CHEMICAL GENOCIDE OF KURDS

HON. STENY H. HOYER
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, two articles appeared in the Washington Post and the New York Times this week that I would like to submit for the RECORD. The thrust of both is clear. Genocide is being committed by the armed forces of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein against the Kurdish populace of northern Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot remain indifferent to this inexcusable slaughter. Indifference in the past has allowed ruthless dictators to murder millions of people, and indifference today will allow countless more to die. The ceasefire in the gulf war has ended a conflict that claimed hundreds of lives, and we should not allow this ceasefire to be used as an opportunity for renewed bloodletting. The systematic use of chemical weapons in gas attacks against civilian populations centers is an outrage with little precedent, and should be met with a firm response if similar efforts to humankind are to be avoided in the future.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 8, 1988]

MAKE NO MISTAKE—THIS IS GENOCIDE
(By Jim Hoagland)

PARIS.—Iraq is committing step-by-step genocide against the Kurdish people in the remote Zagros Mountains. The evidence is now so clear that the world cannot shrink from branding Iraq’s actions with that horrible word and demanding an end to this calculated massacre.

The Iraqi version of genocide is being conducted in military operations stretched out over years and launched against the Kurds as opportunities permit. It does not have the manic pace or organization of Hitler’s Germany or Pol Pot’s Cambodia. But this must not lessen the horror, condemnation and forceful opposition the world community and especially the Reagan administration must demonstrate if a similar tragedy is to be averted.

Washington and the United Nations have responded with surprisingly mild rebukes as Iraq has taken advantage of the U.N.-sponsored cease-fire with Iran to intensify poison-gas attacks against Kurdish civilians, on a scale not known since World War I. More distressingly, the United States and other nations have taken no effective action to stop the slaughter of Kurdish civilians and the mass eviction of these Aryan tribal people from their mountain homes.

Such inactivity from an administration that has supposedly been building up American influence and leverage in the Persian Gulf is inexcusable. The United States spent $200 million to place a naval shield for the past year around the shipping of Iraq’s Arab allies in the war against Iran. The White House also accepted with indescribable ease an Iraqi apology for the attack on the USS Stark, which killed 37 American servicemen. In its grudge match with Iran, the Reagan administration visibly tilted to Iraq’s side—and at a high price.

But now Washington appears either unable or unwilling to use the leverage it was obtaining to help the Kurds or push the Iraqis to drop the hard-line positions that have driven the negotiations on ending the Iran-Iraq war into deadlock.

Secretary of State George Shultz has given several recent speeches mixing eloquence with hand-wringing about the horrors of chemical weapons. When confronted with their open use by the brutal Iraqi regime that he has chosen to cultivate rather than confront, Shultz folds his cards. As it stands now, other countries that would be tempted to use the “poor man’s atomic bomb” against their enemies can conclude from the Iraqi example that they will have to pay no price internationally for doing so.

An estimated 120,000 Kurds have fled into neighboring Turkey in the past week. One UN official measured the losses as catastrophic against the Kurds in the public outrage voiced by the leaders of Turkey, a Moslem country that places high value on its relations with Iraq and has a reputation for suppressing its own Kurds. Nonetheless, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was quoted by the BBC as saying that “a massacre of innocent people” is occurring in Iraq.

Where are equivalent U.S. statements that might signal a serious international action to halt the Iraqis? In the midst of the election campaign, the Reagan White House and the State Department appear to have other things on their agendas. State Department officials speak instead of making “an expression of concern” to the Baghdad government.

History shows that such meekness will provide no comfort or protection for the Kurds—Moslems who are racially distinct from the Arab majority of Iraq. While their periodic rebellions against Baghdad in this century have been suppressed with brutality, it was only 13 years ago that “a final solution” seems to have been adopted as the option of choice for the troublesome Kurds.

In 1975, it was the shah of Iran who signed a border agreement with Iraq and gave Iraqis a free hand in Kurdistan rather than continue a costly frontier war. The United States went along with the dictators of the shah, who had been funneling American-supplied weapons to the rebel Kurdish army led by the legendary warrior Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

I was with Barzani in the Zagros when the end came that March. Anger and sorrow consumed him as he told me that he had risked everything because he had trusted the United States. He had expected betrayal by the shah; that was why he had insisted that the United States be involved in supporting the rebellion from the beginning. In defeat, he asked for American humanitarian help to prevent the destruction of his people.

But over the next year, the Iraqis faced no international opposition as they destroyed thousands of Kurdish villages and arrested as many of the Kurds in Arab-dominated regions as they could. All this the Iran-Iraq war erupted in 1988, the surviving Kurdish fighters threw in their lot with Tehran.

This time it is a truce with the ayatollahs that has enabled Iraq to have another go at removing the Kurds from their homelands, with the new weapon of poison gas. Washington's intention of depopulating Kurdistan may be within its grasp.

It is unthinkable that he will benefit once again from official American indifference and/or impotence that will be justified in the name of maintaining influence in the Arab world.

(From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1988)

STOP THE IRAQI MURDER OF THE KURDS
(By William Safire)

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N.Y.—On the day the cease-fire began in the Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein, dictator of Iraq, launched a new military offensive. This was for revenge—to punish the Iranians for allowing Kurds to live in northern Iraq who had dared to pursue their long struggle for autonomy during the Iran-Iraq war.

With his forces freed by the cease-fire, Saddam Hussein smashed the Kurds—possibly with mustard gas, which he has reintroduced in modern warfare. Perhaps thousands of Kurdish refugees are now huddled in tent cities along the Turkish border, with another 40,000 cut off from escape.

This is a campaign of extermination aimed against an ancient ethnic group that wants only to keep its own language and customs in the Persian Gulf. A classic example of genocide is under way, and the world does not give a damn.

Three men are alive today who can boast of having made a major contribution to world depopulation: Idi Amin of Africa, Pol Pot of Asia and Saddam Hussein of the Middle East. The Iraqi trails the Asian in the number slaughtered only because his nuclear capability was curtailed by the Israelis; otherwise, he would surely have incinerated five million residents of Teheran. However, Saddam is still active, and with several million Kurds at his mercy, he may yet pass Pol Pot in megamurders.

This is a cease-fire as a time for getting even. He will one day turn his aggressive attention to Syria’s Assad, the only Arab leader to have helped Iran, but first he is intent on bloodyly thwarting all self-determination aspirations within his own borders.

For a millennium, Kurdistan has been a place but not a nation. Today the nearly 20 million Kurds live under three flags in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, with some in Syria and the Soviet Union. The Iranians supplied the Iraqis, Kurds with arms to harass Saddam, and the Iraqi dictator armed the Iranian Kurds to harass the Ayatollah’s army. The Kurds have thus split into factions and sworn they were being used as pawns, saw the Iran-Iraq war as a chance to establish a kind of autonomy if not independence.

* 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.
But Iran-Iraq peace means retribution and death. Let us marvel at the reaction.

Unlike the United Nations, peacemakers in Geneva are concerned only with the interests of member nations, not with the lives of the Kurdish people. The proliferation of poison gas. Not even a cluck of sympathy comes out of the U.N. Secretary General, who does not want to offend Baghdad or Tehran.

The United States, in its Reagan-era assertiveness, did manage to issue one small challenge to Saddam, of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Cuban American National Council, and the board of trustees of Bronx-Lebanon Hospital and Doctors Hospital.

In 1982, President Reagan appointed Ms. Di Martino as U.S. Ambassador to UNICEF Executive Board. Ms. Di Martino has received numerous honors for her contributions to the Hispanic community. She has been named in "Who's Who in America," "100 Hispanic Influentials in America Today," and "Cattell's Who's Who in American Politics."

In Nevada, Hispanic culture has provided a major influence on the customs of the area. As this year's theme, the Hispanic Business and Professional Women's Club has chosen 500 years of history "The women's contribution. It is because of this consideration of the women's contributions to Hispanic culture, can we revere Rita Di Martino with this honor."

The celebration of this honor will take place on September 24, 1988. The night will be highlighted by the presentation of "Hearing and Understanding" by Congresswoman Ms. J. Lacivita. The meeting will be held at the Hispanic Business and Professional Women's Club hall. The meeting will be open to the public. The meeting will be held at the Hispanic Business and Professional Women's Club hall.

We believe that dynamic supervisor-employee monthly safety meetings are a vital part of our safety effort, since the supervisor is an employee's first and often foremost contact with the company. Our Hear and See poster program is the supervisor's ammunition. We use a poster rather than shotgun approach to safety.

We ask supervisors to present the safety topics in a clear and forceful manner, showing sincerity and enthusiasm. Some supervisors think they can't give good talks to save their lives. With our Hear and See format, they can give talks that could save someone else's life.

Supervisor reaction to the program has been favorable because the safety topics are easier to present. Everyone discusses the same topic and the Hear and See concept holds employees' attention.

While we have used similar campaigns with little success, we found that our Hear and See approach works. It is important for employees to understand the safety topics. We use a poster rather than a shotgun approach to safety.

TRIBUTE TO MS. RITA DI MARTINO UPON HER RECEIPT OF THE HISPANIC WOMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. JAMES H. BILBAY
OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Rita Di Martino who is being honored by the Hispanic Business and Professional Women's Club of Las Vegas as the Hispanic Woman of the Year.

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Ms. Di Martino is an active member of the Hispanic community in my district, centering in my district of U.S. Senate, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Cuban American National Council, and the board of trustees of Bronx-Lebanon Hospital and Doctors Hospital.

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The program is based on a series of 18- x 28-inch posters. The supervisor reads the poster to the group of employees. The supervisor may want to expand on how the information relates to our operations. The supervisor may want to expand on how the information relates to our operations.

At the end of the meeting the supervisor displays the poster in his area. It reinforces the key points of the meeting. It is acting as a reminder of an entire month.

Finally, the safety director or his counterparts at other manufacturing locations review our safety topics and their graphic summaries with every new hire in the company's plants, before the employee starts work.

We try to make the monthly safety meetings interesting to employees. We have discussed safety attitudes, near-misses, pinch points, and good housekeeping, stressing unsafe acts as well as unsafe conditions. The meetings are dynamic, not static. They inform and train.

For visual impact, we've incorporated photos of animals such as dogs and cats into the program. The photos show the safety instincts of animals as related to the monthly safety topic. We also change the colors of background and lettering each month. Our advertising department does a great job of this.

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Last year the American Metal Stamping Association presented its highest safety award, the Seastrom Safety Award, to Commercial Shearing for its 1979 Hear and See Program.

TRIBUTE TO BUD BROWN
HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, Mr. Bud Brown. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this outstanding individual, who will be recognized by the San Fernando Kawain Club for his dedicated service as president. Although Bud
is stepping down as president, he will undoubtedly continue his long record of community service and involvement.

For over 30 years, Bud Brown's pleasant personality and ready willingness to help has endeared him to both his colleagues and in the communications industry and to the public he has served so well. As a result of his hard work and excellent performance, he enjoys respect and support throughout the San Fernando Valley.

Throughout his career in the communications industry, Bud has always shown a willingness and desire to give freely of his valuable time to aid organizations or causes important to his community. At present, he is first vice president of the Mission Hills Chamber; member, board of directors Sylmar Chamber of Commerce; active in Pacoima and San Fernando Chambers; first vice president-Century Club, Holy Cross Hospital; chairman of the board of trustees for Employees and Good Government Club; first vice president Foothill Advisory Boosters, LAPD Advisory- LA Mission College's Club; board of directors Father on Earth Ranch; and member board of directors of Project Heavy, San Fernando Valley. Bud Brown has built a record of commitment and excellence that is an inspiration to us all.

Bud is presently district manager-community relations of GTE, California. He began his telephone career in 1946 as a cable splicer in Santa Monica.

His lovely wife, Althea, and two sons, David and Danny, and steady support and encouragement of Bud. Few people have given of their time and energy as selflessly as he. It is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Bud Brown, an invaluable member of my community.

THE BABY BUST

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the birthday candles are burning low on the prospects for improving the health of our Nation's newborn children. In 1979, the Nation set goals to reduce the mortality rates. But as the years have ticked away and these proposals have aged, the goals of reducing infant mortality have fallen by the wayside.

Of the 13 goals that the Nation set for the delivery of health care to infants, only three are now within reach. The remaining 10 goals will go unmet if the need is not addressed with greater urgency.

The successes of these goals include establishment of programs to detect metabolic disorders and efforts to ensure that all infants are securely strapped into car safety seats when leaving the hospital for the first time. At the same time, the fundamental, underlying problems have not yet been met.

