

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN
POVERTY: THE STRUGGLE TO
SURVIVE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last week, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families held a hearing on "Children and Families in Poverty: The Struggle To Survive." We heard very compelling testimony from children and families who experience the stress and frustration of poverty every day, as well as from the dedicated human service providers who try to help them with overworked staff and limited resources.

We also released a report, "Trends in Family Income: 1970-1986," prepared at my request by the Congressional Budget Office, which illustrates that the plight of poor families has only grown worse. I have attached a select committee staff analysis of the report. As we engage in the current budget debate, I urge my colleagues to take notice of the report's findings that millions of families with children, especially young families and families who were already poor, have lost income over the last decade and a half. We cannot afford to weaken any further the resources available to these families.

The material follows:

OPENING STATEMENT CONGRESSMAN GEORGE
MILLER, CHAIRMAN, SELECT COMMITTEE ON
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES"CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN POVERTY: THE
STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE" FEBRUARY 25, 1988

For millions of families in America today, poverty—not prosperity—remains a tragic fact of life.

Since 1983, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families has documented that millions of children and families have been left out of the so-called "economic recovery."

In 1986, despite many months of economic expansion, almost 13 million children remained in poverty, nearly 3 million more than in 1979. Children living in single-parent families are at greatest risk of living in poverty, and the experts now tell us that one out of two children will spend some portion of childhood in a single-parent family. Yet the greatest relative increase in child poverty has been among children living in two-parent families.

Today, we will hear the results of a new study of child and family poverty rates among 8 western industrialized nations, including our own. It should be a source of despair for every American that, despite the promise of economic security for all, the United States has higher child and family poverty rates than every one of the countries studied, except Australia, even when income transfer benefits are included.

We are also releasing a major new study on trends in family income in the United

States, prepared at my request by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The new report, "Trends in Family Income: 1970-1986," contains both good news and bad news. The good news is that family income rose for the typical family during that period, based on CBO's new method for measuring income trends. CBO found that "Adjusted Family Income" rose 20 percent from 1970 to 1986. Even among those families for whom incomes rose, CBO found that the principal reason, among the non-elderly, was the increased number of workers per family, not increased earnings by the typical worker. In many families, both parents now must work to maintain the standard of living, which results in increased costs as well as increased income, such as child care and commuting.

But there is also bad news. Many of the most vulnerable families, and those in which many of our children are growing up, did not share in the prosperity. In fact, young families, low-income families with children, and poor single parent families in 1986 were much poorer than their counterparts in 1970. Income inequality became more pronounced among all major family types except unrelated individuals under age 65 and the elderly, and income gaps widened between the rich and those who are less affluent. The sharpest increases in inequality have occurred since 1979, even among the elderly. Among those affected most adversely were poor families with children. The CBO report notes that "the group of families with children that is at the bottom of the income distribution is markedly worse off now than the corresponding group was 16 years earlier." Among the poorest two-fifths of families with children, median income dropped 12 percent from 1970 to 1986.

Poor single-mother families with children were hit especially hard. In 1986, one-fifth of all single mother families had incomes less than half of the poverty line, and approximately 45 percent had incomes below the poverty line.

Young families have been affected very dramatically, too. More than 40 percent of families with children in which the family head was under 25 lived below the poverty line—and over one-fifth had incomes less than half the poverty line in 1986. For these families, median family income fell 43 percent between 1970-1986. In fact, even among the top two-fifths of these families, median income fell 21 percent.

Today we will also receive testimony from real experts on poverty: the children and families who endure privation, day in and day out, year after year, despite national economic recovery. And we will also hear from those from both rural and urban communities who work with the families to break the terrible and degrading cycle of poverty in America.

I also want to pay tribute to those who are here today under the auspices of the National Planning Committee on Children in Poverty, who are attending a national conference in Washington this week.

STAFF ANALYSIS OF KEY FINDINGS, FROM THE
CBO REPORT: "TRENDS IN FAMILY INCOME:
1970-1986"

The new Congressional Budget Office report, "Trends in Family Income: 1970-1986," contains both good news and bad news. The good news is that under a revised way of measuring income trends developed by CBO, family income for the typical family rose during this period. Previous measures of changes in family income over the period have shown a decline.

The bad news is that these income gains were not evenly distributed. Low income families with children, young families at all income levels and poor single mother families in 1986 were much worse off than their counterparts in 1970. Among all major family types except nonelderly unrelated individuals and the elderly, income inequality increased and the gaps widened between the rich and those who are less affluent.

In addition, the news that family incomes rose is tempered by the finding that the principal reasons for the gains among the non-elderly was the increased number of workers per family, not increased earnings by the typical worker. Many families with children have needed to have both parents work to avoid losing ground.

TRENDS IN FAMILY INCOME

The CBO report measures changes in family income over the 16 year period from 1970-1986. These measurements are made in a different manner than that traditionally employed in the past. There are three differences between the CBO measurements and traditional measurements:¹

CBO adjusted family incomes to reflect to a decline in the average size of families during this period. Since the average family was smaller in 1986 than in 1970, CBO concluded that the average family needed less income to remain at the same level of well-being. This adjustment for family size is the principal reason why the CBO measure shows income growth rather than the stagnation indicated by other measures.

In adjusting annual income levels for inflation, CBO did not use the Consumer Price Index (CPI), but used an alternative inflation index that CBO believes provides a more accurate measure of price changes. Because the alternative index rose more slowly during the 16-year period than did the CPI, measured income growth is greater than if the CPI were used.

CBO modified the definition of "family" normally used in measuring family income changes. CBO counted unrelated individuals—including elderly people living alone—as "families". One-third of CBO's "family units" consist of unrelated individuals.

With all three adjustments, CBO finds that "adjusted family income" (AFI) for the median (or typical) "family" rose 20 percent from 1970 to 1986. This compares with an

¹ CBO notes that adjustments should also be made for income received in-kind and for taxes paid, since both factors changed markedly over the 16-year period and would thus affect the well-being of families. Because the requisite data are not available, CBO was unable to make these adjustments.

● 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.

increase of six percent in median family income during this period among families as traditionally defined, without adjusting for family size and using the CPI to account for inflation.

The CBO data show differing trends in changes in AFI for median families in various family categories. For single mother families with children, median income rose just 2 percent under CBO's AFI measure. For both elderly unrelated individuals and elderly families without children, median family income rose 50 percent.

INCREASES IN WORKERS PER FAMILY BOOSTED INCOMES

CBO observes that "the rise in the number of workers per family appears to be the principal reason why incomes increased." CBO states that earnings failed to keep pace with inflation for many workers, especially those in the younger age groups. This suggests that, for many families, adding a second earner to the workforce or increasing the second earner's work hours was often necessary to keep family income from falling. This also indicates that the increased incomes reported by CBO did not come without a cost. These altered work arrangements have resulted in parents (especially mothers) having less time with children, less leisure time, and possibly, fewer children.

Indeed, when the large influx of mothers into the labor force during this period is taken into account, it is striking that AFI did not rise more substantially. From 1973 to 1986, the median AFI for married couple families with children rose a relatively modest 13.1 percent, despite large increases in work by mothers and a reduction in family size as well (see further discussion of this 1973-1986 period, which is different than that used in the CBO report).

It should be noted that the CBO data do not include a major cost borne by many of these families as a result of the entrance of many mothers into the labor force—child care costs. Child care costs are a corollary of the increase in workers per family that CBO identifies as the factor primarily responsible for the income gains. As CBO notes: "Families are likely to bear a cost, however, when more of their members work. In particular, there are direct costs associated with employment, such as for child care or for commuting. Furthermore, the new workers have less time available to perform household chores, so either costs rise—if services are purchased—or some chores are not done." (CBO did not incorporate these costs in the analysis, in part because data are not available to make such adjustments.)

THE FAMILIES LEFT BEHIND

A number of family groups fell behind. As CBO states, "Not all [family groups] experienced a growth in income." Some suffered large income declines.

1. Poor Families with Children

Among those affected most adversely were poor families with children. The CBO report states:

Median family income has continued to grow since 1970, albeit more slowly than in earlier years and at widely different rates for different groups. At the same time, the group of families with children that is at the bottom of the income distribution is markedly worse off now than the corresponding group was 16 years earlier.

The CBO report shows that the median AFI of the poorest two-fifths of families

with children in 1986 was 12 percent lower than that of the comparable group in 1970.²

Poor single mother families with children were hit especially hard. In 1986, one-fifth of all single mother families with children had incomes below half the adjusted poverty line (that is, below \$3,974 for a family of three).³ Approximately 40 percent of these families had incomes below the adjusted poverty line.

2. Young Families

The family group affected most severely was that of young families. In 1986, the median AFI of families whose head was under age 25 was 18 percent lower than that of the corresponding group in 1970. For the poorest two-fifths of families with a head under 25, median family income was 34 percent lower. Median family income even declined for the top two-fifths of all families with a head under 25.

The declines are most stunning among young families that had children (2.3 million in 1986). The median income of such families in 1986 was 43 percent below that for comparable families in 1970. Among the poorest two-fifths of these families, median income was 56 percent lower in 1986 than in 1970. Even among the top two-fifths of these families, median income fell 21 percent.

More than one-fifth of all families with children in which the family head was under 25 had incomes below half the poverty line in 1986. More than 40 percent of these families lived below the poverty line.

Low-income families with children in which the family head was 25 to 34 also had sharply lower median AFI in 1986 than their counterparts in 1970. Median income was fully 18 percent lower for the two-fifths of these families with the lowest incomes.

Median AFI also fell for both young married couple families and young single parent families. For example, median income of married couple families with children in which the family head was under 25 was 17 percent lower in 1986 than for similar families in 1970.

Median AFI was also lower for single mother families with children in which the mother is under 25. By 1986, nearly one-fifth of these families had incomes below one-fourth of the adjusted poverty line (that is, below \$1,987 for a family of three). About two-fifths of these families fell below half of the adjusted poverty line, and a large majority of these families were poor. Among single mother families with children in which the mother was 25-34, more than one-fifth lived below half of the adjusted poverty line and a majority were poor.

Increased inequality

The CBO report shows that income inequality increased substantially between 1970 and 1986 among non-elderly families. For all types of non-elderly families except unrelated individuals, inequality rose over this period. The growth in inequality helps explain another CBO finding: despite general income growth since 1970, poverty rates of groups other than the elderly failed to decline appreciably.

² The median income for the bottom two-fifths of families is the income received by the family at the 20th percentile. Similarly, the median income for the top two-fifths of families is the income received by the family at the 80th percentile.

³ The adjusted poverty line is the same as the official poverty line except that CBO used the alternative inflation index to adjust for price changes since 1967.

Among the poorest two-fifths of families with children, median adjusted income was 12 percent lower in 1986 than for comparable families in 1970. But, among the wealthiest two-fifths of families with children, median adjusted income was 27 percent higher.

For the bottom two-fifths of all families (including the elderly), median AFI in 1986 was 9 percent higher than for similar families in 1970; among the top two-fifths of all families, it was 29 percent higher—a gain about 3 times as large.

Among the poorest two-fifths of families with a head under 25, median AFI in 1986 was 34 percent lower than for corresponding families in 1970; among the top two-fifths of these families, it was five percent lower.

The sharpest increases in inequality have occurred since 1979. CBO found that "for all major family types, inequality grew between 1979 and 1986. While high and low-income families had roughly comparable gains in income during most of the 1970's, the incomes of low income families rose only slightly or fell between 1979 and 1986, while incomes of wealthier families rose sharply." Even among the elderly, inequality grew in the 1980's.

Median adjusted income for the bottom two-fifths of all families fell 2 percent from 1979 to 1986, while median adjusted income for the top two-fifths of all families rose 10 percent.

Median adjusted income for the bottom two-fifths of families with children fell 14 percent from 1979 to 1986, while median AFI for the top two-fifths of these families increased 8 percent. This trend—of lower AFI for poor families in 1986 compared with their counterparts in 1970 and rising AFI for wealthier families—also holds for married couple families with children.

In fact, for every major non-elderly family type, median adjusted income for the bottom two-fifths of families was lower in 1986 than for the comparable groups in 1979. For most of these family types, the median adjusted income of wealthier families rose during this period.

Observations Concerning the CBO Findings

Several observations should be made concerning the income gains that CBO found over the 1970-1986 period. An analysis of stagnating family income in the U.S., the year 1973 (rather than 1970) has often been used as the starting point (see for example Frank Levy's recently published book *Dollars and Dreams: The Changing American Income Distribution*). 1973 has traditionally been regarded as the high point for income growth in the U.S. It was the year in which the conventional measure of median family income reached what is still its highest level. The CBO report shows that nearly half of the 20 percent increase in AFI occurred between 1970 and 1973. From 1973-1986, the increase for the median family was 11 percent.

In addition, 1970 was a recession year, albeit one in which the unemployment rate was not that high. There is growing concern that a recession could occur in the next few years. If, as many economists predict, a recession does occur in the near future, a significant amount of the income gain reported by CBO could disappear.

A further observation is that virtually all remaining income growth found by CBO (other than that in the 1970-1973 period) has occurred since 1982 when income growth was financed in significant part through large budget and trade deficits—in

essence, by borrowing from the future. When we repay these debts, living standards for American families may well fall back.

As Frank Levy states in *Dollars and Dreams*:

... the U.S. rate of investment is no higher today than it was in 1973, despite the [inflow of] foreign capital. Foreign funds have been used to offset government deficits and thus to finance extra U.S. consumption. This is a strategy for postponing stagnation's effects, but it involves borrowing from the future. Eventually the foreign funds must be paid back with interest. And because they were used to finance consumption, rather than additional investment, the repayment will require reducing our consumption below what it otherwise would have been.

... are we living as well today as we did in 1973? The answer is no. "We appear to be doing better, but this is only because we have borrowed against the future in ways that eventually must be repaid."

Moreover, CBO observes that the principal reason why its measurements show income increases (instead of the income stagnation or declines previously reported for this period) is its adjustment of family incomes for declining family size. Many analysts believe that the decline in family size is itself related, in part, to the slow economic growth that was occurring. Families postponed having children, or had fewer children, in part because they believed they could not afford as many children as families had in the past. This decline in birthrates contributes markedly to the rise that CBO found in AFI, but it may also mean that we will have fewer skilled workers than we will need in the future. Levy comments that "the decline in the birthrate was, in its way, a different kind of borrowing from the future" especially since the "decline is heavily concentrated among middle-income families."

BUDGETING FOR EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will substantially improve the way the Export-Import Bank of the United States is reflected on the Federal budget and improve the weakened financial condition of the Bank.

First, the bill will clarify the true or subsidy costs of Eximbank's programs. The annual budget figures for Eximbank are misleading because they overstate Eximbank's impact on the Federal budget. Currently, Congress annually sets ceilings limiting the Bank activity for direct loans, guarantees and insurance, and administrative expenses. Eximbank borrows funds from the Treasury's Federal Financing Bank [FFB] to run its programs, repaying the FFB with interest. But often, the ceilings are viewed as costs to the Government. The fact is that the actual subsidy costs of Eximbank's programs were less than 7 percent for direct loans and 2 percent for guarantee and insurance programs of the total budget authority allocated to Eximbank during fiscal year 1987.

Eximbank has labored for years against a misunderstood image of being too costly.

Clarifying the actual cost of Eximbank's programs will lead to a better understanding of the agency. This is critical during a time when Eximbank can play an important role in our efforts to reduce the trade deficit.

The legislation can also improve the condition of Eximbank's declining capital base. According to the testimonies received from the Congressional Budget Office and the U.S. General Accounting Office at the February 25 hearing my subcommittee held on Eximbank, the approach of annually appropriating for Eximbank's subsidy costs could in the future maintain the capital base and minimize the need for future recapitalization resulting from losses on future lending activities. The reason is that Congress will be appropriating for the cost of new assistance the Bank provides our exporters.

