and durability. In it, power is balanced by counter-power, and authority is checked by counter-authority. A three-part federal government was set up to prevent any one arm of government from dominating the others, and the federal government is balanced by the power of the states. Under the Constitution, the United States has survived wars, waves of immigration, the Great Depression, and sweeping economic, social, and technological change.

The Constitution should not be dismissed as a product of its time and place. If you look at the major themes of American government today—due process, advise and consent, separation of powers, checks and balances, full faith and credit, equal opportunity, equal treatment under the law, the presumption of innocence, freedom of speech and religion—you will find that the basis for each of them is in the Constitution. It remains a splendid vision of justice and fairness; a document that reflects a government system which is strong enough to withstand crisis and flexible enough to permit change.

TRIBUTE TO COACH TOM FLORES

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Coach Tom Flores of the Los Angeles Raiders. I do not, however, rise to honor him for his many successes on the football field, but rather for his singular success as the San Fernando Valley Child Guidance Clinic "Humanitarian of the Year."

Tom Flores has set an admirable example for those of us who are committed to making a difference in improving the lives of children. While living in the Bay Area, he regularly scheduled visits by the Raiders to Children's Hospital in Oakland. He also was successful at organizing fundraisers every year for the hospital. Before he came to Los Angeles, Mr. Flores was honorary chairman of fundraising for "We Care," a center for children up to 6 years of age who are developmentally delayed.

The first annual Tom Flores Boy Scout Golf Tournament signaled the arrival of Mr. Flores to the southern California community. This annual event, now in its fourth year, has become the second largest fundraising event

in the Los Angeles area, raising money for handicapped Boy Scouts.

Tom Flores brings dedication and devotion to the arduous, though rewarding, task of actively seeking support for children's programs. In recognition of his efforts, he is being honored as Humanitarian of the Year at a dinner in Los Angeles on April 30. I am sure that all of my colleagues who share his deep and abiding commitment to the children of our Nation will join me in extending warm congratulations to him. Moreover, I want to offer my support to Mr. Flores and my hopes that the Raider organization has now found its niche so that our community will benefit from the continued presence of Tom Flores.

SUPPORT FOR THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, just before the Easter recess, my distinguished colleague, Mr. PORTER and I introduced a resolution to express the support of Congress for the World Health Organization in its efforts to combat the spread of AIDS.

The AIDS virus poses the most serious public health threat of the last several decades, and threatens to undermine the achievements in health and development of many developing nations.

Best estimates indicate that between 5 and 10 million people in more than 100 nations are infected with the AIDS virus. By 1990, as many as 100 million people worldwide could be infected, with the death rates rising concurrently.

The World Health Organization, in conjunction with its member nations, has developed a Special Programme on AIDS to coordinate the worldwide effort to stem the growth of this deadly disease. The Special Programme on AIDS is designed to assist the many nations that are inadequately prepared to respond to the critical need for preventive measures, such as public education and blood testing.

WHO's role will be not only to help develop national programs, but also to coordinate global activities to omit duplicative efforts by various national health communities. AIDS is an international problem, and requires an internationally coordinated response.

WHO's leading role in successfully ending suffering from the small pox disease demonstrated their ability to marshal the resources of the world in an effective and responsible manner. I urge my colleagues to join me and Mr. PORTER in commending and supporting WHO's effort to combat the threat to world health posed by AIDS.

**IRISHMAN OF THE YEAR:
EDWARD F. TOOHEY**

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the dean of Philadelphia's labor community, Edward F. Toohey, who will be named "Irishman of the Year" by the Irish Society of Philadelphia at their annual banquet on April 29, 1987.

The son of Irish immigrants, Mr. Toohey has worked his way up the labor ladder and is currently serving his 10th term as head of the Philadelphia Council AFL-CIO. Mr. Toohey has been involved with various charitable organizations, and is one of Philadelphia's most respected citizens.

The Irish Society has wisely chosen to honor Ed Toohey for his lifetime of service. I join with them in extending my warmest congratulations to this outstanding citizen.

**HONORING THE UNIVERSITY OF
PITT AT JOHNSTOWN'S GIRLS'
BASKETBALL TEAM**

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the members of the Girls' Basketball Team at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown. The members of this team have accomplished an outstanding goal, and they are an honor to UPJ. The following girls are members of the basketball team:

Bobbi Byrne, Bridget Hale, Kim Rairie, Sally Mosay, Janet Kartovicky, Dee Slater, Michelle Plueger, Rita Anderson, Karen Sayers, Jill Halapin, Margaret Gioia, and Lynne Ashbridge.

In addition to being the winners of the Mountain Cat Classic Tournament, which was held at the UPJ campus, they are the Eastern Regional Champions of District 2 NCAA. These young women can also be proud of having been one of the final four in the semifinals at Cal Poly Pomona. I congratulate each and every one of the girls for a job well done, and the coach, Ms. Jodi Gault, along with her assistant coaches, Rob Eckenrod and Terry Solema, should be honored for the fine job they have done in leading the team to victory.

Students such as these are a credit to their university, their families, and the community. Their hard work and determination have shown us what they can accomplish, and this certainly gives me a bright outlook for the future. I would like to wish them success in their future endeavors.

**REDUCE COSTS TO DRILL BIT
MANUFACTURERS**

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, before the April recess I introduced H.R. 2033 which would continue the existing suspension of duty on tool and drill blanks primarily comprised of industrial diamonds. These blanks are important to the manufacture of industrial drills used for oil and gas exploration.

With the dramatic decline in oil and gas prices, the number of drilling rigs in the United States has been reduced from a high of approximately 3,800 in 1981 to about 900 in 1986. The reduction in drilling rigs has depressed the market for drill bits and the materials used in their manufacture, including diamond tool and drill blanks.

The suspension of duty in 1984 allowed the drill blank industry to reduce costs to drill bit manufacturers. If duty-free treatment is terminated, costs will unnecessarily be increased to manufacturers who are not in a position to absorb them. The importance of attaining cost reductions in the energy industry is obvious and I urge my colleagues to favorably consider H.R. 2033.

**UNITED STATES FUNDING OF IS-
RAELI MILITARY TRAINERS IN
HONDURAS**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on December 11, 1986, I initiated correspondence with the Department of State concerning the presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras and the involvement of the United States in the funding of that military training.

I received a response on January 20, 1987 and sent a subsequent query on January 21. I received another response on February 12 and sent another followup inquiry on February 23, 1987. The classified response of February 12 was declassified by the Department of State on March 24, and my letter of February 23 was answered by the Department of State on April 9.

The text of the several letters follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 11, 1986.

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

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has been brought to my attention that Israeli military trainers are in Honduras working with Honduran Armed Forces.

I would like to know the following: Did the United States encourage Israel to send a military training mission to Honduras? How many Israelis are engaged in this activity? Are they working in cooperation with U.S. training personnel? Do you know how these Israeli trainers are being paid? And finally,

are any U.S. funds being used for this purpose and, if so, what funds?

I appreciate your early reply to these questions.

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, January 20, 1987.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and
the Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your inquiry of December 11, regarding the possible presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras working with the Honduran Armed Forces.

To the best of my knowledge, there are no Israeli military engaged in military training in Honduras in any capacity. We understand that the last time the Government of Israel was so engaged was in the mid-1970's. There are private Israeli firms active in the sale of military and other equipment to Honduras, however, and these firms on occasion provide trainers once a sale has been made. Additionally, there was an Israeli military team present recently in Honduras to brief the government on a proposed sale of Kfir aircraft (along with a U.S. team briefing on the F-5).

I hope this information responds satisfactorily to your request.

Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative and
Intergovernmental Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 21, 1987.

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

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your reply of January 20 to my inquiry of December 20, 1986 concerning the presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras. I write to seek a further clarification.

You note in your reply that "there are private Israeli firms active in the sale of military and other equipment to Honduras . . . and these firms on occasion provide trainers once a sale has been made."

This raises several questions: Do these private Israeli trainers in Honduras work in cooperation with U.S. training personnel? Do you know how these private Israeli trainers are paid? Finally, are any U.S. funds used to help pay for these trainers and, if so, what funds?

I appreciate your early reply to this follow-up to my original letter.

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, February 12, 1987.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your letter of January 21, requesting further information on the presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras.

We are unaware of any instance in which private Israeli military trainers (as discussed in our letter of January 20) have worked or

are working with U.S. training personnel. To the best of our knowledge, any private Israeli trainers are paid out of Honduran national funds. In the past, no U.S. funds have been used to pay for such trainers; the possibility exists, however, that MAP funds may be used indirectly to pay for private Israeli trainers in the following manner.

In 1982, the Government of Honduras contracted with Israel to provide trainers for its Naval Technical School. Private Israeli trainers were present until 1984; a U.S. firm now has a contract to expand the School, and has subcontracted work to the Israeli firm which had been involved with the School earlier. We cannot discount the possibility, therefore, that Israeli trainers will be brought back to Honduras under this arrangement.

I hope this information is of use in responding to your questions.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 23, 1987.

Hon. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,
Secretary, Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your classified reply of February 12, 1987 to my letter of January 21, 1987 concerning the presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras.

You noted that a U.S. firm now has a contract to expand the Naval Technical School in Honduras, and has subcontracted work to an Israeli firm which had been involved in providing trainers to the school earlier.

Is it U.S. policy to provide support, including financial support, for the involvement of private Israeli trainers in Honduras?

What is the value of the subcontract which has been awarded to an Israeli firm?

Is it correct that this entire amount will be paid out of MAP funds?

How many Israeli trainers do you expect will be present in Honduras under this contract?

What is the legal authority for using MAP funds to finance third country training?

What is the relationship of this private Israeli firm to the Israeli government?

Did this firm enter into its first contract with Honduras in 1982 at the request of the Israeli government?

Who paid for the initial presence of these private Israeli trainers at the Naval Technical School in 1982?

Your second letter to me on this issue dated February 12 was provided on a confidential basis. I would like to know why the reply was classified and would appreciate if you could make available an unclassified reply. I would also appreciate if you could reply to this letter, to the maximum extent possible, in an unclassified response, with a classified annex if necessary.

I appreciate the promptness of your previous response and look forward to your early reply.

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, March 24, 1987.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of February 23, requesting additional information on the presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras.

We are still in the process of collecting the information necessary to answer your inquiries, but anticipate being able to respond fully in the near future. In response to your question regarding the classification assigned to our February 12 letter, we have declassified the contents of that message, per your request.

Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, April 9, 1987.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You wrote on February 23, requesting additional information on the presence of Israeli military trainers in Honduras. We provided an interim response on March 24, noting that we were in the process of obtaining the necessary information to respond fully to your inquiry.

Following is our full response to the questions contained in your February 23 letter:

Q: Is it U.S. policy to provide support, including financial support, for the involvement of private Israeli trainers in Honduras?

A: U.S. MAP funds were provided to a U.S. firm, Technovate, Inc. (910 Southwest Ave., Pompano Beach, FL; telephone number 305-946-4470) in connection with the expansion of the Honduran Navy's Technical School. Technovate subcontracted work on this project to the Israeli firm Degem Systems. Such an action is permissible under U.S. regulations, but the U.S. government was not involved in Technovate's subcontracting decision.

Q: What is the value of the subcontract which has been awarded to an Israeli firm?

A: The value of the USG contract with Technovate is \$688,000. The value of the subcontract awarded by Technovate to Degem is \$583,000.

Q: Is it correct that this entire amount will be paid out of MAP funds?

A: Yes. The entire cost of Technovate's contract is being paid out of MAP funds.

Q: How many Israeli trainers do you expect will be present in Honduras under this contract?

A: The contract envisages a maximum of two trainers to instruct Honduran teachers in the use of electronic and motor repair teaching aids at the Naval School. Whether the trainers are of U.S., Israeli or third country nationality is up to Degem. We understand that it is anticipated that such individuals would be present in the School at various times, for a total of not more than fifteen man months.

Q: What is the legal authority for using MAP funds to finance third-country training?

A: The legal authority for using MAP funds (or other appropriated funds) to finance procurement of goods or services from outside of the United States is contained in Section 42(c) of the Arms Export Control Act.

Q: What is the relationship of this private Israeli firm to the Israeli government?

A: We understand Degem is a private firm which specializes in the development and manufacture of educational, training and teaching systems. Degem has apparently cooperated for many years with Technovate, a U.S. company involved in the same field. In accordance with Israeli government regulations, a permit from the Ministry of Defense would be required before Degem could export its services.

Q: Did this firm enter into its first contract with Honduras in 1982 at the request of the Israeli government?

A: Degem entered its first contract in 1982 at the request of the Honduran Navy.

Q: Who paid for the initial presence of these private Israeli trainers at the Naval Technical School in 1982?

A: The Government of Honduras paid for the initial presence in 1982, out of its own funds.

The above information represents the extent of the Department of State's understanding of this issue. Please contact me if you have any further inquiries on this matter.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: A NATURAL TRAINING GROUND FOR TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Advanced Technician Training Act to create a Federal-local, cost-shared program in community colleges to train people in advanced technology fields. This would be a new program administered by the National Science Foundation and would draw on the unique resources of the Nation's community college network—the largest arm of higher education. In my view, community colleges are the ideal training ground for new high technology programs because of their flexibility in programs, their ability to respond quickly to changing work force needs, and their strong ties to local economies.

The National Science Foundation is the ideal agency to lead this effort. In the words of the National Science Board's Committee on Undergraduate Science and Engineering Education, "The Foundation must use its leadership and high leverage programs to catalyze significant efforts in the States and local governments and in the academic institutions where ultimate responsibility lies."

COMPETITIVENESS REQUIRES A STRONG SKILL BASE

As this Nation struggles to meet the challenge of a global economy and competition abroad, we cannot do it without a strong technician skill base. Many reports have decried our scientific weaknesses and have called for more and better trained scientists and engineers. But we will never meet the competitiveness challenges posed by other countries with Ph.D. scientists and engineers alone; they

must be backed up by skilled technicians. Our ability to compete in a world-wide economy arena will rest strongly, if not more strongly, on the quality of our technicians as on the abilities of our engineers.

THE WORKPLACE OF THE FUTURE

This Nation must also respond to irrevocable changes in the workplace. Service industries with their reliance on information and communications technology are growing. Manufacturing, if it is to survive, must turn to computer based processes. High technology occupations are projected to increase more than 100 percent between 1985 and 1990—more than four times the employment growth rate in all occupations.

Today's technological transition is comparable to the industrial revolution. Pat Choate, in "Retooling the American Work Force," has observed, "In this decade virtually all of the Nation's workers, most of whom are now employed, will need to be retrained or have their skills sharpened."

Some projections: Data processing jobs will grow by 148 percent, programmer jobs will jump by 74 percent; computer analysts will increase by 108 percent. By 1990, almost half of American workers will use electronic-technical equipment daily. 1990, we should stop to think, is less than 3 years away. We must be ready to meet these needs, to train and retrain workers who will need these jobs.

Profound changes are occurring in job content and skill requirements. Consider this example of how five jobs have collapsed into one from a speech by Dr. Sue Berryman, Director, National Center on Education and Employment at Columbia University:

The insurance industry has been subject to computerization and international competition for property and casualty coverage. Computerization has caused five distinct jobs to be folded into one. These five jobs were: Messenger, file clerk, customer assistance clerk, claims adjuster, and policy writer.

When the insurance industry ran on paper, it required file clerks to categorize the paper and messengers to move it among offices. Computerization virtually eliminated these jobs and combined the other three jobs.

The customer assistance clerk had been essentially an order-taker: he or she answered the telephone, recorded what the customer needed, and routed that request to either a claims adjuster or to the policy writing group. With the advent of computers, that person who now answers the telephone is expected to complete these routine and not-so-routine interactions during one call. He or she works with a computer terminal and software that gives him or her access to claims settlement files and to information about the nature of and rates for insurance coverage that the company offers. The computerization of policy writing rules and the printing speed of laser printers allow—and therefore require—the person to customize insurance contracts.

Today the person who performs this combined job is often called a claims adjuster. However, the skills required to perform this job are greater than those associated with any one of the original five jobs. The job occupant is less an order taker than an advisory analyst. He or she has to have good communication skills and be able to help diagnose the customer's needs through an ana-

lytic series of questions and answers. The person needs less specific and splintered knowledge and more systematic and abstract knowledge—the ability to understand multiple arrays of information, the rules governing them, and the relationships between arrays. He or she also needs to be able to frame answers to less standardized requests. Insurance companies used to hire high school dropouts or graduates for the five jobs. They now hire individuals with at least two years of college for the restructured claims adjuster job.

SUMMARY OF BILL

The National Advanced Technicians Training Act would authorize funds for the National Science Foundation to conduct advanced technician training programs under which accredited associate-degree-granting colleges, using non-Federal funds, would provide training in technical competencies in strategic fields.

The NSF would also designate 10 centers of excellence among community colleges to serve as clearinghouses and model training programs.

The bill includes several special emphases for NSF to consider in awarding grants: People in need of retraining or upgrading to retain their jobs; workers dislocated by plant closings and technological change; working people and parents who need flexible scheduling; young people just out of high school; high school dropouts; and handicapped people with special needs.

WHY COMMUNITY COLLEGES?

Community colleges are the ideal place to meet the retraining needs we face. They can offer low-cost programs with flexible scheduling. This is particularly important to adults with jobs and families (Almost 50 percent of community college students are non-college age.) Community colleges can design programs with local industry—often on-the-job training—specifically designed to meet local industry's needs. They can attract faculty from industry, people who teach part time in a field related to their work.

The community college is an especially good training ground for displaced workers, people whose jobs are eliminated because of a plant shutdown, retooling with new equipment, or changes in the economy. From 1979 to 1984, 5.1 million jobs were lost in the United States. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that between 1981 and 1986 10.8 million persons lost jobs in a manner that suggested the jobs losses would be permanent.

Our national science education policy must take advantage of community colleges as one of our most powerful and natural weapons: Community colleges are the Nation's largest delivery system of technical education, excluding industry itself. It would be a national tragedy to overlook the great training potential of our vast network of community colleges.

The Red Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," gives us guidance: ". . . it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that." This bill is an attempt to get us to "run twice as fast."

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT OF LIFE AWARD

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the honorees receiving the National Spirit of Life Award in St. Louis this Saturday. The National Spirit of Life Award honors both labor and management.

Michael Sacco, the labor honoree, and the two management honorees, Jim LaBarbera and Michael Shanahan are to be commended for their fine work in their respective fields.

The National Spirit of Life Award is sponsored by the City of Hope. And proceeds from the awards banquet will go to a good cause: a medical research fellowship in the honorees' names at the National City of Hope Medical Center and Beckman Research Institute for the catastrophic diseases.

City of Hope seeks to influence science and medicine everywhere through its pioneering programs in patient care, research and education. It is 1 of the 6 prestigious clinical cancer research centers in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I count it a privilege to have been asked to join this distinguished group to honor these three deserving recipients. I would like to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate the three honorees for their achievements, and to wish them much future success.

RISING STARS OF TEXAS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Texas Business magazine has recently selected its "Rising Stars of Texas," the individuals who represent the State's emerging leadership. Texas Business wrote that:

The year 1987 will go down in the annals of Texas as a traumatic one in which the State coped with persistent economic woes and sought fresh solutions and directions. To identify effective remedies calls for foresight, ideas and no small measure of energy from our establishment and emerging leadership.

The magazine selected eight men and women under the age of 40 who have become renowned for their willingness and dedication to contribute their ideas and expertise to their cities, their communities and the State. The 16th Congressional District of Texas, which I represent, is proud to have one of our own community leaders join this select group, Deborah Kastrin of El Paso.

Ms. Kastrin is an independent business person who currently serves as chairman of the board of the El Paso State Bank and is actively involved in aggressively promoting El Paso's economic development. She is a director of R. E. Thomason General Hospital and is a leader in the community's efforts to address the indigent health crisis. Most recently, she

fought on behalf of the University of Texas at El Paso as a member of the State's Select Committee on Higher Education. Strengthening El Paso's research and development base begins with bolstering UTEP's role in the State system. Although the Select Committee's final report did not reflect everything we wanted for UTEP, we were fortunate to have someone of Deborah Kastrin's ability and stature fighting for our interests.

We are also fortunate to have someone like her who is willing to make the necessary sacrifices in terms of her time and interest, and then combine that with unparalleled personal dedication to the betterment of the entire El Paso community. Given her family background, it's no surprise, because her father is known as a pioneer advocate of improved United States-Mexico relations based on mutual economic development and increased border commerce. Deborah Kastrin has carved out a unique and public role as an advocate for new ideas, for fresh approaches, for turning the old solutions and problems upside down in her never-ending search for ways to improve our quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, we along the border are proud of her accomplishments and we are grateful to see that Texas Business magazine has rewarded Deborah Kastrin with the recognition she so richly deserves. I commend her to my colleagues and to this House, and I urge them to read the following article as a source of inspiration.

The article is as follows:

RIISING STARS OF TEXAS

In the fall of 1985, when 34-year-old Deborah Kastrin was appointed to the Select Committee on Higher Education, some of her father's friends called to congratulate him on what they assumed was his appointment. To old-line El Pasoans, it was inconceivable that someone so young, and a woman to boot, would be appointed to the governor's august panel. "There are still people who think they should be talking to my father instead of to me," laughs the native of El Paso whose father, Bill Kastrin, is a long-standing and prominent business leader in the Texas border community.

Kastrin, however, is undaunted by this hidebound view of her. Since graduating from the University of Texas in December 1971 with a degree in political science and business, the ebullient brunette has established herself as a successful businesswoman in El Paso. She concedes that coming from a monied family was an advantage, but Kastrin also makes it clear that she deserves credit for her own accomplishments.

The youngest of four children, Kastrin was involved in a variety of family-owned business until several years ago when she sold her holdings in the family enterprise to her brother and sisters and became totally independent.

Last December, Kastrin became chairman of the board of the newly chartered El Paso State Bank. Capitalized at \$3.8 million, the bank was created by a group of Mexican and Texas investors, with Kastrin controlling one of the largest individual shares. "I'll be making calls, which I enjoy, I'll participate in the review committee and I'll have a say in bank policies, but I will not have an office there or day-to-day responsibilities," Kastrin says.

Business interests dominate Kastrin's life, but her stint on the select committee gave her a taste of the power and politics of

Austin. "I really enjoyed it," she says. A longtime supporter of Democratic Party causes and candidates, Kastrin would like to remain involved, but from behind the scenes, in state and local issues. "When I get behind something, I become 100% committed, but I like to get the lay of the land before I make a move. When I know what I'm doing, I can be extroverted, but in unfamiliar surroundings, I am introverted to a fault," she confesses.

Education is clearly of interest to her, as are health-delivery issues and—most notably—medical services to Texas's indigent population. Kastrin is obviously frustrated by the rhetoric she hears in El Paso and in Austin. "If we're not daring, we're risking mediocrity or stagnation," she says with fervor. "It's important to see young people get involved. Right now, everyone who has power wants to retain it. If they really were interested in the development of the state, rather than their own wallets, they'd allow new ideas to come in."

Her hope at the moment is to develop stronger ties on both sides of the border from her base in El Paso and widen her statewide contacts. "I want to be part of a new young network in the state," she declares.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JOSEPH L. MCGLYNN, JR.

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Joseph L. McGlynn, who will receive the Irish Society of Philadelphia's "Annual Award for Judicial Excellence" on April 29, 1987.

Mr. McGlynn is a graduate of Philadelphia's Northeast Catholic High School, Mount Saint Mary's College, and the University of Pennsylvania Law School. During his distinguished legal career he has served with the U.S. attorney's office and as a judge in the Pennsylvania Common Pleas Court. Currently, he is serving as a Federal judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

I am proud to join with the Irish Society of Philadelphia in honoring Judge McGlynn for his lifetime of service to the community.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, more than 30 Governors have proclaimed the week of April 20 through 25 as "World Population Awareness Week." I am proud that the State of New Jersey is one of the States taking a leading role in this important event.

The citizens of New Jersey, like thousands of other Americans from Florida to Alaska, will mark World Population Awareness Week in meetings, conferences, and forums designed to broaden public understanding of the consequences of continued population growth and

encourage the development of solutions. In my State, such events will take place at the New Jersey Institute of Technology and Upsala College, among many other places.

I am very pleased that New Jersey is a part of this effort and I am proud to join my colleagues, Senators BILL BRADLEY and FRANK LAUTENBERG, in supporting House Joint Resolution 148 and Senate Joint Resolution 69 to designate the third week in April nationally as World Population Awareness Week.

I submit Governor Kean's proclamation to be printed in the RECORD.

Whereas, the current world population of 5.0 billion is projected to exceed six billion by the end of this century; and

Whereas, 90 percent of this increase is expected to occur in the poorest, least developed countries of the world, which are already struggling to provide their people with adequate food, housing, sanitation facilities, employment, health care and other basic human services; and

Whereas, world overpopulation is a major cause of problems of malnourishment and hunger, resource shortages, environmental deterioration and ecological degradation that lead to social unrest, rebellion and war; and

Whereas, there are an estimated 500 million people who need and want, but lack access to, voluntary family planning services; and

Whereas, substantial fertility declines have been recorded in many countries where there has been leadership commitment implemented with the assistance of organizations such as the United Nations Fund of Population Activities to enable couples to exercise the human right of voluntarily limiting their family size;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas H. Kean, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim April 20-25, 1987, as World Population Awareness Week in New Jersey, and call upon the citizens of this State to reflect upon the consequences of overpopulation and what they can do toward assisting in the achievement of population stabilization through humanitarian and voluntary action.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues two exchange of letters with the Department of State concerning the legality of the U.S. decision to withhold a share of its contributed funds from the United Nations in fiscal year 1987. I originally wrote on May 21, 1986, asking the State Department to comment on an op-ed piece by Ambassador Elliott Richardson and asking whether or not the United States had violated its commitment to the United Nations as specified in article 17 of the U.N. Charter.

I draw my colleagues' attention to an April 8, 1987, letter from the Department of State indicating that a member state can withhold its contributions if it is prepared "to suffer the eventual loss of its General Assembly vote" as specified in article 19 of the charter. How-

ever, that state loses its vote in the General Assembly if "the amount of its arrearages equals or exceeds the amount of its assessed contributions for the preceding 2 years." In short, the United States believes it could withhold funds without endangering its overall relationship with the United Nations. This answer is a clearer statement of U.S. policy on this issue than that outlined in a previous letter of January 20, 1987, from the Department of State.