The statistics present a tragedy in our Nation. Medical care is not reaching mothers or newborns. I am concerned that our goals will go unattained in the 2 years remaining before the deadline passes.

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This summer, the National Commission on Infant Mortality released its findings. In its findings, the report underlined the undiminished scope of the problem and the need to act now on those findings.

The facts are disturbing. In 1985, over 40,000 babies died because they were not getting the proper care. Unless some dramatic changes occur in our system of health care delivery to newborn children and to young mothers, then 1990 will not witness any reductions in that tragic statistic.

The tragedy of the infant mortality statistics tells doctors and health professionals that the underlying problems affecting the health of newborn infants has not really changed.

The post mortem on infant mortality hopefully will hold some meaningful promise for the Government, for doctors, and most importantly, for parents. The statistics show that improved prenatal care is part of the puzzle of reducing infant mortality. Now that those statistics have been canvassed for yet another year, it is time to put our technological muscle and willpower fully behind the solutions to this high infant death rate.

The stork cannot solve infant mortality. This problem originates within our society, within our cities, and within our homes.

After years of identifying the problem, of identifying those at risk, and of identifying what sorts or medicines to give or what machines to provide in the hospital, it is time to take that knowledge and those solutions directly to the mothers and to offer them something more than a little bit of hope and a large dose of risk.

We are not only behind other nations in terms of relative infant mortality rates. We are way behind in many of the goals that we as a nation set for ourselves years ago. The following article describes some of the deficiencies of health care for infants. Hopefully, as the latest statistics sound the alarm bell, we can move ahead and deal with the problem squarely.

The article follows:

U.S. TO MISS MOST GOALS FOR IMPROVING INFANT HEALTH

(By Robert Byrd)

ATLANTA.-Most of the nation's top goals for babies and pregnant women by 1990-including a decline in the infant mortality rate-will not be met, federal health officials said yesterday.

"It's certainly sobering and concerning," said Dr. Ann Koontz, a specialist with the Health Resources and Services Administration in Rockville, Md. "This indicates that we have some significant problems relating to maternal and infant health."

In 1979, the government published its 1990 health objectives for the nation, including 13 top-priority goals relating to pregnancy and infant health. Only three of those 13 goals are likely to be met, the National Center for Health Control said yesterday in its weekly report.

The CDC, using National Center for Health Statistics data, projects that the nation's infant mortality rate—Infants dying before age 1—will be 9.1 per 1,000 live births. That would be a drop from the 10.6 rate in 1985.

Based on data from 1970-81, health officials had projected a 1990 infant mortality rate of 7.8, but "the decline in the infant mortality rate has slowed," the CDC said.

Another objective says that no racial or ethnic group should have a maternal death rate above five per 100,000 live births. The 1990 national rate is projected at 7.6, with black mothers at 20.5.

No more than 5 percent of babies should be born under 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds. The 1990 projection: 6.7 percent.

No county, racial or ethnic group should have a low birthweight rate above 9 percent. For blacks, the 1990 projection is 12.3 percent.

No more than 10 percent of pregnant women in any county, racial or ethnic group should go without prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. The 1990 national projection: 23.6 percent, 38.5 percent for blacks.

CRACKING DRUG ADDICTION

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce into the record an article about an innovative new program for the treatment of drug addiction.

Although a relatively new practice in the United States, acupuncture has been an ancient tradition in the Far East. The development of this antidrug treatment program at the Lincoln Hospital in my congressional district incorporates this ancient procedure into a modern day success story.

The work at the Lincoln Hospital is highly commendable. I urge my colleagues to read this most insightful article. Certainly it behoves us to consider every possible avenue for effective drug abuse rehabilitation and treatment.

CRACKING DRUG ADDICTION—ACUPUNCTURE PROVIDES HOPE AT N.Y. CLINIC

(By Howard Kurtz)

NEW YORK.—Amid the Spanish groceries and boarded-up tenements of the South Bronx, Conet Parker sits in a crowded room with four half-inch, stainless steel needles protruding from each ear.

The 27-year-old mother's baby son was born with heroin in his bloodstream, city welfare officials threatened to take custody of the infant unless Parker en-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

rolled in a drug program. So the 32-year-old addict came here to Lincoln Hospital to under go what many researchers regard as the most exciting new treatment for drug abuse, the acupuncture procedure.

"It makes me relaxed," Parker said after the needles were removed. "I don't get any cramps, I don't get any withdrawal from getting high." About 1,000 addicts, or more than one-third of the clinic's caseload, are referred to this public hospital each year by the city's narcotics confidentials, a group like Pottenger, who are young fathers and mothers struggling to keep custody of their children. Others are convicted criminals, on probation or parole, who may be returned to prison if they cannot demonstrate that they are drug-free. Many are addicted to crack, the smokable form of cocaine, often in combination with other drugs.

"Before crack came along, acupuncture was an exotic alternative," said Dr. Michael Smith, director of Lincoln Hospital's sub-division, which has been using the smokable form of cocaine, often in short-term therapy. The scientific community remains uncertain whether permanent acupuncture's effects can be measured. Many researchers advocate a trial and a follow-up to see whether the effects persist, but most do not look to the treatment as a cure for drug abuse.

"It's an exotic alternative," said Dr. Michael Smith, director of Lincoln Hospital's sub-division, which has been using acupuncture since 1974. "Now we're it. There are simply no other programs that work.

The downsides," he said, "is that it's new, different and odd.

In cities such as Chicago, Minneapolis and New York, acupuncture has become an inexpensive and increasingly prominent form of drug therapy. But here, its use has been restrained by a state law limiting the practice to a small group of specially trained doctors.

That is about to change. A law to be signed by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo (D) this week allows physicians and assistants to administer the treatments, which Smith calls "the equivalent of piercing ears." And the New York City Department of Mental Health would refer a growing number of the estimated 5,000 crack addicts under its jurisdiction to the Bronx clinic.

"I'd say it's the most promising treatment I've seen in 15 years," said Dr. Bernard Bihari, a former city drug abuse commissioner who now runs an acupuncture program with 200 patients.

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Smith says his success rate—defined as drug-free urine results for at least one month—has risen to more than 50 percent with the court-referred clients. Yet even the 30 percent retention rate for crack addicts who walk off the size drug programs with detoxification and other traditional programs.

The federal government, however, seems uninterested in acupuncture as drug therapy. Bihari applied for a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to study the effects of acupuncture on cocaine addicts, but was turned down.

"We just didn't have enough money to fund all the proposals that were made," said NIDA's Dr. Stephen P. Whitaker, whose agency is spending $131 million on research this year."It's a question of limited resources."

At an ongoing study of severe alcoholics, Dr. Milton Bullock of Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis found that 37 percent stopped drinking after acupuncture treatments that included a placebo. In a similar study in Brooklyn, Bihari found that 14 of 15 alcoholics were still sober a month after beginning treatment.

Western scientists do not know exactly how acupuncture works, although research suggests that acupuncture has been shown to trigger the release of endorphins, a pain-relieving substance produced natural-
**THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY**

**HON. BOB TRAXLER OF MICHIGAN**
**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
*Tuesday, September 13, 1988*

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Saginaw Valley State University, a learning institution which has given mid-Michigan a quarter century's commitment to higher education.

The early 1960's saw a tremendous growth in new housing development in the Saginaw area resulting from the booming auto industry, Mr. Speaker. But it takes more than bricks and cement to build a community. To become a community, residents of an area of this scope must find common interests, and work together on projects which improve their environment. And that is exactly what has happened. The people of the Saginaw area saw the necessity to build a university which would stand by as a valuable resource to the community. Its devotion to higher education has helped people get the best out of their home, and their new community.

Few experiences in life are as fun or as memorable as when we put our minds to work to solve a challenging problem—and solve it. The people of the Saginaw area have proven they can do just that. Their boundless imagination and creativity have taken them to new heights. It's reassuring to know that the graduates of Saginaw Valley State University will be sharing their talents as leaders in their community and in this great country.

On September 25, 1988, Saginaw Valley State University will celebrate its 25th anniversary of serving the people of mid-Michigan. I am very proud of the excellent educational opportunities being provided to my district. I congratulate Saginaw Valley State University on its outstanding service to the community, and I wish them many more quarters of service and success.

**DR. R.G. SINGH, PHYSICIST**
**HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT OF FLORIDA**
**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
*Tuesday, September 13, 1988*

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, Dr. R.G. Singh of Jacksonville, Florida, a physicist teaching at the Florida Community College in Jacksonville and the Florida Times Union in a recent article paid him a well-deserved tribute for his discoveries. I include the article at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this article which I believe will interest all scientifically interested persons:

**PHYSICIST HONORS HEAVENLY BODIES**
**INFO FOCUS**
*(By Andree Tremoulet)*

For centuries star-gazers have glimpsed only a hazy picture of what heavenly bodies actually look like. Recently an invention by a physicist here has been incorporated into a telescope system that reduces the distortion of starlight caused by the earth's atmosphere.

In the 1950s, Dr. R.G. Singh of Jacksonville and an associate, Dr. P. Harirahan, of India, developed what they named a triangular-path interferometer while working at the National Physical Laboratory of India in New Delhi. By coupling the interferometer with a device in the optics laboratory of the Itek Corporation in Lexington, Mass., recently they have come up with a telescope system that instantly adjusts its lenses to counteract atmospheric disturbances, producing clear images of celestial objects.

When light waves from heavenly bodies enter the earth's atmosphere, they are bent and distorted the same way that light waves entering the water are disturbed. Just as a person on land receives a fuzzy view of what lies beneath the surface of the water, observers on earth have received a hazy glimpse of the stars.

Dr. Singh's triangular-path interferometer measures the distortion caused by the atmosphere. Light from a star entering the device is split up into two beams by a half-silvered mirror. One beam travels a triangular path in a clockwise direction while its counterpart travels the same path in the opposite direction.

When the beams emerge from the device, they are focused on an image at a small distance called a shear. By introducing a plane of glass into the path of the beams inside the interferometer, the shearing can be controlled.

On a screen placed perpendicular to the two beams after they have emerged from the interferometer a sequence of light and dark bands called fringes will appear. From the fringes and the position of the glass plane, scientists can determine how much the light has been distorted by atmospheric disturbances.

In the Itek system, the calculation of distortion is relayed to a computer which determines the amount of correction in the light waves required to cancel the disturbance, researchers report.

A mirror that adjusts its shape when electrical charges are applied to it corrects the starlight so that a clear image of the heavenly body, according to Itek scientists, is produced.

In addition to its application in astronomy, the triangular-path interferometer has also been used to show that unpolarized light consists of random, plane-polarized components, Dr. Singh said.

In his work, Dr. Singh has not confined his research to optics, but has also stepped into the areas of solid state physics and nuclear physics as well. He was the first person in India to develop a photovoltaic solar cell, a device which, according to the dictionary, generates an electromotive force when light falls on the boundary between two dissimilar substances in close contact.

The 11 books which he has authored are for a wide spectrum of readers and range from a textbook for seventh grade students to a book on electricity and magnetism. He has published 20 papers in scholarly journals.

After working in India from 1950 to 1957, Dr. Singh came to the United States to live permanently. He has worked at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the University of Florida, and at Florida Junior College, where he currently teaches physics.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

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A mirror that adjusts its shape when electrical charges are applied to it corrects the starlight so that a clear image of the heavenly body, according to Itek scientists, is produced.

In addition to its application in astronomy, the triangular-path interferometer has also been used to show that unpolarized light consists of random, plane-polarized components, Dr. Singh said.

In his work, Dr. Singh has not confined his research to optics, but has also stepped into the areas of solid state physics and nuclear physics as well. He was the first person in India to develop a photovoltaic solar cell, a device which, according to the dictionary, generates an electromotive force when light falls on the boundary between two dissimilar substances in close contact.

The 11 books which he has authored are for a wide spectrum of readers and range from a textbook for seventh grade students to a book on electricity and magnetism. He has published 20 papers in scholarly journals.

After working in India from 1950 to 1957, Dr. Singh came to the United States to live permanently. He has worked at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the University of Florida, and at Florida Junior College, where he currently teaches physics.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY NELLIE GRIFFITH BLATTENBERGER**
**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA OF PENNSYLVANIA**
**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
*Tuesday, September 13, 1988*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my warmest wishes to a resident of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, Nellie Griffith Blattenberger of Windsor, who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on September 22.

Mrs. Blattenberger deserves all our congratulations for this remarkable achievement. She has seen many changes take place in the past 100 years. The invention of the automobile, the first space flight, the initial expedi­tions to the North and South Poles, the dawning of the computer age—these are all events which have occurred in Mrs. Blattenberger's lifetime.