Eximbank's capital base has been declining primarily because of the losses incurred during the late 1970's and the early 1980's when borrowing rates were high as compared to international lending rates. Another reason for the decline is the penalties it owes FFB as result of prepayments on its borrowings. These borrowings were prepaid as result of congressionally mandated loan asset sales. While the present difficult financial condition of Eximbank does not affect its operations due to the Bank's unlimited authority to borrow from the FFB, it could undermine confidence in the Bank. Moreover, a negative capital level may threaten the independence of the Bank's operations. According to the majority of the witnesses at the February 25 hearing, one time recapitalization of \$2 billion or more would be ideal, but given budget constraints it is not realistic. What is realistic is an annual appropriation equal to the subsidy costs of Eximbank.

Finally, in taking this step to improve the image of Eximbank by clarifying the costs of its programs and annually appropriating for the subsidy costs, we will be sending a positive signal to our major trade competitors that U.S. exporters have a solid commitment of support from Congress. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

NEED FOR BORDER CROSSING IN SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a unique joint private-Government venture to spur economic development in southern New Mexico and on the United States-Mexico border.

New Mexico has for decades sought an additional border crossing in Dona Ana County, but due to its proximity to El Paso the Federal Government has never seen the need for a new facility. Residents from New Mexico have long felt that economic development along the border has been stifled for the lack of a separate border crossing. Local interests have prevailed, starting with a cattle crossing near Santa Teresa, NM, which will soon become a formal port-of-entry.

Developer Charlie Crowder and his company, Santa Teresa International, have managed an agreement with the Mexican Government, and have secured parcels of land on both sides of the border to accommodate the port, and specified for additional development. Now the company has begun to build, and when they are finished they will have constructed a unique project—the first reimbursable port-of-entry in the State.

As such, Santa Teresa International will pay for the development of the Customs port, will build the thoroughfares that provide access to the port, and will pay for its operation, including paying the wages of the customs officials. The cost of the operation will be regained by charging the businesses that use the port.

The Santa Teresa Port will help reduce the congestion in the El Paso/Juarez area, as some of the traffic along that well-established route chooses to make the short journey to the Santa Teresa location. In addition to increasing the expediency of border crossings, Santa Teresa's location near the El Paso/Juarez Port provides a basis for economic expansion in the region. Businesses looking to expand will be attracted to Santa Teresa's proximity to an already developed port, and to the amount of land already slated for industrial development. Consequently, Santa Teresa has the potential to develop into a large industrial and commercial area utilizing resources in both New Mexico and Mexico.

At a time when great efforts are being made to reduce the Federal deficit, the Santa Teresa Port provides a novel approach to reducing Federal costs, increasing the productivity of the private sector, and utilizing a Federal service that would not normally be provided. I commend Santa Teresa International for its initiative in providing a long-needed service, for its contribution toward supporting economic development in southern New Mexico, and for working in cooperation with our good neighbor, Mexico.

TIME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS TO ACT ON THE PEDIATRIC AIDS CRISIS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Presidential AIDS Commission has been the subject of much controversy, but on one thing there can be little doubt, the latest recommendations by the Chairman of the Commission, Admiral Watkins, represent a much needed step forward.

Specifically, the recommendations concerning needed programs in the area of the pediatric AIDS demonstration projects deserve our support. Many of the features of one proposed demonstration project resemble those included within "The Abandoned Infants Assistance Act," H.R. 3009. This is a companion bill to S. 945 sponsored by Senators METZENBAUM and HATCH that passed the other House by unanimous consent.

It is now time for Congress and the administration to place a realistic dollar amount to this legislation. It is increasingly evident that anything less than full funding for such programs is not only short sighted but a false economy. In testimony before the subcommittee, Surgeon General Koop stated that the administration was only prepared to spend \$1.2 million this year on the problem. This derisory amount represents a gross underestimate of the scale of the problem particularly in the light of revised projections for the epidemic. Estimates for the annual cost of care of one abandoned infant with AIDS range from \$136,000 to \$237,000. It is clear to see that it would only take one ward full of these children before we have exhausted the funds the administration has made available. It should be more than evident to everyone who has begun to study this tragic problem that hospitals are not only not appropriate institutions for the vast majority of these children but that alternative settings can be at least 75 percent less expensive.

I commend for my colleagues attention both an article that appeared in the Washington Times, February 23, 1988, "Explosion of Childhood AIDS Cases Feared," which addresses the revised projections for the epidemic impact on children, as well as Admiral Watkins' specific recommendations concerning foster care needs for children with AIDS.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS, FEBRUARY 29, 1988

(SYS-3) The Department of Health and Human Services should provide funding to local governments for development of foster care programs for infants whose parents are either unable or unwilling to care for them, and respite care programs, which provide intermittent relief for parents. Foster care programs should include recruitment, training, support, and incentives for foster parents. Respite care should be available to provide respite for natural or foster parents and should include substitute caregivers as well as shelter.

(SYS-4) The proposed Pediatrics Demonstration Projects (funded by FY88 Continuing Resolution and allocated to Health Resources and Services Administration) should continue to be funded through 1991. Grants should be awarded to programs which are family-focused, community based, include a coordinated, comprehensive network of services, and utilize a family case management approach.

(SYS-5) The Health Resources and Services Administration, through the Maternal and Child Health Program, should provide funding for demonstration grants for Regional AIDS Comprehensive Family Care Centers, in areas where inadequate pediatric services exist and the prevalence of HIV infection is high (this is in addition to demonstration grants mentioned in SYS-4). These centers would provide a full range of services to HIV infected children and their families including: diagnostic, treatment, and follow-up services, prenatal and well-baby care, testing, counseling, psychosocial support services, day care, respite care, education, and linkages with home care and acute hospital care.

(SYS-6) In areas where intermittent or chronic care services availability is encumbered by local restrictions or zoning requirements, such as number of exists required for

a building or allowable number of occupants of a facility, local governments should provide reasonable variances to permit such care to be available. The necessity of health care, for both adults and children, should be balanced with local zoning priorities.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 23, 1988]

EXPLOSION OF CHILDHOOD AIDS CASES FEARED

(By Joyce Price)

By 1991, at least one out of every 10 pediatric beds in U.S. hospitals and clinics will be occupied by a child infected with AIDS, a physician said yesterday.

"Pediatric AIDS is a growing problem that's killing our children and infants. It has the potential to explode into the largest problem we've ever known," said Dr. Edward Connor, spokesman for the newly formed Pediatric AIDS Coalition.

"Given the fact that 80 percent of the children with AIDS nationwide have been born to mothers who are either drug abusers themselves or sexual partners of drug abusers or others in high-risk groups, a massive educational effort is what's needed most," he said. "If we could reach these prospective parents today, we could stop this expanding problem in nine months."

As of Feb. 15, a total of 839 childhood AIDS cases were reported nationally. But by 1991, projections for the number of children with AIDS range from a low of 3,000 to a high of 20,000, coalition officials said.

U.S. Public Health Service officials said pediatric AIDS cases climbed 60 percent in 1987 and predicted the caseload will skyrocket 350 percent by 1991.

"Of the 40,000 pediatric beds in this country, at least one in 10 will be occupied by a child infected with HIV [the AIDS virus] by 1991," Dr. Connor, a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, said at a news conference yesterday.

To date, 11 pediatric AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the District. But leaders of the Mayor's Pediatric AIDS Task Force have said the city may have 1,000 reported HIV-infected babies by 1991.

The goal of the new coalition of child advocacy and health groups is to focus more attention on the problems of children with AIDS. "We need money, both from government and private sources—money for research, money to treat and money to provide out-of-hospital care," Dr. Connor said.

In an article on pediatric AIDS in the April issue of Children Magazine, Dr. James Oleske of Children's Hospital of New Jersey in Newark said he believes the official pediatric AIDS estimates are too low.

Dr. Oleske, who has been battling an epidemic of childhood AIDS in Newark, said he believes there may be about 3,000 American children carrying the virus now—most of them unreported. He also believes at least half of them have full-blown AIDS.

Dr. Connor said yesterday it's likely there will be more than 3,000 pediatric AIDS cases nationally by 1991. "First of all, children develop AIDS faster than adults," he said. "Secondly, there's the problem of underreporting. Children are not always perceived as a high-risk group, and their symptoms are not always recognized."

Children with AIDS live a "brief and painful existence," he said. While 20 percent to 30 percent of adults with AIDS die within five years of diagnosis, 75 percent of children with AIDS die within two years.

Typically, AIDS children have symptoms such as chronic diarrhea, abdominal disten-

sion, loss of appetite, lung disease and repeated infections.

CHIANG CHING-KUO'S LEGACY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for my colleagues benefit the text of a recent speech given by Dr. Fredrick F. Chien, representative, Coordination Council for North American Affairs, before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. In his speech, Dr. Chien discusses the accomplishments of the late Taiwanese President Chiang Ching-kuo's tenure. I commend it to my colleagues' attention.

LEGACY OF PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO

(By Dr. Fredrick F. Chien)

I consider it a great privilege to be with you today. The Chicago Committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations is one of this country's most prestigious forums. I am honored that you extended an invitation to me and gave me this opportunity to discuss with you momentous events which are occurring in the Republic of China today.

As many of you probably are already aware, my country lost its great leader and President, Chiang Ching-kuo, less than four weeks ago. He was an immensely popular figure—a populist by nature—and his death was mourned not just by those holding positions of leadership in government and business but, as you say in America, by "the man on the street," who forms the bedrock of our society.

It may be pertinent to note in this regard that an annual public opinion poll conducted by the Public Opinion Research foundation shortly before President Chiang's death showed his approval rating in 1987 at 85 per cent. This was up seven per cent from 1986, reflecting the overwhelming support he received from the citizens of my country for his bold democratization program initiated last year. An 85 per cent approval rating would cause most American politicians to turn green from envy, I suspect, and indicates that Chiang Ching-kuo must have possessed unusual qualities of leadership.

This should come as no surprise. He was schooled in leadership by his father, President Chiang Kai-shek. As the eldest son, Chiang Ching-kuo learned his lessons well and earned the high offices he held. He was elected to the presidency only after more than 40 years of service in various government and party positions, including six years as premier.

It was my personal privilege to know well both President Chiang Kai-shek and our late President Chiang Ching-kuo. I served as President Chiang Kai-shek's secretary for ten years and was privy to many of his meetings with world leaders. I saw firsthand how skilled he was in the art of diplomacy. Likewise, I knew President Chiang Ching-kuo for some 30 years and during his term as premier, I served as his official spokesman. That was a great experience for me, and I shall never forget how President Chiang Ching-kuo instructed me when I assumed my duties.

President Chiang said, "Fred, you are now my spokesman. I know you are a man of in-

tegrity and would never say anything which is untrue on your own account. Never think that you have to tell a lie on my account. Always be straightforward and tell the truth, and I will be well-served."

So, I can tell you without reservation that President Chiang was a man of high moral principles and integrity. In short, he said what he meant and he meant what he said. This characteristic, perhaps more than any other, allowed him over the years to inspire confidence and to make an indelible mark on the history of the Republic of China.

But let's not get ahead of ourselves. Let's look back to President Chiang's earlier accomplishments. Then we can appreciate even more the service he rendered his country and the vision he had for the future of the Republic of China.

I said earlier that President Chiang Ching-kuo was a "populist." He was comfortable in the presence of the powerful, but I earnestly believe he was happiest in the company of working people. He moved easily among the people he served and took pleasure in trips to factories and farms and visits with shopkeepers and laborers. He appreciated the contribution they made to creating a modern society on Taiwan and he wanted them to know it. He was determined that policies of the government would result in a continuously higher standard of living for them and greater participation in the processes of government.

He availed himself of every possible opportunity to attain those goals for the Chinese of Taiwan. As chairman of the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen, he understood the needs of those who had served their country on the battle field and had to make the transition to private life. Just as you created special training and employment programs for veterans in the United States, Chiang Ching-kuo did so on Taiwan. We Chinese are known for our extended families and for making sure that relatives are cared for in their old age. But many soldiers had been unable to bring their families with them to Taiwan. In their old age, they found themselves alone. President Chiang made sure they were not forgotten by the country they had served; they were cared for.

And as he understood the peculiar problems of the old, he understood the needs and ambitions of the young. As director for more than 20 years of the China Youth Corps, he knew that China's future depended upon the development of its young people. He had the ability to instill in them his own intense nationalism, his devotion to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who founded the Republic of China, and his dedication to the principles of democracy and free enterprise which are the foundation for what many call the "miracle" which has happened on Taiwan. He knew that young people had to keep busy. Corps projects and summer camps became outlets for the constructive energy of hundreds of thousands of young Chinese who now hold my country's future in their hands.

Let me pause for a moment to say that the Republic of China would not be the international economic power that it is today without careful planning over the years. Throughout the world, we have seen what has happened when developing countries set out helter-skelter to try to improve their lot. Not only are they not successful, usually they take steps backwards. Economic woes are followed by political woes and, all too often, domestic unrest degenerates into violence, anarchy and bloodshed.

Thanks to the vision of such persons as President Chiang, Taiwan's progress has been planned and orderly. Social and political progress have kept step with economic progress. We are always flattered when scholars hold up Taiwan's experience as an example to other developing countries.

President Chiang had the long view, and that long view is a great part of his legacy. When he became premier in 1972, the country was beginning to understand its potential as a major exporting nation. But it lacked the infrastructure necessary to achieve that goal. Times were not so good then, either. Because of the international oil crisis, the treasury was depleted and the government was operating at a deficit. The future was unsure, and the faint-hearted were arguing for retrenchment. It was in this economic climate that then Premier Chiang Ching-kuo proposed the "10 Major Construction Projects," which, while necessary to establish a viable infrastructure, would require tremendous public expenditures. He was willing to take the risk to insure Taiwan's place in world trade in the decades to come. He prevailed and all China shall be forever grateful, for he laid the foundation—carefully, block-by-block—for the "economic miracle" which was to follow.

Chiang Ching-kuo knew that Taiwan could not be a major manufacturing country unless it could easily move raw materials and finished goods about the island. So he built major highways to keep domestic commerce flowing. Taiwan could not ship its goods to world markets without deep water ports and modern shipping facilities. So he built two new world-class ports. Taiwan could not make the transition from light to heavy industry without the ability to produce a vital raw material—steel. So he launched Taiwan's modern steel industry. Taiwan could not produce goods without energy to turn the factory wheels. So he built new power plants. And Taiwan could not entice foreign investment to the island without a major new international airport. So he built one.

Piece by piece, he put the program together so each project complemented the other and formed a solid foundation for a dynamic export economy. He was not alone in his undertakings. The free Chinese on Taiwan were with him. He called for national sacrifice and the support of all the island's citizens. He got both, and his detractors shook their heads in disbelief as the projects were begun and successfully completed.

But neither he nor the country could afford to rest upon its laurels. Other countries in Asia were making progress also, though not at the same rate. It was clear that Taiwan would not be a leader for long if it were content to remain primarily a producer of labor-intensive products and be a captive of traditional industries.

When Chiang Ching-kuo took the oath of office for the first time as President in 1978, his work was cut out for him. High-tech was just around the corner. The handwriting was on the wall: any country which could not upgrade its economy would be out of the game. Developing countries would be forced to play in the minor leagues and compete against themselves. Countries such as Japan, Germany and the United States would play in the majors.

President Chiang was not willing to accept minor league status for the ROC. He urged the people on Taiwan to shift toward a technologically-intensive economy. We made a conscious decision to cede part of our share of such markets as plastics, textiles, and

other inexpensive consumer goods for the opportunity to move with the major industrialized nations into the new age of computers and high-tech. As you know, that has proved to be a wise decision.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is now the fifth largest trading partner of the United States in the world. Last year two-way trade between our countries was \$31.2 billion. Building the foundation for a major manufacturing and exporting nation and developing that nation into what is now one of the world's healthiest economies was no small task. It is a legacy that few leaders have ever been privileged to leave with their people.