The administration believes that reforms introduced in the United Nations through consensus-based budgeting should create a better balance between U.S. contributions and the degree of U.S. influence over budgetary decisionmaking in the United Nations. Therefore, it is asking the Congress to provide full funding for fiscal year 1988 contributions to the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this correspondence provides a usual record of U.S. policy on the U.N. funding issues, and I encourage my colleagues to review these exchanges of letters and the Richardson op-ed article.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, April 8, 1987.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to thank you for expressing your concerns about the legality of the Kassebaum withholding provisions under Article 17 of the United Nations Charter. The delay in response to your letter of January 21 is sincerely regretted.

The Department of State has always taken the position that the United States has an obligation to pay our full assessed contribution to the United Nations under Article 17 of the UN Charter, as do all other members of the organization. Questions have been raised, however, concerning the nature and extent of this obligation.

Withholdings from the UN budget must be seen in context, both legal and political. Article 19 of the Charter provides that a member will lose its vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrearages equals or exceeds the amount of its assessed contributions for the preceding two years. A Member therefore can withhold from its contribution, provided that the Member is prepared to suffer the eventual loss of its General Assembly vote. The express nature of the sanction for arrearages does indicate that withholding should not be considered a fundamental breach of Charter obligations threatening the Member's overall relationship with the United Nations.

The United States has in recent years withheld a portion of its assessed contribution because both the Congress and the Administration have found budgetary decisions of the UN General Assembly to be unreasonable. These decisions have been particularly troublesome where the U.S., which is assessed one-quarter of the UN's budget, has had the same as countries that pay only one two-hundred fiftieth as much as we do. As a political matter, there clearly are limits to the obligation—limits beyond which the UN has pressed us in the recent past.

Fortunately, the new system of consensus-based budgeting adopted by the 41st General Assembly promises to create a reasonable balance between the size of U.S. financial contributions to the UN and the extent of U.S. influence over budgetary decision-

making. To help assure implementation of this new budgetary decision-making process, we are proposing that the Congress fully fund our current (FY1988) contributions. In deference to the budget climate, however, we are not asking the Congress for prior year arrearages at this time.

As I mentioned in my previous letter, Ambassador Alan L. Keyes, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, would be pleased to discuss this issue with you in more complete detail at a time convenient to you and your staff.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, January 21, 1987.

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

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your letter of January 20 which concerned the financial commitment and legal obligations of the U.S. to the United Nations.

I appreciate the Administration's interest in reform in the United Nations, and I support negotiations within the UN to obtain such changes. However, your answer does not clearly address the question of whether or not the U.S. has avoided commitments under Article 17 of the UN Charter.

You state "there are respected legal opinions on both sides of the issue." You then add that to insert yourself "in the debate on the question of our legal obligations to pay our assessed contribution to the United Nations during that process would have detracted attention both within and outside the UN from the goal of reform." This position skirts the issue of the legal obligations of the United States and commitments under the UN Charter. I wish to know whether or not the U.S. has violated legal obligations and whether or not it is U.S. policy to meet these commitments.

You note that "a credible framework for reform" appears to have been reached in the recently concluded 41st General Assembly and that the Administration will seek to remove application of the withholding provision in existing legislation. I intend to review these reforms closely. Such reforms are important, and I hope the U.S. will seek their implementation in ways which do not compromise its obligations or commitment to the United Nations.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter, and I look forward to your response soon.

With best regards,
Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, January 20, 1987.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to respond to your letter of May 21 with regard to our financial commitment and legal obligations to the United Nations. We regret the delay in responding to your inquiry.

As you know, several acts of Congress in recent years have mandated certain cuts in

our contribution to the United Nations. These statutes had to be complied with. In particular, across-the-board reductions in federal expenditures under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings required reductions in our contributions to the United Nations. In addition, Section 143 of P.L. 99-93, the Kassebaum-Solomon Amendment, provides that our contribution may not, as of October 1, 1986, exceed 20 percent of the regular UN budget until the organization adopts voting rights on budgetary questions proportionate to member states' contributions. There has been no question about the urgent need for such reform, which has been a fundamental goal of U.S. policy in the United Nations.

U.S. concern about the UN and the resulting criticisms of its procedures reflect our firm attachment to the ideals of the organization. It is in the overall interest of all member states, including the less developed countries, to strengthen the budget process so as to endure that monies are spent for the benefit of all. When budgets are ineffective and spending measures are passed primarily to support the existing structure of an organization rather than its programs, as has been the case in the UN in recent years, it is in the organization's interest to change the process which creates those inefficiencies.

During the recently concluded 41st General Assembly, we achieved what we believed to be a credible framework for reform which we believe addresses the concern which the Congress has had about the imbalance in the UN program-budget decision-making process. On the basis of this reform package, we intend to seek a change in the Kassebaum legislation which will remove application of the withholding provision for the United Nations.

The reductions in our contributions to the United Nations, as appropriated in the FY87 budget, even though mandated, raised the question of possible violation of international obligations under the UN Charter. In this area of continuing controversy, there are respected legal opinions on both sides of the issue.

The path of negotiation which culminated in the 41st General Assembly's approval of an acceptable framework for program-budget reform was an extremely fragile process which could have turned sour or to failure at any moment. For the Secretary to have inserted himself in the debate on the question of our legal obligations to pay our assessed contribution to the United Nations during that process would have detracted attention both within and outside the UN from the goal of reform. It would have shifted the focus of debate to the propriety of U.S. actions and in so doing detracted from our ability to develop momentum for reform. I hope that you will understand therefore our desire not to have made a statement during these negotiations.

During the current process of implementing the reform measures in the UN, we also will have to be careful to avoid distracting the attention of member states from the requirements for achieving real reform in 1987, especially now that a framework for reform finally has been agreed to. It would not be difficult to envision members of the organization turning their attention away from the requirement to implement the reform agreement to discussions of international legal questions. It would be tragic to allow such a diversion of debate to damage the fruits of our reform effort at the recently-concluded General Assembly, attained

with the support of a bi-partisan coalition in the Congress.

If you have further questions on this issue, Assistant Secretary Alan L. Keyes would be pleased to meet with you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. EDWARD FOX,
Assistant Secretary,

Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 21, 1986.

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

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I enclose for the Department of State's comments, an op-ed article which Ambassador Elliot L. Richardson wrote and which appeared in the *Washington Post* of May 20, 1986.

This op-ed piece raises serious questions about United States policy toward, and financial commitments to, the United Nations, U.S. compliance with its treaty commitments, and the appropriateness of the methods used to try to change those commitments. Specifically, has the United States undertaken a unilateral action with respect to its commitment under Article 17 and thereby violated its international legal obligations under the United Nations Charter, and, if so, why has the United States done so?

I would appreciate an early response to these questions and comments on the Richardson op-ed piece.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

[From the *Washington Post*, May 20, 1986]

***AND SKIRTING THE LAW

(By Elliot L. Richardson)

When ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet sailed into the Gulf of Sidra last month, White House spokesmen treated the episode as a police action carrying two messages. The first was that international law prohibits exclusionary zones such as Muammar Qaddafi's "line of death." The second, implicit in the deadly vigor with which the first was delivered, was that terrorism is an impermissible violation of international norms.

When a squadron of U.S. bombers struck Libyan terrorist support facilities several weeks later, the president again invoked an international norm in justification: the self-defense provisions in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

It is not surprising that this country, after long provocation, should act as the avenging instrument of abused international law. From the early 19th century, when President Madison sent U.S. Marines against the Barbary pirates, the United States has championed international norms, which in turn have served American interests in global stability. What is surprising is that the same country that defends international law against terrorism—and exhorts others to do so—is now violating it at the United Nations.

As a result of congressional cuts topped off with additional trimming by administration budget cutters, the United States will reduce its contribution to the U.N. this year by at least 40 percent—roughly \$80 million—and in so doing violate its international legal commitments under the U.N. Charter. Defenders of the U.S. cuts argue that

they will force the world body to give this country influence commensurate with its 25 percent share of U.N. costs and that in any event the U.N. cannot receive special treatment at a time of belt-tightening for the entire federal budget.

They are missing the point. United Nations dues are not determined by unilateral action. They are apportioned according to a negotiated formula anchored in Article 17, a binding provision of the U.N. Charter, and based upon members' gross national products. By no means, however, does the existence of Article 17 permanently shackle this country to payment of any particular percentage contribution. On the contrary, at U.S. urging, the General Assembly has already reduced the United States' share of the bill on three occasions in the past. If the American people want it lowered again—by whatever amount—there is a procedure for negotiating it down—that would not violate, and thus weaken, the U.N. Charter.

But the legal course has been ignored. Ironically, in their collective resort to illegality, Congress and the administration have injured this country's stature and credibility as a defender of international law at precisely the time we are exhorting others to join in its defense against terrorism. That is a double standard that should be disquieting to U.S. policy makers.

First, as a delegation of European ambassadors pointed out to Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, the casual disregard of U.S. treaty obligations in one case tends to debase the value of our signature on any treaty. After all, the United States is party to numerous treaties and legal commitments that are vital to our national interests—the NATO Pact, the Convention on Civil Aviation, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, various bilateral and multilateral treaties governing extradition, the network of friendship, commerce and navigation treaties that protect and promote U.S. trade and investment abroad, and many others. Do we really want to have to explain to our allies and fellow signatories when our word is good and when we might be winking?

Second, it is worth reminding ourselves that the very norms the United States sought to defend by its actions in the Gulf of Sidra, Tripoli, and Benghazi derive their legal standing from their status in a U.N. agreement. For the Gulf of Sidra example, the source is the Law of the Sea Treaty, whose provisions on the definition of a bay on international rights of overflight and navigation and on the 12-mile territorial limit, give these principles a legal stature. For the strikes against Tripoli and Benghazi, the relevant source is the U.N. Charter itself, whose Article 51 protects the "right of individual or collective self defense."

Finally, before overturning Article 17, let us also remember one more thing. It was the United States which for many years insisted upon the binding application of this provision: first against countries that, like the U.S.S.R., continue to refuse payment for some U.N. peacekeeping activities and for technical assistance to developing countries; and more recently, against member states that are chronically late with their dues. In a 1962 proceeding before the World Court, the United States argued: "The legal consequence of the General Assembly assessment resolution. . . was to create binding legal obligations of member states"—an opinion reaffirmed by the legal adviser to the State Department in 1975 and again in 1978.

Ultimately, the choice faced by the United States is starkly simple: we abide by our

treaties or we don't. If Congress wants to change the terms of a treaty, the legal recourse is to renegotiate. If negotiation fails, then other methods may be considered. But to throw our legal commitments to the winds is to invite others to do the same or, as in the case of the Soviet Union, to condone their having done so.

MISCONCEPTIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to an article on the situation in Northern Ireland entitled "Misconceptions of Nationalism Prevent Peace" that appeared recently in the *Christian Science Monitor*. This article was written by Scott S. Smith, an American reporter who freelances and works as a correspondent for the Dublin-based political magazine, the *Irish Nation*.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a moment from their schedules and read this article, which I believe offers an unusually perceptive analysis of some of the misconceptions about the situation in Northern Ireland.

MISCONCEPTIONS OF NATIONALISM PREVENT PEACE

(By Scott S. Smith)

When I was assigned to do a story on the conflict in Northern Ireland for an American magazine two years ago my assumption (based on a prior visit) was that the British government was indeed keeping troops in the province to "uphold the democratic will of the majority" and to "prevent a civil war between Protestant and Catholic extremists," as it said.

Perhaps my acceptance of the official line was also due to my Northern Irish Protestant and British heritage. After intensive discussion with all parties involved, however, I have drawn very different conclusions and believe that peace can be achieved only by discarding misconceptions both Labour and Conservative governments have fostered.

It is in the interest of the United Kingdom to withdraw from a conflict that has cost \$22 billion and 2,500 lives; poll after poll shows the vast majority of citizens support withdrawal.

Britain's record was an unremittingly dark one for 800 years. Part of that story involves the use of English and Scottish Protestants to keep the native Catholic Gaels subdued in the most rebellious province of Ulster.

When the Irish Republican Army's guerrilla war brought about negotiations in 1921, Prime Minister David Lloyd George fashioned a deal that kept six of Ulster's nine counties in the UK, allegedly to "protect" Protestants (who insisted at gunpoint), laying the foundation for the current troubles.

The first line of defense for apologists of keeping a hold on the six counties is that the situation involves the simple protection of the democratic wishes of the majority. The fact is that this is an utterly artificial majority created to hold the largest piece of land for Britain after withdrawal from the rest of Ireland was forced. Furthermore while Lloyd George was assuring Irish nego-

tiators that reunification was just a matter of time, he was secretly writing loyalist leader Edward Carson that no matter what a majority might want in the future the new statelet had to be kept in the UK.

Britain's "respect" for majority will had already been shown in its rejection of the 1918 and 1921 all-Ireland votes which overwhelmingly called for a free and united island. British concern for democracy was later shown when Catholics were gerrymandered out of even proportional representation in the North, property qualifications were attached to the right to vote (dropped only in 1974, with discriminatory identification requirements still in force), and employment discrimination was practiced to pressure members of the minority to move away. (Forty percent of Catholic men are unemployed today.) The noble idea of upholding the majority wishes has been put forth only when it served the government, the latest example of this being the Anglo-Irish accord of 1985, negotiated against the wishes of most local residents.

The fact is, of course, that majority rights must be weighed against other values. Clearly, the behavior of the loyalist majority forfeits its right to rule and the real interests of both the UK in general and Northern Ireland especially should not be allowed to be vetoed by loyalist extremists. Regional power abuse should not be encouraged, but as long as loyalists feel the Crown will back them up, they will continue to refuse to accept the Irish part of their identity.

The other concern with withdrawing the troops is that the area will degenerate into chaos. This scenario has some logical problems. First of all, it assumes that only British forces can police the area. But problems would decrease if they were replaced by an equal number (in the short term) of neutral troops.

It is hard for those not familiar with the record of Britain in the North to understand why the nonviolent portion of the Catholic nationalist population in the North is so adamant that Britain withdraw its military and political representatives, but the state has no credibility with the minority, which sees no hope for an acceptable level of reform.

As for the Protestants, they are not in any danger. For Irish nationalists this is not a "religious war" and Protestants living in predominantly Catholic areas are not bothered, unless they are members of the military and therefore seen as collaborators. So there should be no threat to Protestants after withdrawal.

Then why do Protestants so violently resist reunification? Protestant leaders admit a change in Dublin's divorce law will not change their stance and a majority of Irish Catholics favor liberalization of the law. Loss of jobs to the minority is a more legitimate concern but an end to the war would heal the economy, provide a tourism boom, and bring international aid. The roots of loyalist reaction are found in its 17th-century anti-Catholic myths and anti-Irish "racism." Catholics are convinced that living together as equals will bring reconciliation, as it has done for whites and blacks in the U.S. South.

Anyone who thinks anything short of the reunification of Ireland will bring peace misunderstands Irish nationalism. One is forced to recognize the illegitimacy of the "loyalist veto" over the future of the North and the weaknesses in the civil war scenario. It is time for Britain to act on the interests

of Northern Ireland and United Kingdom and bring loyalism into the 20th century. Only when the island is reunified will Ireland achieve the peace and justice it has so long sought.

IN HONOR OF VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA CHAPTER 154

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me today to recognize an organization that has turned a lot of hard work and dedication into a lot of happiness for people in Michigan's 12th Congressional District.

The Mt. Clemens Chapter of the Vietnam Veterans of America (No. 154) is living up to a pledge of, not only providing for the needs of Vietnam veterans, but also that of serving their entire community.

Last December, chapter 154 undertook a tremendous program to provide holiday cheer for needy individuals and families who otherwise would have had little to celebrate.

"Operation Christmas" was such a tremendous success that chapter 154 was able to provide food and gifts for 85 families. Having collected well over \$7,000 in cash donations and an additional 7,000 dollars' worth of toys, chapter 154 was also able to assist the Warren Goodfellows, the Macomb County Youth Home, Turning Point—a shelter for battered spouses—and five local hospitals.

I am happy to report that the Mt. Clemens chapter, which also features an award winning color guard, does not confine its community service to just 1 month a year. Chapter 154 participates year round in such activities as Easter Seals and public television auctions.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to acknowledge chapter 154 of the Vietnam Veterans of America and I am proud of their contribution to our community.

SALUTE TO CHINA JESSUP

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. SCHROEDER and I, as cochairs of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, join the Women's Research and Educational Institute [WREI] 1987 fellows in honoring China Jessup for 8 years of service as the coordinator of the Congressional Fellowships on Women and Public Policy. During her tenure, China Jessup has supervised 78 congressional fellows who have worked as legislative assistants on women's issues.

The WREI fellows provide a feminist perspective on a wide variety of issues in the offices of caucus members and in congressional committees. The fellowship expands the career opportunities of women and enhances the integration of women in politics. The

American Political Science Association evaluated the fellowship program and called it "one of the most outstanding of its kind."

China Jessup has had a primary role in the support and development of this fellowship program. She has raised funds for the fellowship, coordinated the selection of fellows, supervised their training and placement, and planned seminars to enrich their experience. She has warmly and graciously assisted the fellows in adjusting to work on the Hill.

We salute your service, China, and deeply appreciate your dedication to the pursuit of women's issues and the enhancement of career opportunities for women.

HONORING MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM FAIRBOURN

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the State of Utah has recently lost one of its great citizens. Maj. Gen. William Fairbourn, a resident of my district and a dear friend of mine died on February 21, 1987. Over the years, General Fairbourn served his country in times of war, and in times of peace. He was a truly remarkable man who, because he was trained in the military, understood the destruction of war, and the need to work for peace. He was one of the original board members, and a past president of "Utahns united against the nuclear arms race."

Utahns united issued the following statement that reflects my own feelings about this great man.

General William Fairbourn served his country in war and peace. Bill served in World War II from Pearl Harbor through the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea, to Bougainville, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He commanded the first marine division in the 1960's. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, commanded the southern landing force and the fifth expeditionary force. He served as an advisor to the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the latter part of his military career.

Bill loved his country with that special intensity of a career-long officer in the military. But along with a number of senior officers, Bill understood that nuclear weapons, if used in war, would destroy the very people, the country such weapons were supposed to defend. He came to believe with great passion a nuclear arms race was no more winnable than nuclear war itself.

Bill criss-crossed this country that he loved, speaking before universities and churches, military groups and civil leaders, including a State legislature, talking sanity and restraint.

Even when serious medical problems seemed to dictate that Bill slacken his pace, he heard the call and responded with speeches and articles and leadership.

Bill understood that one need not prove one's love of country by hating others. He feared and opposed the use of the military when peaceful means of resolving problems were available. He sought reconciliation and healing, not antagonism and hate.

Bill expanded his life as a peacemaker, defending his country in time of war, and at-

tempting to influence us all toward peace. He knew the inextricable link between peace and justice and understood the violation of justice as using resources which might otherwise feed the poor, heal the sick, and educate us all, are used to build ever more fearsome ways to destroying God's children and our planet.

Bill Fairbourn will be sorely missed by those of us who seek an end to the insane race toward nuclear destruction and a time when the world can be at peace.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE IS A BAD IDEA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, a good many of our colleagues have signed on as cosponsors of bills to abolish the separate intelligence committees we now have in the House and the Senate and to substitute a joint intelligence committee in their place.

Many of us who have served on one or another of these committees believe that having a single, joint committee is a bad idea. Recently I wrote an article setting forth some of the reasons we feel that way, and I am taking the liberty of placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that our colleagues may have an opportunity to hear the other side of the story.

The article follows:

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE IS A BAD IDEA

(By Anthony C. Beilenson)

President Reagan has now given his official endorsement to the Tower Commission's recommendation for establishing a joint Senate-House Intelligence Committee to replace the separate panels which currently exist in each house of Congress. This proposal, which comes in the wake of revelations surrounding the Iran/Contra scandal, is also gaining support in Congress. But the enthusiasm which has rightfully surrounded the Commission's other recommendations should not cloud this issue—a joint intelligence committee is a bad idea.

The rationale offered by those who propose such a change is that it would reduce the likelihood of leaks of sensitive information which find their way into the press. Our ability to protect important national security secrets is a serious concern, for there have indeed been many such leaks during the past several years. But those closest to the situation, in both the government and the media, agree that the vast majority of these leaks emanate not from the Congress but from the executive branch of the government. High-ranking members of the intelligence agencies themselves admit that they believe administration officials are responsible for the vast majority of unauthorized disclosures, and even the Tower Commission had to report that Congress has been "disproportionately" blamed.

Very few in the legislative branch have access to our nation's most sensitive secrets. The House Intelligence Committee has 17 members and a professional staff of 13, many of the latter being veterans of the intelligence services themselves. On the Senate side, there are 15 committee members and a professional staff of about 20, thus making a combined total from both

houses of Congress of only about 65 individuals who have access to information about sensitive intelligence activities.

On the other hand, there are often hundreds of executive-branch employees who know about each covert operation, many more in the case of covert paramilitary operations. And there are sometimes thousands who are aware of even more sensitive and potentially damaging secrets concerning intelligence-gathering programs. Given the sheer number of agency and department personnel who know about such matters, the risk of executive-branch leaks is extremely high.

This danger is further aggravated by the intense competition and rivalry which often exists among the various executive departments which carry out these operations. For example, Defense Department personnel are often extremely critical of the CIA's being "tasked" to run a particular covert operation, believing either that it should not be undertaken at all, or that the armed services themselves could do a better job. Similar objections are often raised by officials in the State Department as well; and even within the CIA itself, there will be many who think that a given covert operation is potentially dangerous and counterproductive to American interests. This interdepartmental squabbling increases the risk that disgruntled officials will leak classified information to the media.

Ask any journalist who has successfully dug out one of these secrets and he is likely to tell you that his source is someone in the executive branch, not in Congress. In fact, a recent Congressional study found that of the 147 newspaper articles divulging classified information in the first half of 1986, all but 12 specifically cited administration sources. In any case, one wonders how proponents of a joint committee can seriously believe that such leaks could be contained by reducing from 65 to about 35 the number of Congressmen and staff who review intelligence activities—while thousands of executive branch employees remain privy to these same secrets. The real solution to this problem lies in a reduction of the number of executive—not legislative—branch personnel who have access to this kind of information.

There are important reasons for us to retain the two separate intelligence committees we have now. These committees' most important function, and the one which they are directed by law to undertake, is the review, evaluation and oversight of all of the activities and programs of the entire intelligence community. That community spends many billions of tax dollars each year, and yet most members of Congress are completely unaware of the details and the costs of these programs. They rely on the small handful of intelligence committee members to do the tedious and time-consuming work of oversight, and depend on them to make sure that our money is being spent wisely and well. It would be the height of foolhardiness to even further reduce the number of elected representatives of the American people who are in a position to monitor these enormous expenditures.

There is no doubt that if we were to reduce the number of Representatives and Senators who participate in the task of oversight, our intelligence agencies would not only spend a lot more money, but the quality of our intelligence operations would decline as well. Someone has to force these agencies to choose their priorities wisely and spend the vast sums we provide them in a sensible manner.

The present two-committee system is especially important when one house of the Congress is in Republican hands and the other in Democratic hands, as was the case until just a few months ago. Each intelligence committee, like other congressional committees, is very much the creature of the Member of Congress who happens to be its chairman. If the chairman acts aggressively to ensure sufficient oversight, the committee is likely to live up to its responsibilities. If, on the other hand, his party affiliation or his position on a particular political issue (e.g., aid to the "contras") tempts him to steer the committee's investigations away from activities which might embarrass his party or threaten the policy he supports, then the oversight work of the committee will suffer badly.

Having two competing committees, with two different chairmen, and a larger and more varied assortment of members, helps to ensure that proper and sufficient oversight will take place, and provides a built-in check against politically motivated obstruction or neglect.

Finally, after what we have just been through with the Iran/Contra affair, can anyone seriously contend that we need less congressional oversight rather than more? If experienced members of Congress from both parties had been notified by the President of this foolish and probably criminal escapade at its inception, warning signals would undoubtedly have been raised. If there is an enduring lesson to be derived from this scandal, it is that congressional oversight of such intelligence operations must be more vigorous and thorough, not less. Reducing the number of Intelligence Committees from two to one is hardly the way to achieve that goal.

WHY A NONCONSTRUCTION
COMPANY OPPOSES H.R. 281/
S. 492

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I had a discussion with the manager of a transportation company in my district concerning H.R. 281, the so-called double-breasting bill. Since this bill purports to only address "sham" operations by certain construction companies, I did not fully understand the opposition of businesses and companies who were not directly or indirectly engaged in construction activities. I am opposed to any "sham" operation within the construction industry as has been explained to me by various supporters of this legislation. However, it appears to me that this bill goes much beyond this stated objective. We should not enact any legislation that would force a union shop arrangement on an open shop arrangement, without the consent of their employees, and particularly when neither company has ever been engaged in any "sham" operation.

There must be some way to address the abuses of the "sham double-breasted" operations without punishing innocent parties. If H.R. 281 reaches the House floor with its present language, which has far-reaching implications in other industries that continue to

be battered in the world marketplace, I will have to oppose the bill.

The following is a detailed response from my transportation company constituent as to why he is opposed to H.R. 281 in its present form:

WHY A NON-CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OPPOSES H.R. 282/S. 492

INTRODUCTION

Our company opposes the so-called double-breasting bill (H.R. 281/S. 492). We have been queried about our position because the double-breasting bill, as written, applies only to the construction industry. To simply answer that passage of this bill would establish a bad precedent for the American business community is to beg the question. Why is it bad? What follows answers that question.

THE COMPLAINT

The double-breasting bill was introduced in the 99th Congress where it passed the House and failed to come before the Senate. During the 99th Congress the unions published a pamphlet explaining their complaint. In one section of the pamphlet there is the following:

"Specific construction industry provisions of the federal labor law intended to assure protection of (collective bargaining) rights are being ignored through erroneous decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

"As a result, contractors today freely ignore pre-hire agreements. And sham double-breasted operations—the practice of a union firm setting up a separate nonunion operations to avoid its collective bargaining obligations—are multiplying."

In other words, there are two parts to the complaint: pre-hire agreements are ignored and sham double-breasting operations exist.

WHAT IS A PRE-HIRE AGREEMENT?

Prior to the enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959, no employer could enter into an agreement with a union without its employees first designating the union as its representative. The Landrum-Griffin Act made an exception to that rule for the construction industry only. The exception, known as the pre-hire agreement, arises where a contractor and a construction union reach an agreement on the wages, hours, and working conditions before any employees are hired, and before a union election.