But while these and many other history-making events were taking place, Mrs. Blattenberger, like so many other Americans in so many other cities and towns across the United States, went about her everyday business, raising a family, earning a living, entertaining friends, and observing the events of the day. In saluting Mrs. Blattenberger we are saluting all of the citizens of the United States who have worked so hard to make our country great. The strength of our country comes from these dedicated, individual lives.

Happy birthday Mrs. Blattenberger, and all the best wishes for a wonderful celebration.

**IN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK**
**HON. DALE E. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN**
**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
*Tuesday, September 13, 1988*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation celebrates National Hispanic Heritage Week, I am proud to pay tribute to the Hispanic community of Flint.

The Hispanic culture has enriched our city and our Nation by making its presence felt in Government, the arts, labor, business, science and virtually every corner of our society. Hispanics make up 7.9 percent of the Nation's population and are expected to rise to 15 percent by the year 2000. This ever growing presence is a vibrant spirit and force in America that is helping to shape the future of our great Nation.

America's Hispanic community brings to us it's rich heritage and tradition, infusing our society and our lives with a diversity and wealth of culture we would otherwise lack. As the Nation of immigrants that we are, our great­ness has come from the histories and traditions of every country and every people, and our Hispanic community has indeed helped make us great. Hispanics in our country have both immigrant roots and roots well established in the boundaries of the United States long before we became an independent nation.
SAFETY SELLS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a recent Wall Street Journal article which describes the progress being made to improve automotive safety. As this article points out, there is both a need and consumer demand for new and better safety equipment. U.S. auto makers have recognized this and should be encouraged in the steps they are taking to respond to this challenge.

The article follows:

(From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 24, 1988)

U.S. AUTO MAKERS DECIDE SAFETY SELLS

(By Joseph B. White)

DETROIT—After years of saying that safety doesn't sell, U.S. auto makers are suddenly beginning to sound like Ralph Nader.

"Today, there are far more people concerned about air bags for me," concludes the Detroit-based newspaper ad from Chrysler Corp. Chairman Lee Iacocca, a one-time air-bag opponent who is now pledging to put them on all his cars. "This is a wake-up call."

"We are being woken up by the [automotive] consumer and by the [automotive] legislation. This is a major change," said John Stempel, Ford's vice president for engineering.

But Mr. Stempel said he was not yet sure if his company would make air bags standard equipment on all its cars. "We will have to make a projection that by the early 1990s that number is going into the millions because of consumer demand," he said.

"And we may be wrong," said Mr. Iacocca. "And in fact, a recent poll of 200-vehicle-owning families for Runzheimer International Ltd., a Chicago-based consulting firm, found that only 20% of those surveyed would be willing to pay more than $100 extra for the option."

Still, going that route is a gamble. While auto makers now agree that safety sells, they are all still trying to figure out how much they can charge for their new safety features.

"Does safety sell? The answer is yes," says Mr. Iacocca. "We have a York-based Mark Bulk dealership. "The question is, at what price?"

One thing is clear: Interest is there. And the overriding reason for this is that, in the 25 years since Mr. Nader's book "Unsafe at Any Speed" made automobile safety a national issue, consumer groups; government regulators; and, more and more Hispanics are being elected and appointed to various political offices. Personally, I have had the honor and pleasure of working with several Hispanics on my congressional and campaign staffs.

Hispanic professionals have become important role models for the youth in our community and have greatly added to the quality of life in the Flint community.

During National Hispanic Heritage Week, we are more than recognizing the importance of the Hispanic community in America, we are also commemorating the growth of our Nation's culture, vastly broadened and enriched by its Hispanic citizens.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 13, 1988

Today, the Hispanic community is a strong force on the political landscape. Often an unsung factor in American politics, Hispanics have provided the margin of victory in many races. Recent elections have shown strong voter registration and turnout among Hispanics. And, more and more Hispanics are being elected and appointed to various political offices in the United States.

Hispanics in the Seventh Congressional District of Michigan have made and are making tremendous contributions to the development and enrichment of our community.

The 1980's have provided many firsts for Hispanics in the Seventh Congressional District. In 1981, a Hispanic was first elected to public office in Genesee County, serving on the Burton City Council. A year later, a Hispanic was first elected to public office in the city of Flint as a member of the city council. In 1985, for the first time, a Hispanic represented Flint at the Democratic National Convention.

In the Seventh Congressional District Hispanics have been elected to the Flint Board of Education, to the Genesee County Board of Commissioners, and to several Governor's commissions and councils. Personally, I have had the honor and pleasure of working with several Hispanics on my congressional and campaign staffs.

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None of these things are cheap, and consumers who want the state-of-the-art in safety will either have to pay a high price for ownership today or hope for cost reductions in the future. Auto makers are still trying to figure out how much they can charge for their new safety features.

As this article points out, there is both a need and consumer demand for new and better safety equipment. U.S. auto makers have recognized this and should be encouraged in the steps they are taking to respond to this challenge.

The article follows:

"You won't hear any more beefs about air bags for me," concludes the Detroit-based newspaper ad from Chrysler Corp. Chairman Lee Iacocca, a one-time air-bag opponent who is now pledging to put them on all his cars. "This is a wake-up call."

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own recently introduced versions. So far, only about 15% of the 30,000 1988 Honda Preludes sold here through July were ordered with the $1,330 four-wheel steering package.

One way to reduce the risks of introducing such features is to make sure they can be marketed in more ways than one. Ford, for example, is offering computerized, self-leveling suspension systems on its Lincoln Continental and Thunderbird Turbo Coupe models. The system is primarily a comfort option. But it also can hold these cars level and steady in panic-stop situations.

The Safety Stuff of Tomorrow

In the meantime, auto makers are continuing to work on the safety stuff of tomorrow—and some of it seems straight out of Buck Rogers. GM, for instance, is developing a headup instrument display using technology borrowed from military fighter planes. The system, which will be built into a limited edition version of the 1989 Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, projects a digital readout of the car’s speed onto the windshield so the driver can check it without looking away from the road. Researchers at both GM and Ford are also looking at collision-avoidance systems that would warn a driver when other vehicles behind the car are getting close. An affordable system generates too many false alarms.

Disability in America Today: Winds of Change?

By Alan A. Reich

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw attention to an important article entitled, “Disability in America Today. Winds of Change?” It was authored by the president of the National Organization on Disability, Mr. Alan A. Reich, for whom I have the highest admiration and respect for all his outstanding leadership and work regarding disabled persons. I mention this prominently in the organization’s news letter, “Report.” The article is important and timely, as it notes positive changes in the way the public and media view disability and the progress toward full participation of disabled people in all aspects of life.

It is an article that is keenly interested in the organization’s news letter, “Report.” The article is important and timely, as it notes positive changes in the way the public and media view disability and the progress toward full participation of disabled people in all aspects of life. As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, I have been actively engaged in efforts to get the international community more involved in this area through the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-92. What the United States does here at home to meet the objectives of the decade will impact significantly the efforts in other nations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our colleagues will find Mr. Reich’s article most interesting and I am submitting a copy of it for inclusion in the RECORD.

A Message from the President of N.O.D.: Disability in America Today: Winds of Change?

(By Alan A. Reich)

Several recent developments suggest that the winds of change are blowing. These developments, I believe, point to progress in three areas:

1. A disability constituency with a stronger voice is emerging as disabled people change their image of ourselves and identify with common goals.

2. Public and media attitudes are changing in a positive direction and more Americans are being sensitized to disability issues.

3. Political leaders and local officials are demonstrating increasing awareness of disability and more of them are identifying with the identification of disabled people in all aspects of life; laws are being passed to achieve that goal.

This note of optimism in the fall of 1988 does not ignore the fact that people with disabilities are still the poorest and least educated in the country. Some observers may regard the changes that I see occurring as simply a new tone. I think the changes are more fundamental. In my view, these developments add up to incremental but genuine progress.

Bush and Dukakis on Disability Issues

The disability policies of George Bush and Michael Dukakis, excerpted on the front page of this newsletter, represent commitment by each of the candidates to an essential first step. Even shorn of the rhetoric, both men have pledged to work for the inclusion of people with disabilities into the mainstream of American life. Though their methods differ, their commitment illustrates that candidates for political office need now recognize the existence of a disability constituency that examines the positions of candidates on disability issues in making voting decisions. The findings of the Harris Poll commissioned by N.O.D. last year substantiated these two factors. Whether it’s Bush or Dukakis in the White House next January, the commitment both have made surely will provide the basis for holding the feet of one of them to the fire.

Gallaudet University

The new assertiveness of people with disabilities was clearly evident a few months ago at Gallaudet University. Students and faculty captured national attention with their successful campaign for a deaf President, and in the process they sensitized millions of Americans to the issue of self-determination for people with disabilities.

Civil Rights Restoration Act

In March this year, with significant assistance from the N.O.D. press, we overwhelmingly voted to override President Reagan’s veto of the Civil Rights Restoration Act. This sweeping civil rights legislation rejected President Reagan’s veto, which was predicated on the belief that the act was discriminatory on grounds of race, age or disability that were sharply curtailed in a 1984 Supreme Court decision. The lopsided bipartisan majority over-riding the President’s veto demonstrated that Members of Congress recognized that of all groups affected, disabled people are the most handicapped from the resultant additional civil rights protection. I am pleased to report that Congressional sponsors of N.O.D. led the fight to override the President’s veto.

Americans with Disabilities Act

An historic piece of legislation is now before both the House and Senate—the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1988. If passed, it would prohibit discrimination against disabled people in employment, education, housing, transportation and communications. The bill aims to rectify the short-comings in existing laws. Unlike existing laws, which apply only to recipients of federal funds, this law could be broadly enforced. Proponents say it could be as comprehensive as the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Three Congressional sponsors of N.O.D. have attended this year’s meetings: Rep. Tony Coelho (D-CA) and Sens. Tom Harkins (D-IA) and Lowell Weicker (R-CT). As this issue of REPORT went to press, the Senate was scheduled to vote on the part of the bill written by the National Council on the Handicapped is another reflection of the growing strength of the disability community on the part of politicians and their recognition of an estimated 25 million Americans with disabilities of voting age.

The Americans with Disabilities Act suggests that the nation is on a third wave of civil rights. We disabled people are learning from the black civil rights movement and the women’s movement. The exciting thing is that for the first time people with disabilities are identifying with common goals and concerns as a more united minority group—the largest minority in the country (37 million people). The Harris poll that N.O.D. commissioned last year found that 75% of all Americans identified with people of a minority group with common concerns.

Lack of education, lower employment, lower participation in voting, the inaccessibility of voting places and places of worship are common to disabled people. Like black Americans before them, disabled people are now learning to identify the external impediments in society that prevent or limit them from enjoying equal opportunity.

Changes in Public Attitudes Begin to Be Discernible

The year 1988 will also go down in disability history as a good year for another reason: it has been a year of significantly increased public and media attention to disability on a national scale. The national television networks and public television are doing more reporting on disability and portrayals have improved. More newspapers and magazines are devoting space to disability on a national scale. The national Civil Rights Monitor recently completed a series on disability in America.

More attention is being given to the participation of disabled people in the electoral process in 1988 and the results in this particular area have been significant, in my opinion.

Since February this year, N.O.D. has been conducting a public service advertising campaign to stimulate registration and voting by disabled and elderly people. We produced a bipartisan ad for television and another ad for magazines and newspapers featuring Barbara Jordan (D) and Jim Brady (R). The ads publicize a toll-free number (1-800-246-ABLE), enabling callers to receive registration information and be registered to vote in their state. It is first time, on a national basis, that a toll-free number has been made available for this purpose, thus filling a serious information gap—lack of information about the registration process. The results of our public service advertising campaign are significant in terms of the media’s acceptance and use of ads and the public’s response to them.
Modern Maturity, the magazine of the American Association of Retired Persons which has been publishing articles on disability issues for several years, has also been published in newspapers and disability publications from coast to coast. The two commercials, which were distributed to only 400 stations in the 50 major markets of the country, have been broadcast by 200 of them so far, including two national networks.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS

A broadcast or print public service ad is run at no cost. The commercial media has to give up profit-making space or time to run such an ad. The fact that they have accepted our public service ads and continue to accept them means, I suggest, that the media itself is becoming more sensitized to disability. The negative connotations of "disability" are being reduced in the media. At the same time, millions of American readers of magazines and newspapers and millions of television viewers have been exposed to the ads.

The public's response to our advertising campaign, which was modest, is being sensitized. Our tollfree 800 numbers are constantly filled with requests for voter registration information from both non-disabled and disabled people.