Today, the signs of prosperity and economic well-being are evident throughout Taiwan. Today per capita income has risen dramatically to about \$5000, one of the highest in Asia. A study of the distribution of wealth has shown that the gap between the top and bottom of the income scale has narrowed to one of the best ratios in the world. On Taiwan, the ratio of the average per capita income of the top 20 percent and the bottom 20 percent is an amazing 4.4:1. Another survey showed that a great majority—85 percent—of the people consider themselves "middle class," a sign of economic and social stability. Symbols of affluence and creature comforts—cars, refrigerators, televisions—are common. The fruit of Taiwan's progress has been shared by all its citizens.

President Chiang was never satisfied. The words he had written in his diary on his 70th birthday at the beginning of this decade were always fresh in his mind. He had said then, "Time flies. I know I have done too little to express my gratitude to my father or to fulfill even a small fraction of the expectations of my compatriots." He could not rest until, in his words, "Anything that must be done for the good of the people (has been) done." He still had mountains to climb.

I have mentioned that as premier he spearheaded the "10 Major Construction Projects." They had provided a solid foundation for Taiwan's economic development, but when he became president, he knew, it was time to bolster that foundation. And he felt compelled to look for ways to improve the quality of life of the almost 20 million people of the Republic of China.

Working closely with the country's leadership and highly trained young Chinese professionals—now a mainstay of our development efforts—he proposed a 14-point program designed to insure Taiwan's continued progress and touch every life on the island.

So even in his 70s and in ill-health—he had long suffered from diabetes—President Chiang still possessed great energy and determination. His agenda was that of a man half his age. And remember, too, that at the same time he was having to deal each day with the serious problems resulting from the ROC's trade imbalance with the United States; maintaining a strong defense system to deter the mainland's designs on Taiwan—he was a former minister of defense; and the day-to-day problems of running a government.

But the last chapter still was not written. And it is that chapter which may be most memorable. To paraphrase the words of the American poet Robert Frost, Chiang Ching-kuo still had promises to keep—to his father and his compatriots—and miles to go before he slept.

President Chiang looked about him and saw a prosperous economy. He saw an edu-

cated citizenry. He saw hundreds of thousands of persons traveling abroad each year, expanding their horizons and their expectations. He saw a pluralistic society where people were eager to learn more about democracy and the science of self-government. Looking around him, he saw a country that was more secure than at any time since the government relocated on Taiwan in 1949. And he realized that the task before him—perhaps his last major task—was to perfect the country's democratic institutions and insure future generations of free Chinese maximum involvement in their government.

He proposed that the Emergency Decree, which had existed for 38 years, be lifted, removing the last vestiges of "martial law" on Taiwan. In fact, the decree had little effect on the citizens of my country and a survey showed that it was near the bottom of their list of concerns. But the specter of "martial law" continued to be raised in the international community and President Chiang wanted to remove it and settle the matter once and for all.

Opposition candidates had been clamoring for some time for the right to form a party and run a slate of candidates under a single banner rather than running individually as independents against the ruling party. The restrictions on the formation of new political parties were lifted, and the door was opened for a multi-party political system to challenge President Chiang's own KMT. Interestingly enough, when the first elections were over, the KMT still polled about the same percentage it had polled in previous elections (70 percent), giving a vote of confidence to the KMT and its leadership in its first head-on challenge.

Restrictions on newspapers were eased. Already licenses have been granted for the publication of new newspapers, and established newspapers have the right to expand their coverage. An educated population is an inquiring population, and Taiwan's newspapers now will be a greater source of news and opinion. The war of words has begun, for as the English writer, John Milton, said, "Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making."

On Taiwan, we believe, quite sincerely, that democracy must be learned. We have looked to the United States above all others as our teacher in this area just as we have looked to you repeatedly for lessons in free enterprise and market economy. The United States has outstripped every other country in the world in developing democratic institutions and creating prosperity for its people. We are grateful, and our imitation is intended as the most sincere form of flattery.

Last of all, President Chiang tackled the problem of how to make our legislative body more representative of the people on Taiwan without abandoning the Republic of China's claim to represent all China and its ultimate goal of reunification with the mainland. Revitalizing the structure of the national law-making body and admitting new, younger blood has just begun, but it took a bold leader to focus the attention of his countryman on this sensitive problem and, we hope, pave the way for an ultimate solution.

President Chiang Ching-kuo's democratization program, viewed broadly, as I noted, as a "display of courage and confidence in the people to whom he had brought unprecedented prosperity," drew accolades from throughout the world. And the citizens of my country have talked of little else since

these dramatic reforms were proposed and, one-by-one, began to become reality.

There is one more important part of President Chiang's legacy which I think I should discuss with you.

For seven decades, members of the Chiang family—first President Chiang Kai-shek and later his son Chiang Ching-kuo—have been prominent figures in both the Koumingtang (Nationalist Party) and the government of the Republic of China. Despite efforts by President Chiang Ching-kuo to dispel speculation, rumors persisted that he would somehow pass the mantle of leadership to another member of the Chiang family. Obviously, some observers did not understand his populist nature. Now, history has proved his sincerity.

Because President Chiang was in ill health for a long while, questions concerning succession constantly arose. He often pointed to the constitution and said firmly that succession would be orderly and in accord therewith. When he died January 13, there was no doubt on Taiwan what would happen. In accord with the constitution adopted in 1946, Vice President Lee Teng-hui, a native of Taiwan province and proven administrator, was sworn in immediately. Government in the Republic of China proceeded without a hitch. President Chiang's insistence that there was no place in Taiwan's modern democratic government for a family dynasty is now an important part of his legacy.

It is important to note that President Lee, who became vice president in 1984, is the first Taiwan-born president of the Republic of China. His succession blunts much of the criticism which opposition leaders have made about the participation of Taiwan-born Chinese in the government of the Republic of China. The truth is that President Chiang worked hard to make the KMT an inclusive, rather than an exclusive, political party. Today more than 80 per cent of the members of the KMT were born on Taiwan and about half of our cabinet ministers. Any person who wants to participate in the party can do so and the height to which he or she can rise depends only on the limits of their own energies, ambitions and abilities.

President Chiang Ching-kuo, shortly before his death, dictated a last testament which was witnessed by several government leaders, including then Vice President Lee. He called upon the people to continue to seek reunification with the mainland, oppose communism and, importantly, to "actively carry constitutional democratic development forward without interruption." Upon assuming the office of president, Dr. Lee Teng-hui called upon the citizens of the Republic of China "to follow without fail the final exhortations of President Chiang . . . with one heart and mind in a united effort." The torch was passed.

President Chiang's leadership will be deeply missed. But, he was a wise man. He knew he would not stay on the scene forever and planned carefully for our future. His legacy actually has two-parts: unprecedented economic progress and democratic reforms he initiated during his life, and the clear path he marked for the Republic of China's democratic development after his death.

One editorialist summed up by stating, "Taiwan, which first showed Third World nations how to use capitalism, free trade and export-led growth to turn a third-world peasant economy into a sophisticated exporter with a flourishing middle class, now appears bent on demonstrating how democ-

ratization can be made to follow economic success.¹ In the long run, the extraordinary economic success and the democratic reforms instituted during President Chiang Ching-kuo's last years will be equally treasured by the citizens of the Republic of China.

HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ARMENIANS IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on February 22, nearly 200,000 Armenian citizens of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan engaged in a demonstration—an event that is almost unheard of in the Soviet Union. They were protesting the Soviet Government's unwillingness to honor its own constitution and grant them self-determination. At issue is their 83-year forced separation from their fellow Armenians.

Mr. Speaker, I am very sympathetic to the issue that these Armenians are raising. The continuing suffering of Armenians in the Soviet Union is both tragic and unnecessary.

Earlier this month, the Armenian people petitioned the Soviet Central Committee to have their small sector of Azerbaijan—Nagorno-Karabakhskaya—incorporated into neighboring Armenia. The central committee flatly refused their request, fearing further nationalist movements, and moved in Red army tanks to crush public protests to the decision. This week's protests were met without resistance by the Soviet Government, only because of increased press coverage.

The Armenians, like the Ukrainians, Crimean Tartars, Estonians, Lithuanians, and Latvians, cry out to breathe freely, without cultural and racial oppression. In 1925, Stalin divided the Armenian population, to consolidate Soviet power over the region. Today, over 60 years later, the Armenian people continue to suffer, long after any threat to Soviet control has passed.

Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union, before the entire world, signed the 1975 Helsinki accord and ratified the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1976 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Each and every one of these international documents forbids member nations from coercing its citizenry, and from restricting the free expression of religion and culture. By dividing the Armenian people and placing a significant Armenian population in an Islamic area, the Soviet Union has violated these basic tenets of its own constitution as well as international human rights law.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues in Congress to express their outrage with this continuing injustice, and to encourage the Soviet Government to deal more responsibly with the demands of the Armenian people in the Soviet Union.

¹The Ledger-Star, Norfolk, Virginia, January 5, 1988.

PROTEST OF ARMENIAN
NATIONALISTS

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, Mikhail Gorbachev's true commitment to his much hailed policies of glasnost, or "openness," and perestroika, or the "restructuring" of Soviet society, is now being put to the test by the citizens of Soviet Armenia. Hundreds of thousands of these Armenian nationalists have taken to the streets in recent weeks to protest their continued separation from their brothers in the Nagorno Karabakh region of the neighboring Soviet republic of Azerbaijan. How Mr. Gorbachev and the Politburo deal with this ethnic dispute may well decide whether the U.S.S.R. is to advance down the path of political and social reform in the future, or turn back to the methods of brutality and coercion that Mr. Gorbachev's predecessors often employed to keep order in the vast Soviet empire.

The region now known as Karabakh is a historic center of Armenian culture, and its population today remains 80 percent ethnic Armenian. Karabakh was annexed by Russia in 1805, but the czars that ruled the country during the 19th century allowed this region to remain semiautonomous. Both the Armenian people and the Azerbaijani people declared their independence from the empire following the Russian Revolution of 1917. The two nationalities fought over which would control Karabakh, though, and the conflict was ended only after the entry of the Red army in 1920. By the terms of the Treaty of Moscow Karabakh became a district of Soviet Azerbaijan rather than Soviet Armenia, in spite of the region's historic ties to Armenia and the overwhelming majority of ethnic Armenians that lived there.

Since then, the regional government of Azerbaijan has carried out a systematic policy of discrimination against the Armenian people in Karabakh, and has encouraged the emigration of ethnic Armenians from the area. In January of this year I wrote to Mr. Gorbachev about this issue, expressing my deep concern about the discriminatory treatment of ethnic Armenians throughout his country. I also asked him to give his personal consideration to the issue of the reunification of Armenia.

Both Azerbaijan and Armenia have been under the tight control of the Soviet central government during the last several decades, but this control has not served to diminish the deep passion stirred in the hearts of the Armenian people by the artificial separation of Nagorno Karabakh from Soviet Armenia. The Armenians that are now engaged in one of the largest demonstrations of popular dissatisfaction in the history of the Soviet Union are not demanding the secession of greater Armenia from the U.S.S.R.; instead, they only want to be reunited with their brothers in Karabakh within the framework of the Soviet State.

The Soviet Union, unlike the United States, is not a melting pot. It is instead a union of more than 100 different ethnic groups speak-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ing some 112 different languages, and many of these groups have a deep history of strife with one another. The Armenian issue is important, then, because it is representative of numerous other ethnic conflicts festering within the Soviet empire. It is clear that the Soviet Government must take steps to cleanse these deep and historic wounds, but it is not clear yet just what steps it will take. Whatever the outcome, it is likely that Mr. Gorbachev's handling of the current crisis will set the stage for how he deals with the future eruptions of ethnic strife that will inevitably occur in this forced confederation composed of competing nationalities.

I call upon Mr. Gorbachev to grant the Armenian people the simple goal that they are seeking—a single, united Armenia within the framework of the Soviet Union. This will be the only real solution to the problem. Any other means of ending the protests that are currently rocking Armenia and Azerbaijan will only put off the final resolution of this problem for the future.

Mr. Speaker, we will be watching the events in Armenia during the coming weeks closely to see whether Mr. Gorbachev is sincere in his proclaimed policies of glasnost and perestroika. He now has a historic opportunity to take steps to peacefully heal one of his country's most serious ethnic wounds. Whether he takes this opportunity or not may well determine if he is the "reformed" Russian leader he claims to be, or if he is just another authoritarian Russian wolf—but in more fashionable sheep's clothing.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
100 YEARS OF ADULT EDUCATION

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding institution in my community, the Adult Education Department of the Los Angeles Unified School District. On Saturday, March 5, the California Council for Adult Education will celebrate the 100-year anniversary of adult education in Los Angeles.

In 1887, the first night school in Los Angeles was opened, accommodating 30 students who were eager to learn to read and write. In 1896, the program was expanded to include sewing, cooking, and manual arts. In 1930, citizenship and Americanization classes were started to help the flood of immigrants assimilate in the United States. This was followed in 1911 by the organization of the first day classes for foreign women. From this point onward, the school began to be thought of as a "neighborhood adult school" rather than a "night school."

In 1927, the first parent education class was organized. This was an important milestone in the history of adult education. The focus of adult education was no longer literacy and citizenship but a comprehensive program involving all facets of adult life. Vocational training became available, along with employment

preparation for the young, and gerontology classes for the elderly. Currently, the two of these classes attract both youthful and mature participants.

Over the years, the adult schools of the Los Angeles Unified School District, whether they were called night schools, evening schools, or night high schools have consistently offered a diverse program for adults seeking to better themselves through continued education. My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating the people who have toiled to make adult education an institution in Los Angeles. We wish them all the best in the years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO POLICE CHIEF
THOMAS F. ADAMS

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues in the House to join with me in paying tribute to my constituent, Thomas F. Adams, who is retiring after a long and distinguished career as chief of police of Cinnaminson Township in Burlington County, NJ.

Known more popularly by fellow law enforcement officials and local residents alike as simply "Tommie Adams," he has been a dedicated police officer for 42 years, serving the last 34 years as chief of the Cinnaminson force.

Even more, Tommie has been, and continues to be, far more than a police chief. He has demonstrated a strong sense of community, participating in church functions, charitable groups and lodge organizations, and in countywide organizations formed to serve the needs of the poor, of juveniles, and of civil defense.

Never complacent, Chief Adams has over the years participated in many law enforcement programs, expanded his own training, and trained others. He has also reached into the community, and given numerous addresses on drug abuse at churches, schools, private homes, and before other organizations.

His biography is a most interesting one, revealing that he served in the Army Air Force as a medical corpsman. He served in Guam during World War II. In addition, he participated in a USO show in 1945.

Tommie Adams was hired as a Cinnaminson police officer in 1946. At that time, there was no official police force, and he—and just one other officer—worked 12-hour shifts. They had no uniforms, and used their personal cars to patrol. Nor was there any radio contact, and a local judge would alert them to calls by turning on a porch light.

In 1945, Tommie Adams became Chief Adams, and took on the task of completely organizing the Cinnaminson Police Department. He has been the chief ever since, with the exception of a 3-month stint as a Burlington County detective.

To put it all in perspective, Mr. Speaker, Thomas F. Adams has been an outstanding law enforcement officer, a concerned citizen, and a good neighbor. Tomorrow evening, his

friends, family and colleagues will pay recognition to him at a testimonial dinner being held in his honor.

I am sure my colleagues in the House will want to join with me in congratulating Chief Adams on a job well done, in extending best wishes to him and his family, and, of course, in wishing him a long and well-deserved retirement.

AN EDITORIAL STATEMENT ON
THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Lincoln Star of today contains some good news that I would like to share with my colleagues. The editorial uses as an example the 8.3-percent rise in the value of Nebraska agricultural land that was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for 1987.

The editorial mentions a new optimism spreading through our rural communities. "Rising values are, indeed, a reflection of better times in rural America. Out on the farm these days, there is more of that old time feeling of pride and confidence."

Yes, conditions have improved and continue to improve. But, we must be cognizant of how truly fragile is our enhanced position in the world agricultural markets. The basic programs implementing the 1985 farm bill and a tougher stance on agricultural trade have helped turn the tide.