A pre-hire agreement is a *voluntary* arrangement *permitted* by Congress. Because the union does not have majority status at the time these agreements are entered into, such agreements do not give rise to a presumption of majority status either during the term of the agreement or after its expiration. Accordingly, the employees subject to these agreements are entitled to a Board-conducted election at any time and the contractor is not obligated to negotiate subsequent pre-hire agreements. By contrast, since union contracts in other industries are with *majority* representatives, such contracts preclude elections during their term and the employer is obligated to negotiate for subsequent contracts. This is because a majority representative has a presumption of continued majority status after its contract expires. Of course, if during the term of a pre-hire agreement a union demonstrates that it represents a majority of the contractor's employees, it becomes the majority representative and is entitled to the presumption of continued majority status.

In 1971 the National Labor Relations Board ruled that pre-hire agreements could

be unilaterally repudiated by an employer without committing a refusal-to-bargain violation under the National Labor Relations Act. *R.J. Smith Construction Co.*, 191 NLRB No. 693. As will be seen below, that decision was overruled by *John Deklewa & Sons*, 282 NLRB No. 184, February 20, 1987.

WHAT IS A DOUBLE-BREASTING OPERATION?

A holding company which owns two or more subsidiaries, one of which is union and the other non-union, is considered to be a double-breasted operation. The holding company has a union side and a non-union side. It is important to note that there is nothing morally or legally wrong with a double-breasted operation. In the trucking and construction industries it is fairly common among the larger enterprises for them to own both union and non-union companies. This allows the businesses involved to be competitive in two markets—union and non-union. Buying an old, existing company or creating a new company to compete in different market areas makes sound economic and business sense.

WHAT IS A SHAM DOUBLE-BREASTING OPERATION?

It appears that in the construction industry some union companies have been known to repudiate their voluntary pre-hire agreements and the non-union side of their business moved in to take the job. The characteristics of the *sham* operation frequently are:

1. The same individuals are operating both companies on a day-to-day basis, and
2. The two companies exchange equipment, supervision, and employees.

It is obvious that a *sham* operation does *not* include the situation where a union side operates in one part of the country and the non-union side in another part. For practical purposes, then, it appears that *sham* double-breasting operations are essentially (perhaps not legally) tied in with a repudiated pre-hire agreement in a local area.

THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

In 1987 a House bill (H.R. 281) and a nearly identical Senate version (S. 492) were introduced to address these issues. H.R. 281 has since gone to a sub-committee hearing on March 4, 1987, and a sub-committee mark-up on March 31, 1987. Nothing has happened to S. 492 yet.

Section 2(a) of H.R. 281, as marked-up, provides as follows:

"Section 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. § 152(2)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Any two or more business entities engaged primarily in the building and construction industry, performing work within the geographical area covered by a collective bargaining agreement to which any of the entities is a party, performing the type of work described in such agreement, and having, directly or indirectly—

- (1) substantial common ownership;
- (2) substantial common management; or
- (3) substantial common control;

shall be deemed a single employer: *Provided*, that the existence of a contractor-subcontractor relationship between any two or more business entities working at a construction site shall not, by itself, be deemed to create a single employer or be considered as evidence of direct or indirect common management or control, within the meaning of this sentence."

Section 2(b) of the bill then applies the collective bargaining agreement of the union side to the open shop side of the newly defined "single employer" entity.

Those two sections attempts to take care of the perceived double-breasting situation. The remaining substantive section of the bill deals primarily with the pre-hire agreement.

AN INTERVENING EVENT

After the identical bills were introduced in the House and Senate, the National Labor Relations Board rendered a decision (February 20, 1987) which affects the situation to a large extent. The decision (*Deklewa*, which was cited above) holds that construction industry employers cannot unilaterally repudiate a pre-hire agreement. This decision has made pre-hire agreement binding, hence, the complaint of the union about "erroneous decisions of the National Labor Relations Board" has been resolved.

Illegitimate operations in the past may have repudiated pre-hire agreements in order to shift work to open shop sides of their operations. Because of the *Deklewa* decision, this practice cannot occur, and it will be much more difficult for the *sham* double-breasting operation to exist. In effect, *Deklewa* has provided a cure for *sham* operations as well.

WHY A BILL?

In view of the *Deklewa* decision, why is a bill on this subject necessary?

Answer: There is no legislative reason. However, supporters of the bill have their own reasons and continue to push for its passage. Let us take a look at their concepts.

CONCEPT NO. 1—DOUBLE-BREASTING IS WRONG PER SE

Supporters of the bill never seem to make a distinction between double-breasted operations and *sham* double-breasted operations. When Senator Kennedy introduced S. 492 on February 5, 1987, he said:

"The Construction Industry Labor Law Amendments of 1987 will close the twin legal loopholes in the law by prohibiting double breasting and the repudiation of pre-hire agreements."

This insistence on characterizing all double-breasted operations as bad is carried over into the bill. The obvious result is that many innocent people are punished along with the few guilty ones. Here are two ways the innocent contractors—those not involved in *sham* operations—are victimized:

1. Section 2(a) of the bill, quoted above, establishes a definition for "single employer" in the construction industry. This provision is placed near the beginning of the National Labor Relations Act and affects the entire act. Thus, as a "single employer" the union side on a job in Chicago may be picketed by union pickets in an attempt to force a union contract upon the Texas-based, non-union side of the holding company.

2. Section 2(b) of the bill refers to an existing collective bargaining agreement. In his written testimony presented to the House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, Mr. Robert A. Georgine, President of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, said (March 4, 1987): "Only where an employer has signed a nation-wide agreement would the bill require its application to that employer's double-breasted operations anywhere in the United States". In other words, a perfectly honest non-union company—not in any way connected to a *sham* operation—located in Texas would become *automatically* a union company because its union side in New York City is signatory to a national agreement.

It is worth emphasizing that if the bill is enacted into law, both of these situations will cause many non-union companies to become union shops automatically, *without the consent of their employees*, on the day of enactment or one year later even though none of the companies involved had ever been a party to a *sham* operation. Moreover, in both situations, innocent people all over the country may be punished for a problem existing only in one local area.

CONCEPT NO. 2—CONVERT VOLUNTARY PRE-HIRE AGREEMENTS INTO COMPULSORY AGREEMENTS

As noted above, the union published a pamphlet last year dealing with this subject. Here are a few more sentences from that pamphlet:

"When Congress passed the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959, it recognized that the construction industry required special provisions if stable labor relations were to be maintained.

"The passage of legislation approving pre-hire agreements was intended to provide workers a means to gain such protection (union representation) in the special circumstances of this unique industry.

"The prehire agreement has served both workers and employers well over the years."

In addition, Senator Kennedy's remarks (noted above) contain the following:

"Recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board have effectively destroyed the construction industry provisions in current law."

In other words, supporters of the legislation explained that the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959 adjusted labor relations in the construction industry so that it served both workers and employers well over the years. Then, it is asserted, recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board have effectively destroyed that harmonious balance. Obviously, if conditions were changed once again to bring back the balance that was created by Landrum-Griffin, all would be well. This was the irresistible logic set forth by the supporters on the pre-hire aspect of the problem. The *Deklewa* decision has restored that balance. However, the supporters of the bill still push for passage.

Why?

As noted above, Mr. Robert Georgine testified for H.R. 281 on March 4, 1987. In response to a question on whether *Deklewa* has solved their problem on pre-hire agreements, Mr. Georgine stated that *Deklewa* had not gone far enough. It did not allow the union to continue as the bargaining agent after expiration of the pre-hire agreement, regardless of any showing by the unions that it represented the majority of the workers. Supporters of the legislation now emphasize the importance of this objective which is a great departure from the original objective of returning to the time when—under the Landrum-Griffin Act—the pre-hire agreement served "both workers and employers well. . . ."

This departure is in reality an attempt to amend the National Labor Relations Act. Why is the basic labor-management statute being amended in one direction on one point against the legislative history when there are many other issues equally important, if not more so, which should be addressed in the National Labor Relations Act?

THE PRECEDENTS

As noted at the outset of the single reason for opposition by non-construction companies could be stated to rest upon the proposition that passage would establish a bad precedent. In view of the discussion above,

there are three bad precedents which would be created:

1. A bill would be enacted without legislative reasons to support passage. The pre-hire agreement has been corrected by *Deklewa* to reflect the intention of the Landrum-Griffin Act. Adequate legal remedies already exist to shut down *sham* double-breasting operations and the *Deklewa* decision removes any incentive for companies to engage in such shams.

2. Innocent people are punished along with any remaining guilty ones.

3. The National Labor Relations Act is being opened for amendment on one point only without taking into account the other areas that are in need of legitimate reform.

Any one of these three precedents is bad, but punishing innocent people is particularly obnoxious. Punishment for no cause is not an American tradition and not an activity we Americans believe our legislators should practice. The imminent threat of punishment without cause has united the non-construction industries in the business community to oppose this bill more than any labor-related issue in nine years.

CONCLUSION

H.R. 281/S. 492 must be defeated.

WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, all of us are aware of the established basic trends in world population growth. This year, the world's population crossed the 5 billion mark and is adding 87 million people every year. This trend dramatizes the startling dimensions of global change that warrants our urgent attention.

At the rate of 4½ births per second, the population of this world is both growing rapidly toward a doubling in just over 50 years. It is also changing its balance from the developed to the developing world, which will add 828 million people in the next 10 years. With three-quarters of the world's people they are growing three times as fast as either Europe, North America, or the Soviet Union. Whereas in 1950 12 of the 35 largest cities were in developing regions, by the year 2000 that number will have doubled.

To highlight these important facts about our changing Earth, to clarify the problems which will result and to reflect on both consequences and proposed solutions, I am pleased to note that my own State of Missouri and nearly three dozen others have moved to promote greater understanding of the issues related to continued population growth by declaring the week of April 20-25 "World Population Awareness Week."

During that week, Missourians will gather at sites across the State—including the University of Missouri, Northwest Missouri State University, Washington University, and St. Louis University—to grapple with the challenge of providing for more responsible future growth.

The citizens of Missouri understand, as must all Americans, that we cannot detach ourselves from these problems—though they

seem far-removed from our daily lives—for the difficulties being created are real. If we fail to prevent them now, our children will be confronted with them later.

The problems range from changing political constellations, to famine, disease, and unemployment, to migration that affects our economy, to a widening gap between rich and poor nations, and to the growing root causes of violence and war around the world as scarce resources are under increased demand.

As Missourians discuss these issues, similar events will take place in hundreds of cities across the country, and I am pleased to support these efforts by joining with my colleague from Missouri, Senator JOHN DANFORTH, in support of House Joint Resolution 148 and Senate Joint Resolution 69 to grant World Population Awareness Week the national designation it merits. I also ask that the proclamation of Missouri Gov. John Ashcroft be printed in the RECORD.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the world's population has reached 5 billion and is growing at the rate of 87 million a year; and

Whereas, rapid population growth may cause or intensify a wide range of problems in the developing world; and

Whereas, it is appropriate that we reflect on the consequences of overpopulation:

Now, Therefore, I, John Ashcroft, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby proclaim April 20-25, 1987, as "World Population Awareness Week" in Missouri.

TRIBUTE TO JACK BISHOP

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point to a unique interchange between the Dothan Rotary Club, and the Slough, Berks, England Rotary Club which is now in its 23d year, and the special contribution of Jack Bishop. It is a story of an individual who concerned himself so much with fair play and service above self that he not only brought together the people of Dothan and Slough, Berks, England, but he cultivated what has become a close comradeship and new consciousness of volunteer service.

Jack is a member of the Slough Rotary Club, and first came to Alabama because of his concern over media reports of racial strife throughout Alabama. Jack called up the president of the Dothan Club and wanted to visit Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile. He visited with Gov. George Wallace, and other leaders, and had the opportunity to enter into discussion and address a black church congregation on that first visit.

Through those first meetings Jack developed a close friendship with the many people he met, and wanted to further a spirit of understanding and cooperation between the cities of Dothan and Slough, Berks, as well as the people of Alabama and England. In 1977, Jack brought a group of 22 Slough Rotary representatives to Dothan and advanced the idea that club members should make visits every 2 years on an alternating basis.

In 1979, 23 Dothan Rotary Club members visited Slough, and in 1981, the Slough club sent 24 persons to visit the Dothan area. Again in 1983, 23 Dothan Rotary Club members visited Slough and attended an Order of the Garter ceremony at Windsor Castle in the St. James Chapel. This year a group of Rotarians from Dothan will again visit Slough.

In all of these exchanges which brought about understanding, Jack Bishop played a key role. Recently, Jack has suffered with meningitis which has left him with partial disabilities. Knowing of Jack's strong spirit, it is not something that will leave him on the sidelines for long. I commend Jack Bishop for his many efforts in fostering understanding among people.

A DEDICATED TEACHER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, one of the major issues facing our society is the crisis in education. The quality of education in our public schools is declining, and our children are not prepared for the future. Teachers are overworked and underpaid, classrooms are overcrowded, and the situation is worsening. But, despite the overwhelming obstacles, we are inspired by the many dedicated teachers who remain committed to our youths.

I am most honored to share with you the story of one outstanding St. Louis teacher, Michele B. Grant of Vashon High School.

A dedicated and highly respected teacher, Mrs. Grant welcomes the challenge of teaching in an inner city school. She refers to her job as "shining moments".

I commend the following article "Mean Mrs. Grant" to my colleagues in Congress:

MEAN MRS. GRANT

(By Steve Friedman)

Michele Byrd Grant has endured 20 years of disobedient students, teen-age pregnancies, low pay and long hours because of what she calls "shining moments."

"I had one student," she says, "just a few years ago. She said she was going to make it, and she made it."

If you're waiting for elaboration on the joys of teaching, don't bother. For Michele Grant, a science teacher at the city's Vashon High School for two decades, former Missouri Biology Teacher of the Year, state director of Missouri Biology Teachers, Science Department chairperson, runner-up for state teacher of the year, church-goer, community volunteer, lifelong student and passionate lover of learning and the learned, for Michele Grant, there is no need to make a big deal out of a job well done.

There is no reason to get worked up about working hard. There is no cause to get excited about what is expected. Success is expected.

Of course, it's not always received.

"My biggest disappointment?" she says. "That would be one that just graduated. In her junior year, she had a baby, and that's okay, but without really thinking one day I said, 'You need a baby like you need a hole in the head.' * * * Still, he was a pleasant

baby, a happy little baby. Well, just like the research says, she was pregnant again. I saw her the other day, when I was coming out of the bank. She wasn't very clean. I looked at her, and I said, 'I don't need any more grandchildren.'"

Then there's the matter of a boy we'll call Jim. Jim doesn't do things that Grant asks him to do. He speaks loudly in class, without raising his hand first. He doesn't do his homework. He doesn't behave. He doesn't do what is expected of him.

"Jim's mother didn't want him," Grant says, "and she tried to give him to his father. Now Jim is living with his grandmother, and she's scared of him. His own grandmother is afraid to ask him anything."

"Well, I'm not going to let Jim do to me what he wants to do to his mother. I'm not his mother, and he's going to learn that. First, I told him, 'Jim, it's only 54 minutes a day, now we can survive that.' Didn't even get a smile from him. Then I said, 'Jim, I got to pay my mortgage, I can't let you mess with my job.'"

"The solution is not to take him out of class; the solution is, 'I am me and Jim is Jim.' And Jim has to learn that when I say, 'Fly a kite,' he should fly a kite."

Insightful enough to see that Jim's problems begin at home, pragmatic enough to make sure such problems—no matter what their cause—do not interfere with her duties, Grant is a committed, caring woman who refuses to let something like tenderness get in the way of teaching.

It is one of her many contradictions.

She is so organized that she color-codes her planning book in five shades of magic markers and can tell you, without looking it up, what her class will be doing one, two or three months from today. But she's so impulsive that every year she saves to buy a car, and every summer she blows her savings on travel, or more education. She has studied at Oxford University and the Sorbonne. She still doesn't have a car (but she has an account with Laclede Cab).

She calls education a "lifetime process" and has devoted her career to helping others learn. But, after 15 years, she recently quit her volunteer job at Barnes Hospital "because it was too much like teaching, in terms of seeing too much that was depressing."

She resents criticism of the city's public schools and says, "I get really upset when I hear things about Vashon." But she admits that "there are teachers who don't want to be here, and they show it."

She complains that many of her students (the youngest are ninth graders) have bad habits so firmly ingrained by the time she gets them that correcting those habits is sometimes near impossible. Yet she refuses to read records of incoming students. She says she's seen too many students labeled unfairly.

She is outraged at teachers' salaries. ("You want to turn Vashon around? Send out contracts that say, 'We'll pay teachers who work at Vashon \$10,000 extra, or \$5,000 or \$2,000.'") But she doesn't belong to the teacher's union and has twice crossed picket lines during teachers' strikes. "I don't want someone else making my decisions. I want to make my own decisions." (She is paid about \$35,000 a year.)

She is a model of propriety in sensible pumps, high-necked blouses, wool skirts and dark stockings, who says students "have to learn to talk about sex. If they don't have the vocabulary, you have to supply them with the vocabulary. Parents and teachers

say sometimes, 'You don't need to know that.' The minute kids ask the questions is when they need the answers."

She refers to students as "my children" and has inspired scores of "Remember Me Always" in the Vashon yearbooks she buys and saves every year. But former student Beverly Bailey, who is about to graduate from St. Louis University and wants to become a physician, says, "My first impression of Mrs. Grant wasn't a good one. No one's is. Everyone thought she was a mean teacher."

"My first impression," says Stanphany Stewart, 25, another former student, who works for MasterCard, "was (that) she was a mean person."

Lillie Young, head of Vashon's English department and a friend of Grant's says, "Her bark is worse than her bite. Underneath, she's a very calm, even-tempered person. Easy to get along with. Well, maybe I better take that out. She is very dedicated to her work. The ones who really get to know her, they love her. Despite the fact that they fuss about her."

Grant knows what the kids say about her, and she doesn't mind a bit. "Old Mrs. Grant," she says with a smile. "Stern Mrs. Grant. Mean Mrs. Grant." Once, while describing how she brought order to a disorderly classroom, she called herself "The big, bad wolf."

Michele Byrd was born in Kansas City on Oct. 30, 1926. She was the 13th of 16 children born to Violetta and Ernest Louis Byrd.

When she was 2 years old, she was put to work sorting the family socks. By the time she left for kindergarten, she was an avid reader. "My father took two newspapers," she says. Both were the Kansas City Star. "One was his copy, 'cause he said we'd mess it up."

When she was in third grade, her parents traveled to Arkansas for a reunion of her father's family. When they returned, Grant learned that her paternal grandfather had been a member of the politically powerful Byrd family of Virginia. Her maternal grandmother was her grandfather's slave.

"I don't have any feelings about that," she says. "I never did have any hangups about race." Her father, she says, never discussed the matter of his ancestry with her. She calls her childhood unremarkable and says luxuries were few. "But we ate every night. We had love and attention, and the comfort of a home."

By the time she was a teen-ager, Grant was working as a soda jerk at John Watkins drugstore in the fashionable Country Club Plaza, one of the few places that would hire "brown-skinned girls." After graduation from high school, she attended St. Catherine's College in St. Paul, Minn., then, when her father's eyesight began to fail and family funds got even shorter, she transferred to Lincoln University in Jefferson City. She followed that with a master's degree in science education at the University of Illinois, then taught at a school for gifted children in Champaign for eight years. In 1966 she began her first year of teaching science at Vashon.

Twenty years later, Grant has no plans to retire. She still wakes every weekday morning at 4 a.m. At 5 a.m., she reads the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, putting aside the Everyday section until she returns home that evening. By 6:15, she arrives at Vashon (teachers are required to show up by 7:15), where she stays until sometime after 3 p.m. When she arrives home, she puts on her

walking shoes and takes her late afternoon constitutional through the Central West End. On the way home, she might have some tea or grab a bite to eat. Then she'll take her stack of unlined, yellow three-by-five cards bound together with a rubber band, and she'll telephone the students whose names are scrawled on the cards. Each student has a card, and each card has a phone number, names of family members and short summaries of the most recent conversations Grant has had with those family members. Some evenings she might ask a student to read her something over the phone, especially if she has some doubts about his reading skills. Sometimes she'll discuss a particular assignment with a relative. Sometimes she'll just ask how things are at home. By 10 p.m., she's in bed.

Friday evenings, she begins her novel of the weekend. She reads at least one, often Agatha Christie, each weekend. Saturdays, she takes a group of Vashon students to a science program at Washington University. Sunday mornings, she attends a 7:30 mass, then buys her Sunday New York Times. And Monday morning, she's ready to start all over again.

Grant says she was "born in a generation and a time when people did what they were supposed to do." The teacher tends to use language like that often—words that stress duty, and discipline and rock-solid values. As for the disappointments in her life, well, she'd rather not dwell on those. Yes, she was married—for five years—and divorced, but "that was hundreds of years ago," and that's about all she'll say on the subject.

And her father, the college-educated son of a slave owner and a slave, a man who saw to it that each of his 16 children received a college education, he could only find work as an auto mechanic. Yes, Grant says, he was probably disappointed about that. But he never complained. And she won't, either.

She knows the city schools don't have funds to afford the teaching and facilities they need, and that bond issues designed to raise those funds have failed—and will probably continue failing—because they need two-thirds of the vote to pass. She knows that city high schools have a notorious reputation for student violence, and she still carries a scar on her leg from the last day of school last year, when a student flung a plastic garbage lid at her. (It was her only encounter with student violence in 20 years.) She knows that politicians regularly commission studies that show how bad the schools are. She knows that many parents send their children to private schools rather than entrust them to the care of the city schools. And she knows that she will not leave. "I stay because it doesn't matter where I go. I'm still going to take me with me."

On a Thursday, two days before Valentine's Day, Michele Grant is standing outside room 406, her classroom. She is, as always, wearing her white lab coat (for the convenience of the pockets and for the "image" she says it projects). She sports pearl earrings, a white high-necked blouse, a navy skirt, navy stockings and navy pumps. She has two valentines pinned to her lab coat.

It is 1 p.m., and as lunch hour ends, students swarm through the halls, laughing, shoving and shouting. When they see Grant, they move a little slower, shout a little more softly. She spends time between class periods in the hallway, not because she's required to, but because she thinks students need to know there are people in

the hallways who are watching, and people who care about proper decorum, and that she is one of those people.

She has a free period, so she agrees to talk. She pulls up a stool to one of the tables (there are no desks, since experiments take up so much of her class time), and arranges her yellow three-by-five cards, and multi-colored planning booklet and copies of the letters she sends to parents (one sharing her "approach to teaching," and one outlining exactly what she requires from students in the way of homework and performance). The classroom telephone rings every so often (she makes a point of never answering it, deeming her time too valuable to be bothered by the office). The hefty brown and white guinea pig in a box next to the window squeals with what sounds like longing for a bigger cage.

"The best part of teaching," she says, "is you are independent, you really are your own boss."

She is interrupted by a 10th grader who comes by to share the results of her report card, on which she received all A's and a B. Grant congratulates her, then, as the phone rings and the girl leaves, continues.

"The worst part of teaching? The worst part about teaching is not teaching. The worst part is the tremendous amount of record . . ."

Two former students, Deborah Jones and Versie Dorsey, who graduated in 1976 and 1977, respectively, enter and hug Grant, who asks what they've been up to for 10 years. With them is a little boy, about 18 months old. Grant pats his head and tells him she'll be ready for him when he's ready for biology.

Past and present students know they can find Grant in room 406, and they often come looking for her here. She spends her lunch hours here because she wants to be available to students, and because she frequently assigns work to be performed over the lunch hour.

Once, during a recent lunch hour, "One little boy came up to me—well, he wasn't a little boy, he was a 12th grader—and he said his friend had gonorrhea. I said, 'You tell him that the lady in the white coat at Vashon said to go to 634 N. Grand (the city health clinic) and to get a test and to tell his girlfriend to go, too. Tell him that he owes the responsibility to that person.'"

Now, where was she. Oh, yes. "The worst part is the tremendous amount of record keeping." That, and the fact that "we're moving into gray areas with administrators. There are too many bosses."

"We got a letter a while back," she says, "saying that our attendance at PTA meetings was compulsory." (She is a former treasurer of that organization.) She removes her gold wire rim glasses and jabs a finger into the air. "I don't like to have it demanded that I do things on my time."

"They didn't appoint me to go out there (in the hall) between classes," she says. "I just decided to."

She knows, though, that many teachers avoid such decisions. "I talk to a lot of teachers," she says, "and they think I'm crazy, coming in early like I do. But"—she just jabs the air again—"you cannot do the work in the time they give you."

"Other teachers," she says, "want simple instructions on how to do experiments." She sighs. What they don't want are stories about how she has to haul in eggs and vinegar and cheese cloth, and mice and guinea pigs and cages for the experiments.

"A lot of teachers," she says, "don't want to be here, and they show that."

It's not that the teachers who complain are mean-spirited, any more than the ones who refuse to come in an hour early are lazy. It's just that they haven't, in Grant's mind, accepted the simple fact that "when you do things, you do them right." They haven't learned that "you have to give something to receive something." They haven't figured out that "you have to be responsible for your own actions, because there are consequences for everything."

"On the first day of school," she says, "I say, 'My name is Mrs. Grant, and we are assigned to each other for nine months, and we are going to survive it.'"

"The first week of school," she adds, "I give them two words—'students' and 'teacher.' I want them to know what they're supposed to do, and what I'm supposed to do."

It is 8:50 a.m. on a Wednesday in October. Grant tells her ninth grade biology class to divide into groups of four. One of the girls at a rear table lingers.

"Karen," Grant says, "you don't have a choice. Your choice is to go with the group."

When the class is reseated, Grant asks questions about atoms, and isotopes and the chemical composition of various substances. Table sugar stumps the class.

The boy walks to the blackboard and writes a formula— $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Grant asks the class if the formula is correct. There's a flurry of whispering and "no's."

"This is a giveaway," she says. "Just how you know your name, that's how you should know the answer to the questions. How many people agree with the formula on the board?" Five of the 19 students raise their hands. "How many disagree?" Another five raise their hands.

"You remember your name?" she asks rhetorically. "You remember your address? You remember your phone number? That's how you will remember the formula."

She jabs the air in front of her. "Not should, or can, or ought to, but will."

She asks for a volunteer to write the correct formula on the board. A girl gets up and scrawls a new formula— $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$.

Grant asks the class what they think. The results are same as the first poll.