INCREASING AWARENESS OF STATE, LOCAL OFFICIALS

My final reason for suggesting that the winds of change are blowing is a substantial body of new evidence, nationwide, indicating that state and local officials in the election system are becoming increasingly aware of and sensitive to the needs of disabled citizens at registration and polling places. One example:

Two years ago, N.O.D. and the National Easter Seal Society produced one million flyers—small cards with tips for poll workers and local election officials for the purposes of increasing the registration and voting of disabled people through courtesies and assistance at the polls. AMWAY Corporation generously provided the printing of the flyers. They were offered at no cost to each state and to the local officials.

This year we asked AMWAY to reprint another million copies of the flyers for the training of poll workers. I am very pleased to announce that within three weeks we had orders from 30 Secretaries of State for 994,600 flyers. State and local election officials this fall are teaching the N.O.D. Easter Seal flyers, called Disabled Citizens at the Polls, in the training of hundreds of thousands of poll workers. There is more sensitizing at work.

CONCLUSIONS

The president of Louis Harris & Associates, Humphrey Taylor, has called the more than 25 million voting-age Americans with disabilities a "sleeping giant", which, if stirred, has the potential power to "awaken." And Dr. Philip Calkins of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped says "disability" must be recognized as a viable occupational group.

As we approach 1989, I believe that fundamental change in the way the country looks at disability, in the way that the public and the media are looking at disability, in the way that disabled people are looking at themselves, is underway. Through the sensitizing at work, there is more of those voters identify themselves as disabled and begin to see that a disabling environment, rather than their own disabilities, prevents them from living and working as other Americans do, the sleeping giant will awaken.

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to show compassion for those who were injured physically or mentally we also must recognize the accomplishments of most Vietnam veterans.

I commend to my colleagues the following article, "Vietnam Vets Without Hollywood Tears" (By William K. Lane, Jr.), which appeared in the Wall Street Journal and an editorial from the September 1, 1988, edition of the Omaha World-Herald.

(Movies about Vietnam are the latest phase in Hollywood's nonstop assault on the American soldier. They manage to continue their lives without a "support group." One organization advised us not to see "Platoon" any of those images. Many of us are "depressed by the movies." We've been told about the danger of "nightmares" and warned of the ultimate horror: "flashbacks." Jane Fonda, our dart-board version of World War II's Betty Grable, claims she was raped by them, especially in the presence of "Hollywood: the American soldier is a societal misfit, aces and "termites in Hollywood: the American soldier in Vietnam as racist, neurotic, drug crazed,แพ้"I remember trying to cram a year of good times into a week of R&R in Singapore, and then landing back in Vietnam at the airbase, hung over and depressed, only to be mortared in the terminal."

But many of the starkest of memories are the bad news that filtered out of Vietnam first. One that comes to mind is the death of a young American soldier with his arm amputated, hanging around on a rehabilitation program in the terminal."

Bad things, but no worse than many other bad things in life: car wrecks, the death of a loved one. Being fired probably can be as traumatic as being fired upon. And besides, Nam was a long time ago.

I still know where a few of my teammates are. A few of them have been through therapy for traumatic-stress disorder and how is caused them to beat up their wives or wet their beds. None of them would be a party to the Agent Orange hypothesis.

And none of them would go to an Army-Navy surplus store and buy jungle fatigues and put them on and hug each other and cry for cameras because of no one gave them a parable.

The men I knew in Vietnam didn't hate each other because of race. We weren't in a support group. We expressed contempt for what he described as Hollywood's image of the Vietnam veteran—"racist, neurotic, drug-crazed, feral, a hopeless pawn of a rotten society sent to fight an unjust war." He said he was embarrassed by "the same two central casting vets—both bearded, one with pony tail—both wearing jungle fatigues" who, he said, seemed to epitomize television news coverage of Vietnam memorials.

EXCEPTIONS OF REMARKS

September 13, 1988

MANY SERVED HONORABLY, ASK ONLY UNDERSTANDING

Americans seem about to be dragged through another round of anniversary journalism about the 1960s and the Vietnam War. The attention generated by the movies "Platoon" and "Full Metal Jacket" was followed by a downwhen disclosure about Sen. Dan Quayle's National Guard enlistment touched off more discussion of the war and its effects on the individuals involved in it.

If the debate is to continue, it would be well this time to remember two things. No one asked for almanac of Vietnam veterans have sought attention for their point of view.

One group that isn't often heard from of the many who fought in Vietnam, did their best and, when their tour of duty was over, came home, picked up their civilian pursuits and became indistinguishable from the rest of society.

A number of them surfaced recently in The Wall Street Journal's letters column after the newspapers published an article in which William K. Lune Jr., a Connecticut veteran who works as a speech writer, blasted Hollywood and the news media for their portrayal of Vietnam veterans. More than one of the letter writers said Lane's article expressed things that they had felt for years but couldn't find the words to say. A Texas man wrote: "I am tired of the whining, sniffing, paranoid image of the Vietnam vet. We're ordinary folks living ordinary lives."

"Some of the bravest and best men that ever wore an American uniform fought in that war. They deserve better than to be caricatured by Hollywood and represented in the media as a legion of losers.

What did Lane write that struck such a chord? The answer may be in the concluding lines of his article, when he wrote: "Some of the bravest and best men that ever wore an American uniform fought in that war. They deserve better than to be caricatured by Hollywood and represented in the media as a legion of losers."

Lane ridiculed the motion, which some counselors promoted, that veterans from the Vietnam era be called veterans of the "American war." He expressed contempt for what he described as Hollywood's image of the veteran—"racist, neurotic, drug-crazed, feral, a hopeless pawn of a rotten society sent to fight an unjust war." He said he was embarrassed by "the same two central casting vets—both bearded, one with pony tail—both wearing jungle fatigues" who, he said, seemed to epitomize television news coverage of Vietnam memorials.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

For his well-deserved recognition as Italian-American "Man of the Year."

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP NORMAN L. WAGNER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR. OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to a true citizen of southern Nevada, Bishop Norman L. Wagner, a truly outstanding citizen of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Bishop Wagner was recently elevated to the rank of bishop in the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc., after having served as pastor of the largest minority ministry in its area, the Mt. Calvary Pentecostal Church in Youngstown, Ohio. This outstanding gentleman has been appointed to serve as spiritual head of the denomination's 41st Episcopal District, which includes the continent of Europe. Bishop Wagner's responsibilities will include expansion of the church's ministry in Europe and overseeing its general operations there.

At the time Bishop Wagner was named pastor of Mt. Calvary, church membership was 300. Under this extraordinary man's guidance, membership grew to 1,200. Bishop Wagner also started the Calvary Christian Academy and the Calvary Christian Academy of Higher Learning. He also initiated a television ministry called Tel-a-World Ministries, which broadcasts nationwide via cable and satellite.

Bishop Wagner's most recent achievement was the selection of his weekly television program, "Power of Pentecost," by the Pentagon as the first black worship program televised on the Armed Forces Radio and Television Network, the largest network in the world. "Power of Pentecost" will be telecast in 57 countries and will be seen by approximately 40 million people. His royal banks, liaison officer for the Armed Forces Chaplain Board, has stated that "the Power of Pentecost fills a real need among the minority service personnel."

A native of Youngstown, Bishop Wagner earned both his master's and bachelor's degrees at the Indiana Bible College. He also holds two honorary doctorates in theology.

Mr. Speaker, I say with great pride that I salute Bishop Norman L. Wagner and his many achievements. It is an honor to represent such a fine man. I wish him much success in his new role.

TRIBUTE TO MS. CATHY NEEDLEMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to an extraordinary individual and outstanding member of my community, Ms. Cathy Needleman, who will be honored by Bet Tzedek Legal Services for her 3 years of devoted service as president.

Under Cathy's leadership, Bet Tzedek has grown significantly and has achieved some of its most important legal victories. In order to better serve the community, the center has had to move into a larger facility and can no longer boast that the number of clients served has increased from 7,500 to 8,000 per year. Along with the client community, the scope and organization of the board of directors has flourished as well.

Cathy has positively affected the lives of many throughout her years as an activist for equality and social justice. By recognizing and providing for the special legal service needs of the poor and elderly, Cathy has guided the house of justice on a forward path of growth and dedication to the cause of justice for those who have nowhere else to turn.

Cathy joined the board of directors of Bet Tzedek in 1980. She is a graduate of the University of Southern California and has a passionate interest in the Jewish community. She is married to Steven Needleman and is the proud mother of two children, Jessica and Danielle.

Few people have given of their time and energy as selflessly as Cathy. It is my distinct pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Cathy Needleman, an invaluable member of our community.

SHERIFF GEORGE SMALL HONOURED ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues one of New Jersey's distinguished public servants, Sheriff George Small, who will be honored next month for his long career in law enforcement.

Sheriff George Small will be retiring at the end of this year after serving for over six decades in a career dedicated to public safety. In 1928, George graduated from the New Jersey State Police Academy and was stationed in southern New Jersey. During his 15 years with the State Police and the days of prohibition, Sheriff Small helped solve the Lindbergh kidnapping, tracking down leads in the southern portion of the State. He was later promoted to Station Commander at Gloucester County's Mantua barracks in 1933.

About 10 years later, after outstanding service with the New Jersey State Police, George accepted a position with the Gloucester County Prosecutor's office as chief of county detectives. Although his accomplishments were many, the hallmark of his career with the prosecutor's office was the解决 of the murder of Detective Albert Sharp, Sheriff Small remained as chief detective until his retirement in 1971—or, more appropriately, his intended retirement.

After 43 years of hard work and exemplary service to his community, George had thought it time to retire from law enforcement, or so he thought at the time. The year 1971 marked...
the beginning of a 2-year hiatus, but not the end to a great career. George grew restless after leaving the prosecutor's office. With the help of a trusted friend and colleague, Ed Erickson, George Small decided to run for sheriff of Gloucester County in November 1973 and was subsequently elected to a 3-year term. He has served in that capacity to this day, for 15 years.

I am particularly delighted today to recount the history of the sheriff's career, one which has been long and exemplary. Without question, Sheriff Small is an accomplished professional. Perhaps just as important, though, he has always been a genuinely altruistic individual. George has been at the forefront of community efforts, from organizing United Way drives to preparing holiday food baskets for the poor. He always has the interest of the community, his neighbors, and friends in mind.

In short, George is a public person and a professional, which explains his success over the years as a public servant.

As I applaud Sheriff Small for his accomplishments and dedication, I also applaud the support that his late wife, Doris, and his two sons, Wally and Gordon, have given him over the years.

We all truly owe Sheriff George Small a tremendous debt of gratitude for his tireless service and commitment to the people of Gloucester County. I wish to extend by best wishes to George for a happy and healthy retirement.

EXIMBANK HELPS UNITED STATES ACHIEVE NATIONAL PRIORITIES

HON. ROBERT GARCIA
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on August 3, after months of hard work and bipartisan cooperation, this Congress passed an omnibus trade bill which has since been signed into law. The new trade law is a signal to our foreign trading partners that the United States wants to and is actively developing overseas markets. The U.S. Export-Import Bank has been helping U.S. exporters finance their overseas sales since 1954. And since 1986, it has actively developed a program designed especially to help small- and medium-sized businesses increase their export sales. This is Eximbank's Working Capital Guarantee Program.

Under this program, Eximbank provides loan guarantees which enable companies to borrow the working capital they need to secure export sales contracts. Since the program began, Eximbank has provided loan guarantees for 135 exporters to help them build a presence in the international marketplace. Moreover, since it is a guarantee program, it does not utilize taxpayers' dollars for costly subsidies. Instead, it encourages commercial bank lending to creditworthy exporters. By supporting these small- and medium-sized businesses, the Working Capital Guarantee Program is helping America achieve a key element in its trade policy: export promotion.

Eximbank's Working Capital Guarantee Program has also been instrumental in helping United States companies build and maintain presence in tough-to-crack Asian markets, like the Peoples Republic of China and South Korea. There are many small- and medium-sized American firms which have the potential to increase exports and save jobs in the United States. Through the Working Capital Guarantee Program, Eximbank is providing crucial support to these firms. This program is cost-effective and it really works. I urge my colleagues to join me in giving this program full support.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAGINAW COUNTY FAIR

HON. BOB TRAXLER
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of one of mid-Michigan's most treasured events, the Saginaw County Fair. Annually, over 300,000 visitors take part in what has become the largest single event in Saginaw County. Many of those who live in America's heartland can appreciate the contributions of a Midwestern county fair. But in Saginaw and the surrounding mid-Michigan area, this week-long extravaganza has become an annual tradition for most of those 300,000 who visit each year. Indeed, many of those who attend have made it a fall ritual, which is why the Saginaw County Fair is recognized as one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

The Saginaw County Agricultural Society—original Saginaw Fair—was organized on August 15, 1914. The original purpose of the society was to hold fairs and exhibitions in the county. In fact, 65 years later, the purpose remains the same. The fair delivers a very significant contribution to the community—agricultural awareness. Blue Ribbon competition in nearly 25,000 exhibits is offered annually as well as $60,000 in awards to 3,000 exhibitors of all ages. Thus, the exhibition and competition of agricultural products, along with the awarding of premiums, undoubtedly contributes the community with an education on state-of-the-art agricultural techniques.