I commend the following editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Lincoln Star, Mar. 2, 1988]

AND OUT ON THE FARM

Well into the category of good news is the 8.3 percent rise in the value of Nebraska agricultural land, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for 1987. For the seven-state region of which Nebraska is a part, there was an estimated 5.2 percent rise in values.

Rising values are, indeed, a reflection of better times in rural America. Out on many farms these days, there is more of that old time feeling of pride and confidence.

Good prices for wheat and corn and a profitable situation in many cattle operations has given rise to rural optimism. How long has it been, for instance, that the price of grains in the open market equaled or exceeded the federal government price support levels?

A very long time, but such is currently the case at least with wheat and nearly so with corn. Additionally, the federal government has disposed of the great bulk of its grain reserves.

With the depletion of reserves, some 70 million acres of land held out of production and agricultural exports showing renewed strength, all the pressure on prices is upward.

All of that is good news and we hope it continues that way. But caution remains advisable when considering the future of agriculture.

Farming is a volatile business. A production drop due to drought could hurt farmers even as it pushed the price of products still higher.

Billions of dollars continue to flow into agriculture from the federal government and a curtailment of those funds could be damaging. Cattle prices would have a hard time keeping up with the price of feed grains if grain shortages developed.

Thus, the measured attitude of reserve bank economist Lynn Gibson is appropriate. "We think there's room for some optimism—not wild optimism—but I think we've seen the bottom. 1988 may be about the same—nothing wild and crazy—but fairly steady," said Gibson.

None of that means agriculture is out of the woods, but it is quite an improvement over conditions of the past few years.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLER
SALUTES DEAN LESHER

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know that Members of the House will want to join me in saluting Mr. Dean Lesher, the publisher and chairman of the board of Lesher Communications, Inc., on his receipt of the Medal of Freedom tomorrow by the Valley Forge Freedom Foundation.

The foundation is recognizing and saluting Mr. Lesher for his outstanding record of service both to the newspaper industry and to this community through publication of several major daily newspapers.

Several of those newspapers are published in my district, Contra Costa County, and as a result, I have had the good fortune to know Dean Lesher for many years. I'm sure that every Member of this Congress will understand when I say that those years have not been without disagreements over particular issues. But throughout the years, the favorable endorsements and the scathing editorials, I have deeply admired Dean Lesher's vision of the future, and his commitment to the people of our county.

He has been more than a publisher. He has been an ardent advocate of economic development, a promoter of the arts, and a forceful voice for expanded higher education. And I believe those qualities, as well as his record as a publisher and businessman, are responsible for his receiving this tribute from the Valley Forge Foundation.

To Dean Lesher, and to his wife Margaret, I want to extend my own congratulations, and those of the Congress of the United States. I am proud to recognize his innumerable contributions to our community, which has so benefited by his energy, his vision, and his diligence.

EXTENDING THE WAR CHEST
AUTHORITY

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to extend the authority for the tied aid credit fund within the U.S. Export-

Import Bank for 2 more years. This simple extension would express to the U.S. exporters and their foreign competitors that Congress is firmly in support of U.S. exporters in their efforts to win markets abroad.

Tied aid credits, which combine grants with export financing, is a predatory type of financing commonly used by our major trade competitors to win export markets. The practice has placed U.S. exporters at a significant disadvantage because competition is not only based on quality, technology, and service, which is the responsibility of individual companies, but on the level of government assistance. The problem of competing against subsidized tied aid credits offered by foreign competitors is particularly serious in efforts to win markets in less developed countries, because they logically prefer the concessional financing to be able to buy the foreign goods.

In 1986 Congress established a tied aid credit fund—also known as the war chest—within the U.S. Export-Import Bank to be used aggressively during 1987 and 1988 for the purpose of facilitating the negotiation of a comprehensive international arrangement restricting the use of tied aid for commercial purposes. Last year there was an agreement reached at the Organization for Economic Co-ordination and Development [OECD] by the industrialized countries that tightened the rules governing tied aid credit. This agreement basically made the practice more expensive by requiring a higher level of grant element in tied aid financing. The first phase of the agreement was implemented last July and the second phase will be implemented later this year.

Despite the agreement, the trend of using tied aid credits by other countries is increasing. Until there is a way to effectively reduce this practice, we must make sure that the U.S. exporters compete on an equal footing with foreign competitors. One way is by extending the war chest authority which expires this year. That is the focus of my bill. The key purpose is to allow us to ensure that the OECD arrangement on tied aid credits will be effectively implemented.

There is no additional budget authority required for this legislation because the funds will come out of the existing authority for direct loans. In addition, I would like to clarify that the funds will be used only if the chairman of the Eximbank certifies that the direct loan authority is no longer needed for direct loans and can be used for tied aid purposes. That means that if the OECD arrangement proves to be effective, the fund does not have to be used. In the meantime, the war chest will be an effective tool in bringing the use of tied aid credit under control. I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

NEW MEXICO'S ANGEL FIRE SKI
RESORT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer my sup-

port of Mr. Gary Plante, a businessman in northern New Mexico, who last year with his partner, began an ambitious project to expand the Angel Fire Ski Resort into an all-season resort, providing facilities to rival the best in the Nation. As Mr. Plante was quoted as saying in the Albuquerque Journal of February 20, "I don't think I've ever gone into a project without trying to be first at whatever I did."

In this case Mr. Plante will provide a facility that will attract thousands of skiers to New Mexico, and countless others for golf, tennis, and fishing the rest of the year. I congratulate Mr. Plante for his initiative and acumen in utilizing New Mexico's resources as a source for financial productivity, and for building a facility that will also allow visitors a unique view of New Mexico's beauty.

And of course, Mr. Plante's project also promises to offer economic stimulation to a depressed area. During the past year, the counties surrounding Angel Fire have had a rate of unemployment of approximately 30 percent. Not only will the resort directly alleviate the unemployment problem by providing jobs for local New Mexicans, it will also encourage economic growth in the surrounding communities as a result of increased tourism. As the 5-year project develops, local residents can look forward to a positive economic growth especially in the service industry.

I am pleased to express my support for Mr. Plante and his determined endeavor to renovate Angel Fire. Mr. Plante demonstrates the initiative and spirit that are necessary to utilize the resources on New Mexico, while simultaneously providing for the New Mexican people. He deserves our commendation.

RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE IS PROFAMILY

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of disturbing increases in the rate of teenage pregnancies and other indicators of distress and instability in young American families, many have been quick to diagnose these problems as a simple failure of personal morality and to prescribe intensified efforts at promoting a greater sense of individual responsibility, values, and self-esteem among our youth as the cure. The message promoted by these efforts is an essential one, but by itself, it tends to ring hollow and even hypocritical because we are doing so very little to provide the economic foundation needed by our youth to build the strong and stable families we hail.

At few other times in our history has it been as difficult as it is today for a young man to start and sustain a family. Since 1973, the average real annual earnings of men aged 20 through 24 have declined by 30 percent; for young black men, the decline in earnings has been a catastrophic 50 percent. Fourteen years ago, 60 percent of our young men were able to earn enough to maintain a three-person family above the poverty line; today, just 42 percent of all young men and 23 percent of young black men are able to do so.

There are many reasons for the growth of poverty among young adults but key among them is the erosion of the real value of the minimum wage. It has been 6 years since the minimum wage was last increased and in that time its purchasing power has plummeted by nearly a third. During the 1960's, a full-time worker earning the minimum wage could support a family of three at or slightly above the poverty line; today a minimum wage worker brings home a paycheck which is only 77 percent of the poverty level income for a small family.

If we are serious about promoting strong and stable families among our young people, it is time to match our profamily rhetoric with profamily action to increase the minimum wage to a level which adequately provides for the needs of American workers and their families. As an original cosponsor of the Minimum Wage Restoration Act (H.R. 1834), I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this much-needed legislation. H.R. 1834 would increase the minimum wage from its current rate of \$3.35 an hour to \$3.85 in 1988, \$4.25 in 1989, and \$4.65 in 1990. Most importantly, in all subsequent years the wage rate would be indexed to 50 percent of the average hourly wage in the private sector, assuring that the needs of workers who depend on the minimum wage will never again be permitted to fall through the cracks.

Under Ronald Reagan, the American economy is rapidly becoming one vast Marshalsea Debtor's Prison straight from Charles Dickens, imprisoning millions of young families, and others who hope to raise families but are unable to do so, in grinding, enervating poverty and despair. Enacting the Minimum Wage Restoration Act is one necessary step we must take to help set those Americans free.

TAX DEDUCTION FOR FAMILY DAY-CARE PROVIDER—CLARIFICATION OF A RECENT IRS PUBLICATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last fall the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, which I chair, held a hearing in San Carlos, CA, to examine the very serious problem working people face in finding affordable, quality child care. My subcommittee was greatly impressed by the testimony of family day-care providers, who are a major resource in this important area.

The Day-care Association of San Mateo County recently called to my attention an Internal Revenue Service [IRS] publication which gave inaccurate information, by reducing the allowable deduction for food consumed by children in family day care. I contacted the IRS and, thanks to the persistent efforts of my subcommittee staff, we discovered that this provision was erroneous. The IRS has issued a correction:

Report of Error in Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home, (Rev. Nov. 87) Announcement 88-39

Publication 587, Business Use of Your Home, (Rev. Nov. 87), has a note on page 4 under the heading Day-Care Facility that states: "If you provide food for your day-care business, you can deduct as a business expense only 80% of the cost of the food consumed by your day-care recipients and employees. The cost of the food consumed by you or your family is not deductible." The first sentence is incorrect and should read: "If you provide food as part of your day-care business, you can deduct the cost of the food consumed by your day-care recipients, but generally only 80% of the cost of the food consumed by your employees."

Mr. Speaker, I believe that my colleagues will want to join me in sharing this information with their constituents who provide child care in their homes. These socially valuable small businesses should certainly be assisted in fully utilizing all legitimate tax deductions.

HONORING A TRUE CANINE HERO

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, although it's often said that "man's best friend is his dog," we usually dismiss this as a tired adage. I would like to note the actions of one very special dog that deserves that praise.

Candy Sangster of Sepulveda, CA, may well owe her life to her dog Jet, a 6-year-old doberman pinscher. As a diabetic, Candy must take regular insulin injections to maintain her body chemistry. In late October 1987, Candy, at home alone with Jet, slipped into a life-threatening diabetic coma. Sensing that something was wrong with her owner, Jet managed to open the Sangster's door and ran outside.

A neighbor, Hazel Lavin, noticed that the usually quiet Jet was running about furiously and barking loudly. Hazel called Candy, and when she received no answer, called a paramedic rescue team. They found Candy in a coma and rushed her to the hospital where she later recovered. Without Jet's action, Candy may well have died.

Jet was recently selected as Ken-L Ration's "Dog Hero of the Year" in a nationwide poll from among five national finalists. Each of those dogs had performed similar acts and are cherished by their owners. Those people would all say that their best friend was there in an emergency, reaffirming that special bond between dog and owner.

This first week in March, the dog-owning public observes "Dog Hero Week," to recognize those special pets that are much more than companions. Canine heroes such as Jet remind everyone that from the smallest poodle to the mighty mastiff, dogs are indeed "man's best friend."

CREATION OF SECOND OPEN SEASON FOR FERS ELECTION—EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION FROM GOVERNMENT PENSION OFFSET

HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation relating to the Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] in an effort to restore a sense of trust and fair dealing to the valued and valuable employees who work for the Federal Government and who have been given an opportunity to take advantage of FERS. My bill would create a second election period for transferring from the Civil Service Retirement System [CSRS] to FERS, beginning July 1, 1988, and ending December 31, 1988, and would extend to December 31, 1988, the termination date for this newly created second FERS election period, the exemption from the Government pension offset—spouse/survivor offset—currently made available under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987—Public Law 100-203—only through December 31, 1987.

It certainly is no secret that the percentage of Federal employees expected to transfer into FERS was grossly overestimated. The projected transfer figure was 40 percent, while the actual figure appears to be somewhere between 1 and 2 percent. How can this disparity be explained? Very simply, Federal employees chose to shun the new retirement program for two reasons. First, they were waiting for Congress to act on several proposed revisions to the plan that could have had a significant impact upon their election decisions, and, second, they frankly no longer trust their employer, the Federal Government, to provide a new employee benefit that is truly beneficial for them.

The particular provisions awaiting congressional action throughout much of the FERS election period included: First, exemption of the thrift savings plan from the nondiscrimination rule, a rule applied to private sector retirement plans similar to FERS which says that workers earning annual salaries of more than \$50,000 can contribute no more than 2 percentage points above the contribution for all lower paid workers in the plan; second, requirement that Federal workers joining FERS must remain under FERS for at least 5 years to escape application of the Government pension offset to their Social Security spouse/survivor benefit; and third, reduction of the number of years of Social Security earnings necessary for Federal, State, and local workers to be exempt from application of the windfall benefit reduction. Congressional action before yearend on the first provision, exemption of the thrift savings plan from the nondiscrimination rule, appeared extremely unlikely until the Senate included the exemption in its version of continuing appropriations legislation for fiscal year 1988 and House conferees later agreed to retain the provision in the final continuing appropriations legislation passed in both Chambers and signed into law by the President—Public Law 100-202. The House

Committee on Ways and Means passed its versions of changes to the Government pension offset and windfall benefit reduction in July 1987. Each of these proposed changes, together with earlier versions of the changes, had been regularly reported to Federal employees throughout the FERS election period with admonishments to refrain from making final FERS election decisions until Congress had completed action on the measures, if the results of such action could significantly affect their decisions.

Finally, during the last days of the 1st session of the 100th Congress and just 10 days before the close of the FERS election period, Congress enacted and the President signed into law Public Law 100-202 and Public Law 100-203, two major pieces of legislation that included provisions affecting FERS. The nondiscrimination exemption was included in Public Law 100-202, continuing appropriations legislation, and a revision to the Government pension offset, never previously reported or made public, was included in Public Law 100-203, budget reconciliation legislation. No change to the windfall benefit offset was included in the December 1987 legislation.

When Congress finally got ground to acting on the FERS proposals, the resulting legislation was, at least in part, favorable for Federal employees and well reasoned. Ironically, however, the timing of the action made it virtually impossible for Federal employees to learn of their newly granted options and to take advantage of them, even if they wanted to, before December 31, 1987, the FERS election cutoff date. The proposals were tucked away in extremely complex legislation that was not even available in print for review by congressional staff members and Office of Personnel Management [OPM] staff until well after the December 31 deadline. Many Federal workers had already left their offices for the Christmas holiday when the changes became effective, and those who remained and tried to get concrete information regarding the changes were often frustrated and/or given inaccurate answers because their agencies were themselves just learning of and trying to understand the changes. Publication of the changes through congressional newsletters was for all practical purposes impossible due to the tremendous backlog of mailings faced by the congressional mailroom at the close of the year. In the end, Federal workers had only 7 business days, of which 4 were sandwiched between Christmas and New Years' Day, to learn of the FERS changes, baffling at that point even to OPM and congressional staffers, factor the changes into their retirement benefit analyses, and make the FERS election.

Is it any wonder that our Nation's Federal workers express such distrust in their employer when time after time the rules guiding their retirement options are changed and retirement options are deleted or made so confusing or unattractive that they are no longer of benefit? Compounding the inequity of such change is the fact that the changes are made with no opportunity for thorough study or comment by those affected by the action, no opportunity for Federal employees to work the changes into their retirement plans, and, at least in the case of the recently enacted FERS proposals, no real opportunity to even learn of and take

advantage of the changes. The answer is no—it is no wonder that our Nation's Federal workers express such distrust in their employer, the Federal Government; the real wonder is that workers continue to join the Federal Government and that those presently under the Federal payroll continue to stay.