"You were right the first time," she tells the boy whose formula is already erased. Then, in a louder voice, to the entire class, "Know what you know, learn what you learn, monitor your own thinking. When you are studying tonight," she says, "talk to the wall, talk to your mother, talk to the mirror. When you are learning, talk it out, and you will remember."

An hour later, she leads a group of seniors through an experiment that involves ammonia and a gelatin cube that changes color. When they finish, she announces their assignment. "You will reread, revise and . . ."

"Review," says the class.

"Yes, review chapter six. Your homework is to write up question number two, page 109, using the logical format. And at lunchtime, group one and two, eat real fast, then come down and set up part B of the experiment. And those of you who have not finished writing in your data books can come in at lunchtime, too. I will also be here one half-hour after school."

The bell rings, but the class does not move. Michele Grant's class is not dismissed until she says it's dismissed. "See you Thursday," she says, and they rise and start for the door. Then, in a louder voice, she adds, "I expect you to do what you are supposed to do."

CHILDREN'S VIEWS ON NUCLEAR WAR

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, the threat of nuclear war is the paramount concern of our age. It is the concern not only of adults, but of the children of the world.

One day last fall Prof. Oliver Newsome showed his sociology class at South Puget Sound Community College in Olympia, WA, a video called "What Soviet Children Are Saying About Nuclear Weapons." Produced by Harvard University professors, the film, aired on PBS stations, features interviews with two dozen Soviet children.

The sociology class, after learning that there was no United States equivalent—American children answering the same questions—decided, despite a lack of technical experience, to produce their own film.

The result is an impressive 36-minute video, capturing the responses of about 40 fifth and eighth graders from Giffin and Peter G. Schmidt elementary schools.

The American children were asked the same questions as their Soviet counterparts: When did you first become aware of nuclear weapons and how? What would happen in a nuclear war? Will a nuclear war happen in your lifetime? What can young people do to prevent nuclear war?

The responses, in fact strikingly similar to those of the Soviet children, are insightful rather than rhetorical. As Professor Newsome says, "We make it a point not to make a political statement." The point being that "kids have a lot to say and they should be listened to."

Indeed, both American and Soviet leaders could profit by taking to heart some of these comments made by Olympia area children:

(American and Russian adults): shouldn't teach their kids to be prejudiced of each other.

(Spoken directly to Soviet children): We aren't enemies. We can do something (about nuclear war), and let's do it now.

I'm beyond scared . . . it's passed into hatred for . . . everyone that is connected with the bomb.

Adults don't listen to kids . . . adults should listen to kids more because we've got a lot to say . . . and we will say things adults won't say.

We have to live with the mistakes of adults.

We can't lose hope. Let's make it happen.

I would like to recognize the students in Oliver Newsome's class at South Puget Sound Community College who helped produce this excellent film: Lisa Drittenbas, Chris Munson, Paul Schmidt, Shauna Burkholder, Chris Murphy, Alycia Metcalf, Erika Roberts, John Ragan, Michelle Mahlendorf, Deborah Graham, and Caroline Gall.

I would also like to commend the children who allowed their often profound comments to be taped: Rosalie Purtee, Alyson Scatton, Claire Beehler, Jeremy Watson, Julie Barnum, Brian Harrison, Kyle Corbin, Kevin Barnett, Joshua Wheeler, Tanya English, Brooke

Sneva, James Baas, Gentry Taylor, Heather Miller, Shannon Moffat, Blair Conger, Ben Flint, Jennifer Snyder, Robin Reynolds, Troy Fuller, Justin Singleton, Tanya Woolsey, Heather Burnett, Jason Freeze, Daisy Ward, Jennie Baker, Lindsay Hunter, Sara Whittingham, Alison Whitney, Kris Baier, Katie Peek, Ed Wilson, Tiffany Kalih, Amy Iverson, Nate Segerson, Thomas Woolsey, Jeni Saulino, Chris Ward, and Phaedra Kelleher.

TRIBUTE TO HENLEY JOHNS

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, members of the Communications Workers of America Local 4008 who have benefited, over the years, from the dedicated services of Henley Johns need no introduction to the quality of his performance on their behalf as a leader, as a negotiator and as a man of high integrity and good will.

Henley Johns has just been appointed by his peers to service CWA members in the five-State area of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, a highly industrialized area with a large concentration of workers in the communications field.

Working men and women in the Detroit metropolitan area all know of Henley's activities to promote their welfare both in the workplace and in the communities in which they live. He understands the importance of protecting hard won contract benefits through legislation on the Federal as well as the State level.

I have been privileged to meet with Henley and other key leadership members of CWA such as Bob Schukwit, who succeeds Henley Johns as president of CWA Local 4008. These are two men whose long history of service to working men and women deserve recognition nationally as well as in their own communities. These remarks, I hope, will in some measure, provide that recognition.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF HUNGARIANS IN ROMANIA

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1987 the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously accepted an amendment by my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. DORNAN] on the human, cultural and self-determination rights of the 2.5 million Hungarian minority in Transylvania—Romania. May I insert into the RECORD the text of this amendment which is now part of the State Department, USIA and BIB authorization bill?

My distinguished colleague from California should be commended for his courage, dedication, and steadfastness in bringing this resolution up in the full committee in the form of an amendment. This is the first time the House has condemned in strong language the

human rights abuses in Romania against its national minorities.

Plaudits go also to the American Hungarian Federation and its allied organizations, the American Hungarian Action Committee and the Transylvanian World Federation which had drafted the original resolution and had not given up despite adversities, which included the refusal of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East to hold hearings on the subject despite the fact that the previous resolution introduced by my distinguished colleagues, Mr. SILJANDER, and Mr. DWYER, was cosponsored by 221 Members of the House in 1984.

Final credit must be given to Dr. Z. Michael Szaz, the Secretary of International Relations of the American Hungarian Federation, for his tireless work and relentless efforts to have the resolution be presented as an amendment in the House.

AMENDMENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION OFFERED BY MR. DORNAN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 37, after line 13, add the following new section:

SEC. . CONCERNING OBSERVANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF HUNGARIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA, ESPECIALLY THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of Romania has entered into treaties and accords (including the 1947 Paris Treaty of Peace with Romania, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and the 1975 Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) which guarantee the human rights of its citizens without any discrimination as to religion and national origin.

(2) The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania ensures far-reaching rights to the "co-inhabiting nationalities" in Romania.

(3) The province of Transylvania, which has two million five hundred thousand Hungarians and which had constituted part of Hungary for a millenium, was originally ceded to Romania by the 1920 Trianon Treaty.

(4) The fate of the Hungarians in Transylvania has been systematic denationalization under the various Romanian Governments, whether Royalist, Fascist, or Communist.

(5) The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and its regional and local authorities pursue a policy of denationalization toward the Hungarians and people of other nationalities in Transylvania by measures approximating ethnocide, including (A) the destruction of Hungarian language schools and the Hungarian Bolyai University (still in existence in 1958) and the replacement of these schools by a steadily declining number of Hungarian sections in Romanian schools, (B) the destruction, or the making inaccessible to the public and scholars, of the documents of the Hungarian past of Transylvania, and (C) the conscious dispersion of the Hungarian intelligentsia into Romanian areas and the settlement of large numbers of Romanian colonists into the Hungarian areas of Transylvania.

(6) The Socialist Republic of Romania actively interferes with the internal affairs of all its religious communities, severely limiting or banning all their social and teaching

activities and discriminates against their members in employment, education, and promotion, particularly with regard to the members of the Catholic and Protestant churches which are composed of Hungarians and Germans.

(7) The two million five hundred thousand Hungarians in Transylvania are entitled to self-determination, a right protected under the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—The Congress deplores activities of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania denying the rights of the Hungarians and people of other nationalities in Transylvania.

AMERICA NEEDS SDI

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the strategic defense initiative [SDI] and the national test facility [NTF] to be located at Falcon Air Force Station near Colorado Springs, CO.

I speak not as an expert technician or engineer, but as one who is privileged to represent 482,000 other Coloradans in Congress. What the majority of us are saying is that America must be defended.

This year, taxpayers will spend billions of dollars to defend our country. That money will be used on tanks, guns, missiles, bombers, rapid deployment forces, and the list goes on. As vital as these defense systems are in today's world, none of them can stop a nuclear missile once it is launched; whether that launch is intentional or accidental.

Americans generally don't realize that we as a nation are threatened by nearly 3,000 Soviet launchers capable of placing more than 10,000 warheads on targets in the free world. In the face of this formidable adversity, there are new defensive technologies which hold promise for dealing with these massive threats.

At present the Department of Defense's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization [SDIO], has the responsibility of developing and managing the U.S. Defense Research Program. SDIO is charged with conducting large scale studies of advanced systems which could potentially deal with the present and projected threat of targeted missiles directed at our country. If this research continues to be supported and funded as it should be, within 8 to 10 years, the goal of a reliable ballistic missile defense system could be realized.

I believe this defense system is absolutely vital for world peace. In the age of deterrence, the United States cannot continue to lag behind the Soviet Union in important areas of defense. This is exactly where we are. Today the U.S.S.R. maintains the world's only operational antisatellite and antiballistic missile defense systems, which are continually being improved and modernized.

In light of Soviet offensive and defensive capabilities, the United States simply cannot wait any longer to pursue its national commitment to research and develop our own strate-

gic defense initiative. And we must act with speed and diligence. SDI's advanced technologies and computer tracking programs take time to develop and Congress should not be in the regrettable position of delaying these worthwhile projects.

Specifically, within the SDI framework, the national test facility [NTF] is a system for centralized management communication, command and control. The NTF will provide the focal point and essential components for the evolving SDI technologies. The test facility, with its large comprehensive computer base, simulation, and laboratory test resources, will offer the systematic level of automated testing and evaluation for defensive technologies.

The SDIO has already begun development of its interim facility for the NTF. Through an agreement with the Air Force, nearly 50,000 square feet of technical research space has been provided in the Colorado Springs-based Consolidated Space Operations Center [CSOC] located adjacent to the Falcon Air Force Station, the site for the permanent national test facility. Currently, a boost phase processor is being installed, which will become the first operational part of the interim NTF. The interim facility is scheduled to be in full operation this fall, when military personnel will begin experimentation and early research analysis. The interim facility will ultimately result in the full operation of the NTF, employing 1,500 to 2,000 military and civilian personnel.

To select a permanent site for the NTF, General Abrahamson, director of SDIO, appointed a highly qualified task force to establish cost and military performance criteria. The task force developed an extremely sophisticated process to determine the best site location to house the NTF.

The task force conducted a rigorous and exhaustive 6-month site selection process to evaluate all possible sites for the NTF and last June, the task force selected the current vacant space at Falcon Air Force Station, saying it fully satisfied all of the objectives of integration potential, proximity, site characteristics, and technical habitat.

The task force found that Falcon Air Force Station immediately provides: The amount of space needed for the construction and implementation of the NTF, without delay or cost of an environmental impact statement; a currently operating, with backup, utility system; close proximity to the military command centers of Peterson Air Force Base, Headquarters North American Defense Command, and Headquarters Unified Space Command; and direct access to a complete transportation network.

The advantages of having the NTF located adjacent to the CSOC are many. First, the state-of-the-art security facility at CSOC provides protection from threats of intrusion, terrorism, and vandalism. The CSOC structure and the proposed NTF building are both designed to provide maximum security for the electronic emission of signals transmitted by the super computers that would be employed by the test facility.

In the interest of our national defense, the start of this project is extremely important. The immediate availability, cost analysis and qualified criteria to house the NTF at Falcon

Air Force Station allow the Pentagon the confidence to get the program up and running. Any delays in this project would only add additional costs.

I believe that it is imperative that we offer our full support for the SDI and NTF today, without delays, without politics, without hesitation. With these new defensive technologies, would we have the potential of rendering ballistic missiles obsolete and thus reducing any Soviet incentive to launch a first strike against the United States.

I urge my colleagues in the House to move forward on the authorization and appropriation for the NTF at Falcon Air Force Station, not because the test facility happens to be in my district—that was decided long before I was elected—but much more importantly, because it is vital to the peaceful lifestyle of my constituents and all Americans.

PRIVATE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES PREPARE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: PURPOSE AND PROMISE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week, down in Atlanta, GA, site of the 1988 Democratic national convention, an historic celebration is taking place in American higher education.

At Morehouse College—which is the alma mater of civil rights giant, the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—a series of events is honoring the president of that prestigious institution, Dr. Hugh Morris Gloster, for his remarkable contributions to American education and world understanding, and for the unusually rapid development of Morehouse in all areas during his 20 years at the school.

The occasion is significant to Congress and all Americans interested in educational excellence, because it is a testament to the kind of stellar achievement that can be realized in academia in general, and in black higher education in particular.

As bills, proposals, and budgetary decisions come before us regarding student grants and capital expenditures that affect the operation of historically black private institutions, perhaps the story of this great man and the cathedral of excellence called Morehouse College will in some way motivate this august body to support, reinstate and introduce legislation that will help ensure the continued health of these unique institutions.

I'd like to call your attention to a landmark symposium being held at Morehouse today and tomorrow, April 23 and 24, 1987, in recognition of Dr. Hugh Gloster's outstanding contributions as a scholar, teacher, educator and college administrator.

The symposium, made possible by a grant from Citicorp, has invited presidents and other top administrative officials of 45 of the Nation's private historically black colleges and universities to discussion sessions that will identify successful strategies for future growth of the colleges.

Private black colleges are at a crucial crossroad in their history. We've all heard reports in recent years about the mounting difficulties that threaten such famous institutions as Fisk University, Knoxville College, Bishop College and most recently, Atlanta University. However, through prudent planning and management such as that demonstrated by Dr. Hugh Gloster, all private black colleges can continue to make outstanding contributions to American higher education.

Speakers at the symposium will include nationally-recognized authorities, such as Dr. Joffre Whisenton, president of the Southern University system in Baton Rouge, LA, and former assistant executive secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools—the accrediting agency of all colleges, historically black and white, from Virginia to Texas; Dr. Maxine Allen, executive assistant to the president and director of institutional research and planning at Norfolk State University; Dr. Ollie M. Bowman, Jr., dean of admissions at Hampton University; Mr. Henry Goldstein, president of the Oram Group, Inc.; Mrs. Vernese B. O'Neal, director of admissions at Dillard University; Dr. Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board and most recently president of Spelman College; and Dr. Stephen J. Wright, former president of Bluefield State College, Fisk University and the United Negro College Fund.

Also attending the Morehouse symposium on private black colleges are the following representatives of the Reagan administration: Mr. Kenneth D. Whitehead, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Higher Education programs, U.S. Department of Education; Mr. Melvin Bradley, Special Assistant to the President; and Dr. Margaret Seagears, coordinator for the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges.

I say to you, that the theme of the symposium, "Private Historically Black Colleges Prepare for the 21st Century: Purpose and Promise", reveals the participants' commitment and optimism that the future for private historically black colleges and universities is bright and promising indeed.

Also planned in honor of Dr. Gloster is a gala recognition banquet this Friday at the famous Omni in Atlanta. The affair will feature brief tributes by national, State and local leaders from the worlds of government, education and business.

Earlier this week, Dr. Gloster was feted with a dramatic presentation in music, word, and song by the King Players, the drama group at Morehouse.

Why all the excitement about this particular college president? It is because Dr. Hugh Gloster, who will retire on June 30, 1987, after 20 years as Morehouse president, has proven to be a wizard at promoting the rapid development of colleges. He took an already outstanding private black college, Morehouse, and made it even better.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster's leadership, Morehouse has moved steadily forward in every area of activity and has consistently operated financially stable during a period in which more than a hundred private colleges have closed and most have had crippling debts.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster's leadership, Morehouse enjoyed its greatest progress in every area—curricular enhancement, faculty

strengthening, administrative improvements, student development, land acquisition, building construction, and fundraising.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster's leadership, Morehouse has added 10 new major areas of study, including eight majors in the department of business, which is now regarded as one of the strongest business departments of any undergraduate college, historically black or white. It also established a dual degree engineering program which enables students to study at Morehouse and at the Georgia Institute of Technology, earning degrees from both schools. Morehouse has also established a major in international studies, supported by programs in African studies and Caribbean studies, for careers in the foreign service or in overseas employment.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster, Morehouse more than doubled its student enrollment, with four applicants for every slot in its freshman class.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster, Morehouse more than doubled faculty size and salaries, increasing the percentage of Ph.D. holders from 25 to 65 percent, and establishing seven faculty chairs.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster, Morehouse successfully conducted two major capital improvements campaigns that are expected to total \$40 million when the current drive reaches its goal later this year.

Under Dr. Hugh Gloster, Morehouse tripled its endowment to more than \$15.36 million, acquired 2 million dollars' worth of adjacent urban land, and constructed a dozen new buildings valued at \$30 million—all while operating in the black, without a deficit in the 1970's and the 1980's.

Last but certainly not least, under Dr. Hugh Gloster, Morehouse opened the first medical school to be established at a historically black institution in the 20th century. It is named, appropriately, the Morehouse School of Medicine.

Late last year, Dr. Hugh Gloster became the only Georgia educator named 1 of the 100 most effective college presidents in a survey of college presidents, higher education officials, and scholars.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Hugh Gloster is a Morehouse alumnus. He earned his masters degree from Atlanta University and his Ph.D. degree from New York University. He has taught at New York University, LeMoyne College in Tennessee, was Fulbright Professor of English at Hiroshima University in Japan, served as director of the Experimental College conducted by Hampton Institute in the Virgin Islands, was visiting professor of American Literature at the University of Warsaw, Poland and worked in the American specialists program at universities in Poland, Spain, Tanzania, and supervised an AID Program in Sierra Leone.

Dr. Hugh Gloster of Morehouse has authored many articles on American literature and education, plus three books: "Negro Voices in American Fiction," and the co-editor of "The Brown Thrush" and "My Life-My Country-My World."

Dr. Hugh Gloster of Morehouse is a member of the boards of trustees or directors of the College Language Association, which he founded; the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change; Morehouse College; the

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the United Negro College Fund and the Atlanta Rotary Club.

Dr. Hugh Gloster of Morehouse is a former vice president and president of the Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia; former vice chairman of the Georgia Post-Secondary Education Commission; former member of the boards of trustees of the American Association for Higher Education, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the Committee on Economic Development; chairman of the executive committee of the Educational Testing Service; and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

I challenge you to find many people who are more deserving of accolades than Dr. Hugh Gloster of Morehouse College. His accomplishments bespeak the potential of private historically black colleges and universities. Despite the occasional uninformed public questioning of the worth of black colleges, the need for these institutions remains vital to the strength of this country. The fact is, the purpose they served in a segregated society remains unchanged in this integrated society.

Those persons who dare to question the need for a black private college may just as well question the need for a white private college, or a Jewish private college for the same narrow-minded reason. I say to you that it is similar to questioning the need for black families in an integrated society, because black colleges are just as organic a part of daily life.

As Dr. Hugh Gloster, Morehouse president, noted in his inaugural speech back in 1967:

Integration is a two-way street, and Negro colleges should have the opportunity to compete on equal terms for superior students.

Let us hope that the time will soon come when Negro colleges will get a fair share of financial support and will not suffer of derogation by biased writers who try to justify their own perceptions.

The hallowed halls of private black institutions traditionally are bulwarks of freedom. They are the Delphic oracles of knowledge and hope for better lives for blacks. They pioneered in providing their students the compassion, patience and understanding that many experts now claim is necessary for a good education, and that many white colleges have yet to introduce. This foresightedness by private black schools is part of their very being.

During the terrible storms of segregation in years past, private black colleges were the beacons of hope and shelters of academic opportunity for eager black minds yearning to learn. Black colleges practiced a policy of open enrollment long before predominantly white colleges had to be ordered to do so by the Government. Private black colleges were in place long before the State governments decided to provide segregated public higher education for blacks.

Black colleges and universities share a glorious history and purpose that should be an inspiration to all Americans. Their humble beginnings as high schools in homes and church basements following the civil war should teach us that great endeavors don't always spring

from great beginnings, but from great ideas and great dreams.

Private black colleges have at their helm and on their staffs people of a compassionate heart and understanding soul that enables them to look beyond outer trappings of poverty and chance and see the depth of a student's potential, and then to know how to bring that potential to the surface. Historically black colleges and universities provide positive role models in a wide range of positions of responsibility and authority that give students the courage and confidence that they, too, can excel.

A black college faculty will accept nothing less than the best from its students. Dr. Joseph N. Gayles put it best in an article he wrote in "Black Family" magazine back in 1982 when he was president of Talladega College in Talladega, AL:

Students achieve at black colleges and universities because they are never given the luxury of failing if they have the potential for success. We know our students by name and by need, and we address them accordingly. They are pushed to succeed, pushed to recognize their potential, and challenged to reach their potential.

How do we know what Dr. Gayles said is true? What proof do we have of the success of black colleges? Simply that the majority of the black doctors, lawyers, engineers, educators, politicians, Supreme Court justices and other professionals received their undergraduate, and in some cases, their graduate degrees, from a historically black college or university. Look at many of the blacks who are Members of Congress. Look at yours truly. The list is legion and legend and includes such luminaries as Justice Thurgood Marshall, Leontyne Price, Representative GEORGE CROCKETT, Lerone Bennett, Marian Wright Edelman, Marion Barry, Rev. Otis Moss, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, and Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, and myself, to name a few.

Those are just some of the reasons the events going on at Morehouse this week are so important to this Nation. The progress it has made under the direction of Dr. Hugh Morris Gloster—in which Morehouse made more overall progress than any other American liberal arts college in the 1,000 to 2,000 enrollment range during the past 15 years—are evidence of greater things yet to come in the years ahead.

America must never abandon its duty to preserve and strengthen our black institutions of higher learning.

Thank you.

NATIONAL BLACK HERITAGE TRAIL

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to tell this House about a success story any of us would be proud to claim. But this story belongs to a young man, a former resident of the Washington, DC area, a man named Willard Hutt.

I met Willard in 1983 when he joined my Washington, DC staff as an intern. Although Willard possessed other fine attributes, the characteristic which stands out most in my mind was his tenacity. He had a dream and he would not, could not let it die. Willard Hutt's dream was to establish a national black heritage trail—the first in the history of America.

Willard's dream began almost a decade ago as a Boy Scout project. Despite the fact that most experts discouraged him, Hutt went from office to office in the local and Federal Government pleading his cause. And in the end, Willard Hutt refused to allow the system to defeat him.

In 1987, the Secretary of the Interior wrote Willard Hutt to say:

I write to inform you of my designation of the Washington D.C. Black History National Recreation Trail. . . your concept is now a reality.

We are all indebted to Willard Hutt for singlehandedly forging the first national black heritage trail. But Willard Hutt also deserves our gratitude for reminding us to say "I can" when others say "you cannot."

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD an article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press which tells Willard Hutt's story:

BLACK HERITAGE TRAIL PAYOFF FOR TENACITY (By Louis Porter II)

For Willard Hutt, getting the first national black heritage trail approved was a long, tough, uphill climb filled with rough spots.

People tried to get him off the track. Bureaucratic red tape filled his path. He struggled on, fighting harder when an organization tried to take his idea. Hutt—who hopes to be a lawyer someday—already had a copyright for the proposed trail.

After nearly a decade of meetings, correspondence and phone calls, Hutt recently received a letter from U.S. Secretary of Interior Donald Hodel confirming that the Washington, D.C., trail is officially designated and congratulating him for his effort.

Hutt, 25 and now a resident of the Twin Cities, says the word "elation" only begins to describe his emotions.

"I'm on cloud nine," he said "I guess it was my tenacity that paid off."

Robert Karotko of the National Park Service helped Hutt in his effort and said he shares in the excitement for the project that seemed to take forever.

"It was a situation where the Smithsonian, the National Park Service, various communities and interest groups and District of Columbia government were all involved," Karotko said.

Although there are 766 heritage trails across the United States, Karotko said Hutt's is the first with a perspective that is both black and national.

Karotko said Hutt's original proposal included more than 20 sites. Those eventually were reduced to six sites, each with some national importance.

"It was Willard's fortitude that kept this thing going," Karotko said. "He talked to the secretary of the interior, his assistant, people in Congress. He was working it from all angles."

Hutt's work started in 1978 as a project toward becoming an Eagle Scout, the Boy Scouts of America's highest rank. He never made Eagle, in part because the trail did not fulfill the leadership requirement. Instead of leading the effort and getting fellow

scouts to do some of the work, Hutt did nearly all of the trail's planning, mapping and organizing himself.

Later, while majoring in history and political science at Simpson College in Indiana, Iowa, Hutt made the trail a course project. "I got an A," he said.

At one point, Hutt envisioned working for a division of the National Parks Service, setting up trails across the nation to commemorate black achievement. When President Ronald Reagan cut the Parks Service budget, that dream was decided.

"I decided to do it just for educational reasons," Hutt said.

The trail begins at the District of Columbia's Mount Zion Cemetery, where many famous blacks from the 19th century are buried. Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest operating black church in the D.C. area, is the second stop. Lincoln Park, the first national park with a monument to a black person, is the third stop. A statue of Mary McLeod Bethune, who opened a college and was an advisor to presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, stands in the park.

Those who take the trail will make a fourth stop at the home of Frederick Douglass, the famous black journalist and abolitionist. The fifth stop is Howard University. Hutt said most people don't know the college is named in honor of Gen. Otis Howard, a white military leader who was the first to use black soldiers voluntarily during the Civil War. And the Mary McLeod Bethune Museum.

Hutt has walked that rail countless times and looks forward to walking it again, now that it is approved. This walk, he said, will be special.

Hutt makes his living selling shoes, but hopes to be accepted into one of the area's law schools.

Now that his trail is finished, his next project involves the role blacks played in Minnesota history.

"I've always wanted to live here," Hutt says of the Twin Cities. "I know there's a lot of history on blacks in Minnesota that needs to be researched."

IT'S TIME TO RAISE THE GAS TAX

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an article written by a fellow member of the California congressional delegation, Mr. BEILENSEN. The article, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on Friday, April 17, makes a compelling case for an increase in the Federal gasoline tax not only as a means of reducing dependence on foreign oil by encouraging energy conservation, but also as a way to reduce the budget and trade deficits.

I encourage my colleagues to read this thought-provoking essay.

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

IT'S TIME TO RAISE THE GAS TAX
(By Anthony C. Beilenson)

Energy experts are warning us about our nation's growing dependence on imported oil, and for good reason.