Not only has this event attracted agricultural interests, but nearly all those residing nearby find some kind of value in participating in the Saginaw County Fair every year, whether it be in exhibits, competitions, or just a walk down the midway to capture the excitement. Entertainment is certainly another big part of the fair's contribution to our community.

The Saginaw County Fair has been a part of our lives in mid-Michigan for 75 years now. Today, I want to call the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize the institution of the county fair as an integral part of our society. But most importantly, I am honored to stand and commemorate one of this Nation's finest. On Tuesday, September 13, 1988, the mid-Michigan area will officially recognize the Saginaw County Fair's 75th anniversary. I wish them a most joyous celebration: Happy birthday to the Saginaw County Fair.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION ACT OF 1988

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Endangered Species Protection Act of 1988. This bill will improve the protection of endangered species in units of the National Forest System, the National Park System, and the National Wildlife Refuge System, by increasing from $500 to $1,000 the maximum fine that may be imposed for violating posted speed limits in such units that are regularly inhabited by an endangered species.

The National Park Service alone currently administers almost 8,000 miles of roads that are open to the public. These roads are needed to allow visitors to enjoy the parks and generally relate simply and harmoniously with the topography and environment. These roads are often more narrow and winding, requiring lower speed limits than roads outside parks that are designed to facilitate the movement of vehicles in the most direct and expeditious manner.

Many years ago I authored legislation to create the Key Deer Refuge in south Florida. Unfortunately, the deer are still under tremendous stress, and one reason is because of speeding within the refuge. A number of deer have been found dead on the sides of roads where people are known to travel well above the speed limit.

My bill would help the Key Deer and the hundreds of other endangered species that inhabit property maintained by the Department of the Interior all over the United States. Drivers traveling 10 miles per hour above a posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour increase their stopping distance by almost 50 feet, and that's in ideal conditions with good brakes. This distance increases even more dramatically at higher speeds. By increasing the fine for speeding, I am hopeful we can encourage more people to obey the speed limit and thus reduce the number of animals that are killed in our national parks each year.

I would encourage Members to review this legislation and to express their support by contacting my office to sign on as a co-sponsor of the Endangered Species Protection Act of 1988.
September 13, 1988

BEST WISHES TO THE UPJ RESPIRATORY CARE SOCIETY

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to again recognize this anniversary of the respiratory care profession. 1988 marks the 41st year that practitioners have aided respiratory patients in combating these debilitating diseases.

Much progress has been made in battling respiratory ailments. Advanced methods of treatment, increased public awareness of the causes of respiratory problems, and research into the effects of these diseases have helped to make the fight against respiratory ailments a winnable one. But much more needs to be done.

The celebration of the anniversary of the respiratory care profession is an opportunity for those involved in this battle to make their case known to the public. During the week of October 2-8, the students involved in the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown Respiratory Care Society will be conducting an active week of celebrations and education designed to make more of the public aware of the dangers and cures of respiratory ailments.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute the dedicated individuals involved in the UPJ Respiratory Care Society. By conducting these activities, these students bring the efforts of respiratory care specialists in fighting emphysema, asthma, pleurisy, and other diseases closer to success. I extend all my best wishes to the UPJ Respiratory Care Society for a rewarding week.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE UKRAINE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation an event of 1,000 years ago which marked a milestone for Christianity and for the people of the Ukraine. I am pleased and honored that on September 18, the people of Flint, MI., will honor the Millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine with a Ukrainian dinner concert in Flint.

For Ukrainian Christians throughout the world, 1988 marks the Millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine. It was in 988 that the people of Ukraine, following the edict of Prince Volodymyr, participated in a mass baptism in the Dnieper River near Kiev to celebrate the decision of this historic ruler of the Ukraine to make Christianity the official religion of his nation. This event continues to have far-reaching consequences for the people of the Ukraine.

The beginnings of Christianity in the Ukraine can be traced to the missionary activities of St. Andrew, who preached circa 50 A.D. in the area located north of the Black Sea. But it was not until Prince Volodymyr’s decision to make Christianity the state religion that a real upsurge in Christianity took place. From that time on, Christianity has played a vital role, not only in the religious life of the Ukrainian people, but also in the formation of Ukrainian culture, society, and history.

It is, however, solely a celebration of this proud legacy that will bring the Flint-area Ukrainian community together this week. It will also be a time to gather in symbolic support for those who remain in the Ukraine and are restricted from freely worshiping or from celebrating this event. For despite the pronouncements of glasnost from Soviet leaders, the fundamental right of religious freedom remains as illusive today as ever for the people of the Ukraine. Today, as has been the case since the 1930’s, all religious activities in both eastern and western Ukraine are closely supervised and controlled by a government-sponsored committee. Religious instruction and church attendance are still vigorously discouraged. If General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy is to make good on his promises of a more open Soviet society, he must begin by allowing the independent people of the Ukraine greater freedom to practice the religion which has shaped their culture over the last 1,000 years.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my fellow colleagues and the Nation to join me in celebrating the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity and in strengthening the symbolic bond to bring the people of the Ukraine in their continued fight for spiritual freedom.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE STUART NIXON OF HILLSBOROUGH AND OF CALIFORNIA’S REDWOOD EMPIRE

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I rise to salute and recognize a dedicated citizen of our State and our Nation, George Stuart Nixon, who has retired as general manager of the Redwood Empire Association.

Surely there is no more important issue before the American public today than the proper use and development of this country’s magnificent natural landscape and resources. Certain it is that few areas on this globe surpass in beauty and natural wealth the nine counties that constitute the redwood empire, stretching north of San Francisco’s Golden Gate for more than 400 miles into Josephine County, OR.

For the last 12 years, Mr. Nixon has acted as steward of this empire and for many more he has turned his talents as a writer and as a manager to the promotion of tourism within it. He and his wife, Clarisa, have introduced to the world the natural landscapes of the redwood empire, stretching north of San Francisco’s Golden Gate for more than 400 miles into Josephine County, OR.

Unfortunately, millions of women in the world are still without access to family planning assistance, and population growth rates continue to soar in many countries. But in spite of a tremendous need to slow worldwide population growth, the Reagan ad-
ministration has cut funding in a misguided at-tempt to reduce abortions. In fact, providing family planning assistance is the best way to reduce unwanted pregnancies and abortions. Nevertheless, even though U.S. funds are already specifically barred from being used to perform abortions, the President has terminat-ed U.S. support for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and has attempted to terminate support for international planned parenthood.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I have been fight-ing the Reagan administration's policy in this area, and thus I was pleased to read recently that two prominent private foundations have moved swiftly and responsibly to fill the funding gap. I would like at this point to RECORD, to share an article from the New York Times describing the important contribu-tions of the MacArthur Foundation and the Packard Foundation.

I urge the administration, Mr. Speaker, to re-evaluate our current policy on international family planning. The United States, which prompted the creation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, should reassess its position. By sponsoring this desperately needed aid to women around the world.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1988]

**FOUNDATIONS EXPAND FAMILY PLANNING AIDS**

(By Kathleen Tetsch)

Two of the wealthiest foundations in the United States are starting multi-million-dollar programs to curb unwanted popula-tion growth in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The undertakings come at a time of sharply curtailed United States Government ex-pending for family planning programs in the United States, and as more and more third world nations also seek help in related areas like arresting the spread of sexually transmitted disease and maternal mortality.

The MacArthur Foundation of Chicago said it would spend $23 million in the next two and a half years on family planning and maternal health, up from $1.5 million last year.

The California-based David and Lucile Packard Foundation, enriched by a $2 bil-lion commitment from Mr. Packard, is re-shaping its population undertaking, and will expand from less than $1 million a year to $10 million annually.

Before the new commitments, total fi-nancing for family planning abroad by American philanthropies was $30 million to $35 million annually. In recent years, popula-tion programs abroad have lost United States government funds totaling about $60 million annually.

"Admirable as foundations' work is, it does not make up for the loss of government funds," said Dr. Joseph Speidel, president of the Population Crisis Committee in Wash-ington. He said that around the world, 20 million new couples a year enter the repro-ducing ages. "We have less money for more people," he said.

Washington's program for developing countries is conducted through the Agency for International Development, which ad-ministers foreign aid abroad; it is a major supplier of contraceptives to third world countries. Funds for family planning were cut to $230 million from $290 million in 1988, the last year the agency contributed

to the United Nations Population Fund and International Planned Parenthood Federa-tion. The move, which helped limit the Fed-eral budget deficit, was also influenced by attacks from organizations that oppose abortion.

"Having prestigious foundations like Mac-Arthur and Packard take initiatives shows there is still a strong base of American sup-porters," said Dr. Duff G. Gillespie, the agency's director for population. While Government expenditures are much larger, private phil-anthropy is "far more catalytic," he added.

The United Nations Population Fund as-sists 134 countries and is grappling with growing requests from governments once reluctant to accept aid in curbing births, but now eager for assistance, said Dr. Nafis Sadiq, the fund's executive director. The agency has a $176 million budget, up from $155 million the previous year.

At a 1984 conference on international popu-lation in Mexico City, the United States deleg-ate, James L. Buckley, said the Reagan Administration would halt contributions to the United Nations fund unless it received assurances that the fund would not engage in abortion or "coercive family planning programs.

The United States later cut off its annual contribution of $26 million to the fund, with the Reagan Administration saying it did not support abortion programs.

The United States also imposed a deadline for all contraceptives being delivered, saying they 'must be approved by the FDA.' Federal officials said the delay was caused by the "need to impose American models. For example, it

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a preeminent civic leader of southern Nevada’s medical community, Dr. Joseph M. Quaglia. On Saturday, October 8, the Augustus Society and the Nevada Society of Italian-American Lawyers will honor this exceptional Las Vegas as Italian-American “Humanitarian of the Year.” He is truly deserving of this recognition.

Dr. Quaglia graduated from the University of Buffalo School of Medicine in 1959. He was assistant resident in medicine at the Buffalo General Hospital in 1961 and became the senior resident in medicine at Tufts University at the Boston City Hospital. In 1962 he served as clinical fellow in hematology and in 1963 chief fellow in hematology at the University of Utah College of Medicine in Salt Lake City, UT. He was drafted into the U.S. Air Force and served for 2 years as deputy hospital commander. In 1966 he studied current clinical and investigational chemotherapies at Roswell Park Memorial Cancer Institute in Buffalo, NY.

Dr. Quaglia joined the faculty at the University of Utah College of Medicine in 1968 as an assistant professor of medicine, chief of oncology, and cancer coordinator of the university. He was in charge of all clinical cancer training. He participated in the Southwest Oncology Cancer Research Group and brought valuable cancer research programs to the university. He also developed and directed a cancer outreach program to train and assist physicians in the entire Southwest including Las Vegas.

In 1974 he left the university to joint the staff of Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital as chief of oncology and director of medical education in charge of the residency teaching program. In 1978 he founded the Cancer and Hematology Center of Nevada in Las Vegas where he continues to conduct cancer research through the University of Nevada as the associate professor in conjunction with the Southwest Oncology Group.

Mr. Speaker, by any standard—be it civic leadership or professional contribution—Dr. Joseph Quaglia represents the finest in southern Nevada’s commitment to excellence.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Dr. Joseph Quaglia for his well-deserved recognition as Italian-American “Humanitarian of the Year.”
to allow a pesticide to be used if EPA decides that the risks presented are acceptable, even though it has been found to be carcinogenic in laboratory test animals.

However, in the case of food additives, the standards of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) would apply. These prohibit approval of any food additive found to be carcinogenic in animal tests. This is known as the Delaney Clause. This may have made sense in the 1950's when it was enacted, but with modern detection technology in which we can measure parts per quadrillion of pesticide residue, but it doesn't any more.

How could a pesticide be poison when it is on your tomato paste yet have an “acceptable cancer risk” when it is on fresh tomatoes and when the farmworkers have to enter those fields only moments after the pesticide has been applied? I think that this is crazy. It would be silly if it wasn't so serious.