My bill would help to restore some sense of equity and fair dealing to Federal Government retirement benefits, while demonstrating to Federal employees that their employer is ready to stand accountable for its actions and to recognize them for the valuable employees they are. If you believe that the FERS changes enacted into law in the last days of the 1st session of the 100th Congress made good law and were truly intended to benefit Federal workers, then I urge you to support my bill in order to give Federal workers a real opportunity to take advantage of the changes. If, however, you support the notion that the Federal Government is at liberty to make empty promises to its employees, then I, regretfully, will understand that you cannot support this legislation.

CRUZ PONDERES SOLUTIONS TO NICARAGUAN MALAISE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, the one topic on everyone's mind this week is the situation in Nicaragua. I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to an article in the December 4, 1987, Harvard Law Record which is a report of a speech by Arturo Cruz, former Sandinista and former Contra leader. It is one of the most balanced interpretations of the situation I have read and I am reprinting it here for the benefit of those Members who have not seen it:

CRUZ PONDERES SOLUTIONS TO NICARAGUAN MALAISE

(By Troy Morgan)

On Nov. 19 former Sandinista and former contra leader Arturo Cruz stood behind a podium and a line of tables placed end to end in order to address a crowd of students in the Ames Courtroom. Security officers guarded every entrance and required that bags be checked. In light of the Adolfo Calero incident of October 2, a wave of laughter washed over the audience when Professor Detlev Vagts '51, who introduced Cruz, said that he hoped the discussion would remain "within the bounds of civilized discourse." The speech proceeded without incident.

Cruz stated that after fulfilling the HLS Forum's request to explain why he left the Directorate of Unified Opposition in Nicaragua, he would expound on the "more worthy" subject of the prospect of peace in his homeland. He expressed mild resentment at being the center of attention, since "more than once [he has] played the role of slave in the Roman Circus."

Cruz explained that "Nicaraguan dissidents" like himself "believe in the Revolution," but are opposed to its orientation. "The real struggle is both poles against the

center—there is a democratic center," he said.

Cruz admitted that at the "end of 1986 the Iran-Contra scandal obviously influenced [his] decision to leave" the contras, but added that it was only a "trigger." He claimed that other considerations, such as his "duty as a Nicaraguan" and as a family man, along with "self guilt" and a "fed up" feeling, were the underlying causes of his departure.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Cruz called his 1985 decision to join the Nicaraguan resistance a "mistake," and referred to Barbara Tuchman's *The March of Folly*, in saying that he "decided that [he] had to accept [his] errors." He explained that because the contras had "failed to give a political dimension to [their] cause," no one saw them as "freedom fighters," and U.S. policy floundered without domestic support. Nor does Calero favor the *sandinistas*, who, in his judgment, are "a regime based on force" and "guilty of injustice," he said.

Before his decision to leave, Cruz explained, the major faction of the contras, the *F.D.N.*, was divided geographically between *somocistas* (followers of the ex-dictator Somosa), *guardias* (national guardsmen) and *campesinos* (country folk), all in the North, as well as *sandinista* dissidents and *guardias* who had rebelled against Somosa in the South.

Cruz claimed to lean toward the South. He said that to the *somocistas*, anyone who believed in the revolution, for instance a *sandinista* dissident, was "a wandering dog." Because the Northern "clique" would not commit to human rights, democratic principles and pluralism, Cruz decided not to "stay in an alliance with those who [were] not [his] friends."

Cruz declared that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias is the "new reality" in the region. The Arias Plan, Cruz said, is not just "another platitude," because it "removes all pretexts for the *sandinistas* not to accept it." According to Cruz, Arias would bring to Nicaraguans the respect for human rights, democratic principles and pluralism that the *sandinistas* have thus far denied them.

RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

In particular, Cruz mentioned three violations of human rights by the *sandinistas*. First, the "right to elect and to be elected" identified in 1984 by the human rights commission of the Organization of American States is violated, he said, when the *sandinistas* put themselves in a superior position during elections.

Second, he accused the *sandinistas* of "injustice" for keeping thousands of former members of the national guard imprisoned, when only one hundred of them might be "murderers and torturers," while the rest were, he asserted, orderlies and privates. Cruz proclaimed, "The shield of protection of the revolution is not war; the shield of protection of the revolution is justice." Third, Cruz accused the *sandinistas* of "recklessly" causing food shortages and other problems that he attributed primarily to the ideological inflexibility of the *sandinistas*. He said that "the first duty of a statesman" is to "protect people," and "we have a duty to work for peace."

After the speech, Cruz lamented that it is "hard for the world to believe that the dragon-slayers of 1979 [the *sandinistas*] are now the dragon." He suggested that instead of boycotting the elections of 1984, the opposition should have gone to the assembly "day in and day out," using the elections to

denounce violations. They could have protested and then withdrawn from the elections the day before, he said.

Cruz stated that a "cease fire has to be negotiated." He said that "there should not be surrender on either side," but that there is "a distinction between discussing a cease fire and negotiating peace;" the former is done with the people in arms and the latter between leaders within Nicaragua.

Cruz said that the United States should comply with the Arias Plan, even though it is not a party to it, by withdrawing support from the rebels "when it becomes apparent that Arias is working." He added that "Honduras should also comply" by not allowing anything on its territory that the *sandinistas* could label a threat.

Cruz suggested that "nine-tenths of the people in Miami" who he described as pro-contra Cubans who fled from Castro and Nicaraguan emigres who fled from the *sandinistas* are against the Arias Plan, along with the "bourgeoisie of Managua." In the rural areas, people "probably don't know what the Arias Plan is," he said, but "sophisticated Nicaraguans" support it.

Cruz addressed two arguments commonly invoked against the Arias Plan: that only force will work on the *sandinistas*, and that with the contras there is hope, but without them there is no hope. To the first he replied that before one can use force effectively, one must "earn political legitimacy." Cruz said that the "*sandinistas* should have been left alone," that there "never should have been an insurgency," because the result has only been to weaken the "moral authority" of the opposition.

In reference to the second argument, Cruz asserted that "we must reexamine that reasoning." Arias, he said, is "the way to bring peace and democracy" to Nicaragua, but "[we must] be sincere" and show that "[we are] not just out to taunt the *sandinistas*."

FISK UNIVERSITY: AN UPDATE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, Fisk University is an invaluable member of Nashville's education community. Yet, only a few years ago Fisk faced such financial difficulties that its continued existence was doubtful.

Led by Fisk University president Henry Ponder, the university began an aggressive cost-cutting and fundraising effort. Today, Fisk is in considerably better financial health. While much work lies ahead, I want to congratulate all of Fisk's students, administrative and academic staff, alumni, and friends for their efforts to assure the future success of this fine institution.

An article in the New York Times describes Fisk's efforts in greater detail and I commend it to my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 1, 1988]

FOUR YEARS AFTER CRISIS, FISK UNIVERSITY THRIVES

NASHVILLE, February 29.—Enrollment is up and the debt is down at Fisk University, where only a few years ago students shivered in unheated dormitories because the historically black private institution could not pay its gas bill.

When the Nashville Gas Company cut off service in early 1984 until Fisk paid a \$170,000 debt, students brought space heaters to class and joined with faculty and staff members to raise funds to insure the university's survival. The overall debt mounted to \$4.1 million, but classes continued.

Henry Ponder, appointed Fisk's president in July 1984, led the school on a course of austerity programs and aggressive fund-raising.

When Mr. Ponder was told, for example, that boiler repairs would cost \$350,000, he found an alumnus, a maintenance expert, who did it for \$60,000.

"HELP IS STILL NEEDED"

Mr. Ponder acknowledged that things are better at Fisk, but he added, "You have to get the public to understand that help is still needed to get the resources to move this institution to the forefront of educational institutions in this country."

"I don't say that lightly," the educator said. "That's where we've been, and we will get back." Mr. Ponder said the school did not lower its academic standards when it was in financial trouble.

Today, debt at Fisk has been reduced to \$200,000 and its endowment has reached \$3.9 million. An unrestricted gift of \$1.3 million by Bill Cosby, the entertainer, in December 1986 was a big help. Officials say they have received substantial grass-roots support, too.

The turnaround has not been free of problems. Three of the university's 23 trustees announced last week that they would resign at the end of the school year. One trustee said the resignations were related to the accountability of those charged with day-to-day administration. Fisk's financial aid director and assistant director were dismissed in December for allegedly failing to fill out forms to receive financial aid.

SALARIES UP SHARPLY

Faculty salaries have increased 30 percent over the last three years, to an average of \$32,000 for a tenured professor, although that is still below the \$35,000 to \$40,000 Mr. Ponder said is appropriate.

Aggressive recruiting of students brought enrollment, which dipped to 500 at one point, up to 644 students this semester, an increase of 27 percent over the 1987 spring semester, said Harrison DeShields, director of the office of admissions and records.

Bryon Cobb, a student from Huntsville, Tex., said Fisk's role in black history in America was important to him.

"Fisk introduced the black spiritual to the world; it was active in the civil rights movement; W.E.B. DuBois went to college here," Mr. Cobb said.

The financial crisis at the school had some positive benefits for the Fisk community, said Roland Hayes Robinson, now a graduate student.

"The student body handled the crisis well," Mr. Robinson said. "It united us. We were able to confront a problem and come through it."

The university, founded in 1867 by the Freedmen's Bureau, is no stranger to struggle. The campus was purchased with \$150,000 raised by the college's Jubilee Singers during a European tour in the 1870's.

The earnings of the singers, whose tours still bring \$60,000 a year to Fisk, also paid for building Jubilee Hall, whose exterior was recently restored with a \$150,000 Federal grant.

James Weldon Johnson, a poet who was a diplomat and an early organizer of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was a professor at Fisk in the early 1930's. W.E.B. DuBois, a philosopher and writer who graduated from Fisk in 1888, also helped found the N.A.A.C.P. and was the first black to earn a doctorate from Harvard.

"I think students are attracted here because it has the reputation of a good community," Mr. Ponder said. "When they get here, they find out we have a dynamic science faculty, and many of our students go to medical and dental schools."

Revais Mitchell, executive assistant to the president and a history professor, said Fisk's financial problems mirrored those of other liberal arts college, but were worse.

"In the 1960's and 1970's the philosophy of supporting a liberal arts education dried up, and the interest shifted to business degrees," Mr. Mitchell said.

NEW ADVANCES IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to acquaint my colleagues with a breakthrough in computer information technology which has a significant bearing on certain issues of concern to each of us in this Chamber.

It is the story I read recently in Barron's Weekly about a young innovative computer software company and what it is doing to help resolve some of our major national problems.

Mr. Speaker, as I was reading the intriguing story of this nearby Arlington, VA, company, IDMI—Information Design and Management Inc., a subsidiary of Classic Capital Corp. of New York, I could not help but reflect on how much the technology achievements of a small private sector enterprise can contribute to certain of the goals we seek here in the Congress.

I refer in particular to the effort to eliminate waste in Government procurement, especially in the military, and to the search for answers to the ever-growing AIDS crises. Both of these issues have been addressed by IDMI—and the results are proving to be remarkable.

IDMI has developed an information technology system known as PM-2000 which enables program managers to track and report administrative, logistical, and budgetary data. This system fulfills a tremendous and un-served need for program management information and controls throughout the Government, including materials acquisition and logistics operations worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, we are only too familiar with the startling revelations of the outrageous costs of such items as ashtrays, toilet seats, nuts, bolts, tools, et cetera, et cetera—not to mention the immeasurable waste of millions in military hardware procurement.

These exposures have called for a strong demand to tighten on-going oversight of the purchasing process. PM-2000 is designed to assist in this effort through its extensive system of automated management and controls. It is anticipated that this newly developed information technology will go a long

way in helping to resolve this long-overdue need. Unquestionably, the end result will be vast improvement in efficiency and a significant savings of taxpayer dollars.

I should point out that the U.S. Navy is currently utilizing the PM-2000 program and the system is under review by the Army and Air Force for application to their program management requirements.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to cite another timely example of IDMI's diversity of software technology as described in Barron's. I refer to the company's development of an automated system especially designed to speed up the development and approval of new drugs for the treatment of AIDS victims.

This system, known as ADTS—AIDS Data Tracking System—is designed for use by pharmaceutical firms to facilitate new drug development and provide the information tools to hasten FDA approval to get breakthrough drugs to the market under the FDA's recently implemented approval-process policy.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the long and tedious process heretofore required for FDA approval of new drugs for testing and treating. Commendably, last June, the FDA and the NIH, responding to public and congressional demands to accelerate drug availability for AIDS patients, adopted a new policy known as the "treatment Investigational New Drug" process. This policy requires extensive tracking of patient data and detailed reporting by the drug company. In turn, IDMI took the initiative and developed its ADTS program to help expedite this new policy.

The information contained in this IDMI system is based on the data-tracking of thousands of AIDS patients and the monitoring of various bio-medical criteria in many cases on a daily basis.

It is significant to note that IDMI's ADTS system is the first and only system utilized in gaining FDA's recent clearance for the only approved prescription drug currently available for AIDS victims.

Burroughs-Wellcome used IDMI's ADTS program to help obtain approval to administer and test nationwide the drug AZT. And now, under the FDA's investigational new drug policy, with implementation by such automated tracking information, the way is open for wider AIDS drug development and quicker determination of availability.

I understand further that the new FDA treatment IND program also applies to non-AIDS-related drugs being developed to test and treat other life-threatening diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's and multiple sclerosis among others included in the FDA's treatment IND policy.

To accelerate progress in the required processes to bring these vitally sought drugs as quickly as possible to the gravely ill, IDMI has designed, and is further developing, other data-based tracking systems, similar to ADTS, to provide the necessary information specified by the new policy.

Mr. Speaker, I feel a special commendation is due IDMI for concentrating its computer software expertise and advanced information technology on such issues of national concern as those I have described here today. This company has set an example of what private

sector partnership with the Government is all about.

CHINESE GULAG

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, upholding basic human rights should always be a central theme to this country's foreign and domestic policies, and in fact, is a clearly stated objective of the foreign policy of the United States (Public Law 100-204, section 1245).

With this in mind, I would like to refer my colleagues to a February 21, 1988, Los Angeles Times editorial entitled "Chinese Gulag." This editorial references the recently released report by Asia Watch on the human rights situation in Tibet. This report outlines the continued human rights violations against Tibetans in their own country as well as the disparity of economic, educational and religious opportunities available to Tibetans as compared to Chinese immigrants residing in Tibet.

As stated in Asia Watch's report, there are a number of internationally accepted standards of human rights that are knowingly violated by the authorities in Tibet. "These include such provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as freedom from torture or cruel and inhuman punishment—article 5; freedom from arbitrary arrest—article 9; freedom of thought, conscience and religion—article 18; freedom of opinion and expression—article 19; And freedom of assembly—article 20."

Violations of internationally accepted standards of human rights bears evidence to the fact that the current human rights situation in Tibet is of global concern. All nations need to recognize that the issue of human rights extends beyond national borders and must be addressed by all people.

I urge you to take the time to read the Los Angeles Times editorial, and the report by Asia Watch and help to ensure the people of Tibet have their human and civil rights restored.

The editorial follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 21, 1988]

CHINESE GULAG

For a decade the Chinese government has insisted that there are no political prisoners in China, that unlawful arrests and midnight interrogations and torture ended with the Cultural Revolution in 1976. That position was never credible: Chinese jails and prison camps may not be as crowded as they once were, but anyone who challenges the supremacy of the Communist Party or speaks too candidly to a foreigner is likely to be branded a counterrevolutionary and shipped off to prison, often without even a perfunctory trial.

The exact dimensions of the Chinese gulag have been impossible to measure, however. China's extreme secrecy has made it hard for journalists to penetrate the system, and most foreign governments, including the United States, have been so eager to woo Chinese trade and strategic

support that they have been reluctant to raise human-rights issues. It has been easier to accept China's contention that widespread abuses were a thing of the past.