Last year, oil imports accounted for 39 percent of all the oil we used, compared with just 27 percent the year before. And by the early 1990s, imports are likely to account for well over half of the oil we use—a higher proportion, incidentally, than that which triggered our energy crisis of the 1970s, and brought not just the inconvenience of long gas lines, but also two serious recessions, high unemployment, and the worst period of inflation in American history.

If we want to protect ourselves against an even more disastrous energy crisis in the 1990s, we are going to have to stop importing so much oil. To do that, we could try accelerating oil exploration on public lands, developing synthetic or other alternative fuels, or protecting our domestic oil industry by imposing an oil import fee. But these and virtually all other commonly suggested means of increasing domestic production of oil have significant drawbacks, and most would take years to implement.

There's a much better way to cut oil imports: Raise the federal gasoline tax. A higher gas tax would boost our economy by slashing our trade and budget deficits.

Gas prices are now so low drivers have little incentive to conserve fuel. Americans are paying about 45 cents a gallon less than in 1981, when gas prices were at their peak; we are even paying less, in real terms, than back in 1950. The higher gasoline prices that would result would reestablish the incentives we had just a few years ago to buy more fuel-efficient cars and to cut back on nonessential driving. Consuming less gasoline means lowering demand for imported oil.

Nobody likes the idea of paying more for gasoline, but the fact is, we will be paying a lot more for it in the next few years, tax hike or no.

If we do nothing to curb our demand for imported oil, the cost of gasoline will go up because oil supplies will decline, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will again be able to raise its prices as it gains more control over the world oil market.

On the other hand, the cost of gas will also go up if we raise the gas tax, but we will have lowered our demand for oil and kept OPEC from raising its prices. We will thus pay ourselves for gasoline, instead of sending our money abroad to fill the coffers of foreign oil producers.

Americans will pay more for gasoline either way, but if we do the sensible thing and raise the price of gasoline ourselves, we will be ensuring that tens of billions of US dollars that would otherwise be spent on imported oil are put to use here at home instead, and we will thus reap enormous benefits. Not only will we protect ourselves from the economic devastation of another oil crisis, but we will also take a giant step toward solving the most troubling economic problems facing our nation today: the trade and budget deficits.

Raising the gasoline tax is one of the few ways available to cut the US trade deficit quickly without resorting to protectionism, which invites retaliation from our trading partners. Because imported oil currently accounts for almost one-quarter of our trade

deficit, lowering our demand for just this one commodity will greatly reduce the total amount of money we send overseas.

Raising the gasoline tax is also the most painless way to cut the federal budget deficit substantially. Since every penny per gallon of tax raises about \$1 billion annually, raising the 9-cent federal tax by 25 cents, for example, would reduce our annual budget deficit by \$25 billion. And even with that additional tax, we would still be paying less for gas than we were paying at the beginning of last year—and far less than the prices drivers pay in most other industrialized nations, where gasoline taxes range from about 80 cents to \$1.70 a gallon.

By lowering the trade and budget deficits, we will be ensuring lower inflation and interest rates, less unemployment, and a higher standard of living for all Americans.

We paid a high price for our dependence on imported oil in the 1970s. We will pay an even higher price in the 1990s if we don't soon begin reversing our growing demand for imported oil. We would be fools not to act when, by asking Americans to make a relatively, small sacrifice, we can help solve three of our most critical national problems, our vulnerability to a new oil crisis, the soaring US trade deficit, and the seemingly intractable federal budget deficit. A higher tax on gasoline is a wise and necessary step that is long overdue.

ROBERT E. PAGE RECEIVES THE 1987 DANTE AWARD

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Robert E. Page, the president, publisher, and chief executive officer of the Chicago Sun-Times Co., who will receive the 16th Annual Dante Award of the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, at a luncheon given in his honor on May 19 at the Como Inn in Chicago.

As chief executive officer of the Chicago Sun-Times Company, Robert Page oversees the Chicago Sun-Times newspaper, as well as the recently purchased Star Publications, a group of 12 twice-weekly newspapers that serve Chicago's south and southwest suburbs. Prior to his assuming the ownership of the Chicago Sun-Times, Robert Page served as president and publisher of the newspaper for Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation Limited.

Dedicating his life to excellence in journalism, Robert Page started his newspaper career at the Illinois State Journal in Springfield in 1952, after graduating from Illinois Wesleyan University. He served as a reporter and executive with United Press International for 20 years, working as UPI's business manager for the Midwest in Chicago between 1964 and 1967, and also had several executive assignments in New York, Boston, London, and Hong Kong. In 1972, he headed the wire service's Asian operations, and became UPI's youngest vice president, rising to vice president and general manager before leaving the news service in 1980.

Robert Page also served as general manager of the San Antonio Express News, and di-

rected the dramatic revitalization of the Boston Herald. For his numerous and significant contributions to the newspaper publishing industry, he richly deserves the Dante Award because it was Dante Alighieri, in his "Divine Comedy," who said, "Men should never be timid about the truth."

The Dante Award was established in 1972 by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, an umbrella organization comprised of more than 40 civic organizations in the Chicago area, to extend recognition annually to an individual in the mass media communications field who has made positive contributions to the profession of journalism.

In addition to his journalistic career, Robert Page has earnestly and enthusiastically devoted himself to civic and community affairs. He serves as a member of the Boards for the American Cancer Society, the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Lyric Opera, and the Children's Memorial Hospital. Also, he serves on the Board of Trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University and Mundelein College. He is actively involved with the Chicago Boys and Girls Club and the Better Boys Foundation, and is a member of the Illinois Better Schools Task Force.

The 16th Annual Dante Award Luncheon will be held under the auspices of the Anti-Defamation Committee of the JCCIA, chaired by Charles C. Porcelli, and many political dignitaries, civic leaders, and leaders of the communications industry will be in attendance. Peter Mobray, vice-president of Trans World Airlines will serve as the master of ceremonies for the luncheon. The invocation will be offered by the Reverend Lawrence Cozzi, C.S., the administrator of Villa Scalabrini, the Old Peoples Home in Melrose Park, and Carl De Moon, president of the JCCIA, will present the Dante Award to Robert Page.

The John Fischetti Scholarship will be awarded for the 12th time at this luncheon. The scholarship, a \$1,500 annual award, was established by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans to further the study of Italian American students in communications and is named after the Pulitzer prize-winning political cartoonist.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my warmest congratulations to Robert E. Page on receiving the Dante Award, and for the strong and constructive impact he has made on our community. His career, his character, and his splendid record of achievement demonstrate that he is, indeed, a "friend of truth."

FARM DEBT RESTRUCTURING ACT

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to assist farmers who are finding it difficult to meet their real estate debt payments due to the inflated value of the land that they hold. As we all know, the high inflation of the late 1970's caused interest rates to climb and many farmers bought additional land during this time. Unfortunately, during the

1980's land values began to fall and farm prices began to deteriorate. Our export markets have collapsed and our trade deficit continues to rise. Farm incomes have been shrinking and many farmers are now holding large amounts of debt at extremely high interest rates.

Many of these farmers are good managers, are extremely hard workers, and have been successful at farming for many years. However, the combination of these factors has left them hanging by their fingernails, and they will only be able to survive if we provide some Federal assistance until farm and land prices stabilize and our export markets are expanded.

The bill I am introducing today, the Farm Debt Restructuring Act, would establish a program of assistance through the Department of Agriculture to eligible borrowers who enter into qualified debt restructuring agreements. Eligible borrowers would be those who receive no less than 50 percent of their gross annual income from farm operations during three of the last 5 years. Their gross annual sales must be at least \$40,000 during 3 of the last 5 years.

Additionally, a farmer must show that his gross annual revenue for fiscal year 1988-90 is likely to be more than 100 percent of his operating expenses, but not more than 120 percent.

To be eligible for assistance, a farmer must enter into a qualified debt restructuring agreement between himself and all of his farm creditors. Each creditor must agree to reduce the outstanding principal by at least 20 percent, to reduce the annual interest rate on each loan to not more than the current standard rate, and to not charge any loan origination fee or points.

After a qualified debt restructuring agreement is completed, assistance payments can be provided for up to 3 years by the Department of Agriculture to pay for the amount due on a farmer's long-term real estate debt. The maximum payment in each year will be \$50,000 or 6.66 percent of the aggregate value of the borrower's farm property which is used for security on the loan. No interest will be charged on any loans granted by USDA under this program.

Farmers would be required to reimburse the Government for the assistance received under this program; however, repayment would not have to begin until 5 years after the loan is made. The repayment period could be delayed for an additional 2 years if the Secretary determines it is necessary.

I believe this bill offers a viable program for helping those farmers who are finding it difficult to make ends meet because of the inflated value of the land that they hold. I want to make clear that this will not take care of all the problems that farmers are facing. These are extremely difficult times for everyone involved with American agriculture and we will only see a resurgence when prices for our commodities come up, and our foreign markets are expanded. This legislation is intended to help farmers through these hard times, and to send a message that we will not abandon our farmers. I urge my colleagues to support this measure and work with me to improve agriculture in all parts of this Nation.

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER DEAD AT 68

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as this body grows seemingly younger every year, I wonder how many of my colleagues know the name of Joseph E. Schaefer? Former Army Sgt. Joseph Schaefer won the Congressional Medal of Honor for courageous action in World War II, and this modest man who never liked the term "hero" was, in fact, one of this nation's greatest heroes. I say was because Joseph Schaefer passed away recently in a VA hospital in New York at the age of 68.

Schaefer served the Nation with 20 years of service in the Army, including wartime duty in Korea. But his exploits first attracted our attention with his bravery in 1944. At that time, he singlehandedly killed 21 German soldiers, captured 10 others, and helped rescue an entire squad of GI's pinned down by gunfire while fending off enemy attacks at a strategic crossroad in the German town of Stolberg.

Joe always said he was only performing his natural responsibilities and duties to his fellow soldiers, friends, and country; he just didn't look at himself as a hero. And, he admitted that at the time he was actually "scared as hell" during the fighting.

The recognition he received with the Congressional Medal of Honor let him know how grateful his Nation was for his actions, and a monument that will be erected in the Richmond Hill section of Queens County, NY will forever stand to remind future generations that while war is terrible, and even heroes get scared as hell, it takes men like Joseph E. Schaefer to make a great country and preserve its values and freedoms.

[From the New York Daily News, Mar. 18, 1987]

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER DEAD AT 68

(By William Weusebauer)

Former Army Sgt. Joseph E. Schaefer, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for courageous action during World War II and for years after was a living local hero in Richmond Hill, died Monday in a Veterans Administration hospital on Staten Island, it was disclosed yesterday. He was 68.

Schaefer entered Bayley Seton Hospital in Rosebank S.I., for an examination last Friday and died there early Monday night, according to officials of the Richmond Hill Association, which is carrying forward plans to raise \$10,000 to erect a permanent stone memorial honoring Schaefer.

"We're going full steam ahead with plans for the monument," said Louis Neir, a member of the committee that heads the fund drive launched last February.

"We're shocked and deeply saddened by Sgt. Schaefer's death," Neir said, "He was indeed a living legend, an inspiration, and we need the monument now more than ever."

Details of Schaefer's death were not immediately available.

Schaefer lived a quiet, unassuming life in Richmond Hill after 20 years of service in the Army that included war-time duty in Korea.

He won the Congressional Medal of Honor for single-handedly killing 21 German soldiers, capturing 10 others, and helping to rescue a squad of G.I.s pinned down by gunfire while fending off enemy attacks at a strategic crossroad on Sept. 24, 1944, in the German town of Stolberg in the Ardennes Forest.

Schaefer, who led a rather private life, was later to tell an interviewer he did not "look at myself as a hero," and that he was "scared as hell" during the fighting.

Last Nov. 24, Mayor Koch signed a law designating an oval at the intersection of 108th St. and Park Lane South, in Richmond Hill, as the site for the proposed memorial. It will be near the Buddy Monument erected in the 1920s to honor veterans of World War I.

The dedication, set for 3 p.m. on May 24, remains as yet unchanged, Neir said.

Schaefer is survived by his widow, Helen; five children; five grandchildren; two sisters; and a brother.

One of only about 300 living Congressional Medal of Honor winners, Schaefer said recently he would be honored by the monument. Officials of the block association noted he did not take an active role in the fund-raising effort.

A Mass of the Resurrection for Schaefer will be offered at 9:30 a.m. Friday at the Church of the Holy Child Jesus at 86th Ave. and 111th St., Richmond Hill. Burial will be in Long Island National Cemetery at Pine Lawn, L.I. The body is at the Simonson funeral home; 119-04 Hillside Ave., Richmond Hill.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET "PEGGY" GILL

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. ROWLAND, of Connecticut, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Margaret "Peggy" Gill of Wilton, CT.

Peg is an outstanding citizen, a dedicated public servant but most of all to me, she has been a good and true friend. Peg has a long standing history of service in both the community and political area. She has served as First Selectman of Wilton from 1981 to 1985 and subsequently was elected in 1986 as a member of the Connecticut General Assembly representing the towns of Wilton and Redding.

Peg has also served on the local Planning and Zoning Commission and as a director of the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities. I'd also like to note her many years of service to the Republican Party in the 5th Congressional District as well as to numerous community organizations.

Many of Peg's friends will be together April 26 to honor her and her family and I am pleased to be able to note just a few of Margaret "Peggy" Gill's accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO IRENE
FATTORINI

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many accomplishments of Irene Fattorini of Willingboro, a devoted constituent of my 13th District who is also a recent recipient of the annual Humanitarian Award given by the Burlington County Chapter of the Knights of Columbus.

As director of the Burlington County Birthright Organization, Irene has actively played the role of not just a dedicated volunteer and caring neighbor, but of a local hero. More pointedly, Irene is a hero for the unborn and for women aged 13 to 43 who need practical advice, a kind word, and comforting assurances.

Her deeds are known to many, but they certainly merit repeating. Irene became director of Birthright 2 years after it was founded in 1974—and she has now held that position for 10 years.

She holds the meetings, handles the finances, places the advertisements, and purchases the supplies, test kits, baby equipment, and food. If a woman needs transportation, Irene provides it. When the office has to be cleaned, well, Irene handles that, too.

At present, 224 active clients are being assisted by Irene and her volunteers. From 1985 to 1986, nearly 700 women have been cared for by Birthright.

During her spare time, Irene visits nursing homes and hospitals, performs chores at her church, and remains active in other community organizations, including the ladies auxiliary of the Knights of Columbus. She was also involved in Meals on Wheels, a nutrition program for shut-ins, and was honored in 1984 by her parish as Rosarian of the Year. Through it all, she has tended to the needs of her husband and four children.

Mr. Speaker, I must commend and congratulate the Knights of Columbus for choosing Irene Fattorini as the recipient of their Humanitarian Award. She is a winner in every sense of the word, as are those who have had the opportunity to benefit from her dedication to duty.

I am sure my colleagues in the House will want to join with me in congratulating Irene on this most important occasion and for the honor which has been rightfully bestowed upon her.

COST OF TRADE
PROTECTIONISM

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, the April 27 issue of *Forbes* included an article which discusses the cost of protecting ailing industries. For instance, the estimated cost of quota protection for the specialty steel industry is

\$134,000 per job per year, while the tariff protection cost for stainless sheet is a mere \$14,000 per job, both hefty prices to pay for protection of any industry.

For those who feel that Japan holds all of the cards in the game of trade, the article included statistics which showed that protectionism in both countries has yielded similar results. The textile apparel/footwear industry had an employment decline of 11 percent in the United States and 15 percent in Japan between 1973 and 1983. In the steel and aluminum industries, employment declined 13.5 percent in the United States and 12.6 percent in Japan over the same timeframe.

The cost of textile and apparel protectionism to American consumers is conservatively estimated at \$27 billion per year. That is a hidden tax laid on all consumers, rich and poor, to help an industry which only responds by asking for more.

The article follows:

[From *Forbes* Magazine, Apr. 27, 1986]

THE TRUE COST OF TRADE PROTECTION

(Edited by Howard Banks)

The use of trade laws to protect U.S. companies and workers losing out to imports has been a growing business and, in today's political climate, is likely to remain so.

In 1975, 8% of U.S. imports were restrained by some form of protection (\$7.9 billion out of a total of \$99.3 billion). By 1984, restraint had grown to 21% of imports (\$67.9 billion out of a total of \$329 billion), according to a study by Gary Hufbauer, Wallenberg Professor at Georgetown University's school of foreign service. By 1986, despite the dollar's fall, it is estimated that protection covered around 25% of U.S. imports.

Protection comes in various guises—formally through the so-called escape clauses voted on by the U.S. International Trade Commission (and passed by the White House), less formally through the plethora of "voluntary" restraint agreements (VRAs) and orderly marketing agreements (OMAs), extracted from foreign manufacturers who fear losing access to the world's richest market. Compliance with both VRA and OMA limits is monitored by the U.S. Customs Service.

The big industries get the most extensive and often near-permanent protection. They have political clout and are often heavily unionized. Once in, they never give up their protected-species status. Examples: carbon steel, agriculture, textiles, automobiles. These, says Alfred Eckes, a commissioner and former chairman of the ITC, "have found ways of getting permanent relief, and they keep coming back to the trough."

For reasons lost in antiquity a few smaller industries are in the same camp. They include book manufacturing (since 1891), glassware (1922), rubber footwear, ceramic tiles, orange juice (all 1930) and canned tuna (1951).

Most smaller industries have no such luck. Between 1975 and 1986, 60 cases were argued before the ITC, and to get there they first had to prove to the U.S. Special Trade Representative that they had been injured by imports. Just 18 got aid, and only 3 are still protected.

Saving jobs is the usual political justification for protecting a particular industry. But often it works out differently.

In textiles, protection was begun to preserve New England jobs, notes Robert Lawrence, a senior fellow at the Brookings Insti-

tution now studying U.S. and Japanese policy for coping with industrial dislocation. Instead, Lawrence says, it caused a massive relocation (textile and apparel jobs declined there by 32% but rose by 28% in the South and West). Now it's this new group of workers and plants that demands—and gets—protection.

Steel, protected one way or another since the Sixties, is another example. The major companies are still no better able to cope with world overcapacity.

The mystery of Japan Inc.'s collaboration between industry and government is often held out as an example of the way to go. But Brookings' Lawrence suggests looking elsewhere. Weak unions, a lax attitude toward antitrust and an inward-looking, disciplined society there make it easier to rig markets, but their dislocation adjustment is equally permanent and just as distorting. Examples:

In textiles, the Japanese created an official recession cartel to cut capacity by "retiring" spindles. The outcome, says Lawrence, was an increase in capacity and extra carefully controlled imports. In aluminum, capacity was cut. But Japanese producers won a concession allowing them to import tariff-free, pound for pound, equal to the smelting capacity they scrapped.

Moreover, once at the MITI-arranged feeding trough, Japanese companies are never sent away. Just like here.

(As an aside, nobody looks to Europe for ideas on dislocation aid. Aid there comes as massive and seemingly unending subsidies.)

The cost involved in preserving a job through protection is enormous—often well over \$100,000 per job, per year—and almost never spelled out.

In bulk steel the annual cost is put by Gary Hufbauer at nearly \$7 billion, in automobiles nearly \$6 billion, in dairy products \$5.5 billion. The cost to U.S. consumers of protecting textiles and apparel is nearly unbelievable: Conservative estimates put it at over \$27 billion a year.

Quotas cost consumers the most. The benefit is shared between surviving U.S. producers and foreign importers, which is why both prefer them.

Tariffs are cheaper. Protection for the U.S. specialty steel industry, now being reviewed, cost \$134,000 per job per year for stainless steel bar, rod and tool steel, where the protection was by quota. But for stainless sheet, where protection was by tariff, the cost was about \$14,000 per job.

We all want to believe that Harley-Davidson is an exception to the "once protected, always protected" rule. It has just asked that its protection from Japanese big-bike makers be ended a year early.

It isn't being overly grouchy to say, Don't be so sure. The Japanese evaded 80% of the protection (which was also designed to help Japanese-owned assemblers in the U.S.). The ITC will almost certainly hold hearings to find out whether something wonderful really did happen and there are lessons to be learned, or if Harley has chosen to look tough as it maneuvers with something else in mind.

In the end, protection doesn't preserve jobs however it's done. Robert Lawrence has found almost identical declines in employment in the U.S. and in Japan in protected industries.

Labor-intensive industries like textiles, apparel and footwear saw their share of total national employment decline nearly 11% in the U.S. and by 15% in Japan between 1973 and 1983. And in capital-intensive indus-

tries, like steel and aluminum, the share of employment went down by 13.5% in the U.S. and 12.6% in Japan.

A TRIBUTE TO PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleagues in recognizing April 22 as "Professional Secretaries Day." This recognition is a deserved tribute to the outstanding contributions of professional secretaries to our Nation's business and government.

Throughout my 27 years in government, I have come to depend and rely upon my secretarial staff for their loyalty, skills, and efficiency in managing the daily office operations. The backbone of the public and private sectors, government and industry, professional secretaries are the people behind the scenes upon whom we depend to get the job done. Demonstrating excellence in many fields, secretaries have earned distinction for their dedication and professionalism in the performance of their duties.

I would also like to commend the Professional Secretaries International Organization for its efforts to promote appreciation for members of the secretarial profession and to encourage others to explore career opportunities in this rewarding field.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JANSEN NOYES, JR.

HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in giving proud recognition to one of my constituents, Mr. Jansen Noyes, Jr. Please share with me in honoring Mr. Noyes in his dedicated service as a member of the Board of Directors to National Industries for the Blind [NIB] for 40 years. During this 40-year period, he served in various NIB Board positions, including chairman, treasurer, and secretary.

Mr. Noyes, tireless efforts should not go unrecognized. He has devoted many hours to the development and progress of a program that began when the Wagner-O'Day Act was passed by the Congress in 1938. This act subsequently was amended in 1971, and is now commonly known as the Javits-Wagner-O'Day [JWOD] Act. This program provides employment to thousands of blind, multihandicapped blind, and other severely handicapped people. Priority was and still is given to qualified workshops for the blind and workshops for the other severely handicapped over competitive industry in the manufacturing of goods and the provision of services to be procured by the Federal Government.

In 1959, President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Noyes to the Committee on the Purchases

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

of Blind-Made Products. He served continuously on that committee and its successor, the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped until 1981. The Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped is the Federal administrative agency for the JWOD Program.

National Industries for the Blind (NIB) has served since 1938 as the central nonprofit agency for workshops for the blind. In this role, NIB provides a range of technical assistance, including, for example, contract administration, new product development, quality assurance, and rehabilitation services. NIB provides this assistance to the workshops in an effort to provide more employment opportunities for blind people across the United States.

Mr. Noyes has played a vital role during his years of service in guiding NIB. To quote Mr. George J. Mertz, President of NIB:

It is rare to come across an individual such as Mr. Noyes who has committed himself to serving any one organization in a voluntary capacity for a continuous span of 40 years. During this time, Mr. Noyes has witnessed and has been an instrumental part of many projects and changes that have contributed greatly to the phenomenal success of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day program.

I now ask you all to join me in congratulating Mr. Jansen Noyes, Jr., on his 40 years of voluntary service to National Industries for the Blind, to the broader Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act program, and for his commitment to improve the quality of life for thousands of blind Americans.

A TRIBUTE TO BOYD ALEXANDER

HON. CHARLES ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, Boyd Alexander has been the Director of House Information Systems (HIS), Committee on House Administration since March 1977. On April 10, 1987, Boyd left HIS to take up new duties in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Over the past 10 years Boyd played a major role in leading the House of Representatives into the age of computer technology. Most of the improvements in the use and understanding of data processing, office automation and communications within Member, committee and House support offices occurred under this direction. The House of Representatives is regarded today as a leader among legislative institutions throughout the free world in the innovative and cost-effective use of computer technology.

During Boyd's tenure as Director, major improvements were made in electronic publication and data analysis services. The Member information network was streamlined and made easier to use; several on-line information services—including electronic mail, the newswire, the grants and contracts database—were added. Data communications of the House were enhanced by the House cable network and access to Nationwide packet data networks. The Office Management Dem-

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onstration and Training Center was designed to provide Members and staff with convenient training and automation consultant services.

As Director of HIS, Boyd Alexander developed a staff of experts in computer systems development and technology. He made a major contribution to the system that provides services to improve the quality and availability of information vital to the daily operations of the House of Representatives. Boyd's expertise will be missed; we wish him well in his new endeavors.

TALK IS CHEAP

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it appears that USIA Director Charlie Wick has struck a nerve in the Kremlin through a March 13, 1987, address on glasnost he gave to the American Advertising Federation. Moscow News, a publication of the Novosti press agency scored a first by running a two-page spread of Mr. Wick's speech and rebuttal by Valentin Falin, chief of Novosti. The Novosti chief was critical of his speech because of the "war imagery" alleging that Wick was "attached to the war theme" because he viewed it from "the propaganda trench he has built for himself." Mr. Falin's comments have already shown up in the foreign press.

This kind of Soviet response is not entirely unexpected. Mr. Wick's message, however, served a more important purpose. It served to illustrate that we in the West are dependent on fundamental principles which respects man's struggle for individual freedom and expression. This is why, as Mr. Wick so aptly pointed out that: "Citizens of so-called Socialist democracies continue to vote the only way they can—with their feet! There is no record of anyone trying to climb the Berlin Wall going the other way." Moreover, while we welcome positive change in Soviet attitudes, the real evidence will come from their actions and not their pronouncements. Soviet actions will provide the answer: Will they continue to jam the Voice of America? Continue to deny appearances by United States officials on Soviet television? Continue to forge documents and distort U.S. policy objectives? Or will glasnost transcend a public relations campaign—which is all it is right now—and become true openness.

Contrary to Moscow's assumptions, Mr. Wick did not speak about war in the literal sense. He often uses the "war of ideas" theme in speeches. He understands quite clearly that the long-term competition between Soviet ideologies and Western traditions—clearly stated in his speech—is that "if there was a nuclear war, there will be no winners. The loser will lose, and the winner will lose."

Glasnost may be a legitimate expression of Soviet openness or it may be a "deceptive promotion" as Wick says, "to date the answer is unclear * * * if their product is genuine * * * then it will be successful, the world will be better for it."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Washington Post's March 26, 1987, excerpted version of Director Wick's speech to my colleagues attention:

WAR OF IDEAS

Since 1945 the world has been a battleground for a "war of ideas"—a war where the great traditions of the Western democracies—including the philosophies of Jefferson, Madison and Lincoln, have been engaged in combat against the ideologies of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Mao.

Lately, however, this competition has become highly sophisticated.