The paradox here is that new pesticides which have drastically reduced carcinogenic potential are not permitted to come onto the market, while older pesticides which are known carcinogens remain in use. What this means is that a pesticide which has a high likelihood of being carcinogenic cannot be replaced by a new pesticide which has a low carcinogenic risk. In addition, new, low risk pesticides are not being developed by the pesticide industry because the old ones are still on the market and they can still be used.

Pesticide residue is pervasive throughout our society. Ground water contamination by those residues is an increasingly frightening phenomenon. In California, contamination by 57 pesticides has been found in almost 3,000 wells throughout 28 counties. In the Central Valley alone, over 1,400 wells were found to be unsuitable for drinking, cooking, or bathing, primarily because of pesticides in the ground water.

We can't eliminate all pesticides, but we can drastically reduce our exposure to carcinogenic substances by adopting a negligible risk approach. According to the National Academy of Sciences report, if the most carcinogenic pesticides are removed from use first, within a very short period of time we would reduce our long-term exposure by 88 percent. This seems very reasonable to me.

For this reason, I support, and urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4739 introduced by Henry Waxman, which would eliminate this paradox.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROSA PARKS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, 1988, Congressman John Conyers will hold a retirement reception in Detroit for Mrs. Rosa Parks, "mother of the civil rights movement".

Rosa L. Parks is synonymous with the American civil rights movement of the last generation. Born in Tuskegee, AL on February 4, 1913, Mrs. Parks sparked the civil rights movement by her simple act of courage on a Montgomery, AL bus in 1955.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

December 1, 1955, marked the turning point in Mrs. Parks' life. Mrs. Parks' refusal to move to the back of the bus resulted in a 13-month bus boycott, which was brought to an end by the Supreme Court decision which integrated the bus line.

Rosa Parks moved north to Detroit and began working with Congressman John Conyers, Jr., in 1965. Always she remained dedicated to the principles of Dr. King and the movement she helped to lead, traveling and speaking to audiences throughout the country on peace and justice for all people. An important theme of Mrs. Parks is that although much was accomplished in the early years of the civil rights movement, the struggle is far from over.

In February 1987 Mrs. Parks founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. It is this worthwhile project for which Mrs. Parks now leaves Congressman Conyers' staff, so that she will be able to devote her full attention to its success.

I ask the friends of Mrs. Parks and Members of Congress to join me in offering congratulations on the achievements and accomplishments for Civil Rights.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION OF NIKOLA PETROV

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the upcoming anniversary of the execution of Nikola Petrov, an ardent fighter for the natural rights of speech and press on behalf of his fellow Bulgarians.

Petrov once said, "If men in power destroy the liberty of speech and press, any excess soon becomes permissible." "The citizens of such a state cease to be a society of thinking men and become a flock of sheep, with no opinions or ideas of their own." These statements were among many of Petrov's brave defiances of the Communist principles currently guiding that Bulgarian Government, heard by Premier Dimitrov and other officials on the floor of the Grand National Sobranie. In August 1947 Petrov was arrested by the Communist militia in the Sobranie and was tried before a "People's Court" with three Communist judges. An analysis of the testimony indicated numerous discrepancies. On September 23, 1947, Petrov has hanged. However, Petrov helped Bulgarians in 1946 and I hope will help Bulgarians, as well as Americans, today recognize the significance of the right to speak. I am sure that my colleagues will join me on September 23 in commemoration of the death of Nikola Petrov.

DECLISION TIME FOR THE B-1B
PART II

HON. LES ASPIN
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, in my previous remarks on the B-1B bomber program that were included in the August 11 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I indicated that the House Armed Services Committee had established a structure and process for resolving questions about the B-1B's status. I want to take this opportunity to update my colleagues on the committee's plans.

A series of three briefings/hearings have been scheduled for the month of September. On September 15, the committee will receive a briefing on the status of the B-2 bomber program. Before any decision is made on the future of the B-1B program, it is important to understand where the B-2 program stands and where it is headed—in terms of cost, schedule, and performance.

On September 22, representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff will appear to discuss the B-1B's role in the single integrated operation plan [SIOP]. Because questions have been raised about the B-1B's current capabilities, it is necessary to understand the bomber's contribution to U.S. war plans. On September 29, the committee will receive information on the Institute of Defense Analysis' assessment of the B-1B's current and future performance as a penetrating bomber. At the committee's initiative, section 243 of Public Law 100-180 requires an independent assessment of the B-1B's penetrating capabilities. Problems with the B-1B's de-
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fensive avionics system, the AIO-161A, have raised concerns about the B-1B’s ability to perform as advertised.

The three hearings are designed to provide a framework for the committee to evaluate the B-1B. Additional hearings will be held in the future.

In the meantime, the committee expects the Department of Defense to respond in a timely and cooperative manner to the questions contained in my August 11 correspondence to the Secretary of Defense.

Briefly, the questions focus on the following issues:

First, the target requirements—strategic/conventional—that the B-1B is designed to fill, is able to meet in its current capability, and is projected to meet in the future.

Second, a candid, independent assessment of the B-1B’s current mission effectiveness.

Third, a detailed breakout with accompanying justification of the near and long-term spending plans for the B-1B.

Fourth, a cost-benefit analysis of fixes and enhancements of the B-1B, that is, what do the additional dollars buy in terms of additional capability to penetrate, weaponize, deliver and survivability as compared to the use of other assets.

Fifth, an assessment of the impact/implications of potential arms control agreements on the B-1B, role in the overall force structure.

These questions are not prompted by idle curiosity. Deliberations on the 1990 budget are not too many weeks away. We need the information to make the decisions we will be called upon to make. I stress again that without the answers the committee will find it difficult to justify any additional funds for the B-1B program.

It’s not clear that the Defense Department understands the seriousness of the situation. Some time ago a Pentagon spokesman glanced at a calendar, put two and two together to get three, and announced that the bomber because there was an election coming.

I hope those who are involved in the real business of the Department have a clearer idea of what’s going on. If not, they are in for a rude surprise. There will come a time when this fall’s campaign will end, but the questions about the B-1B will remain.

In the meantime, this administration should consider whether it’s particularly clever to complain about politics when serious questions are raised about our most expensive weapon systems. That’s hardly the way toward the bipartisan national security policy the administration has publicly sought in the past.

As I pointed out before, nearly 57 percent of the estimated dollars that will be spent on strategic programs in the 1981-2004 time period, the real cost of our bomber portion of our strategic triad. This share does not include the cost of tanker aircraft that are used to refuel strategic bombers. At least $95 billion can be attributed to the cost of our tanker fleet. Thus, the real cost of our bomber programs is even larger than the estimated $242 billion share that has been identified.

The fact that a very significant portion of our defense dollars are designated for strategic bombers underscores the importance of our need to have full understanding of the B-1B’s status. Clearly, we do not want the cost of this leg of the triad to squeeze out other programs that may contribute more to United States strategic deterrence. The concern being raised is even greater in a START environment that entails some fundamental changes in overall force structure.

In closing, I want to assure my colleagues that we intend to obtain the information we seek to the best of my responsibility to make recommendations to the House on national security issues. The B-1B is no exception. The committee will meet its responsibilities.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING ARTHUR S. WALTZMAN AS DISTINGUISHED MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY
OF NEVADA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Arthur S. Waltzman. On October 23, 1988, the Nate Mack Las Vegas Lodge No. 2252 will honor this generous Las Vegasan as “Distinguished Man of the Year.”

Arthur Waltzman, a thoughtful and giving member of our community has tirelessly devoted time and resources toward the benefit of Las Vegas. Among the many worthy causes he has helped are the United Cerebral Palsy campaign, the B’nai B’rith Selute to Seniors, the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas, and the Make a Wish Foundation.

Arthur graduated from the University of Rhode Island. For 19 years, he practiced as a CPA as a partner in a Boston accounting firm.

Second, a candid, independent assessment of the business of the Department have a clearer idea of what’s going on. Arthur Waltzman, a thoughtful and giving member of our community has tirelessly devoted time and resources toward the benefit of Las Vegas. Among the many worthy causes he has helped are the United Cerebral Palsy campaign, the B’nai B’rith Selute to Seniors, the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas, and the Make a Wish Foundation.

Arthur graduated from the University of Rhode Island. For 19 years, he practiced as a CPA as a partner in a Boston accounting firm. Subsequently, he became president and chairman of the board of AITS, Inc., the parent company of Riviera, Inc.

In 1982, he also became vice president of Schener Industries, Inc. In 1984, Arthur became president of Riviera, Inc. He is a member of the American Institute of CPA’s, the Massachusetts Society of CPA’s and the Tax Executive Institute.

Arthur Waltzman is joining many distinguished and honored Las Vegasans who have received this award. Last year, B’nai B’rith honored the achievements of Dr. Kenny Guin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Arthur Waltzman for his recognition as “Distinguished Man of the Year.”

A TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. SULLIVAN

HON. BARBARA BOXER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to my colleagues’ attention the exemplary life and work of Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is retiring after having served close to two decades as the principal officer and secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local No. 302, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employers. He has served as a trustee on the executive board for Teamsters’ Joint Council No. 7, advisor to the California Teamsters Public Affairs Council, and chairman and trustee to the Dairy Industry’s Health and Welfare Trust.

Mr. Sullivan is a long time supporter of various community and special organizations. He was, in fact, the driving force behind the Teamsters’ involvement in the Special Olympics.

His many other credits include serving as principal agent for Teamsters’ involvement in Alameda County’s Staying Alive Chemical Dependency and Alcoholism Community Prevention Campaigns and as organizing director for the Teamsters’ Joint Council No. 7’s Labor-Management Golf Tournament. The tournament was a benefit to promote Teamsters’ Aftercare, an alcoholism and chemical dependency program, and to foster goodwill between management and labor in the combined effort to combat drug use and alcoholism.

Mr. Sullivan served in the U.S. Army’s 7th Division as a combat infantryman during the Korean conflict and received a Purple Heart for serious wounds he received in combat.

Arthur Waltzman, a thoughtful and giving member of our community has tirelessly devoted time and resources toward the benefit of Las Vegas. Among the many worthy causes he has helped are the United Cerebral Palsy campaign, the B’nai B’rith Selute to Seniors, the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas, and the Make a Wish Foundation.

Mr. Sullivan, has been happily married for the past 35 years and continues to set a splendid example for his children, grandchildren, and our community.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Sullivan on the occasion of his retirement.

GEORGE GUSTAFSON: A GREAT COACH AND A GREAT TEACHER

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George Gustafson who, on October 8 in San Rafael, CA, is being inducted into the Marin High School Athletic Hall of Fame. This is the latest of many honors earned by George Gustafson during his more than 40 years of coaching.

Coach Gus, as he is affectionately known, spent 37 years coaching five sports at Tamalpais Union High School. At the age of 82 he is still an active hiker and a tennis player who can more than hold his own with players many decades his junior.

Coach Gus has received many earlier honors for his coaching prowess and his contribution to the development of the young men who were his pupils. He is a member of the California Coaches Association Hall of Fame, former chairman of the California section of the Amateur Athletic Association; and the person for whom the gymnasium at Tamalpais High School is named.

Our former colleague from Michigan, Congressman Hal Sawyer, was one of those young men fortunate enough to have been coached by George Gustafson at Tamalpais High School. As he is affectionately known, spent 37 years coaching five sports at Tamalpais Union High School. At the age of 82 he is still an active hiker and a tennis player who can more than hold his own with players many decades his junior.

Coach Gus has received many earlier honors for his coaching prowess and his contribution to the development of the young men who were his pupils. He is a member of the California Coaches Association Hall of Fame, former chairman of the California section of the Amateur Athletic Association; and the person for whom the gymnasium at Tamalpais High School is named.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GUIDE TO STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Northeast-Mideast Congressional Coalition, I am pleased to alert my colleagues to "The Guide to State and Federal Programs for Economic Development," released by the Northeast-Mideast Institute as part of its continuing effort to promote economic revitalization and growth in its constituent States, and the Nation as a whole. The valuable book focuses on State and Federal programs that have made important contributions in advancing economic development strategies.

Public officials and business leaders want to create an economic climate that encourages investment and job creation. The "Guide to State and Federal Programs for Economic Development" gives this critical tool. It contains a wealth of up-to-date information on strategies and models that have worked for States across the country. It provides a comprehensive catalog of funding and technical assistance programs available from Federal and State sources. And it offers the most complete list of Federal economic development contacts.