But a disquieting new study by Asia Watch offers proof that in Tibet, the most troubled corner of its kingdom, China still engages in "systematic human-rights abuses." With chilling documentation, Asia Watch charges that the Chinese authorities in Tibet maintain a close surveillance of the entire population, discriminate against Tibetans in housing and education, brutally repress all political dissent, make arbitrary arrests and run prisons where "torture is part of the . . . routine." Former prisoners have told Asia Watch that jailers usually use cattle prods on anyone who resists during "struggle sessions."

To be sure, Tibet's 2 million people have been a thorn in China's side ever since they rebelled against Beijing's rule in 1959. The People's Liberation Army quickly put down the rebellion, but the Chinese Communist Party remains so sensitive about Tibetans' continuing loyalty to the exiled Dalai Lama, the political and spiritual leader who fled to India just ahead of the liberation army, that even owning the traditional Tibetan flag is cause for arrest. Tibet's best-known dissident, Geshe Lobsang Wangchuk, had been imprisoned almost continuously since 1962 for daring to write about the years in which Tibet was independent; blind and often tortured, he died in captivity in December, Asia Watch says.

China succeeded in shielding what happens in Tibet from the rest of the world until last Oct. 1, when Lhasa police officers fired on unarmed Buddhist monks and other demonstrators who chanted independence slogans and attacked a police station to free political prisoners; China acknowledged six deaths in the incident, though Western observers reported 14 dead. The Chinese promptly banned foreign journalists and most tourists from Tibet in an attempt to throw a veil around the region once again.

Both houses of Congress have denounced human-rights violations in Tibet, but the Reagan Administration's response has been characteristically limp. First it applauded China's efforts to restore order in Tibet, then it criticized the killings and in recent months has fallen silent again despite reports of continuing arrests. That silence is disturbing in an Administration so firmly committed to self-determination for the people of Central America. The danger is that, unless the Administration takes some concrete step like linking trade and improved bilateral relations with China to progress on human rights, the United States will lose whatever chance it has to affect events in Tibet. One may disagree with Tibetan dissidents' demands for independence, as the United States does, and yet firmly believe that they should not be tortured for expressing them.

IMPROVING ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Energy Management Improvement Act, which I am jointly sponsoring with several of my colleagues. This bill will

strengthen the Government's efforts to reduce energy use in its own buildings and facilities.

Reducing the Government's energy use will have several benefits. First, it will reduce Government spending and we all know how important it is to keep expenditures down in this time of large budget deficits. Second, any energy saved will help reduce our dependence on foreign imports. Third, by vigorously pursuing energy conservation, the Federal Government provides leadership to the rest of the country. Such efforts not only send the message that "This is still important!" but also provide a good example to private sector firms and State and local governments.

The energy used in Federal buildings is not trivial. In 1986, the last year for which figures are available, the Government spent \$3.3 billion on energy for its roughly 500,000 buildings and facilities. The energy used by those buildings was the equivalent of 120 million barrels of oil.

The concepts embodied in this bill are simple. The bill sets minimum goals for agencies to reduce their energy use by 1995. It also authorizes a modest study of a representative sample of Federal buildings to determine the maximum potential energy savings that can be obtained. Finally, the bill provides an economic incentive to agencies to encourage them to go beyond the minimum goals toward the maximum potential.

HISTORY OF ENERGY CONSERVATION GOALS IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

A little history is needed to demonstrate the need for the goals in this bill. In 1976 the President issued Executive Order No. 11912, which set a goal for agencies to reduce their energy use. That goal was a 20-percent reduction of energy used per square foot of building floor space between the years 1975 and 1985.

By 1985 the Federal Government, on average, had done a good job by cutting its energy use 16.6 percent, on a per-square-foot basis, compared to 1975. Some agencies exceeded the 20-percent target, while some fell short.

The 10-year goal which expired at the end of 1985 was not renewed. Consequently, there is currently no overall goal or directive to agencies telling them they should continue to conserve energy.

In 1986, energy use per square foot of building space was up 2.8 percent over 1985. Figures are not yet available for 1987, but the expectation is that they will be up over the 1986 levels. In other words, the progress the agencies made from 1975 to 1985 is now being eroded. We need to let these agencies know that Congress wants to see progress, not backsliding.

Hence the need for this modest goal of an additional 10-percent savings by the year 1995.

STUDY OF MAXIMUM ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL

It is not good enough just to set minimum goals for agencies. Minimum goals often have a way of becoming maximum ceilings. Therefore this bill authorizes a study of a representative sample of Federal buildings, of different types in different climates, to determine the maximum, cost-effective level of energy savings that can be achieved. The study would be carried out by employees of DOE's nation-

al laboratories who have expertise in energy conservation and building systems technology.

This is to show Federal building managers that it is possible to go well beyond the minimum 10-percent goal, in buildings similar to the ones they manage. Many building professionals believe that savings on the order of 20 to 30 percent are practical and cost-effective just by applying existing technologies to existing buildings.

The more agencies are willing to go beyond the minimum, the more the Government will save. The \$250,000 authorized for this study should be a very good investment indeed.

INCENTIVES FOR ENERGY SAVINGS

The incentives section of this bill allows agencies to keep some of the savings that result from energy conservation measures. They can then use the savings for additional investments in conservation to help them achieve their goal or for other purposes authorized by the Congress for their agency.

THE ROLE OF PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

A common excuse for not undertaking conservation programs is that money is not available in capital budgets to make the needed improvements, even if the investment would more than pay for itself over the next few years. One way to deal with that problem is through the use of private capital and performance contracting.

Performance contracting is a method whereby private firms survey a building, make recommendations on energy saving measures and install the measures at little or no cost to the "host" building owner. The contractor gets paid back from a portion of the energy savings that result. While there are many different ways to set up performance contracts, typically the building owner starts saving money from the first month, rather than having to wait a number of years or months for the payback to occur.

Many private building owners have taken advantage of these arrangements as a relatively easy way to get control of their energy costs and generate a positive cash-flow immediately. A number of State and local governments have taken the lead in this area. They see it as a way to reduce their energy use without having to resort to increased capital budgets.

Congress gave Federal agencies the authority to enter into performance contracts in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, but agencies have been slow to take advantage of this opportunity. Two years later, the Postal Service has entered into one limited performance contract and no other agency has done so.

Performance contracting is an excellent tool to help agencies achieve the goal set out in this bill. The goals, incentives and the study of maximum potential contained in this bill should help agencies overcome their timidity in exploring this option.

SUMMATION

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a final thought. As a nation our energy problems are not as bad as they used to be, but they have not disappeared either. Energy prices are down, to a great extent because of how much energy has been saved by using it

more efficiently. But, now is not the time to forget where we have been.

This bill is good energy policy. More importantly, it is sound fiscal policy. I urge its swift consideration and passage.

ALLEGATIONS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING WITHIN HONDURAN ARMED FORCES

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, allegations have been made that the Honduran Armed Forces are connected with drug trafficking. The New York Times recently reported that "senior Honduran Army officers * * * are setting up major drug operations in Honduras." (February 12, 1988).

A February 18, 1988, New York Times article reported about the State Department's response to these allegations, State "praised the Honduran Government and armed forces for demonstrating their opposition to drug trafficking. * * *

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues press guidance text from the State Department. It sends a clear message that the Honduran Armed Forces have "demonstrated both through public statements and their actions their opposition to drug trafficking."

FEBRUARY 16, 1988.

HONDURAS: REQUESTS FOR DEA OFFICE

Q. Does the Department have any comment on allegations that the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa may have prevented investigation of drug trafficking in Honduras by other USG agencies?

A. The allegations are not correct. In fact, in 1987, Honduran authorities—including the highest levels of the armed forces leadership—informed us that they were becoming increasingly concerned about drug trafficking in Honduras and sought U.S. assistance in contending with this problem. From that point, both the Department of State and the Government of Honduras sought the establishment of a DEA office in Honduras.

We expect that a DEA office will be operating in Honduras within weeks.

In the interim, DEA officials have been working in Honduras on temporary duty for the past several months until their office is established and fully operational.

FEBRUARY 12, 1988.

HONDURAS: DRUG TRAFFICKING

Q. Has the U.S. Embassy protected traffickers in the Honduran Armed Forces by preventing investigation of their narcotics activities?

A: No. To the contrary, the U.S. Embassy and the State Department have urged the Drug Enforcement Administration to reopen an office in Honduras. The government of Honduras joined in that request. DEA has provided temporary duty personnel since November and is scheduled to open a permanent office in Tegucigalpa this month.

Q: Does that mean the Department and the Honduran Government have suspicions about the Honduran Armed Forces?

A: The Department and many Honduran officials—including the senior leadership of the armed forces—became seriously concerned about the possibility of significantly increased drug trafficking when Juan Ramon Matta Ballesteros returned to Honduras from Colombia. We believe he (is attempting to) created a drug trafficking network in Honduras, undoubtedly with the cooperation of some corrupt officials. However, we do not believe that such corruption has yet become pervasive. We anticipate that the new DEA office in Honduras will be able to substantially improve anti-trafficking cooperation with the Honduran Government.

The Honduran Government and armed forces have demonstrated both through public statements and their actions their opposition to drug trafficking. Much remains to be done, however, to raise Honduran technical means to match the threat.

THE SCALES OF ANTICOMMUNISM

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, justice is blind but anticommunism shouldn't be. I commend to my colleagues a thoughtful commentary on the scales of anticommunism.

[From the Rocky Mountain News, Feb. 13, 1988]

THE DRUG OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

The U.S. indictment of Panama's military strongman, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, on drug and racketeering charges puts a fine focus on the Reagan administration's policy in Latin America:

The United States will deal with any dictator or despot—even knowing of his devilleries—if the Reagan White House believes him to be an anti-communist.

In Noriega's case, there were obviously strong suspicions he was, at best, only a part-time anti-communist, exchanging favors and information with Cuba's Fidel Castro. But top officials of the Reagan administration maintained cordial contact with Noriega, ignoring both the criminal odor and the Castro contacts.

Those Reaganites, it's now said, included such powerful men as William J. Casey, who until his death last year served as President Reagan's director of the CIA.

In the mindless implementation of Reagan's anti-communist policy—which since 1981 has targeted the Sandinista government of Nicaragua—the administration could ignore years of warnings and evidence that Noriega was not just a brutish lout who since 1983 ruled over a puppet civilian government, but was actually a thief of enormous audacity.

A lengthening list of witnesses inside and outside the Reagan government are now saying that while efforts were made at the White House level to persuade Noriega to take an active military role in Reagan's crusade to unseat the Sandinistas, it was known—or ought to have been known—at the same levels that Noriega was aiding and profiting off huge illicit drug transfers into the United States.

But even in the years of accumulating information that Noriega was involved in the lethal deliveries of drugs into this country,

the president and his aides chose to warn, instead, of the imaginary capture of all of Central America by the Nicaraguan Sandinistas.

That Reagan and his chief aides would indulge Noriega's suspected criminality to cultivate his on-and-off anti-communism displays not just the blindness of the administration's policy but its bankruptcy.

Revelations concerning Noriega and the prior knowledge of his activities among some in the Reagan administration also serves—if anyone in the White House has the wit to see it—as an insult to the president's wife. Nancy Reagan has done her goodhearted best to turn young people away from the temptations of drug use, while aides close to her husband were aware of reports of Noriega's activities to harm the very children the president's wife sought to protect.

The federal indictment of Noriega presumably signals the White House disenchantment with the thuggery of the Panamanian dictator. But it also presents new cause to wonder at a Reagan Latin-American policy that separates good guys from bad guys only on a test of anti-communism until—as in Noriega's case—the criminality became notorious on an international scale.

Just as Americans have been damaged by the drug trafficking that Noriega is said to have encouraged while the Reagan administration blinked, Americans have as surely been damaged by lies and untold truths that have been wrapped into the Reagan policy in Latin America.

It has not been a wise anti-communism calculated to block Marxist expansionism and win commitment to those democratic principles the president has espoused.

It is fanatical, senseless anti-communism whose function has been to open the nation to ridicule and hatred every time the foolishness is exposed.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988. By all counts the Inspector General Act of 1978 has been a resounding success. It is now time to further that success story, by extending the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 to other major departments and agencies of the Government that stand to benefit greatly from improved internal audit and investigations.

My bill would establish Offices of Inspector General, with the full authorities, duties, responsibilities, and protections provided by the Inspector General Act of 1978, in the Departments of Justice and Treasury, and in the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In addition, it would strengthen existing audit and investigative offices in agencies without statutory inspectors general by consolidating those offices in each agency, requiring that they report to the head of the agency and to the Congress, and giving that office the same duties and authorities as are provided to the statutorily established inspectors general.

In addition, my bill would provide greater independence to the heads of these audit and investigative offices by, (1) requiring that the agency head report to the Congress the reason for any removal or transfer of them and, (2) prohibiting the agency head from stopping or interrupting any planned or ongoing audit or investigative activity.

Mr. Speaker, this is exactly the same bill that I introduced and the House passed in the 99th Congress. The Senate acted on an amended version of that bill only in the waning hours of the 99th Congress, leaving no time to go to conference on the differences in the two measures. The issues are still the same. According to the President's 1989 budget submission, the Departments of Treasury and Justice, together with FEMA, employ over 200,000 people and have a budget authority of over \$18 billion. The smaller agencies that are covered by this bill together employ over 60,000 people and have a budget authority of over \$65 billion. Yet the audit and investigative groups in these offices are still unconsolidated and largely uncoordinated; and most of them report to and receive direction and control from officials lower than the head of the department or agency.

Other provisions of my bill would authorize inspector general personnel to administer oaths, provide uniform salary levels for statutorily-established inspectors general, and assure more uniform reporting of audit results in order to eliminate the reporting of inconsistent data and inflated claims of savings that have misled the American public in the past.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this bill will improve Government accountability and congressional oversight of Government activities. I hope it will have the support of every Member.

THE MEGACITIES PROJECT

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the megacities project, based at the Urban Research Center of New York City. This project is addressing the opportunity presented by and the problems brought on by the remarkable growth of cities around the world. Dr. Janice Pearlman, senior research scientist at the center, characterizes this project as a strategy "to accelerate the generation of effective social and technological innovation" will concentrate on 10 of the most populous cities in the world, megacities with populations of over 10 million by the year 2000.

Projections indicate that by the year 2000 there will be 23 such cities, most of them in Asia and Latin America. New York City and Los Angeles are the only two in the United States, and London and Moscow are the only two in Europe. As Dr. Pearlman says: "the world is becoming predominantly urban * * * and the locus of growth is shifting from the developed to the developing countries," yet 90 percent of all international development assistance is directed toward rural areas—the areas which people are leaving.

The people who are coming to cities throughout the world are looking for a better life, a way of life with opportunities which they have been unable to find in the rural areas from which they come. Yet, the current systems for providing housing, jobs, and services are often inadequate and city budgets are, in many instances, stretched to the breaking point. Innovative approaches must be found to make the best use of currently underutilized human and natural resources.

Yet there are opportunities to be found in the midst of these difficulties and Dr. Pearlman, through the megacities project, is in search of them. Happily, it is a search for which she is well qualified. In 1977, Dr. Pearlman's book on favela life in Rio de Janeiro won the C. Wright Mills award for the most outstanding social policy book of the year. "The Myth of Marginality: Urban Politics and Poverty in Rio de Janeiro," studies the remarkable growth of Rio de Janeiro and offers the conclusion that the hope for the city's future lies with ambitious and hard-working squatters who left the countryside to find a better life for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will agree with me that in order to live together well in this world, we must solve the problems in our cities and the only way we can solve them is to work together—to communicate to each other our ideas for and successes in finding answers. This communication must be across borders, a form of communication that great megacities such as my city of New York have always encouraged. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing Dr. Pearlman good luck, and we shall all look forward to the results of her work.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, I have participated in the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil in an attempt to draw attention to the plight of Soviet Jews and other prisoners of conscience who are seeking freedom and emigration from the Soviet Union. This is a specially worthy effort to draw the world's attention to the plight of those who are still in the gulags and behind the Iron Curtain yearning to be free.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, I have closely followed the emigration of Soviet Jews to the United States and Israel. And, each year as a consultative member on the President's Refugee Admissions Program, great attention is paid to assuring that numbers of admissions and funding for the resettlement of Soviet Jews are forthcoming.