General Secretary [Mikhail] Gorbachev's ascent to power has encouraged a new and more dynamic leadership. Moscow is marketing a new image of openness to the world. They call this product glasnost.

But glasnost is more than a product. It is a public relations campaign. The Soviets are trying to win the war of symbols. If they win, they will have won the war of public diplomacy.

And what would we lose?

Most dramatically, we could lose our security. We need not be reminded that if there should be a war, there will be no winners. The loser will lose, and the winner will lose. That will be the ultimate penalty for miscalculation.

In the longer term, if we lose the "war of ideas," we could jeopardize the very soul of the free world, its life today and its promise for security tomorrow.

Thus the following question has a seriousness unparalleled, perhaps, in our history. Does this new image portend a change in Soviet objectives? Or are they merely wrapping themselves in a Messianic mantle of false justice, a false economy, false fraternity and false promises?

... Is glasnost truth-in-packaging? Or is it deceptive promotion?

MONTH OF MILITARY CHILD

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, there was a group of children in this country that were continually neglected. These children were not poor or alone, but they were denied the same pleasures that most other children their age had. These children were military children. Because their parents had chosen to make military service a full-time occupation, these children were constantly moved around the country, never keeping friends long, living on isolated military bases.

Today that situation has dramatically changed. Our country's military has established a wide range of programs on bases around the country to enrich the lives of the military child and the military family. In turn, this has greatly improved the morale of servicemen and women and the appeal of military service.

Mr. Speaker, since 1983, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger has proclaimed April as "The Month of the Military Child" in order to pay proper recognition to the essential role that military youth activities and child care services play in enhancing the quality of life of military families.

It is becoming more important every year for the military to have programs dedicated to children. Until recently, directives for programs dealing with the military family were adapted from the period right after World War II when soldiers were mostly young single males. Today's priorities have been changed for the new military. Using the Army as an example, 78 percent of officers and 54 percent of enlisted men in the Army have families. There are over 40,000 single parents. The number of family members including spouses, children, and parents in the Army is over 1,231,000.

The guiding philosophy of the Armed Forces community support programs is "soldiers are entitled to the same quality of life as is afforded the society they are pledged to defend." I believe that we should support this 100 percent.

Through an extensive network of community and family support programs, the armed services have helped to improve the lives of the military family by assisting in adjustment to military life, encouraging constructive use of leisure time and strengthening the bonds between the Armed Forces and the family.

Today, military families in all branches of service benefit from education, housing, recreational and medical programs. The services operate about 390,000 family housing units. Reduced rate day-care serves over 94,000 children per day. The Department of Defense operates the ninth largest school system in the United States. Approximately 150,000 students attend 270 schools operating on U.S. bases in 20 foreign countries.

Not only have the Armed Forces gotten used to providing care for children and spouses, but they have excelled in providing a wide range of quality programs for the soldier's entire family.

I would urge my colleagues to join together with the National Association for the Education of Young Children and local child development services on military bases in planning and promoting community events that focus attention on the needs, issues, and programs related to military children.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we appreciate the extensive work that many groups do for military families. This month local military groups like community recreation divisions, community operations divisions, military police and schools are using the occasion of the "Month of the Military Child" to focus public awareness on this situation.

Thanks to these military programs, soldiers and their families are offered benefits that might not be available to them as civilians.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting these and other important programs that have a tremendous impact on the lives and the futures of many American children.

**GIVING GAS STATION DEALERS
A FAIR CHANCE**

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, Congressman TAUKE and I have introduced H.R. 1842, to

clarify the terms of renewal for franchises in the petroleum industry. One of the original goals of the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act of 1978 [PMPA] was to establish some ground rules for negotiations between the big oil companies and the service stations who sell their products under a franchise agreement. In practice, however, the PMPA has failed to create a fair balance between large oil companies and independent neighborhood service stations because, under present law, the producers retain the right to make changes in franchise agreements, or even abandon outright any agreements they decide are no longer serving their interests. This leaves the gas station operator little if any recourse, except to give in—even if it means going out of business.

Our legislation would strengthen the dealer's negotiating position in three ways. First, it would require all changes in franchise agreements to be "fair and reasonable." This gives the gas station operator a right to seek redress from the courts in those cases which would cause damage to their business. This provision would strengthen the negotiating position of the small business and help restore the traditional American value which holds that each party in the negotiation should have the ability to bargain effectively for a mutually beneficial contract.

Second, this legislation would require all "economically necessary" contracts between the franchisee and franchisor to be included under "fair and reasonable" provision. By explicitly reaching essential aspects of the relationship, the gas station dealer is able to bargain in full confidence that agreements will not be undercut by changes in other separate contracts such as the terms of credit card purchases.

Third, in cases where the franchise is located on property leased from a third party, this bill would grant the gas station operator an opportunity to reach his own agreement with the landowner if the franchisor is unable to renew his lease on the land. This provision is common in other businesses and affords each dealer the same chance to remain in business if they are able to arrange an equitable agreement to use the land on which the station is operating.

With these changes in the PMPA, the independent neighborhood service station could maintain the small business in the service station industry. Since the rise of the petroleum industry in the early 1900's independent small businesses have been the standard of neighborhood service stations. That kind of independent service-oriented business must be preserved.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to assure fairness between big oil and the service station dealers.

LOOPHOLE IN THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACT

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, how many times have we turned on the news or picked up the morning paper only to see a picture of a derailed train, lying on its side, and burning out of control with toxic fumes spewing upward? On April 12, 1987 an accident similar to this happened when two freight trains derailed in a crowded neighborhood outside Pittsburgh, spilling volatile chemicals. As a result, about 850 people were evacuated. These people, however, were lucky. Suppose that train was shipping the spent nuclear fuel from the Three Mile Island Facility in Harrisburg, PA.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the accident at Three Mile Island in 1979, about 150 tons of highly radioactive debris was produced. That waste is presently being shipped by rail to a government research facility in Idaho for further study. It is expected that it will take about 40 shipments over the next 2 years to complete the task. Along the way, however, it will be going through States such as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho. It will be going through such highly populated cities as Pittsburgh, Canton, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and my district of St. Louis.

I understand the need to remove the radioactive waste to another facility, but I object to the fact that it is being transported by rail through densely populated areas. I have been assured that the containers used to transport the core debris have been designed and built especially for this project and are in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission standards. However, I am not really comforted knowing that this radioactive waste is traveling past my house and the houses of my friends and neighbors at a distance of only 300 yards.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that would prohibit, in some instances, radioactive material from being transported by rail to travel through densely populated areas. This bill closes a loophole in the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act [HMTA] which regulates the transportation of all hazardous materials, including spent nuclear fuel. The Department of Transportation [DOT] has promulgated numerous regulations regarding the transportation of radioactive materials. Specifically, in 1982, DOT issued HM-164, which specifies the highway routes to be used in transporting spent nuclear fuel and other high-level radioactive substances.

Unfortunately, DOT has failed to issue regulations regarding the routing of radioactive materials by rail. As a result, spent nuclear fuel is permitted to travel through any community by rail, regardless of that community's size. Although motor vehicles carrying radioactive material must take into account accident rates, transit time, time of day and day of week during which transportation will occur, and most importantly—population density,

there are no regulations governing the routing of radioactive materials by rail.

My legislation is aimed at rectifying this problem. It would add a new provision to the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act prohibiting the transportation of high and low level radioactive waste by rail through high density metropolitan areas, except when no reasonable alternate route is available. In some instances, there may not be alternate tracks that bypass a city and go through a rural area. In these cases, I believe every effort should be made to have the radioactive material transported by motor vehicle. Some will argue that transporting radioactive material by truck will increase costs and require additional trips as compared to travel by rail. However, since trucks have access to many rural routes, I believe it is better to utilize these routes and be safe rather than sorry.

Second, the bill will require an advance notice of 30 days, to be published in the Federal Register, when nuclear waste is to be shipped through a certain area by rail. Presently, only an advance warning of 7 days is required, and that notice is to be delivered to the Governor of a State or the Governor's designee.

Mr. Speaker, the effect of this legislation will be to bring a halt to the continued practice of shipping radioactive waste through heavily populated areas of my district and my colleagues' districts. I believe that some recent examples will better illustrate the problem communities will be facing if this practice continues.

On March 24, 1987, an auto collided with a train carrying a shipment of the Three Mile Island waste in south St. Louis. Although damage was minimal, this event raised an issue that a serious accident, with the potential of radiation leakage, is a very real possibility. My legislation would avoid an accident waiting to happen by requiring that radioactive shipments be routed to less densely populated areas.

Another benefit of this legislation would be provided by the 30-day notification requirement, to be published in the Federal Register, for trains carrying a shipment of nuclear waste. For example, the mayor of Crestwood, MO, recently expressed her displeasure that she was not notified that a shipment of nuclear fuel was being shipped through her city. I believe this is unacceptable and that Mayor Killoren should have been notified of the shipment.

Mr. Speaker, the time to act is now. The potential for a serious accident exists. Such an accident would have catastrophic consequences that none of us care to think about. This legislation will offer the opportunity to take preventive action before disaster strikes and I urge my colleagues to support it.

REAGAN REFORMS SAVING TAXPAYERS BILLIONS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to enter into the RECORD a very insightful column by Jack Anderson which appeared recently in a hometown newspaper, the Albany Times-Union. The headline reads: Cut Waste; New Taxes Not Needed."

The writer chides Congress for its "spend-spend, tax-tax mood," and points out that President Reagan's war against waste has saved the taxpayers we represent \$30.6 billion in fiscal year 1986 and will save them another \$39.4 billion in fiscal year 1987.

The column correctly points out that we are headed for an "economic smashup" which we could avoid simply by trimming the fat from the budget. We still have at least another \$100 billion to go.

CUT WASTE; NEW TAXES NOT NEEDED

(By Jack Anderson with Joseph Spear)

WASHINGTON.—The good news is that President Reagan's campaign against government waste saved the taxpayers a resounding \$30.6 billion in fiscal year 1986 and will save another \$39.4 billion in fiscal year 1987. This enormous savings should increase each year hereafter.

The bad news is that this still leaves more than \$100 billion in annual waste that has been uncovered but not eliminated. Another \$100 billion is lost each year in careless habits and wasteful ways.

The worse news is that the reassembled Congress is in a spend-spend, tax-tax mood. Its first notable achievement was to ram through a highway bill larded with pork. We counted 170 pork-barrel items in the bill, which will cost the taxpayers \$8.4 billion to finance.

The extravagance of Congress and the laws of economics, meanwhile, have been pushing the public debt relentlessly up, up, up. Government spending has ascended to heights that economists regard as beyond all reality. They warn that spending policies must be reversed to avoid an economic smashup.

Yet members of Congress seem impervious to the gravitational pull of economic reality; they must let some air out of the balloon before it bursts and plummets down, down, down. They are already close to losing control of the economy, some experts fear.

Another botched federal budget, with all its forbidding consequences, could be avoided simply by trimming out the fat. The campaign to locate, identify and eliminate government waste, so far, has cost about \$83 million. Not one dollar of this was charged to the taxpayer; every dollar was donated by concerned Americans. The amount that has been saved is already running close to \$40 billion a year. For each dollar that has been spent since President Reagan launched the anti-waste campaign, \$550 million is now being saved every year.

The amount that has been saved has been meticulously tracked by the Office of Management and Budget, which gives credit to the national campaign headed by J. Peter Grace and Jack Anderson. The OMB has de-

scribed their effort as "extraordinarily successful."

The prodigious government waste, meanwhile, is driving up the deficit to dangerous levels—an estimated \$1.7 billion for 1987. Rather than cut out the waste, the special interests have appealed to Congress to raise more taxes. This has resulted in a marriage of the appropriators and spenders against the taxpayers.

Of course, members of Congress are willing to dip their big toes gingerly into the waters of thrift. They have joined the Grace Caucus, which has issued this ultimatum to fellow members: "We believe Congress should eliminate government waste before it even thinks about increasing taxes."

But most members of Congress still put politics ahead of economics. "Pork-barrel spending may be poor economics, but it's good politics," one congressional leader told us, not for attribution. "You can't explain economics to the American people," he added, with a shrug.

We think he's wrong.

HOW CAN APPALACHIA GET HELP?

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial that recently appeared in my hometown newspaper, the Register/Herald of Beckley, WV.

The editorial, which appeared on April 4, tells of life in Appalachia and how the people of that region, which includes the entire State of West Virginia, are struggling in order to survive.

This piece of journalism is to be commended for it asks the question—How? How can we give assistance to underdeveloped nations or give billions to build up foreign militaries when there are areas less than 4 hours away from the Nation's Capitol, that are severely underdeveloped? How can the administration consider abolishing the Appalachian Regional Commission? How can Appalachia get help?

[From the Register/Herald, Apr. 4, 1987]

APPALACHIA

(By Walter C. Massey, Jr.)

Hearings were held in Washington recently on the future of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). Sen. Robert C. Byrd and Gov. Arch Moore of West Virginia argued in favor of preserving the regional development body.

In view of the peculiar needs facing Appalachia, of course the ARC should be preserved. The region, which includes all of West Virginia, is untypically poor by national standards. We need financial help.

Building a mile of interstate highway through our mountains can cost as much as \$80 million. Bridging a gorge can produce a structure which is freakish in superlatives simply because of the extremes presented by the terrain.

The various highway corridors already completed through ARC funding has helped to open up the region, and that's important. Transportation is Appalachia's vital need, and other infrastructures, such as sewer and

water lines, are also vital if the area is ever to develop economically.

Appalachia can't fund its own economic development. Certainly, the resources of West Virginia are not great enough for the job.

The conditions which caused ARC to be created decades ago have not changed. In the mountains and hollows of Appalachia, one can still find poverty and despair. In the towns and villages wracked by heavy unemployment, one can still find hopelessness. In infant mortality and other measures of public health, one can still find evidence that the future, in terms of human resources, will be no brighter for many than it is today.

An argument can always be made that problems can't be solved simply by throwing money at them. A certain logic is to be found in that argument, but it would be lost on a mayor of a West Virginia town with a crumbling water system where the major employer has shut down the local coal mine.

Where people live in tumbledown tarpaper shacks, tell them that nothing is to be gained by throwing money at their problems.

Where people have to drive five miles to haul jugs of drinking water to their homes, tell them of the evils of mindless spending on community water projects.

When county governments are cutting budgets because of shrinking revenues and can't maintain vital services such as volunteer fire departments, tell the commissioners life is too soft because the federal government has been too generous.

The financial needs of West Virginia, and all of Appalachia are vast. Billions would be required to bring most of the region up to standards taken for granted by most of the nation.

Without money from Washington Appalachia is sure to suffer more than the rest of the country, but it's true that even with the money, economic boom will not come automatically to the region.

It's been argued that the region's worst economic liability is the terrain. There's little flat land for development, it's argued.

The terrain is the dominant factor of the region, but its most devastating effect over the centuries has been on the people.

Impassable terrain means isolation, and isolation means backwardness.

It's not the fault of many West Virginians that they are so insular in their attitudes that they don't realize the potentials which exist in life.

It's not the fault of so many in Appalachia that they were brought up on quaint folkways which have little to do with the culture of America as a whole.

It's not the fault of most people of Appalachia that they are pessimistic about life and fatalistic about hard times.

Most indigenous folks of Appalachia are not in the mainstream of American commerce because it has never been a part of their heritage.

What does an unemployed West Virginia coal miner know about being an entrepreneur? Where is the entrepreneurial talent which West Virginia produces annually? In other states, of course, where business is better.

Dishearteningly, Appalachia's most valuable export is its brightest children, who move away each year, leaving little behind them which might help build the region.

Find a way to convince Appalachia's talented children to stay in the region and build futures for themselves, and you will

have done something to help ease the region's economic plight.

Instant solutions to Appalachia's problems don't exist, any more than instant solutions exist for the problems facing the nation's inner cities.

We haven't found a formula for instant self-esteem, instant self-confidence, instant hope and instant visions of brighter futures for everyone.

The hope for a brighter future in Appalachia is to be found in classrooms all over the region. Make a difference there, and you will make a difference in the future of the region.

Leaving Appalachia to its own despair is hardly an answer which befits America, the leading nation in the free world.

America does much to help the underdeveloped nations of the world. Appalachia is an underdeveloped nation within America. Why can't America help her own?

CANADIAN SUPPORTS ENGLISH AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF UNITED STATES

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, many of us have seen the cultural and political divisions that have arisen in Canada because of its two language policies. It is because of these difficulties faced by our neighbor to the north that I have pushed for making one language, English, the official language of the United States.

I recently received a letter from a gentleman from Toronto, Mr. Joseph J. Dary, who expressed his strong support for my English language amendment, House Joint Resolution 13. One of the many reasons he cited was the Canadian Government's attempt to force two languages on a people who, in many areas, are really satisfied with one. In his letter he states the lengths that the government will go to enforce such a policy:

Another illustration of language stupidity: two years ago, Ontario got a new government and within months of taking office, the Liberal regime of Premier David Peterson passed an order to council saying that because 10 percent of Ontario residents speak French, the province would become partially bilingual. The decision meant that French could be used in the legislature, courts and in government advertising * * *.

He further explains his feelings about the Canadian policy by stating:

Anyone telling you that bilingualism is working in Canada isn't telling the truth. A Supreme Court of Canada decision a couple of years ago forcing Manitoba to become bilingual within 4 years—the deadline is 1989—raised the blood pressure of many Manitobans. The court, in its questionable wisdom, ruled that an action taken by the Manitoba legislature 90 years ago to make English the official language of the government was ultra vires and that all legislation passed during that time must be translated into French.

The case revolved around a traffic summons issued in English. The person getting the ticket was of French descent but understood the English language. He decided to

test the summons in court saying it should have been issued in both languages and that French should be restored as an official language in Manitoba * * *. (Manitoba's French-speaking population is only around 5 percent.)

I believe it is clear that from Canada's experience, and this gentleman's remarks on the subject, that the United States must steer clear of such a disastrous policy and make one language, English, our Nation's official language.

THE ARMED SERVICES YMCA

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Armed Forces Week, May 10-16, I am pleased to join with the YMCA in saluting the young men and women who so selflessly are serving their country. The Armed Services YMCA understands that healthy, productive lifestyles improve the quality of life for these young people who are so far from their homes and family support systems.

I commend the Armed Services YMCA for establishing centers to provide support for families and singles, and for developing programs that offer a wide range of services. Many members of the military are young, in their teens or early twenties. Both single and married, whether they have small children or not, our soldiers, sailors, and aviators must make major adjustments and many personal sacrifices. They move from post to post or base to base every 2 or 3 years. The Armed Services YMCA helps them adjust to life in a new place.

The YMCA is a powerful and positive influence on our society; and its work in strengthening military families and providing social and recreational opportunities for young service men and women is something we value highly.

I know each of my colleagues share the deep gratitude I hold for the young men and women from our hometowns and communities who are serving their Nation far from their homes. They deserve our support. I commend the Armed Services YMCA for recognizing their sacrifices and needs, and I congratulate its members for 126 years of service to America.

TRIBUTE TO EVERETT ASCHER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1987, the Los Angeles West Chamber of Commerce will celebrate 50 years of service to the community and is hosting a tribute to honor Everett Ascher, chairman of the board.

A former native of New York City, Everett joined the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant (j.g.) after graduating from the University of Rochester.

He later served as an operations officer with the amphibious force in the Atlantic and with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Ascher is the president of Emil Ascher, Inc., of New York, which was founded by his grandfather and is now the Nation's most complete library and largest distributor of pre-recorded background music. He is also the founder of Regent Recorded Music.

Everett represents the epitome of one of those hardworking and dedicated individuals who has done much to enrich and improve our community. Such involvements include being a founder of the Los Angeles Music Center, charter member of the board of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, and a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

As chairman of the board of the Los Angeles West Chamber of Commerce, Everett has served his term most admirably. He has previously served that organization as secretary, treasurer, and as vice president. He is also a former president and currently serves as a director of the Holmby-Westwood Property Owners Association.

In addition to all of this, Mr. Ascher has also found time to maintain a continuing relationship with the University of Rochester, having served as a member of its trustee council and currently serving a 6-year term as a member of its board of trustees.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating Everett Ascher, his wife, Ann, and their daughter, Allison, on this special occasion, recognizing Everett's many contributions to our community and in wishing him continued success and fulfillment in all of his endeavors.

RURAL HEALTH—A NEW PRIORITY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today we are introducing a series of legislative proposals designed to improve the ability of hospitals in rural areas to deliver high-quality services to individuals in their communities.

The House Rural Health Care Coalition, formed to address the unique conditions existing for providers in rural areas, has developed as its first project a package of initiatives that focuses on rural hospital reimbursement issues. This Member is pleased to be an original cosponsor of these five important proposals, and invites the interest and support of his colleagues.

The means for delivering quality health care services to rural America have long been overlooked in the law-making process. Rural health care providers have struggled for years to provide services in their communities under Federal laws and reimbursement schemes that favor health care delivery in urban and suburban areas. Accommodating the peculiarities and difficulties of rural health care has too often been a legislative and administrative afterthought, if considered at all.

Thus, the introduction of these five bills today is an exciting event for those of us who

have tried for so long to educate and persuade the Health Care Financing Administration about the problems of providing rural health care. There are many excellent features in the package we are introducing today. In particular, however, two proposals will directly address matters that have consumed a great deal of this Member's time and attention over the last several years.

Both important proposals for this Member's district and State are contained in the Medicare Rural Hospital Amendments. The first has to do with the composition of the area wage index.

Rural hospitals have long been plagued with reimbursements based on an area wage index that does not take into account the fact that most rural hospitals have a high percentage of part-time workers. In Nebraska, part-time workers comprise 44 percent of the hospital work force—clearly one of the highest percentages in the Nation. The formula used by the Health Care Financing Administration assumes full-time equivalencies, with the result that reimbursements are set artificially low. And while this Member and the other Members of the Nebraska delegation have finally been successful in compelling a very reluctant HCFA to adjust the formula that determines the reimbursement, problems still exist. The bill we introduce today will require improved data collection and provide for a report on alternatives for an improved and more equitable area wage index.

Another very important feature of the Medicare Rural Hospital Amendment relates to reimbursement increases for rural hospitals located near metropolitan areas.

In this Member's district, two hospitals are located adjacent to metropolitan areas. Dodge County Memorial Hospital, located in Fremont, NE, is only 30 minutes from Metropolitan Omaha and under an hour from Lincoln. In fact, nurses from Clarkson School of Nursing in Omaha regularly commute to Fremont for selected intern programs! Beatrice Community Hospital, in Beatrice, NE, is no more than 50 minutes from Metropolitan Lincoln. Compounding Beatrice's problem is the fact that the Beatrice State Developmental Center, a State residential facility for the developmentally disabled, is also located in that community. Last year, Beatrice Community Hospital experienced a 25 percent turnover in its professional nursing staff, largely due to higher wages paid by nearby Lincoln hospitals and by the State facility.

Both the Fremont hospital and the Beatrice hospital are classified as rural hospitals for the purposes of reimbursements. Yet, their actual costs are much closer to those of hospitals located in the Omaha and Lincoln metropolitan areas. The Medicare Rural Hospital Amendments sets up an appeal process for rural hospitals located in counties adjacent to an SMSA. If the hospital can demonstrate that the reimbursements do not accurately reflect the area wage base, or if it can demonstrate that it has a case mix equal to or greater than the median case mix for hospitals located in an adjacent SMSA, it can receive the wage index used for hospitals in the SMSA. In conversations with the principal sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. TAUKE, I

have been assured that every effort will be made to apply the broadest possible construction to the appeals process. This is very important to this Member. The Fremont and Beatrice hospitals can certainly show that the area wage base used in computing their reimbursements does not accurately reflect their experience. They may not be able, however, to demonstrate that they have a case mix equal to or greater than the median case mix for hospitals located in an adjacent SMSA.

In a State where all sectors of the economy are suffering because of the difficulties in the agricultural economy, such inadequate and inequitable reimbursements further threaten the existence of hospitals in smaller communities and rural areas. If enacted, this legislation will provide much-needed relief to two hospitals in Nebraska's First Congressional District.

In the months to come, the House Rural Health Care Coalition will be offering measures to attract physicians to rural areas, improve home health care and mental health care, and generally strengthen the rural health care system. This Member is pleased to support these timely efforts, and wishes to commend all of my colleagues and their staff for developing such good and responsible legislative proposals.

STEEL IMPORTS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, recently, I had the opportunity to participate in a meeting of the European Parliament as a member of a congressional delegation. I discussed with our European counterparts the progress and problems of the President's steel program to reduce steel imports into the United States. I want to share with the House the views I expressed in Madrid.

We can take heart in the reality that the President's program has made substantial progress in reducing steel imports. When President Reagan put his program into effect, imports captured 28.9 percent of our market. By 1986, steel import penetration had fallen nearly 6 percentage points to 23.1 percent, and by about 5.5 million tons.

Why? Because countries that entered into voluntary restraint agreements [VRA's] with the United States were generally in compliance with their VRA's. And, also, because our Commerce Department and the U.S. Trade Representative have vigorously enforced the terms of the 19 VRA's entered into.

But, Mr. Speaker, the non-VRA countries—like Canada, Sweden, Taiwan, and some 30 others—are thwarting the attainment of the goals we in Congress set for the program, an import market share of 20.2 percent. The non-VRA countries have entered the market to exploit their privileged status, and have increased their steel exports to our shore to the point that they now supply 5.4 percent of our market. In years past, these countries accounted for about 20 percent of our total steel imports; today, their share is about 25 percent.

The non-VRA countries not only exploit our market and industry, but also they hurt those countries that joined the President's program. In so doing, the VRA countries accepted sacrifices for the sake of a strong trade relationship with us. Not only do they ship less steel than they might owing to their VRA's, but they risk the loss of markets here to the non-VRA countries who have effectively replaced them.

We in Congress have taken steps to bring pressure to bear on the non-VRA countries to join the program and negotiate VRA's. I urged our European counterparts to do the same. Hopefully, their efforts and ours will succeed so that steel imports can be reduced to the 20.2-percent market share we stated as a reasonable limit for imports.

Mr. Speaker, if we and our European counterparts are not successful, if the non-VRA countries persist in expanding their grasp of our steel market, I think it is quite possible that the VRA approach could be abandoned in favor of a global quota. This would be unfortunate; we would put aside an approach that relies on mutual good will and mutual recognition of national interests in favor of unilateral action. Let the non-VRA countries be forewarned: they can exploit our market now and in the very near term; in the longer run, however, they will pay the price in terms of unilateral and stringent quotas.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF THE 8TH AIR FORCE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, in a few days the New Jersey chapter of the 8th Air Force Historical Society will hold its annual meeting. In a time of relative peace and security, it is easy to forget the sacrifices that have been made for our benefit, but the men and women who served their country deserve our thanks and recognition.