Throughout the Nation, States have mounted many of their economic woes by using available resources in creative ways, working closely with the private sector, and devising programs with highly specific goals. The Guide surveys the offerings of development agencies in all 50 States, providing in-depth case study analyses of 60 noteworthy programs in eight categories: business development, finance, targeted development efforts, infrastructure, cooperative research and technology centers, trade, training, and tax incentives. Each case study examines three features: the program's goal, how it was set up to operate, and how it works in practice. Particular attention is given to the number of jobs created and the level of private investment generated. A contact agency, address and telephone number are given for each case study, and a separate section briefly describes a dozen or more similar programs in other States.

As my colleagues understand, the economic development process can have numerous components, involve people from all walks of life, and bring together diverse resources. Identifying its most important elements and devising a strategy to keep and attract investment and jobs is the principal challenge facing Governors and mayors across the Nation. Economic development does not occur spontaneously and is increasingly complex. It is a unique puzzle in each place, which a community must put together from a large number of public and private-sector pieces.

The Guide is designed as a handbook of basic information to help promote economic development at the State and local level. It is published as a service to Members of Congress and their constituents, State officials, and others directly involved in generating and attracting jobs and investment. It aims to offer concepts, raise issues, and spark discussion of ideas among States with problems and opportunities in common. I'm pleased to commend the book to my colleagues.

BARBARA MATIA'S TESTIMONY ON ARTHRITIS RESEARCH

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will read Barbara Matia's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies on the subject of rheumatoid arthritis. Mrs. Matia, a rheumatoid arthritis sufferer herself, makes some important comments about the infectious theory, a theory which is attracting renewed interest in the medical research community.

The article follows:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BARBARA MATIA

Mr. Chairmaan, Members of Congress and staff, I appreciate the opportunity of testifying before this committee for the fifth time.

When the article on Lyme Arthritis or Lyme Disease, as it has been more recently called, appeared in Scientific American last July, 1987, I immediately saw a correlation between Lyme Disease and rheumatoid arthritis. The part that caught my attention was the fact that Lyme Disease was the result of a deer tick which carried to humans an infectious organism known as a spirochete, and that the patients with Lyme Disease were treated with oral and intravenous antibiotics.

It was exciting for me to think that with all the knowledge of Lyme Disease, maybe there is an infectious theory for rheumatoid arthritis which would get the attention it deserved. Hopefully, it would bring credibility to all the work that Dr. Thomas Brown has pur­sued along for the last 10 years, leading to the conclusion that rheumatoid arthritis is caused by an infectious organism called mycoplasma.

I was fascinated to see that almost all of the symptoms that were mentioned in the Lyme Disease article were the symptoms I experienced with my battle with severe rheumatoid arthritis, with the exception of joint deformity, which I avoided because I received intravenous tetracycline therapy before the crippling began.

In the future, rheumatoid arthritis will be understood to have several stages like Lyme Disease, with the crippling and deformity as the final stage. Up until now, the final stage was the only stage that has been truly understood as serious.

With the understanding that rheumatoid arthritis is infectious, we can have a clear understanding that it can affect every tissue and organ in your body. The disease has affected my liver, spleen, heart muscle, skin, my eyes, causing blurred vision, and lungs, shortness of breath.

I have suffered extreme weakness, fatigue, intense pain and depression which is truly
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part of the disease. I would describe the depression as having "the edge taken off life." In addition, the infectious theory will lead to more earlier diagnoses, with annual blood level tests replacing the latex fixation test which only turns up positive in the later stages of the disease. It was also exciting that the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases has at last identified the infectious theory as a target for its research grants. And I am sure that as a result of this infectious disease mechanism of rheumatoid arthritis will at some future time be confirmed by irrefutable scientific evidence.

I will not wait for that to happen before we make available to the general public a treatment program which is based specifically on the infectious theory and which has produced consistent results over a period of time. It may be that only way this will occur is after a clinical trial of this program is conducted.

Today, I am asking all members of this subcommittee to join together to help advance research in this field and its treatment. With all the knowledge that Dr. Brown has provided us from his 50 years of work, with the confirmation of the effectiveness of a similar approach in the case of Lyme Disease and with Dr. Shulman's program announcement to the research community to encourage research on the role of infectious agents in causing rheumatoid arthritis, this subcommittee has a unique opportunity to change the lives of rheumatoid arthritis sufferers now rather than 15 years from now.

In my first testimony before this subcommittee in 1983, I stated I consider it to be a national tragedy that literally millions of arthritics may have to wait years for a treatment program that is presently available. I urge this subcommittee to mandate a clinical trial of the antibiotic treatment program which will provide convincing data for the medical establishment to begin this method of treatment. Most important of all, I am asking that the amount being requested for the fiscal year 1989 budget of the National Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases be increased by $18,000,000 to allow research into the infectious theory of rheumatoid arthritis can be conducted without detracting from the other important work of NIAMS.

At the present time, NIAMS remains the third lowest Institute in funding at the National Institutes of Health. The research which is currently being done pursuant to grants from the NIAMS cannot be terminated in midstream. And yet to wait until the current research projects run their course before directing substantial funding toward the infectious theory is not fair to the Nation's rheumatoid arthritics and is not economically sound. Every day lost costs American business substantial sums in lost productivity.

When you have been as fortunate as I have been to have received the safest and most effective treatment for rheumatoid arthritis, which is antibiotics, you want to give something back. I hope my visit here today will encourage you to give all the rheumatoid arthritics in the country the same opportunity that I was given. The decision is yours.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KURDS BEING GASSED

HON. JIM BATES
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, despite the Iraq-Iran cease-fire agreement of August 20, 1988, U.S. intelligence sources have confirmed that Iraq has used chemical weapons against its Kurdish minority. This is a barbaric act which will have serious ramifications.

The use of poison gas was outlawed by the 1925 Geneva protocol, as a result of World War I casualties caused by poisonous gas, and has not been used extensively by any form of government since. Yet, it has been confirmed that poison gas has been used by the Iraqi Government as a means of quelling any potential uprising by its Kurdish minority. The violations against these 3.5 million people seeking to gain autonomy is reminiscent of the horrors the world witnessed during the Jewish Holocaust. We must "never again" allow a nation to attempt the physical elimination of a faction of its people.

For these reasons, I have introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, House Resolution 5230, which expresses a sense of outrage at the Iraqi Government for its use of poison gas against the Kurds, and calls upon Iraq to immediately and permanently halt the use of all chemical weapons.

The Kurdish people constitute a distinct ethnic group of 20 million people. The 1922 establishment of a Turkish Republic ended the Kurd's hopes of an independent homeland, known as Kurdistan and they currently reside in Turkey, Iran, Iraqi, Syria, the Soviet Union, and Lebanon. Due to the use of the chemicals, 100,000 Iraq Kurds have recently fled to Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, Iraq's use of chemical weapons against the Kurdish people appears to constitute an act of genocide in gross violation of international law, and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

A SALUTE TO JAKE WILLIAM LINDSEY

HON. TREAT LOTT
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute today to the life of S. Sgt. Jake William Lindsey. Through Mr. Lindsey's leadership, devotion, and sacrifice our country has surely benefited and it is with honor that I share these accomplishments with you.

Jake William Lindsey dedicated a great part of his life to the defense of our Nation. Sergeant Lindsey's involvement in the United States found him serving our country in the Far East, the Caribbean area, European-African-Middle Eastern Theater, as well as his time spent on active duty in the United States. Because of his selfless devotion to his country and his many acts of bravery, Sergeant Lindsey retired a highly decorated member of the Armed Forces, which included the Medal of Honor awarded to him for his act of gallantry during his service in World War II.

On November 15, 1944, Sergeant Lindsey led a platoon, reduced to 6 of its original strength of 40, in the attack on an enemy position near Hamich, Germany. Armed with a rifle and grenades, Sergeant Lindsey fended off repeated enemy attacks by heavy rifle, machine gun, and tank fire. Though painfully wounded, Sergeant Lindsey continued firing and due to his accurate rifle grenade fire, single-handedly drove off the enemy. In his fearlessness, inspiring courage, and superb leadership, Sergeant Lindsey carried on a brilliant defense of his platoon's hard-won ground, securing the position although he was faced with a numerically superior army.

Sergeant Lindsey will certainly be remembered as an American hero as a result of his many contributions to the Army and his devotion to the country which he so loved. I congratulate Jake Lindsey's family on the remarkable accomplishments achieved during his lifetime and am proud to call this man a fellow Mississippian and American who certainly served the people of his country above and beyond the call of duty.

A TRIBUTE TO ETHEL M. HOWARD

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of the finest citizens in my congressional district, Ethel M. Howard. On Friday, Ethel will receive the Community Service Award from the NAACP, an honor she richly deserves.

I have known Ethel Howard for many years and have always admired her activism on behalf of working people and those who would like to work but, because of a disability or the lack of job, basic needs of their families, because of her concern and hard work on behalf of our common causes, Ethel was my choice for vice chair of the 15th Congressional District's Democratic Party when the district's lines were redrawn to include Washtenaw County. And subsequently, Ethel became the unanimous choice of everyone who expressed herself or herself on that question. Since taking on the vice chair's responsibilities, Ethel has acquitted herself admirably.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have Ethel Howard's biography reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The list of her activities is amazing, but is only a partial testament to her energy, concern, and enthusiasm. Ethel Howard is an outstanding citizen, the kind of usually unrecognized person who makes our democracy work by becoming deeply involved in its processes and the needs of her community. I join the NAACP in saluting Ethel and all of her fine work.

Ethel Howard was born in Canton, Alabama, on April 5, 1934, to John and Bobie Lee Scott. She is married to Bernard H. Pitchett; has one daughter, Francine, and one granddaughter, Sherese Antoinette.
TRIBUTE TO A. WILLIAM REYNOLDS

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government annually pays $850,000 in "reinsurance" or "risk" charges to insurance companies under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act (FEGLIA). Since 1955, the Federal Government has paid out more than $1.6 billion. Mr. Speaker, the unused portion has been paid as a dividend to the Federal Government when no reinsurance was paid. At our subcommittee hearing, a question was raised about legislation going away with the dividend. Today I congratulate Mr. A. William Reynolds for his distinguished honor from the Stanford Business School Alumni Association, and for his continued service to our community.

CONGRESS MUST ENACT LEGISLATION TO STOP "RISK" PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES WHICH ASSUME NO RISKS

HON. JIM COURTIER
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. COURTIER. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the dedication of this new building, I rise to pay tribute to Mary Roebling, one of Trenton's most well known residents. Mrs. Roebling is the widow of the steel magnate Siegfried Roebling but is a strong force in the business world in her own right. Since 1957 Mary has alternately held the position of both president and chairman of the board of the Trenton Trust Co. In 1972 when her company merged with National State Bank she became chairman of the combined board. Since her retirement in 1984 Mary has been their chairman emeritus.

A TRIBUTE TO MARY ROEBLING

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Mary has also been a pioneer in many ways. In 1958 she became the first female governor of the American Stock Exchange. Her experience in finance and banking played a major role in establishing a charter for the National Woman’s Bank in Denver, the first bank of this kind in the Nation. Mary was also one of the first women to be granted membership in the Union League Club of Philadelphia in 1986.

Mary Geckle has long been an outstanding citizen of Trenton and is well deserving of this recognition. I congratulate her on her many accomplishments and thank her for all her contributions to the people of Trenton and New Jersey.

CONCERNS OF OIL REFINERIES

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of legislation I have introduced which addresses a tariff concern of particular interest to oil refiners in my congressional district. At first appearance, this legislation would appear to benefit only specific refiners which operate in foreign trade zones [FTZ]. This legislation does serve a greater purpose, however. Passage of this bill will illustrate that the U.S. Government is dedicated to maintaining a viable, domestic oil refining capacity. Our increasing reliance upon foreign oil imports to fulfill our energy needs, I believe we must preserve an oil refining capacity to prevent further dependency upon unreliable foreign sources.

This concern with sustaining an oil refining capacity has already been recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Customs Service. Two oil refining operations in my congressional district have obtained FTZ status from the Commerce Department. For those of you unfamiliar with how the FTZ program works, these oil refiners are allowed to import crude oil without paying Customs duties on this product. After the refining process, duty is paid upon the various products generated from the crude oil. In these refiners however, two or more batches of crude are often blended during the refining process, making it harder to specify the exact origin of refined products.