Several years ago I had the opportunity to consult with the voluntary agencies in Vienna with regard to assuring that the Soviet Jews transmitting through Austria are given the opportunity to exercise the freedom of choice either to go to Israel or to the United States.

In Rome, I observed the meticulous care given by Italy to the transmitting of Soviet

Jews, and especially, the hospitality of the Italian Government over the years in allowing these refugees to complete their processing with a minimum of interference.

Despite these efforts, and those of Members of Congress and concerned American citizens in recent years, there still is room for considerable improvement in Soviet emigration policy toward its Jewish citizens.

Soviet Jewish emigration reached a peak of about 51,000 in 1979, when Soviet officials placed more stringent restrictions on emigration. In 1986, fewer than 1,000 were allowed to emigrate. And, while the number exceeded 8,000 in 1987 for the first time since 1979, it is still appallingly low.

This year I would again like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the plight of the Yakov Beilin family. Yakov Beilin is a forestry technician who lives in a small Jewish community in Tula. Most of his family, eight aunts and uncles who previously lived in Vilna, were exterminated with their young children during World War II.

In 1973, Beilin's father died after a long illness. Before he died, his last stated wish was that his family move to Israel where his only sister resided. This request the widow Beilin decided to fulfill.

Yakov Beilin's mother was granted permission to emigrate to Israel, but Yakov Beilin, his wife and two children were refused. Despite her age and fragility, Yakov Beilin's mother decided to make the move.

His mother remains most distressed by being separated from her family. She writes:

I have but one desire. I beg you to help me bring my son and his family to Israel. The few years that I have left to live, I would like to spend together with him.

As one of many concerned Members participating in this year's vigil, I hope the Soviet Union will exhibit respect for basic human rights and privileges, as guaranteed under the Soviet Constitution and the Helsinki Accords, and reunite the Beilin family and other Soviet families in similar circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, it has often been said that the flow of immigration from the Soviet Union depends on the status of our government's relationship with each other. We are now experiencing a period of comparatively better relations.

In this regard, we must make sure that we can meet our part of the bargain by assuring that our admission numbers and financing are adequate to receive those fortunate persons who succeed in obtaining exit visas.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO PROHIBIT RAILROAD EMPLOYEES FROM LEAVING THEIR POST IN THE EVENT OF A TRAIN ACCIDENT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, as a frequent rail traveler, I was alarmed to learn that there is no Federal law prohibiting railroad employees from leaving the scene of a train accident.

On January 29 of this year, an Amtrak employee fled his post as a control tower operator after an Amtrak train slammed into a work vehicle injuring 25 passengers. The employee in question could not be interviewed by investigators until 3 days after the accident. He later admitted to having caused the accident by failing to take the train off a stretch of track undergoing maintenance. This incident occurred just outside of my district on the same trains and track that I and many of our colleagues use to travel back and forth between our districts.

That is why I am introducing today legislation to prohibit certain railroad employees from leaving their post in the event of a train accident. Specifically, my legislation prohibits any railroad employee who may have caused or contributed to the occurrence of a rail accident from leaving the scene of the accident without proper authorization. This legislation also provides for a prison term of up to 3 years and a fine of up to \$250,000 if convicted of violating this act.

Mr. Speaker, the safety of rail passengers and workers everywhere is at stake here. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and take prompt action to ensure its passage.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDESON.] has introduced the Archaeological Resource Protection Act Amendments of 1988. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this bill.

The desecration and looting of ancient Indian ruins on public and Indian lands seriously threaten the loss of historical data which present and future generations may use to understand and appreciate our forbearers. Once this valuable information is lost, it is lost forever. The original Archaeological Resource Protection Act [ARPA] passed by Congress in 1979 began the long process of protecting these irreplaceable artifacts. Experience over the last 8 years has made it apparent that a few changes in ARPA would help prosecutors carry out the intent of this law.

The bill that we introduce today will make it illegal to "attempt to violate" or to hire someone else to vandalize archeological sites. It will change the threshold for determining felonies and misdemeanors, clarify what constitutes a violation of law and enable those who testify in court to do so based on clear standards and terms, when violations occur. In short, this proposed legislation will make the existing law more easily understood.

Mr. Speaker, changes in ARPA are needed and I look forward to the opportunity to work with my friend from Connecticut as this bill works its way through the legislative process. We ask our colleagues in the House to join us in protecting the historic remains left by previous generations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BARRY BERLIN AND ARC/OAKLAND COUNTY

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of the true marks of a compassionate society is the ways in which it assists its citizens who are mentally handicapped. This is an area in which I have had a keen interest throughout my years of public service. It is therefore with great pleasure that I rise to recognize an individual from the district I represent who has excelled for many years in community service to the mentally handicapped.

Dr. Barry Berlin is the supervisor of the Oak Park SMI/SXI Center. This center serves persons from infancy through age 26 who are diagnosed as severely mentally or multiply handicapped. It is the only program in Oakland County which integrates severely handicapped students into regular elementary, middle school, and high school classrooms. Dr. Berlin plays a variety of roles to ensure the center's operation. He must be a motivator, a teacher, a cheerleader, a supervisor. Above all else, he is an advocate for and with those he works with in the community. Often, this means overcoming many frustrations and obstacles in order to witness small, incremental victories.

The Association for Retarded Citizens of Oakland County has seen fit to recognize Dr. Berlin for his many accomplishments at their annual award dinner on March 4, 1988. It is a choice I heartily commend. I join with ARC and Dr. Berlin's colleagues, friends, and family in saying "well done." I know that each victory, however small it appears, is a major triumph for those who accomplish it. I wish Dr. Berlin, ARC/Oakland County and the individuals and families they work with many additional victories in the years ahead.

TO ARCH MACDONALD

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, Arch MacDonald is a friend to a great many people, but he has helped give indigestion to many as well. The latter is not exactly his fault, though he is an accomplice.

Arch has been an important figure in Snohomish County in my district for many years. While he makes his living—and a good one—as a developer, he has taken much greater interest in the people of the communities in which he works than is typical of most.

He has worked with a variety of community groups. He has worked with local Indians. He has helped many different charitable organizations. He has built a wonderful facility called simply Arch's Barn which has become a community meeting place in a rural area that really had none.

Now, Arch isn't perfect. He's been known to allow politicians to use the barn too. What's worse, he's done it for both parties. And therein lies the heartburn I mentioned before. Every year I sponsor a big chili cookoff at Arch's Barn. It is always hard to tell whether the good chili or the bad chili gives the most gastric disturbance, but there is a fair amount of it. Arch must share the responsibility for this because of the indiscriminate way in which he lets the community use his barn.

Aside from that failing, he's a great asset in Snohomish County.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD at this point a resolution passed by the Snohomish County Council and another currently before the Washington State Legislature. I might also add that Arch was made a deputy sheriff by the Snohomish County Sheriff's office and was recently adopted by the tribal council of the Tulalip Indian Tribes making him an honorary Indian—the first such honor ever extended by the Tulalips.

These resolutions speak eloquently of the contribution Arch MacDonald has made to our community.

RESOLUTION

Whereas Arch MacDonald as a community and state leader has made a positive difference in the lives of many people and communities in the State of Washington.

Whereas Arch MacDonald has been an admirer and a contributor of both major political parties and is a believer in our democratic process of government.

Whereas Arch MacDonald's foresight and vision have brought about great changes and improvement in the quality of life in the State of Washington and more particularly in Snohomish County, Clark County and the Tri-City area.

Whereas the original development of Arch MacDonald and his partner, Donald MacKay, known as Cascade Park, has turned into one of the finest residential communities in Clark County and the State of Washington.

Whereas the Clark County Economic Council acknowledged at its annual meeting in 1983 that Arch MacDonald and Donald MacKay have provided more economic stimulation to Clark County than any two people, past or present.

Whereas Arch MacDonald's personal involvement has played a major factor in having Hewlett-Packard and Tektronix local high technology plants in Clark County.

Whereas Arch MacDonald was instrumental in bringing Hewlett-Packard into Snohomish County and has been working in that county to help develop the economic potential that exists there.

Whereas Arch MacDonald and Donald MacKay, developed one of the finest large cattle ranches and irrigation projects (Lewis & Clark Angus Ranch) in the Tri-Cities, which was incorporated into the City of West Richland to allow for development into compatible multiple uses.

Whereas Arch MacDonald has continually stressed the importance of transportation (highways and major airport facilities and carriers) to our economy and has worked toward their development and improvement within the State of Washington.

Whereas Arch MacDonald's sphere of influence has touched all aspects of the quality of life in the State of Washington and has made Washington State a better place to live.

Whereas Arch MacDonald recently was one of the moving parties in a major land use case heard before the United States Supreme Court that has brought about greater protection of property rights for property owners of all states.

Whereas Arch MacDonald is the first non-Indian to be selected an honorary Indian of the Tulip Indian Tribe.

Whereas Arch MacDonald is now 76 years old and still going strong and is too busy thinking of others to have time to think of himself, even though he has had a setback with the discovery of cancer; now therefore be it.

Resolved, That Arch MacDonald be officially recognized as a man who has left his mark not only in the hearts of the people but in the hearts of our communities by quietly and methodically pursuing a vision which benefits every person who lives in the State of Washington: Be it further

Resolved, That the people of the State of Washington publicly thank Arch MacDonald for his dedication, encouragement, and long-term vision which has benefited all aspects of our quality of life in the State of Washington.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WA, RESOLUTION No. 88-001

A RESOLUTION HONORING ARCH MACDONALD

Whereas, the County of Snohomish has been exceptionally fortunate to benefit from the generous spirit of Arch MacDonald during his residency in Snohomish County, and

Whereas, his presence and his contagious enthusiasm for the beauty and the future of this county has been a major force in the development of new jobs here while maintaining our unmatched quality of life, and

Whereas, that commitment to our community resulted in his developing the unique "MacDonald's Barn" for the use by all citizens for various functions, without charge, bringing to the attention of people throughout the state and country the many attractions of Snohomish County, and

Whereas, he is a virtual one-man Chamber of Commerce for our county, bringing top representatives of U.S. industry and government, including U.S. Senator Robert Dole and the late U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson, and foreign nations, including the Peoples Republic of China and Japan to "the Barn" for special events, and

Whereas, Arch MacDonald's commitment to our community, including his close relationship with the Tulalip Indian Tribe, has resulted in Snohomish County being a better place to live and work: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Snohomish County Council assembled, in recognition of his contributions, does extend its heartfelt appreciation to Arch MacDonald for his lasting and generous service to our community.

NATIONAL SAFE KIDS WEEK

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, nearly 10,000 children die due to accidental injuries each year while an additional 50,000 are permanently disabled. The tragic fact is that the vast majority of these deaths and disabilities could have been prevented. This is why I am intro-

ducing a resolution today to designate the week of May 16-22, 1988, as "National Safe Kids Week."

Accidents are the leading cause of death among children. Nearly 50 percent of deaths of 1-year-old to 14-year-olds are caused by injuries. There are as many injury-related deaths as there are noninjury deaths, such as those from cancer, AIDS, and congenital problems. Yet it is estimated that 90 percent of these deaths could have been prevented.

The best prevention is education and it is for this reason that the 1988 National Safe Kids Campaign was launched. This campaign is designed to educate parents, teachers, and other adults who interact with children on how to best prevent accidents in such major risk areas as traffic, water, fire, falls, and choking/poisoning.

Among those organizations participating in the campaign are the American Red Cross, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National PTA, the National Association of Children's Hospitals and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Transportation. I hope my colleagues will join me in helping to end needless deaths due to accidents.

OMB CONVENIENTLY DELETES PERTINENT FACTS FROM BUDGET SUBMISSION

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, supporters of legislation that would elevate the Veterans' Administration to a Cabinet-level Department have argued that the Office of Management and Budget literally runs the agency. VA input into the budget process is very limited. I believe that when differences of opinion occur between the VA and OMB on major policy questions, VA is told what its official position will be. We know this occurred when the enactment of the Montgomery GI bill was being debated. Before we put a stop to it a few years ago, the VA was required to send answers prepared in response to questions asked at congressional hearings to OMB so that the VA's answers could be edited to reflect the views of OMB.

Even small requests of the agency are often ignored. Let me cite you a specific example. Late last year I informed the controller of the VA that I wanted certain statistical information on the Montgomery GI bill included in the budget documents submitted for fiscal year 1989. I thought Members of Congress and the general public would want to know the amount of money that has been saved by the Federal Government through reductions in service members' basic pay required in order to participate in the new education program. New enlistees must agree to have their basic pay reduced by \$100 per month for 12 months in order to be eligible to receive the benefits. I wanted the budget documents to also show the amount of money saved by not having to borrow the funds to pay a higher rate of basic pay.

In order to comply with my request, the VA included the following information in the budget documents which it submitted to OMB:

The veteran participant contributes \$100 a month for each of the first 12 months the individual is in the service. These funds are deposited into the Treasury general receipt account. In 1987 a total of \$195.5 million has been deposited into the Treasury account. Since the inception of this program, over \$312 million has been deposited into the Treasury account. If these funds were not deposited into the General Treasury fund, the interest costs to borrow \$312 million would be \$32 million. It is estimated that annual collections into this account will total \$210 million in 1988 and 1989.

When the budget documents arrived on February 18, I learned that OMB had chosen, without the VA's knowledge, to delete all of the language in the above paragraphs except the first two sentences. No explanation was given, and OMB keeps wondering why our committee gets involved in its business.

JOHN L. DESMET, GEICO PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD WINNER

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor an exemplary Federal employee. John L. DeSmet is one of five public servants to be awarded the 1987 Employees Insurance Company Public Service Awards. John has been chosen to receive this honor because of his important contributions to the quality of life in our country.

While in the military and as a civilian, John has served in the field of alcoholism treatment and prevention. Currently, he is chief of the Alcohol and Dependency Treatment Program at the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Roseburg, OR.

Since 1979, John has served on the Douglas County Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment. As chairman of the council, he was influential in broadening community services and quadrupling the budget. Among his many accomplishments is the establishment of an informal network among the VA alcohol and drug treatment programs in the local medical district. He was also asked to participate on a State task force which helped make sweeping reforms in alcohol and drug treatment programs in the Oregon penal institutions.

John donates much of his free time to provide alcohol education in schools and other community settings. Tapes of his lectures are used throughout the State to help train allied health professionals, nurses and family therapists. In addition, he offers the use of his home for free counseling and recreational activities to youth who have completed chemical dependency programs.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I congratulate John on this award. I also thank him for the work he has done for the veterans, youth, and citizens of Oregon.

HONORING MAJ. GEN. AMATO A. SEMENZA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, all Americans are proud and grateful for the unselfish devotion of our National Guard forces. In great part due to their diligence, we can all sleep more soundly at night, knowing that they are at the ready to protect our Nation.

The devotion of State guard units is often personified by their outstanding leaders. One such leader is Maj. Gen. Amato A. Semenza, commander of the New York Guard and, currently, president of the State Defense Force Association of the United States.

Regrettably, Major General Semenza will be retiring later this month. Although General Semenza has worked long and hard for this well-deserved rest, the New York Guard will not be the same without him.

Amato Semenza, like so many of us, began his military service during the early months of American involvement in World War II. During that conflict, Amato was assigned to the 32d Signal Center Team and the Psychological Warfare Branch in North Africa and Italy.

General Semenza joined the New York Guard as a first lieutenant on April 6, 1960. Subsequent to that date, he worked his way up the ranks until his appointment as commander by then-Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on July 20, 1973.

Maj. Gen. Amato Semenza has received so many awards and honors over the years that space and time prevent our listing them all here. A partial list would include: the Good Conduct Medal; Merit Citation; American Campaign Medal; the European-Africa-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; World War II Victory and Occupation Medals; the New York State Meritorious Service Medal; the New York State Commendation Medal; the Humanitarian Service Medal; the 25 Year Long and Faithful Service Medal; and the award for Aid to Civil Authority.