This is especially true of the veterans of the 8th Air Force. This unit was formed in the early months of World War II when, quite frankly, when the future of democracy and freedom did not look very promising. In 1942 the 8th Air Force was deployed to England, where it was soon carrying the war directly to Hitler's Germany.

During the next 3½ years, most of the aircraft in the European theater were under the command of the 8th Air Force. At its peak, 200,000 men and women wore the shoulder patch of the "Mighty Eighth."

It is impossible to measure bravery, but one indication of the heroism of the 8th Air Force were the 17 Congressional Medals of Honor, the 220 Distinguished Service Crosses, 850 Silver Stars, 7,000 Purple Hearts, 46,000 Distinguished Flying Crosses, and 442,300 Air Medals that were awarded to its members.

Even more poignant were the human sacrifices. In the 3 months leading up to the D-day landings, the 8th Air Force suffered 20 percent of its casualties as it prepared the way for the invasion force. During April, May, and

June 1944, the 8th Air Force lost over 1,300 aircraft and about 10,000 crewmen. Their sacrifice is evidence that the price of liberty is high.

After helping to win World War II, the 8th Air Force has continued to protect our national security. Today its headquarters is at Barksdale Air Force Base, LA. In the past it helped fight and win wars, while now in the nuclear age it helps deter war.

Since it was formed in 1942, over 1 million Americans have served their country and protected our freedom as members of the 8th Air Force. Over 10 years ago veterans of this proud unit formed the 8th Air Force Historical Society. It now has over 14,000 members, with chapters across the country. The New Jersey chapter was formed in 1984, and now has over 500 members.

I am pleased to say that many of those members reside in my Fifth Congressional District, including the distinguished president, Theodore J. D'Uva. It is with great pride and sincere gratitude that I honor the 8th Air Force Historical Society by presenting a ceremonial American flag to its members.

A TOAST TO THE LAST MAN'S CLUB

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in congratulating the American Legion members of the Last Man's Club, Post No. 38: Robert Wythens, John William Barron, Robert Wright, and Fred Wisner. These World War I veterans recently gathered to toast their heroic and proud days in France. These members, rich and robust as the 70-year-old brandy they drank, paid tribute to their deceased friends, while enjoying the comradery of their fellow legion members.

Although over 65 years have passed since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the sacrifice of these World War I veterans, or any veterans of foreign war, should never go unrecognized or unrewarded. This country should never lose sight of their dedication and bravery as they undoubtedly provide an example for us all. I invite my colleagues to read the following article and letter of congratulations I sent to them and remember with me their heroism and fellowship:

[From the Courier-Post, Apr. 7, 1987]

WWI VETS FULFILL PLEDGE MADE LONG AGO

(By Joanne Sills)

CLEMENTON.—The cognac had actually been bottled twice.

Once somewhere in a vineyard in France and again when it was placed in a larger clear glass bottle 47 years ago for safekeeping—for the Last Man.

The idea was simple. The last surviving World War I veteran of the the Last Man's Club of Post No. 38 of the American Legion in Haddonfield would crack the bottle of Hennessy and toast his deceased pals.

Years after the organization was started in 1940, the charter was amended to allow the last couple of men to open the bottle be-

cause—as one veteran said last night—nobody likes to drink alone.

And that is how four World War I veterans—Robert Wythes, 96, John William Barron, 89, Robert Wright and Fred Wisner, both 88—found themselves and the bottle of cognac the center of attention at a dinner in their honor at the Silver Lake Inn.

About 200 people gathered to eat steak and potatoes, drink lots of Budweiser and other beverages, and be merry to the sounds of a four-piece band.

And were they merry.

The band, consisting of Legion members playing an accordion, a banjo, a saxophone and a guitar, played the all the hits from both World Wars. "Pack Up Your Troubles," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," and "The Bells Are Ringing," prompted one man to play along on drinking glasses.

Finally, after numerous speeches were made and the list of all 108 World War I veterans that had joined the club were read, Robert Wright stepped up to the microphone.

"With this crowd, I'm speechless," he said, mentioning that his senses were not as keen as they used to be. "I have many happy memories of getting the post started."

"Losing so many (members) last year has made this meeting essential," he continued, adding that five men had died last year. "We'll still be with you, I think, for a couple of years more."

Then the other three veterans were called to the front of the smoke-filled room to open the bottle.

As it was opened all in the room rose to applaud and a strong scent of cognac surrounded the men.

"Don't you think we should go to the bar," joked Barron who later said the cognac was "pretty strong."

"We've waited a long time for this," said Wythes.

A letter from U.S. Rep. James J. Florio, D-N.J., was presented to the four men thanking them for their sacrifices and the examples they set. Florio called them heroes.

In the end as the door prizes were being awarded—fifths of alcohol—and the honorees settled back in chairs, the thick-glassed, old bottle of Hennessy was only partially emptied.

Wisner was asked how he felt being one of the men to actually drink from the bottle after all these years.

"I used to kid them all the time," he said holding his glass. "I said, 'I'm going to drink that.'"

LAST MAN CLUB,
SILVER LAKE INN,

Clementon, NJ, April 3, 1987.

DEAR MESSRS. WYTHES, WRIGHT, BARRON, AND WISNER: In the summer of 1914 a member of the Austrian Royal family was killed in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. In a few short weeks, passions which had been lying just below the surface of European politics exploded, plunging the continent into war.

It was a war the likes of which the world had never seen. The use of mustard gas, airplanes, tanks, and trench warfare, brought about human losses which were staggering in comparison to any previous yardstick used by the Western World. When nearly 100,000 British fell on the first day of the Battle of the Somme the world began to call the conflagration "the War to End All Wars".

In 1917 the "doughboys" came to Europe. Plucked from farms and factories across

America, hundreds of thousands of them invaded Europe to defend the Allies. The tide turned; the Germans were defeated and peace, it seemed, was assured forever.

In hindsight we, of course, know differently. Peace was not assured forever—only purchased at an expensive price for twenty years. The sacrifice of millions, including thousands of our American "buddies", allowed the world breathing space before the advent of the worst war ever waged by man against his brothers.

The sacrifices of Robert W. Wythes, Robert Wright, John W. Barron and Fred C. Wisner will never go unnoticed or unrewarded. The Nation will never forget your sacrifices and your bravery. Modern warfare as we now know it was born during your battles and it was through your sacrifice that we even begin to learn the horrors of what we must constantly strive to avoid.

Congratulations to the four of you. And more importantly, thank you to the four of you—both for the sacrifices you made seventy years ago and for the example you continue to provide today. As the Representative of the First Congressional District of New Jersey I am proud to be able call you New Jersey heroes. Thank you and next year I hope to be with you!

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

JAMES J. FLORIO,
Member of Congress.

GENERAL ABRAHAMSON'S VIEWS ON SDI

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to comment on General Abrahamson's recent comments on the administration's strategic defense initiative, protesting proposed congressional cuts in star wars funding. General Abrahamson has hinted at what many SDI critics have known all along: that SDI would protect ICBM silos and not American cities, that it is a first-strike system when used in conjunction with MX, D-5, and Pershing II missiles, and that it would not remotely resemble the President's vision of "the roof that keeps the rain off," or a near-leakproof shield.

Special attention should be given to these statements made by General Abrahamson.

It [SDI] may not be complete protection * * *. So what you try to do is to ensure that what you put up enhances stability, and that when you put it in combination with our present offensive forces * * * that you interfere with the timing of one of their attacks * * *.

Let's take this point by point.

First, many Americans believe that SDI, as characterized in President Reagan's 1983 speech, will be employed to protect the civilian population. Unfortunately, unless there is a dramatic technological breakthrough, this is not the case. Statements made by Secretary Weinberger and other officials appear to say that SDI would be employed for point defense. Used in such a capacity, SDI becomes a dangerous, destabilizing first-strike system, which is the second point that I would like to make. Secretary Weinberger insists that the Soviets

"know" that we would never launch a first-strike, and because of this SDI cannot be considered a first-strike system. The fact remains, however, that the Soviets center not on our intentions, but on our capabilities.

Rather than enhancing stability, as General Abrahamson suggests, SDI weakens stability; rather than bolstering deterrence, SDI weakens deterrence.

Finally, when General Abrahamson notes that SDI would "interfere with the timing of one of their attacks * * *," one must note that there is a great difference between interfering with, and defending against a Soviet ICBM attack. Meek words from a man whose system was once labelled "leakproof" and "revolutionary".

SDI, as it stands today, is a conglomeration of decades-old ABM technology which would be used to protect our offensive forces. As something far less than even "near-perfect", SDI supporters are quite comfortable with envisioning the system as a means of destroying and retaliatory attack. In other words, rather than act as a guard against a Soviet first-strike, SDI is now being fashioned as a shield for a United States first-strike. Stability and deterrence, cornerstones of our defense policy, are being undermined. All of us should be gravely concerned.

IN PRAISE OF THE ARGENTINE DEMOCRACY

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the recent rebellions by certain factions in the Argentine military have only served to underscore the commitment of that nation to democracy. President Alfonsin's cool defiance of the rebellion, coupled with the outpouring of bipartisan support from all Argentines, are shining examples that democracy in Argentina is a reality and anyone who does not believe this to be the case—such as the rebellious officers—must answer to the Argentine people.

I think I speak for all of my colleagues when I say that we are fully supportive of President Alfonsin and his government and applaud his efforts to further strengthen democracy in Argentina.

I am inserting in the RECORD excerpts from President Alfonsin's speech delivered last Thursday to the Argentine Congress, published in yesterday's Washington Post, as well as an editorial from today's Financial Times on the rebellion.

[From the Financial Times Apr. 22, 1987]

ALFONSIN SHOWS HIS AUTHORITY

Argentina's example in reasserting democracy after the traumatic years of rule by military juntas has been an important catalyst in encouraging a general trend in Latin America towards civilian government. As the chief architect of this process, President Raul Alfonsin has acquired the moral leadership of the continent. Thus it was vital not only that the rebellion in Argentina fail but also that President Alfonsin emerge with his moral authority intact.

Both have been achieved without bloodshed and the lion's share of the credit must go to Mr. Alfonsín who behaved throughout with considerable courage and skill.

It is to be hoped that this achievement will not now be undermined by continuing unrest within the army in the wake of the rebellion.

The rebellion was sparked by middle ranking and junior officers disgruntled at the way they were being obligated to appear before the courts on charges of human rights abuses committed during the 1976-83 military juntas. The human rights trials have always been the most sensitive element in the Government's dealings with the military since President Alfonsín took office in 1983.

ORDERS DISOBEYED

But on this score no one could accuse President Alfonsín of being less than statesman-like, ensuring that the main culprits were brought to book through due process of law without a broader witch-hunt of all those involved. Indeed, he has had to tread a tight-rope between popular demands for justice for the some 9,000 "disappeared" persons and alienating the military whose co-operation has been essential in setting about the reconstruction of Argentina.

The rebellion was in no sense an attempt at a coup d'état, but rather followed an unfortunately long hispanic tradition of the pronunciamiento whereby a group of officers use the power of arms to "pronounce" what they want the politicians to do.

Probably President Alfonsín was obliged to make concessions to the rebels. But it was far more important that he was seen to impose his authority and obtain the rebels' surrender, so upholding the supremacy of civilian rule. Nor at this stage should too much significance be read into the apparent continuation of unrest within the armed forces. For it was far more important that the rebels were shown unwilling to risk an armed confrontation.

In this context, it is worth remembering that in 1981 in Spain when parliament was seized and one of the military regions rebelled, concessions were made to ensure a bloodless outcome by limiting the number of people eventually prosecuted, and there was little effort to root out officers of dubious loyalty. Yet this did not detract from the fact that constitutional order had triumphed, and Spanish democracy emerged strengthened.

DANGEROUS TREND

The failure of the rebellion should now reinforce democracy in Argentina and provide the necessary sense of national unity that President Alfonsín needs to press ahead with his plans for a "social contract" to combat the country's serious economic difficulties.

Beyond this it should serve to discourage a potentially dangerous trend, not just in Argentina but detectable elsewhere in Latin America, of middle-ranking officers taking the law into their own hands. This was evident in the seizure of the Ecuadorian President earlier in the year and the latest rumblings in Peru. With the generals having accepted to take a back seat, these officers seem unwilling to play a new role in democratic society where their privileges are limited to military matters.

The hope is that the events of this weekend have proved these men have no right to air their grievances through resort to arms. And if they take note of the messages of international support for President Alfonsín,

they will realize their behavior is unacceptable not just at home, but in the international community at large.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 21, 1987]

FOR THE RECORD

From Argentine President Raul Alfonsín's address to Congress last Thursday:

Today Argentines were surprised by news of an army officer who, in collaboration with other officers, resisted the arrest ordered by the Federal Appeals Court of the District of Cordoba that had declared him in contempt of court for not obeying a judicial summons.

This is not the temperamental reaction of one man; on the contrary, it is a previously meditated maneuver by a group of men whose objective is to establish a situation that would force the government to negotiate its policy. Their intent is to impose on constitutional authorities legislation establishing impunity for those condemned or tried in connection with human rights violations committed by the previous dictatorship.

In no way can we accept such an attempt at blackmail. It is ethically unacceptable. It is also contrary to our democratic conscience, our constitution and to the rules and regulations governing our armed forces, which are based on the concept of discipline. History, from which Argentines have extracted a clear lesson, does not allow us to bow before a demand which would risk the nation's future.

Therefore, there is nothing to negotiate. The democracy of Argentina is not negotiable. The era of coups has ended forever, along with the era of pressure, pronouncement and demands.

The commanders and officers of the armed forces confront one obligation: to obey the orders of their superiors and those of their commander in chief. It is to this end we have been entrusted with the nation's arms, which belong to the nation and are to be used in its defense.

THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION INSPECTOR GENERAL AND INVESTIGATION ACT OF 1987

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing legislation to improve the ability of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] to protect the public health and safety. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Inspector General and Investigations Act of 1987 establishes an independent inspector general at NRC, establishes an independent Office of Investigations, and provides whistleblowers with protection from harassment. This bill is an improved version of H.R. 4835, legislation I introduced in May 1986 to establish a statutory inspector general at NRC.

This legislation is necessary because of the failure of the NRC to adequately oversee the activities of NRC employees and licensees. This seriously compromises the ability of the NRC to effectively regulate safety in the nuclear industry.

The NRC's approach to safety is reflected in the problems facing two offices at NRC, the Office of Inspector and Auditor [OIA] and the Office of Investigations [OI]. OIA is responsible for investigating and auditing NRC operations and employees, and OI is responsible for investigating possible wrongdoing by NRC licensees. The actions of NRC personnel have repeatedly compromised the ability of OIA and OI to carry out investigations in a objective, timely, and complete manner.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND AUDITOR

The legislation I am introducing today replaces OIA with an independent inspector general with the institutional strength necessary to effectively oversee NRC activities. The inspector general would be appointed by the President and could only be removed by the President for malfeasance or neglect of duty. This would eliminate the current conflict-of-interest at OIA between maintaining adequate oversight over the Commission, and pleasing the Commission.

The inspector general would have access to all NRC records and documents, the power to subpoena persons and documents, and the ability to independently refer criminal cases to the Justice Department. Currently, OIA does not have subpoena power and is dependent on the cooperation of NRC staff to gain access to necessary information. As a result, its investigations have on occasion been obstructed or terminated by NRC staff.

One notable example of the inability of OIA to maintain adequate oversight over NRC occurred when it failed to investigate the leak of an NRC document, apparently from the office of one of the Commissioners, which raised serious questions about the safety of the Waterford nuclear plant to the plants' owner. This leak was discovered by the Office of Investigations which subsequently was ordered by that Commissioner to turn over to him all documents relevant to the leak. He subsequently destroyed the documents. It is difficult to understand why a matter of this nature was never investigated by the Commission.

The General Accounting Office [GAO] has been extremely critical of OIA's management and lack of independence. A 1981 GAO report uncovered severe deficiencies in OIA operations and recommended that Congress consider replacing OIA with an independent inspector general. The GAO report cited a number of instances where OIA findings, conclusions, and recommendations were revised or deleted primarily because of objections from other NRC staff. GAO recently reaffirmed its 1981 findings in testimony it gave before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on February 19, 1987.

The quality of oversight conducted by an inspector depends on the integrity and strength of the inspector and his or her staff. However, unless the inspector is given the independence necessary to carry out the difficult task of oversight, it is impossible for even an individual of the highest calibre to do a good job. This bill sets up an institutional structure at NRC which makes vigorous internal oversight possible.

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

This legislation would give the Office of Investigations the institutional strength it needs

to effectively investigate misconduct by NRC licensees. The bill establishes OI as an independent statutory office responsible for investigating allegations that NRC licensees have not complied with NRC laws, regulations, guidelines or procedures. This would significantly strengthen OI, which currently draws its authority solely from NRC regulations and internal directives. On numerous occasions the NRC has attempted to administratively weaken OI.

Under the bill, the Director of OI would report directly to the Commission. This would prevent top NRC staff from interfering with OI investigations, as has occurred in the past. In addition, the bill expressly prohibits the Commission from preventing OI from initiating or carrying out any investigation and gives OI the authority to refer criminal cases to the Justice Department.

The bill would strengthen the investigative capability of OI by giving it access to all NRC records and documents and providing OI with subpoena power. Currently, OI is dependent on the cooperation of licensees and NRC staff when conducting investigations. This has often interfered with the successful and timely completion of investigations.

In addition, the bill requires OI to report to the Commission and the Congress semiannually on OI activities and actions taken by the Commission as a result of investigations. This would increase the accountability of OI and NRC licensees to the Congress and the public.

In 1985 the NRC proposed placing OI under the Executive Director of Operations [EDO]. The purpose of the proposed realignment was to bring the office under the control of the NRC staff. This change would have eliminated any independence of OI from NRC staff, subverting the original intent of NRC when OI was established in 1982.

The proposed realignment was strongly opposed by the Justice Department and the proposal was dropped. In his March 18, 1985, letter to the NRC, Assistant Attorney General Stephen S. Trott explained Justice's position:

Experience itself has shown the importance of maintaining the independence of the Office of Investigations from the responsibilities, perspectives, or agendas of other NRC components, and the need for the Office of Investigations to report directly to the Commission.

Personnel and organizational components within and under the EDO's office not only inspect nuclear facilities under operation or construction, but also have been sponsoring license applications before NRC administrative boards. Thus the detection and full disclosure of violations by OI may not only be (and have been) inconsistent with prior NRC inspection reports, but with positions taken by the NRC before its licensing boards.

This legislation would prevent such a reorganization and eliminate the chilling effect on OI operations represented by the potential threat of such reorganization. Again, it must be emphasized that no law passed by the Congress can ensure that the Office of Investigations fulfills its responsibility to effectively investigate allegations of utility wrongdoing. However, this legislation gives the Office of Investigations the authority it needs to maintain

vigorous oversight of the conduct of NRC licensees.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

The legislation would provide additional protections to agency whistleblowers. It would prohibit the NRC from restricting employee communications to the inspector general and to Members of Congress concerning possible safety violations or mismanagement unless the communication violates a regulation necessary to the security of the United States.

The bill would prohibit any retaliatory action against a whistleblower and would also direct the Commission to take remedial action in the event that a whistleblower has been the victim of a reprisal. In some instances, remedial action can take the form of retroactive promotion with back pay.

In addition, the bill would require the inspector general to expeditiously investigate all allegations. The inspector general is also required to submit a report of each investigation to the Commission and to the employee who made the allegation that is the subject of the investigation. The bill expressly prohibits the report from containing any information which could tend to disclose the identity of a whistleblower if the whistleblower has been promised confidentiality.

These provisions would afford meaningful protections to whistleblowers and would help restore the confidence of NRC employees in the agency's internal auditing and investigative function. Improved communication between NRC employees and the inspector general would reduce the likelihood that serious safety and management problems would go unreported to the Commission.

In April 9, 1987, testimony before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, one Commissioner stated that he recently experienced great difficulty convincing an employee to report his concerns about top NRC staff to OIA because the employee did not have trust in that office.

At the same hearing, the Assistant Director of Investigations at OIA, stated that in the course of his investigation of inadequate NRC regulation of the quality of construction at the Comanche Peak nuclear plant in Texas, many NRC employees were unwilling to talk to him because they did not trust OIA.

The suspicions of NRC employees of OIA turned out to be correct. Despite the fact that the Comanche Peak whistleblowers had been promised confidentiality their identities were later revealed to the very supervisors they accused of improper conduct.

In this particular case, the whistleblower complaints led to the release of an OIA report which determined that the quality control regulation conducted by NRC region IV office was so poor that it could not be relied upon as evidence that Comanche Peak had been built safely. Earlier drafts of the report also revealed serious harassment by top region IV personnel of NRC employees who attempted to enforce safety regulations.

Instead of commending the Comanche Peak whistleblowers, the Commission made them vulnerable to harassment by their superiors. At the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee hearing on April 9, 1987, Shannon Phillips, an NRC inspector at Comanche Peak, stated that harassment by region IV manage-

ment has destroyed his career. I for one, commend Mr. Phillips for his courage and integrity. He has truly done the Nation a great service.

Mr. Speaker, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Inspector General and Investigations Act of 1987 will significantly improve the ability of the NRC to maintain a safe domestic nuclear industry. I believe nuclear power is a viable energy resource. However, it would be irresponsible not to do everything possible to reduce the chances of an accident. This bill gives the NRC all the tools it needs to maintain the vigorous oversight over the conduct of NRC employees and licensees which is absolutely crucial to the effective safety regulation of nuclear power.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO NISEI POST 8985

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I offer my commendation and congratulations to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Nisei Post 8985 of Sacramento on the occasion of their 40th anniversary.

Founded as a result of the difficulties Nisei veterans faced when they tried to join local veterans' groups, the Nisei Post was chartered on February 9, 1947. The original membership of 92 war veterans has grown to 400 and the members have made continued and lasting contributions to the entire community of Sacramento. Many of the early members of the post served in the most-decorated unit of World War II—the 442d Regimental Combat Team, also known as the go for broke unit. All of the members of Nisei Post 8985 served the United States with unswerving pride, courage, and patriotism, and they are deserving of Sacramento's commendation and acclaim.

The Nisei Post, an organization started as a collective voice to repeal anti-Asian legislation, now serves as a preserver of a history that should never be forgotten. It retains its Japanese-American character and works for the good of the community and all the veterans of foreign wars.

I commend this historical post and the men who make it strong by standing firm in their ideals of freedom, equality, and peace among men. I extend my best wishes to all members of Nisei Post 8985, I thank them for their hard work, and I congratulate them on a job well done.

IN HONOR OF OFFICER RAYMOND CLARK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues the distinguished service of Officer Raymond Clark of the Chicago Police Department.

The motto of the Chicago Police is "we serve and protect," and Officer Ray Clark has exemplified that noble purpose in his 39 years on the force. His early, growing years laid a strong foundation from which he would erect a distinguished career for himself.

Being Irish, Ray naturally attended a Catholic grammar school and high school, Sacred Heart. Following graduation from high school, Ray joined many of his classmates in military service during World War II. After serving patriotically with the Navy for 2 years, he was honorably discharged in 1946.

With characteristic ambition, Ray promptly enrolled in DePaul University to earn his college degree. Though his college career was interrupted by his acceptance into the police academy, Ray showed his commitment to education by completing his bachelor's degree at Loyola University nearly 30 years later.

In 1948 Ray married his loving wife, Jean, and together they raised eight children—six girls and two boys. Over the course of the years, Ray and his family would have many honors to celebrate as a result of his dedication to the police force.

Ray's record of accomplishments and promotions truly earned him the title of one of "Chicago's finest." As a police officer in the 1950's, Ray earned no less than nine department commendations. These honors merely foreshadowed greater success in the coming decade. The 1960's really saw Ray's career take off in leaps and bounds. In 1960 he received his first of several promotions going from police officer to sergeant. Remarkably, less than a year later he was again promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Still more remarkably, later the next year Ray became a captain—three substantive promotions in 3 years. In 1967, Ray's abilities would be recognized once again with his promotion to deputy chief of the patrol division. After a final promotion to deputy chief of detectives in 1980, Ray returned to the patrol division where he finished his long, illustrious career with the Chicago Police Department.

I'm sure my fellow Members of Congress join me in congratulating Raymond Clark on his extraordinary record in law enforcement and wish him and his family peace and happiness in his retirement years.

FAIR ELECTIONS ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to bring to the attention of my colleagues the purpose of H.R. 1582, the Fair Elections Act.

This act enforces the guarantee of the 1st, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States by prohibiting certain devices used to deny the right to participate in certain elections as in past years. It also sets fair and uniform standards for independent candidates and parties in Federal elections. This, of course, further democratizes the electoral process, strengthens voting rights and encourages more candidate-voter participation in elections.

During the past century, State legislatures have imposed increasingly burdensome restrictions on access to the ballot by independent and minor party candidates. Barriers range from differences in signature requirements needed, geographical distribution requirements stipulating where signatures must be collected, as well as unattainable petition signatures in many States. This must be changed.

While virtually all States recognize the right of an individual candidate to run for office, many States are guilty of imposing additional restrictions on the use of party designations. For example, the States of Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Alabama, Montana, North Dakota, Kansas, Louisiana, and Nebraska require additional and often unattainable petition signatures for such use. In California, 130,000 signatures are needed for a Presidential candidate to get on the ballot. If a candidate wants to have a party label listed above their name, they must register 80,000 voters into the party by January 15. One effect of these restrictions has been that millions of citizens who may otherwise vote for independent candidates, stay away from the polls which makes this country's voter turnout one of the lowest in the world.

Despite a Supreme Court decision (*Ander-son v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780—1980) holding that early petition deadlines are unconstitutional for Presidential candidates, nine States still require early petition deadlines before August 1. These States include Kansas, Maine, North Carolina, Indiana, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, and New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, the fair elections bill will break this monopoly the two major parties hold over the political system. With 50 percent of our populations not voting, passage will facilitate the participation of millions of voters to be able to both run for office and support alternative candidates and parties.

Hence, it will make our election process more inclusive and democratic as well as eliminate the maze of restrictions presently imposed by State legislatures and sets fair and uniform standards for independent candidates in all Federal elections.