The Customs Service, which has responsibility to assess duties on products exiting a FTZ, is understandably concerned that the relative value of these products is lost when various batches of crude oil are blended during the refining process. As a consequence, oil refiners are subjected to a constantly shifting array of Customs accounting procedures. Customs has the right and responsibility to accurately collect all the Customs duties to which they are entitled. Refiners accept this responsibility, but would prefer an FTZ that is consistently updated their recordkeeping procedures to correspond with a variety of Customs Service regulations. Customs is understandably wary that refined products may be lost or unaccounted for during the blending process. These fears are ungrounded, however, because a refinery is certainly aware of the final products that will be refined from a specific batch of crude. A refinery is simply not going to purchase a shipment of crude oil and go to the considerable expense of refining that crude, unless they know what specific products will result from this process. This information is essential for a profitable refinery operation, and is readily available to the Customs Service in their oversight responsibility of that refinery.

The unpredictability of assessed duties, not necessarily their amount, is what has troubled refiners operating in FTZ’s. Refiners are very willing to abide by FTZ regulations which require a duty be paid on those products which are taken out of an FTZ. Yet long-term planning is crucial to any business, and oil refiners are no different. They need to be assured that a set portion of their revenue from a certain batch of crude will be applicable to Customs duties. Without reliable guidelines, refiners are much more susceptible to income fluctuations which effect their ability to invest in new technologies and equipment.

The ultimate result of these uncertainties is a weakened refinery activity, which places our Nation in the uncomfortable position of an increased reliance upon foreign sources for both crude oil and refined products.

To address these concerns of oil refiners, while protecting appropriate Customs revenues, I have introduced legislation which contains an agreement worked out between Customs Service officials and representatives of oil refiners with FTZ status. This legislation will provide stability for the oil refiners, while ensuring that Customs and the American taxpayers are securing accurate revenues from import duties.

I encourage your support of my legislation, which will curtail our dangerous reliance upon volatile regions of the world to provide our energy needs. Oil refiners are an important component of America’s energy-producing capability, and we must maintain these operations as insurance in our unreliable world.

TRIBUTE TO JEROME W. GECKLE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to an outstanding citizen of Baltimore, Jerome W. Geckle. Jerry Geckle will be honored next week as Citizen of the Year by the Community Connection, and is being honored this week by the Community Connection as 1988 Citizen of the Year.

Jerry Geckle has served with distinction in all phases of a career that spans nearly half a century. Jerome W. Geckle was born October 21, 1913, in Baltimore and attended the College of the Catholic University of America. He received a B.A. degree in 1935 and a law degree in 1936, and was admitted to the Maryland bar during the same year. He served in the U.S. Army and received the Distinguished Service Cross for his service during World War II.

Jerry Geckle has served as Mayor of Baltimore from 1960 to 1968 and as a member of the Maryland General Assembly from 1962 to 1966. He is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has served on many boards including Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., the Maryland Historical Society, Crown Central Petroleum Corp., MEGA, Inc., and First Maryland Bancorp.

Jerry Geckle has served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969 to 1988 and as Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. He is a former Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and a member of the Joint Committee on Taxation. He has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Baltimore and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Mount St. Mary’s College.

In addition to these activities, Jerry has been a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. His wife Mary, his children Tim, Teresa, Steve, and Karen, and his grandchildren Molly, Peter, Emily, and Katy are, I am sure, very proud of him.

Jerry Geckle has been a dedicated public servant, and I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Jerry Geckle on his remarkable contributions to his community and the State of Maryland.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL TELEPHONE CO.'S PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICE CITATION

HON. RON WYDEN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid too many of us take something like home telephone service for granted. We rarely give a second thought to picking up that phone to deal with the everyday realities of life.

But for 7 million American households including 650,000 in my home State of Oregon, residential telephone service is not a fact. It's an unaffordable luxury.

That's why I'm delighted, today, to congratulate Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. of Oregon upon their selection as a recipient of the 1988 Presidential Citation for Private Sector Initiatives. This citation-sponsored by the American Society of Association Executives in cooperation with the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives—is given annually to a number of U.S. companies in recognition of extraordinary achievement in community service.

Winners receive the "C-Flag," a pennant that bears the program's slogan: "We Care."

Pacific Northwest Bell—now known as U.S. West of Oregon—is being honored for developing a highly successful community telephone program which provides a network of free local service at central locations.

It's called the Community Connection, and that just about says it all.

Through this connection, the jobless have found employment, battered women have found a safe haven from abusive homes, and the homeless have found places to live.

This is another Oregon first. As Oregonians, we're proud of it. And as one of the architects of this idea, I'm hoping other States will dial into similar community connections.

Mr. Speaker, let me give you a little history. Beginning early this year, U.S. West of
PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PROCUREMENT REFORM

HON. JON L. KYL
OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the defense procurement scandal is an issue that has commanded a lot of press attention and now demands our legislative attention. As we wrestle with how best to address this issue, I would commend to my colleagues two pieces that I would like to make a part of the RECORD: A speech on this subject given recently by Secretary of Defense Carlucci, and a consequent editorial that appeared in the Baltimore Sun.

The speech was given while Congress was in recess, so that it escaped the attention of many Members. It is, however, worth reading, as is the Sun editorial.

Secretary Carlucci wisely cautions us against racing to pass ill-advised legislation in its pursuit of publicity or partisan political gain. He correctly points out that Congress is a partner in the defense procurement process—and a very active partner at that. We have collectively tinkered and tinkered with the procurement process, passing major reforms that have only begun to work. Yet some in this body and in the other Chamber, are now proposing another round of major reforms.

Secretary Carlucci points out that making the defense procurement system more centralized and independent is an idea that has already been tried—in Europe. And in Europe, their experience does not compare favorably with the United States' track record in terms of their ability to field new weapons systems on time and on budget. That is simply not a smart solution—especially at a time when scarce dollars demand that we use as efficient as possible with our defense expenditures.

The Secretary also pointed out that removing the inspector general from his purview would only serve to deny him the eyes and ears he needs to monitor the system that is, after all, his responsibility to discharge. Denying him or his successor the ability to monitor the system would be a classic case of legislating before thinking, of writing laws without first considering the unintended but real consequences.

Finally, the Secretary focused on prevention of future procurement fraud—the proper focus for all of us in this body, in my opinion. And in this regard, we have a major role to play. We must work with the Department of Defense to streamline the system in an effort to reduce the number of intervention points where the defense budget can be influenced.

I would direct the attention of my colleagues to four other suggestions offered by Secretary Carlucci: Cutting back on the maze of committees that have a hand in the ultimate defense procurement decisions of the Government; getting serious about creating program stability by both moving to biennial budgeting for defense, and by funding more defense programs on a multiyear basis; and revising procedures so that influential Members of the legislative branch seeking to micromanage the defense budget and force the President to purchase items not in his budget request do so through stand alone pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, these are wise and reasonable suggestions. That is why the Baltimore Sun editorialist commended them to us, and why I, likewise, commend them to the House.

REMARKS BY HON. FRANK C. CARLUCCI, TO THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1988

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PROCUREMENT REFORM

Thank you for affording me this opportunity to speak here today. Institutions like the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs play a vital role in advance debate on issues of international importance, and in generating the kind of understanding that must exist if the policies and positions of the United States are to enjoy broad public support.

Today, I want to speak about a subject with far-reaching implications: the procurement process. I will refer to some of the reforms that have already been made in this regard as well as the need for more.

Most of you are aware of the massive scope of our defense procurement effort. I assure you, the management challenges involved in coordinating what we buy and how we equip our Armed Forces are unmatched anywhere else. Surely there is no other enterprise whose success is matter of more immediate concern to each and every one of us. At the Pentagon, "the bottom line" is that good management is essential to our national security.

An old question about how best to manage the procurement process has been thrown open by the current Justice Department investigation of defense fraud. As the investigation continues, pressure is building for what is called procurement reform. Our challenge is to make certain that the reforms we make are effective and actually improve the system—instead of saddling it with a new and different set of problems.

Unfortunately some of the reform proposals now circulating on Capitol Hill would do precisely that. Several—particularly those that would create an independent procurement agency, removing the inspector general from the Defense Department, and sealing shut the so-called revolving door between the Defense Department and Defense contractors—would do far more harm than good.

Each of these reform proposals may sound like a good idea, but each—upon deeper examination—would create its own problems if put into action.

I consider the creation of an independent procurement agency. There is no question that removing the military services from the procurement process—or even placing the entire thing outside the reach of the Defense Department as some now urge—would produce a certain independence on the process from input and oversight by the very people who know best what weapons we need, who will be asked to use them in the field, and who therefore have an immediate incentive to make certain those weapons perform as planned. I think you will agree that we would be ill-served by reforms that give this vital interface between the government and the private sector the chance to make purchases without administrative controls.

There has not been the slightest suggestion implicating uniformed personnel in the current investigation, so removing them from the process would be like sending the other end of the procurement process into the hands of the White House. Each is to enjoy broad public support, and each must be asked to use them in the field, and who therefore have an immediate incentive to make certain those weapons perform as planned. I think you will agree that we would be ill-served by reforms that give this vital interface between the government and the private sector the chance to make purchases without administrative controls.

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EXTRACTIONS OF REMARKS

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House would create a mini-FBI for one agency alone, leaving a large gap in DOD's internal capabilities. The administration created such a unit, the IG, has proved its merit, and should be kept as it is.

Finally, consider the calls to nail shut the "revolving door" between the Defense Department and defense contractors. We can enact punitive legislation that builds a brick wall between the Pentagon and private contractors, but that will deprive both the Government and the defense industry of the expertise experienced personnel can provide. Where would the ultimate benefit of our overall national security? We need to police the system for abuses, not penalize procurement professionals for seeking to build on and benefit from their expertise.

My point, of course, is that we need to examine our reforms from every angle—to get behind the good intentions of the unintended consequences of sweeping change made too quickly. This is not by any means a suggestion that reforms are not needed. I am convinced that the system can be made to work better. But the last thing we need is a legislative rush to reform that produces not solutions but problems—and deprives us of some of the strengths of the current system that we will want to return to. At least, DOD's critics owe us a hearing before they try to pass legislation that could impact our procurement process and the defense industrial base for years to come.

My aim today, however, is not to dwell on the shortcomings of the various reform proposals I've just mentioned, but to put forward my own prescription for procurement reform.

The first step is defining the problem—determining what it is we need to fix. The current procurement investigation has focused our attention on the use of illegally-obtained information to gain unfair advantage. Certainly, we want to see those found guilty of white-collar crime punished for their actions, and the Defense Department is doing exactly that. But reform is really about prevention, not punishment. Perhaps some of you have had the bitter experience of having your home burglarized. Anyone in that situation experiences two quite different reactions. We want to see the burglar caught and brought to justice. But we also want to check the doors and windows, to see how it was he got in in the first place—and how we can prevent it from happening again.

That is the approach we need to take as we consider procurement reform. We need to ask: How does the system as it exists today offer wrong-doers opportunities to act—and how can we close these windows of vulnerability in the procurement process?

For purposes of reform, the most important fact underscored by the current investigation is that illegally-gained information has value only when the opportunity exists to use it. Unfortunately the current system is highly unstable and offers far too many such opportunities. The only thing constant in this system is change. No program ever stands still for very long; someone is always lobbying to change it. There are far too many of what I call intervention points: the specter of the absent and unmentioned Rep. Dyson of Maryland was all over the room.

The integrity of defense procurement is vital to American security. The American people depend on the weapons to perform. Defense spending is a huge part of the economy. The faith of the American people (including the military) in their institutions is the first line of defense.

Mr. Carlucci admits the illegality of transferring secret information to favored contractors. While the criminal investigation grinds on, it is hard to know how far it goes. He is understandably more likely to define the problem too narrowly than too broadly. Mr. Carlucci warns against creating a separate acquisitions agency outside the military. He is right to consider the link between the Department of Defense and the military essential. He crusades against establishing an inspector general outside the Pentagon. To his view, this already exists in the FBI, Con-
Invaluable expertise, but no other feature of the procurement landscape weakens public faith in the process so much. Very clear regulation is needed.

It is in Congress that these ideas grow, and it is against Congress that Mr. Carlucci aims his big guns. What a target! First, Mr. Carlucci vents his frustration at the duplication of the appropriations and authorization processes. He would like decisions made once. This may be too much to ask. A more realistic method he suggested for cutting down the “intervention points” would be to reduce the maze of committees and subcommittees.

The defense secretary’s best formulated reform would prevent congressmen from championing individual programs with obscure budget amendments: “Let narrowly focused proposals of this sort be put forward as separate bills, to be decided on openly and on their merits.” Bull’s-eye! The secretary’s plea for biennial budgets and more multi-year funding programs is good business management. As much of this as Congress can reconcile with its own constitutional role would be in the national interest. The Pentagon spends and wastes money on a scale most of us cannot comprehend. It desperately needs reform. Woe that the agent of change must be the very Congress implicated in the same waste and scandal. Reformer, reform thyself.