HATTIE H. HARRIS

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, Rochester, NY, the home of Susan B. Anthony, celebrates the 90th birthday on April 25, 1987, of another of its distinguished daughters, Hattie H. Harris.

Hattie is a remarkable woman whose life and numerous achievements have been a source of strength and inspiration to me and countless others.

Hattie, a fourth generation Rochesterian, left school at age 11 to work as a buttonhole maker in a local clothing factory, enabling her parents to send her two brothers to college. When she was 17, she married Harry Harris and gave birth to their son at age 18. During

the Depression, she worked for 35 cents a day as a manicurist to help support her family. Her husband's ill-health required him to live in a warmer climate than Rochester's and she was often forced to go without food or coal to heat her home in order to provide the necessary help for him.

Her struggle to survive never dampened her spirit or her zest for life. Rather, it gave her a deep sense of the needs of people and the role government played in their lives. It also made her self-reliant and confident in her abilities to surmount any and all difficulties.

Hattie quickly became well known for her involvement in local, State, and National politics. Hattie's support which was crucial to many successful candidates was not based on party affiliation, but on character. She advised many Rochesterians on their political careers including the late U.S. Senator Kenneth Keating, the late U.S. Representative Jessica Weis, and I am happy to include my own.

Rochester is an enriched community because of Hattie Harris. Her dedication to helping those in need is truly admirable and reaches far beyond Rochester's borders. One of her most notable achievements was to engineer the escape of 500 persons from Nazi concentration camps and sponsoring their immigration into the United States.

Among the honors Hattie Harris has attained are: the Jefferson Award, the Rochester Federation of Womens Club's Susan B. Anthony Award, and the Mayor's Rehabilitation Award. She is an honorary State trooper, an honorary firefighter, and the first honorary graduate of Monroe Community College where she has established three scholarships for college students.

It is a privilege and an honor to ask you to join me in sending Hattie birthday greetings and in wishing her continued good health and happiness for many more years to come.

GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, World War II hero and principal advisor to two presidents, died this past Sunday at the Walter Reed Hospital. He was a man of many accomplishments in both the military and diplomatic fields. I doubt that a biographer would include in writings of General Taylor the immense influence he had on the reorganization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Pentagon bill that became law last year. It was Gen. Maxwell Taylor with whom I spent a great deal of time on two occasions drafting my initial reorganization bill. Further, his testimony before the Investigations Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee was of immeasurable help in the drafting process of this measure. He was an immensely talented and courageous American who had his roots in my home State of Missouri. All Americans today, especially those in the ranks of the military, are the beneficiaries of his legacy.

STATE OF DEMOCRACY 1987

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Robert McFarlane has been quoted as telling Oliver North, "... But (the world) won't know and would complain if they did. Such is the state of democracy in the late 20th Century."

Orwell's 1984 was also the state of democracy in the late 20th Century. One wonders how Newspeak overlooked the term "Project Democracy".

Upon leaving the presidency for life as a private citizen, Jefferson declared that he was accepting a promotion from servant to master. Such was the state of democracy in the early 19th Century.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION ON FEDERAL LANDS RECEIPTS OPPOSED

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to voice my strong opposition to the Reagan administration's position with regard to Federal lands receipts.

When Congress first created the National Forest Service in 1908, it mandated that 25 percent of the gross Federal lands receipts be returned to individual States who would, in turn, distribute the money to counties where Federal lands exist. Half of these revenues are targeted for country school systems, and half for the maintenance an expansion of county roads.

The Reagan administration is now proposing to change the method for calculating the States' share of these receipts, from a formula based on gross receipts to one based on net receipts. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that the proposed change would reduce receipt payments to rural counties by as much as 50 percent. The effects such a change would have on the economies of rural counties would clearly be devastating.

In an effort to fully clarify the congressional intent with regard to National Resources Receipts payments, I have recently joined a number of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in cosponsoring Mr. SHUMWAY'S legislation, H.R. 1662. This bill, the Federal Lands Receipts Clarification Act of 1987, is necessary due to the administration's annual attempt to cut vital revenue to these rural communities. These funds are not merely a gift the Federal Government decided to bestow upon local governments. The burden of maintaining country roads needed to serve these public lands, and additional public services including fire protection and emergency medical care necessary to service National Forests, are all costs that local government's must pay. And as Federal lands are immune from local property taxes, the only way counties can make up these losses is to increase local taxes.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that the present system of distributing timber, and other Federal lands, receipts is just compensation to these rural counties, and to change this formula now would be a grave injustice to the people of these communities.

PAT McCANN—A MODEL BASKETBALL COACH**HON. JAMES J. HOWARD**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, we've heard a great deal lately about the lack of emphasis that some college basketball coaches place on the education of their students athletes. Fortunately, is not often a problem at the high school level.

A constituent and good friend of mine, Pat McCann, recently stopped coaching after almost 30 years of coaching basketball at St. Rose High School in Belmar, NJ. To my mind, he is a role model for coaches at all levels.

Pat finished his career with 404 wins and 4 State parochial B titles. More importantly, he did not sacrifice academic achievement for athletic success. He insisted that his players study hard and he taught them more than just how to win on the court.

In a recent interview in the Asbury Park (NJ) Press, Pat said,

I see the coach's role as a teacher, a teacher of values other than just winning and losing basketball games.

The average high school kid has as much chance of making the NBA as a person has of living after falling from a three-story building. So your role as a coach should be to instruct youngsters on proper values, like respect and good sportsmanship.

Pat says nowadays there are too many coaching maniacs.

They are worried about the refs, they're worried about all the different types of defenses, they're worried about everything except the education of kids. And that's a shame.

Pat McCann was always a gentleman both on and off the court. He knew a coach does not have to be a performer and draw attention to himself in order to be effective. In his many years as a coach, he never had a technical foul called against him.

He attended St. Rose grammar and high schools, but never anticipated that he would one day return to coach the high school basketball team. While he was in the service, he answered an ad to coach the Mather (CA) Air Force Base team. He got the job and his coaching career began.

He returned to the Jersey shore after the service and in 1958 was hired as the St. Rose High School coach.

He won four State championships, in 1961-62, 1962-63, 1965-66 and 1976-77. His greatest coaching achievement came in 1966. With what was considered an ordinary team with an 8-8 record, he barely qualified for the State playoffs. He rallied the team, they went on a streak and he won the State Parochial B State Championship.

Fortunately for the students at St. Rose, Pat's retirement from coaching is not a complete break. He will remain athletic director at St. Rose and as such, will continue to assist his students in becoming well-rounded adults.

Mr. Speaker, if every college coach had the commitment and love for his players that Pat McCann has for his, we would not be faced with the scandals involving drugs, recruiting and inferior academic performance that have plagued college sports. He was indeed a model coach and one I am proud to call a friend.

JOHN HAMBEL, DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, in 1976 at the youthful age of 15, John Hambel volunteered to work on my congressional reelection campaign and in my Baldwin, NY, District Office. Eleven years have passed since then, and during that time, I came to rely and depend upon John as a trusted adviser and valued member of my personal staff. Recently, John accepted a position as press aide to the Nassau County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to recognize John Hambel's contributions during his many years of dedicated service to his Government and his country.

Through many hours of hard work, John worked his way up from volunteer intern to the position of executive assistant. In that capacity, John handled a variety of duties from resolving constituent problems to attending numerous community events and meetings as my official representative. He welcomed new challenges, determined to his utmost best.

John has been an integral and indispensable member of the Lent staff. He is admired and respected by his coworkers, and he will be deeply missed. I'd like to express my gratitude and personal appreciation to John for his many years of hard work and dedication. On behalf of my entire staff, I'd like to wish John every success in his new position and many years of health and happiness.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SAGINAW BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB**HON. BOB TRAXLER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my district, the Business and Professional Women's Club of Saginaw, MI. I would also like to honor them as they celebrate their 70th anniversary of service and dedication to women of their community.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some information about the Saginaw BPW. Throughout its history, the BPW has provided an opportunity for profes-

sional and personal growth to thousands of women. It has stood, and continues to stand, as an organization of high standards and learning, offering women the chance to develop leadership skills and other qualities to enhance their careers. Participating in the BPW also provides working women with the opportunity to meet people from a variety of fields, attend seminars and workshops, receive information and assistance in obtaining educational scholarships, personal loans, health insurance, and financial management.

As women gather to share and learn from one another's experiences and opinions, through the direction of the Business and Professional Women's Club, they continue to offer greater service to their jobs and to their community, as well as doing the best for themselves.

For young members, the BPW provides an opportunity to learn from older members, to offer their own new and innovative ideas, and to shape their goals as career women. For midlife members, the BPW is a source of continued growth, an opportunity to teach, and a place to evaluate where they have been and where they would like to go. And finally, for the mature members, the BPW offers a chance to share their experience and wisdom, to use their leadership skills in helping to maintain the organization, and to continue valuable friendships.

The Saginaw Business and Professional Women's Club has been exemplary in its service to the women of the Saginaw area throughout the years, and deserves to be recognized for its past, as well as its present contributions. I join with my colleagues in honoring all of the BPW members for 70 years of excellence, and in wishing them continued success.

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE CONGRATULATING ROBERT E. BARRETT ON BEING NAMED BY THE GREATER HOLYOKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE "BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR"

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Robert E. Barrett on being named "Business Person of the Year" by the Greater Holyoke Chamber of Commerce in Massachusetts, and to acknowledge the lifelong dedication he has exhibited toward the community. I am proud to be a friend of this fine man.

A graduate of Holyoke High School, Bob received a bachelors degree in electrical engineering from Harvard University. Returning to Holyoke in 1930, he joined the Holyoke Water and Power Co. He ran HWP from 1945 until his retirement in 1974. In 1968 he became the president of the Affiliated Western Massachusetts Electric Co.

Bob has made an invaluable contribution with his time and business talent in promoting economic growth in the community. The

chamber's award is given annually to a business leader based on "long-term involvement and dedication to the community." This describes Bob perfectly. Among his other accomplishments, he has served as past president and director of the Electric Council of New England, director of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and co-founder of Nonotuck Manufacturing Co.

In promoting development within Massachusetts, Bob Barrett has improved the community and added jobs to the area. As one of Holyoke's finest and most effective businessmen, I am proud to acknowledge the fine work and dedication of this outstanding constituent and friend of mine.

IN MEMORY OF FORMER HOUSE EMPLOYEE, JOHN P. GRAY

HON. WILLIAM HILL BONER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. BONER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I recently learned of the death of John P. Gray, a native Tennessean, resident of Nashville, and former motion picture editor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Gray died after an extended illness, but his memory will forever provide sustenance to his family and friends. Undoubtedly, his contribution while an employee of the House of Representatives helped make this institution strong and responsive.

During his period of employment with the House, from 1956 to 1963, there were tremendous changes in the way national political news was reported. John Gray helped assure that this institution and its Members were equal partners in the making and reporting of important national political events.

Mr. Speaker, I have included John Gray's obituary for his friends and colleagues here in Washington. I join them in extending my sympathy to his children and other family members.

Services for John P. Gray, age 85, 603 Comet Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, retired motion picture editor of the U.S. House of Representatives, were held March 24 in Nashville.

Doug Varnado, minister of the South Harpeth Church of Christ, officiated. Burial was held at Gardner Cemetery, Gardner, Tennessee.

Mr. Gray died Sunday, March 22 at his residence following an extended illness.

Born in Gardner, Tennessee, he was the son of the late Walter and Lillian. He graduated from high school in Martin, Tennessee and was an alumnus of Freed Hardeman College in Henderson, Tennessee. He was a member of the Church of Christ and served in several volunteer positions with the Boy Scouts of America. He also was a Mason.

Mr. Gray was married to the late Mattie Walker Gray, who was a retired secretary to former U.S. Senator Kenneth Keating of New York and former U.S. Representative Richard Poff of Virginia.

Mr. Gray served as motion picture editor of the House of Representatives from 1956 to his retirement in 1963. His 33 year career with the U.S. Government included several engineering positions in Arkansas, Maryland and Washington, DC.

He is survived by sons Joel P. Gray of Nashville, Tennessee and W. Anthony Gray of Jacksonville, Florida, a brother George Gray and a sister Dorothy Henderson both of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and four grandchildren.

OKLAHOMA YOUNGSTERS TOP SPELLERS

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I seldom use this vehicle, but an extraordinary occurrence in the third district merits the attention of this body.

The top four spellers in Oklahoma come from the Third District of Oklahoma and two of those are from LeFlore County.

Jeff Bryan, who is a sixth grader at Fanshawe, correctly spelled the missed word, "cache" and then "unctuous" in a 75-minute, 130-word marathon to win the Tulsa Tribune-sponsored eastern Oklahoma competition. And Clint Taylor of Durant, which I also have the honor to represent, won the competition sponsored by the Daily Oklahoman of Oklahoma City.

LeFlore County came in strong as Sarah Lane, a sixth grader from Panama, OK, placed third in the State spelling bee. And fourth place was won by Lauren Pratt of Pottawatomie County, also a part of the third district.

Mr. Speaker, as the buzz word "competitiveness" becomes more operative and the President, in his State of the Union address, calls for emphasis on education, I wanted my colleagues to know that the third district students are, as usual, among the best in the Nation.

I'm sure we all share the pride in these young scholars and will welcome Jeff and Clint to Washington May 25-30.

REV. AND MRS. HERBERT DAUGHTRY CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 22, 1987

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating the Reverend and Mrs. Herbert and Karen Daughtry on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary. Their individual and collective achievements and accomplishments are being celebrated at a silver wedding anniversary banquet which is being hosted by their children, on Friday, April 24, 1987. Both Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Daughtry have a long and distinguished history of service not only to the New York City community, but also to the world around us.

The Reverend Dr. Herbert Daughtry is a progressive, Pan-African activist and religious scholar, who hails from a family which has

produced three generations of black churchmen and leaders. As national presiding minister of the House of the Lord Churches, chairman emeritus of the National Black United Front, and president of the African Peoples Christian Organization, he has risen to a position of national and international acclaim and responsibility. Through 27 years of involvement in community and church service, Reverend Daughtry has earned the title "The Peoples' Pastor."

Reverend Daughtry has traveled and lectured in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Caribbean. He has spoken to countless community and civic associations, lectured at numerous high schools, colleges and universities. In addition, on two occasions he has addressed the United Nations. He has also been interviewed extensively and written about in both newspapers and magazines and has appeared frequently on both radio and television.

Active in the struggle for community control of schools in the late 1960's Reverend Daughtry has been involved in protest actions in cooperation with Brooklyn CORE, Operation Breadbasket, Welfare Rights Mothers and many other community groups. He has served on community boards and task forces in attempts to bring change to the many institutions that affect the lives of black people. He was vice chairman of Operation Breadbasket in 1969 and cochairman of the board of directors of Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth In Action in 1968.

In the field of religion, Reverend Daughtry has served in various capacities with the World Council of Churches. He has also studied, lectured, and done research at the Theological Ecumenical Institute in Bossey, Switzerland and Virginia Theological Seminary.

In 1977, Reverend Daughtry was a major force in a coalition of concerned leaders and citizens that was instrumental in using the weapon of economic boycott to win jobs and services for blacks from downtown merchants in Brooklyn. In 1980, he played a key role in organizing the National Black United Front, a mass based progressive, Pan-African organization which had its founding convention in June of that year. At that time he was elected national chairman, which position he held until his resignation in 1985. In 1982, he initiated the founding of the African People's Christian Organization, with the expressed purpose of building an African Christian nation through emphasizing Africanness and Biblical Christianity in the context of struggle and self-determination.

During the 1984 Presidential campaign, Reverend Daughtry served as special assistant and confidante to the Reverend Jesse Jackson and was a member of Jackson's national campaign committee. In 1984 he accompanied Reverend Jackson and Roman Catholic Bishop Emerson Moore on a visit to the Vatican where they met with the Pope and encouraged the Vatican to make a consistent stand on human rights. On March 5, 1985, the New York State Senate unanimously adopted a resolution, honoring Reverend Daughtry for 25 years of service to humanity.

Reverend Daughtry has been the host and principal speaker for the past 15 years on a weekly radio program aired on Sunday mornings at 10:30 a.m. on WWRL in New York

City. Among his numerous citations and awards he has received a doctor of humane letter awarded by Seton Hall University in October 1980.

Karen Smith Daughtry, a native New Jerseyite, holds a bachelor of arts degree from University College, and M.A. from Adelphi University in the area of early childhood education. She also holds a masters degree in religious education from New York Theological Seminary, and is a Ph.D. candidate at the Post Graduate Center for Mental Health in the field of pastoral counseling.

The mother of four children, Leah Danyatta, Sharon D'Boya, Dawnique Dakeba, and Herbert Daniel, Jr., Mrs. Daughtry has a special interest in young people as evidenced by her participation in the House of the Lord Youth Department as one of its advisers. Additionally, her keen interest in and commitment to the educational process took concrete shape when she founded the House of the Lord Elementary School, an independent educational institution dedicated to the wholistic development of children, which serves grades one through six.

Karen Daughtry is also a community activist who has participated in countless marches, demonstrations, and programs addressing various issues and concerns in our communities. She is more often than not found with Reverend Daughtry, at Black United Front programs, demonstrations, and rallies and has been the coordinator of the Randolph Evans Memorial Scholarship Awards Dinner/Lunch-eon Committee since its inception in 1979.

In her capacity as the first lady of the House of the Lord Church and as the wife of the national presiding minister, Sis Daughtry has given generously of her time and talents.

She is chairperson of the House of the Lord Sisterhood Department which sponsored Jacqueline Jackson's visit to New York during the Presidential campaign of the Reverend Jesse Jackson in January 1984. Additionally, she has sought to bring to the House of the Lord Church membership a higher understanding, knowledge and sensitivity to social and political issues, which impact on and relate to family life, health, the arts, educational, and personal development, all from a Christian perspective.

In addition to Mrs. Daughtry's other activities she teaches a course entitled building positive interpersonal relationships with special emphasis on building a strong black family unit at the House of the Lord Wholistic Bible Institute. She is also the visionary and chairperson of a newly formed coalition called SASAA [NOW] [Sisters Against South African Apartheid] which is dedicated to providing a channel of support from women and children who live under the racist apartheid regime in South Africa.

She was honored to receive the Fannie Lou Hamer Award from the Women's Center of Medgar Evers College in 1982 and was noted by them to be an influential part of the think tank which has greatly affected for the good, the central Brooklyn community in the last several years.

Her travels have taken her to many cities in the United States of America as well various parts of the Caribbean, Bermuda, Switzerland,

England, France, India, Greece, and Asia Minor.

Certainly, Reverend and Mrs. Daughtry, both individually and together, have made their mark upon our society. Separately, they are outstanding individuals. Together, they are an unbeatable team. I extend my very best wishes to Reverend and Mrs. Daughtry on their 25th wedding anniversary, and my sincere hope for many, many more.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 23, 1987, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

Closed business meeting, to consider those provisions which fall within the subcommittee's jurisdiction of S. 864, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the Department of Defense.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the health threats posed by indoor air pollutants and options for reducing exposures to such pollutants.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board,

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Institute of Building Sciences. SD-124

Finance
Business meeting, to mark up S. 490, Omnibus Trade Act of 1987. SD-215

Judiciary
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 548, Retiree Benefits Security Act. SD-226

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on mine safety issues. SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development, focusing on certain activities of the Department of Energy. SDS-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 1320, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Amendments of 1987, focusing on provisions relating to National Park System entrance fees. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 541, to extend to certain officers and employees of the United States Postal Service the same procedural and appeal rights with respect to certain adverse personnel actions as are afforded under title 5, U.S. Code, to Federal employees in the competitive services. SD-342

Special on Aging
To hold hearings on the role of the Older Americans Act in assuring access to quality home care. SD-628

2:30 a.m.
Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Harmonized System. SD-215

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 907, to further United States technological leadership by providing for support by the Department of Commerce of cooperative centers for the transfer of research in manufacturing. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to review technical issues related to the siting of a geologic repository. SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 79, to notify workers who are at risk of occupational disease in order to establish a system for identifying and preventing illness and death of such workers. SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for security assistance programs. S-126, Capitol

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review recent actions by Department of Transportation officials in disseminating information with respect to H.R. 2, Federal Aid Highway Act of 1987. SD-406

Finance
Health Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the quality of long-term care. SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on the Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement. SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 377, to impose a moratorium on the ability of foreign-built vessels to qualify for certain benefits under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. SR-232A

Select on Intelligence
Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the intelligence community. SH-219

APRIL 29

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Superfund program. SD-192

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Election Commission, and S. 2, Senatorial Election Campaign Act of 1987. SR-301

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 839, to authorize the Secretary of Energy to enter into incentive agreements with certain States and affected Indian tribes concerning the storage and disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on value engineering programs in Federal agencies. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Environmental and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the impact on marine environment of the use of tributyltin (TBT) in marine paints. SD-406

Foreign Relations
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary to review constitutional implications of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. SD-419

Judiciary
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Foreign Relations to review constitutional implications of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. SD-419

Small Business
Export Expansion Subcommittee
To hold hearings on how to increase small business participation in export markets. SR-428A

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1988 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on the space station program. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to review the Department of Energy's proposed establishment of a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility. SD-366

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Indian Financing Act and the Buy Indian Act. SR-485

Select on Intelligence
Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the intelligence community. SH-219

APRIL 30

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 721, to provide for and promote the economic development of Indian tribes. SD-628

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on territorial governments. SD-124

- Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Justice, focusing on the Office of Justice Programs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System.
S-146, Capitol
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of James L. Kolstad, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.
SR-253
- Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 44 and S. 843, bills to extend and improve the procedures for the protection of the public from nuclear incidents.
SD-406
- Judiciary
Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review modifications to AT&T decree.
SD-226
- Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposals providing employment and education assistance to veterans.
SR-418
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for defense security assistance programs.
S-126, Capitol
- Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Urban Mass Transit Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.
SD-138
- Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 568 and S. 252, bills to establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona, and S. 575, to convey public land to the Catholic Diocese of Reno/Las Vegas, Nevada.
SD-366
- Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 328, to revise Federal law regarding prompt payment on completion of contracts for service or delivery of property.
SD-342
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on territorial affairs.
SD-192
- Small Business
Export Expansion Subcommittee
To continue hearings on how to increase small business participation in export markets.
SR-428A
- Select on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition
To hold a closed meeting.
S-407, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending calendar business.
SD-226
- MAY 1
- 10:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize construction of a Federal office building and a trade and cultural center on Pennsylvania Avenue.
SD-406
- MAY 4
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-192
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposals to restructure the Department of Energy's uranium enrichment program.
SD-366
- MAY 5
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To resume hearings to review economic problems of rural communities.
SR-332
- Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-138
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-253
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Smithsonian Institution, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Holocaust Memorial Council
SD-138
- MAY 6
- 9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
SD-406
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-116
- Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the U.S. Supreme Court, and for the Department of Justice, focusing on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Marshals Service.
S-146, Capitol
- Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366
- Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 6, Veterans' Health Care Improvement Act, S. 216, to increase the per diem rates paid to States for providing care to veterans in State homes, S. 631, to improve the procedures for the procurement of medical and pharmaceutical supplies by the VA, S. 713, to facilitate the recruitment of registered nurses by the VA, proposed Veterans Administration Health Personnel Recruitment and Retention Act of 1987, and other related proposals, and proposed legislation approving VA construction of major medical facilities.
SR-418
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on defense agencies.
SD-192
- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce.
SR-253
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-116
- MAY 7
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for fossil energy, and clean coal technology programs.
SD-192

9:30 a.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

Environment and Public Works Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee To hold hearings on emergency planning.

SD-406

Veterans' Affairs To continue hearings on S. 6, Veterans' Health Care Improvement Act, S. 216, to increase the per diem rates paid to States for providing care to veterans in State homes, S. 631, to improve the procedures for the procurement of medical and pharmaceutical supplies by the Veterans' Administration, S. 713, to facilitate the recruitment of registered nurses by the VA, proposed Veterans' Administration Health Personnel Recruitment and Retention Act of 1987, and other related proposals, and proposed legislation approving VA construction of major medical facilities.

SR-418

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on Army and Army Reserve Components.

SD-146

Appropriations Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Accounting Office (FAA operations).

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee To hold hearings on H.R. 191 and S. 261, bills to authorize the establishment of a Peace Garden on a site to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and S. 451, to authorize a study to determine the appropriate minimum altitude for aircraft flying over national park system units.

SD-366

2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Research and Development Subcommittee To hold hearings to review the status of the Department of Energy's defense materials production facilities.

SD-366

2:30 p.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 8

9:30 a.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources Research and Development Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposals to restructure the Department of Energy's uranium enrichment program.

SD-366

Joint Economic To hold hearings to review the employment/unemployment statistics for April. Room to be announced

10:00 a.m. Appropriations HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-124

Appropriations Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Aviation Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the General Accounting Office (R, E & D, F & E, Airport Grants).

SD-138

2:30 p.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 11

2:00 p.m. Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 12

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for certain export financing programs.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Board for International Broadcasting, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 84, authorizing funds for the Land and Water Conservation fund, and S. 735, relating to the distribution of revenues received under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

SD-366

MAY 13

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

SD-366

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for foreign assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988, to receive public testimony on certain programs of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies.

SD-138

MAY 14

9:00 a.m. Governmental Affairs Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service's Subcommittee on Census and Population to review the 1990 census questionnaire.

SD-342

9:30 a.m. Veterans' Affairs Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation providing employment assistance to veterans, and proposed legislation approving VA construction of major medical facilities.

SR-418

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee To resume hearings on S. 84, authorizing funds for the Land and Water Conservation fund, and S. 735, relating to the distribution of revenues received under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

SD-366

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.
 SD-124

MAY 18

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to expand the clean coal technology program.
 SD-366

MAY 20

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on the VA home loan guaranty program.
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Ju-

dicial Conference, Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the State Justice Institute.
 S-146, Capitol

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 9, Service-Disabled Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act, S. 453, to improve the standards for determining whether a radiation-related disease is service-connected, proposed Veterans' Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1987, and other related proposals.
 SR-418

JUNE 23

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of State.
 SD-192

JUNE 30

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 Business meeting, to consider S. 9, Service-Disabled Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act, proposals providing VA compensation, pension, education assistance, home loan, and other related benefits, proposed legislation providing for disability payments based on nuclear-detonation radiation exposure, and proposed legislation relating to the administration of the VA loan guaranty program.
 SR-418

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 23

2:00 p.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise certain provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638).
 SR-485