On the board of directors of the State Defense Force Association of the United States, Major General Semenza serves with distinction, working closely with other outstanding board members from throughout the Nation.

On March 19, guardsmen and women from throughout New York State—indeed, from throughout the Nation—will be joining at a dinner honoring Gen. Amato A. Semenza on the occasion of his retirement. I invite all of our colleagues to join in congratulating this outstanding public servant.

EAGLE SCOUT MICHAEL W. BURNS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary young citizen, Michael

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Burns. He will be recognized on Sunday, March 20 for achieving the highest rank in Scouting, "Eagle Scout" in Boy Scout Troop 414.

To become an Eagle Scout, Michael earned 10 skill awards, 24 merit badges, numerous other Scouting honors, and organized and conducted a program to obtain and install smoke alarms in the homes of senior citizens living in the area as his Eagle Scout project. During his tenure with Troop 414, Michael has also attended six summer camps at the Owasippe Scout Reservation and High Adventure trips at the Philmont Scout Ranch in Cimmaron, NM, the Florida Sea Base in Islamorada, FL, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Ely, MN. As a member of Troop 414, Michael has served in various leadership positions including patrol leader, troop historian, troop quartermaster, leadership corp member, and senior patrol leader.

Michael is joining the ranks of a very select group. The individual tasks which he had to complete are impressive alone. These tasks challenged every facet of his personality—mental, physical, psychological, and more. His accomplishment becomes even more notable when it is viewed cumulatively. That is, the entire sum of achievements and the perseverance of character demanded illustrate just what high caliber young man Michael is.

In today's society, our youth are truly bombarded with a variety of lifepaths to choose from. While the freedom of choice is in itself good, too often we hear of young people who are led astray by the ignorance of their years to a lifestyle they do not deserve. It is always refreshing to recognize young men who choose a constructive way of life and also excel at it. Though credit is certainly due to the family of this young man and to the Scout leaders who provided support, Michael today knows that he can participate independently in society in a manner that will benefit himself as well as his community.

The achievement of attaining the rank of Eagle Scout lays an excellent base for a productive future. I'm sure my fellow Members of Congress join me in wishing Michael the best of luck in his future endeavors.

THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, the House Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization—which I have the honor of chairing—has conducted an extensive series of hearings on current problems facing the U.S. industrial base and whether it can supply critical materials in times of national emergency. These hearings were held in conjunction with the subcommittee's jurisdiction over the Defense Production Act of 1950.

To perhaps the surprise of no one, an array of witnesses from business, labor, public organizations, and an Undersecretary of Defense concluded that the U.S. industrial base is eroding and that actions must be taken to re-

verse its deterioration and restore U.S. industrial strength. This jeopardizes our national security.

Specifically, the subcommittee hearings revealed that the U.S. industrial base is developing a strong dependency on foreign sources for products, parts and components and other materials used in manufacturing and that such a dependence, especially in times of national emergency, would weaken our national defense. Moreover, the inability of U.S. industry, especially small- and medium-size subcontractors and suppliers, to provide vital parts and components and other materials would prevent the United States from meeting production surge demands should a national emergency arise. Additionally, the U.S. industrial base is being eroded by a growing dependence on imported parts, components, and raw materials. Clearly, this is a serious threat to our national defense.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a partisan issue; it affects all of us equally. Today, I am introducing legislation designed to get us started in that direction.

I include for the RECORD an explanation of the legislation following my remarks:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1988

Sec. 1. Short Title: This section cites the title of the bill as the "Defense Production Act Amendments of 1988".

Sec. 2. Amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950: This section amends the Declaration of Policy (Section 2) of the Defense Production Act of 1950. It updates the policy to reflect that our defense mobilization preparedness effort continues to require the development of preparedness programs, defense industrial base improvement measures, the expansion of domestic productive capacity and supply beyond the levels needed to meet the civilian demand, and some diversion of certain materials and facilities from civilian use to military and related purposes. This section also repeals Section 720 (National Commission on Supplies and Shortages) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 which is obsolete.

Sec. 3. Findings: This section provides for Congressional findings. Included is the finding that the U.S. Defense Industrial Base is developing a growing dependency on foreign sources for key parts and components and other materials used in manufacturing and assembling major weapons systems for our national defense. This dependency is threatening the capability of many critical industries to respond rapidly to defense production needs in the event of war or other hostilities.

Sec. 4. Strengthening of Domestic Capability: This section amends Title I of the Defense Production Act by adding a new section 107 for the purpose of preserving and strengthening the capability and capacity of the U.S. industrial base to produce all materials and related services needed for the national defense of the United States. It requires the President to limit, to the maximum extent practicable, the national defense production of existing and new weapons systems, to domestic manufacturing and assembly sources within five years following the date of enactment of this section. This requirement shall remain in effect until the Secretary of Defense determines that domestic sources can meet Defense production needs for at least six months following the onset of a war or other hostilities. In addi-

tion, this section permits the President to waive the domestic-source only production on any contract but only after considering (1) the effects on U.S. industrial capability to provide the same materials and services and, (2) the actual costs of off-shore purchase when lost Federal, State, and local tax revenues are considered contrasted with bids submitted by domestic sources and their estimated costs of complying with U.S. laws.

Authorization to Use Existing Authorities for Purposes of This Section: To implement the Buy-American only requirement, the President is authorized to utilize incentives in the form of loan guarantees, price supports, direct loans and purchase agreements.

Designation of Critical Industries: This section also provides that the President shall designate industries critical to the U.S. Defense Industrial Base. They would be given priority for assistance for the modernization of manufacturing facilities and equipment and the production of materials. If any materials, services, or skills affecting such an industry are unavailable or in short supply, the President must seek to develop them.

Assistance for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses: Assistance under this section is provided only to small and medium size businesses, unless the President transmits to the Congress an exception to this limitation.

United States Defense Industrial Defined: This section also defines the term "U.S. Defense Industrial Base" for purposes of this Act.

Coordination with Memoradums of Understanding: Additionally the requirements of this section constitute an exception or exclusion to any existing or future memorandum of understanding.

Borrowing Authority Subject to Ultimate Net Cost Limitation: Funding for any assistance would come from existing authorizations, but could be leveraged on an ultimate net cost approach subject to appropriations.

**MILLENNIUM ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION OF DUBLIN, IRELAND
TO INCLUDE LA CANADA
HIGH SCHOOL BAND**

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I announce to my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives that the La Canada High School Spartan Band will soon join with the Honorable Carmencita Hederman, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the residents of Dublin, Ireland, in the millennium anniversary celebration of that proud and enduring community.

In the United States we have never celebrated the 1,000th birthday of any city or town so it is with a special awareness and gratitude and not a wee bit of awe that we recognize and take part in such a venerable and historic celebration.

I know that the members of the La Canada High School Spartan Band, Entertainment Groups and String Quartet have worked very hard to raise the necessary funds so they can

experience a once-in-a-lifetime event—the Dublin millennium celebrations of 1988.

The band and its auxiliary teams will compete for 6 days with musical groups from all over the world. They will march in the March 17th St. Patrick's Day Parade. They will no doubt feel a powerful bond with all the people of Dublin as they celebrate an occasion made unique by time and history.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative from the 22d Congressional District of California, I would like to say "Well Done" to the members of the La Canada High School Band. Because of their initiative, they will soon embark on an adventure that will never be forgotten.

And, Mr. Speaker, I would like to send, on behalf of the band, the community of La Canada and the House of Representatives, special congratulations to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and all his constituents as they begin a historic celebration. I trust it will be as grand and colorful, as vigorous and enchanting as the 1,000-year history of Dublin itself.

**THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
COMSAT COMMEMORATED**

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of Comsat, a publicly traded company which links the United States by satellite with more than 160 other nations and 6500 ships at sea and offshore facilities. Since the company's inception, Comsat has been instrumental in laying the groundwork for the success of satellite communications worldwide.

In recognition of Comsat's 25th anniversary, and for the acknowledgment of persons associated with its success, I am submitting the text of remarks made by Irving Goldstein, chairman and chief executive officer, at Comsat's 25th anniversary gala.

COMSAT 25TH ANNIVERSARY GALA

(By Irving Goldstein)

Deputy Secretary Whitehead, distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps, Members of Congress and distinguished guests. In a moment I want to say something about the future. But before I do that I want to make sure you meet some of the people who were important to our, and your, future 25 years ago.

When we began to plan this evening, I thought it would be appropriate to recognize a few people who are or have been extremely important to the development, nurturing and success of Comsat and the entire satellite communications industry that grew out of the Act. Then I thought "you can't do that Irv, because everybody you're inviting falls in that category." And you do.

Obviously I can't call the roll of everyone here . . . though you are all very special to us. There are, however, a few people here who played such pivotal roles in the development of the industry and of Comsat that I would like them to stand and be recognized.

Nicholas Katzenbach, who as Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the United States formed the coalition that steered the Act through Congress;

Ambassador George Feldman, one of the original incorporators appointed by President Kennedy;

Byrne Litschgi, also one of the original incorporators appointed by President Kennedy;

Joseph McConnell, Chairman Emeritus of Comsat and former President of Reynolds Metals, former President of Colgate-Palmolive, former President of NBC and, with the rank of Ambassador, headed the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Satellite Frequency Allocation in 1963. He was Chairman of Comsat from 1970 to 1979;

Ambassador Jacob Bean, who was the State Department representative on the U.S. Delegation to the Satellite Frequency Allocation Conference in 1963;

Ambassador Ted Brophy has just been named by President Reagan as Ambassador to the World Administrative Radio Conference in 1988, and is retiring Chairman of GTE;

Ambassador Abbott Washburn, as a member of the Nixon Administration was the Chief negotiator for the Definitive Arrangements which established INTELSAT;

Dean Burch, former Chairman of the FCC and now Director General of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization;

Olof Lundberg, Director General of the International Maritime Satellite Organization;

Andrea Caruso, Director General of the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization;

Fabrizio Serena, Chairman of the Board of Societa Telespazio which is the only satellite communications organization in the world that is older than Comsat—it was formed in October, 1961; and a man that is truly special to me;

Joe Charyk, one of the incorporators appointed by President Kennedy, hired as President of Comsat. He ran this Company for 23 years. He retired as Chairman of the Board and CEO and is a continuing member of our Board of Directors. If Arthur Clarke is considered the father of satellite communications, then Joseph Charyk has to be considered the father of the communications satellite industry.

The American writer Ambrose Bierce once defined the future as that period of time in which our affairs prosper, our friends are true and our happiness is assured. Mr. Bierce could've said those very things about the future of Comsat on its creation 25 years ago. Over the last quarter century, our affairs have prospered; as your presence here tonight shows, our friends have remained true; and our happiness and pride have been assured by our progress.

And I believe the future of satellite communications is even more exciting today than it was 25 years ago. The first 25 years, as important as they are, represent only our booster stage.

The poet Coleridge said that the Earth with its scarred face was the symbol of the past; the Air and the Heavens were the symbol of the future. I genuinely believe that, not because I believe in the predictions of poets, but because I believe in science and technology and because I know the Air and the Heavens is the province of the satellite. Comsat is excited by the 1990's. We're excited by the changes that are coming, and indeed Comsat intends to be at the forefront of those changes.

The combination of dramatic technological improvements and economically driven

demand for services will spark tremendous growth in worldwide communications.

To those who are still amazed by today's technology, I believe "you ain't seen nothing yet." And to those who say that fiber optic cables sound the death knell for satellites, I say you are wrong. In fact, satellites and fiber optic cables are more compatible, than copper cables ever were.

My crystal ball will have an even greater impact on our lives than the introduction of satellites did.

Consider, for example, that less developed countries will have the communications infrastructures necessary to economic growth and development without the huge capital outlays for earth-bound systems.

Consider smaller, less expensive, low earth orbiting satellites made possible by flat antennas the size of a magazine. And that these antennas don't need to move physically to track the satellites because they can be pointed or steered electronically.

And consider worldwide communications networks that don't break down because with artificial intelligence they will have learned to repair themselves.

Within the next five to seven years we're expecting the day when mobile satellite communications will make taxi and truck fleets, personal vehicles, airplanes, and ships instantaneously reachable no matter where they are. No more escapes on cruises to the Caribbean or South Seas. On the land most remote areas will have direct access to any place else on earth. Wireless, solar-powered telephone booths will make it as easy to call the office from an arctic outpost as from New York City.

Ladies and gentlemen, a leader has been described as a dealer in hope. Our industry is such a leader. I believe we offer not only the cold hope of technological advancement, but the warmer hope of vision. We are still guided by President Kennedy's initial vision that the peoples of the world can be brought closer together. What can be more powerful than a technology driven by a generous ideal? This is still our dazzling hope.

Thank you.

HUECO SCHOOL QUILT PROJECT SHOWS CIVIC PRIDE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I would like to bring something very special to the attention of my colleagues.

As part of their bicentennial celebration, the students and faculty of the Hueco School have produced a magnificent work of art in the form of a quilt that commemorates our national historical heritage. The Socorro Independent School District in El Paso County, TX, which includes the Hueco School, also celebrates its 25th anniversary this year.

This large quilt, which measures approximately 4 feet by 10 feet, displays one stirring bicentennial theme after another. The hand-sewn squares feature the Founding Fathers, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Liberty Bell, James Madison, Independence Hall, and other important themes of our national heritage.

The quilt was signed by those who built it, and it presently hangs in the lobby of my office in the Cannon Building, where visitors from Washington and west Texas alike will no doubt be impressed by the dedication of the students and faculty at the Hueco School to our Nation's heritage and the principles upon which it was founded.

On behalf of the people of the 16th Congressional District of Texas and on behalf of the House of Representatives, I would like to commend the Hueco School for this noteworthy accomplishment, and I invite my colleagues and their staffs to visit my office and view the quilt.

AFFORDABILITY OF FIRST-TIME HOMES FOR AMERICANS

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out an alarming fact of which every Member of the House needs to be aware: despite the fact that we remain a well-housed Nation, the rates of homeownership among young, moderate-income Americans are on the decline.

On January 23, the Washington Post ran an article which discussed the fact that builders are constructing new homes for trade-up purchasers, not for moderate-income first-time homebuyers. While no one can blame builders for seeking to maximize their markets, this situation will only exacerbate the decline in homeownership we are facing. Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Post article be added to my remarks.

Last session, I, along with a majority of my colleagues on the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced legislation, H.R. 2640, which goes far toward stemming the erosion of homeownership for moderate-income Americans. Today, that bill has more than 200 cosponsors. I urge those of my colleagues who have not joined us in cosponsoring to do so. Extending the sunset date for mortgage revenue bonds is tantamount to extending the opportunity for homeownership to many of our citizens.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 23, 1988]

BIG, COSTLIER HOMES FILL THE MARKET BUILDERS AIM NEW HOUSES AT "MOVE-UP" BUYERS

(By Kenneth Bredemeier)

DALLAS.—In a significant shift, nearly two-thirds of American home builders are now constructing houses for homeowners looking to move into bigger, more expensive homes rather than for first-time buyers.

In a survey of 615 builders taken here at the National Association of Home Builders' annual convention, 65.7 percent said they are building homes for so-called move-up buyers, those who are moving from a first or second home into one with more space or more amenities, or both. A year ago, in a similar survey, 53 percent of the builders said they were building for move-up buyers.

Conversely, 29.4 percent of the builders in the latest survey said they are building cheaper houses for the first-time buyer,

down from 43 percent a year ago. A total of 4.9 percent of those polled said they build housing for the elderly, up slightly from last year.

"It's really a direct trade-off," said Kent W. Colton, executive vice president of the home builders' trade group, of the shift away from construction for the lower end of the housing market. "That's where the market is going."

Several studies have shown that as the price of housing has steadily risen in recent years, would-be first-time home buyers have had to delay buying a house or forgo buying altogether.

As of the third quarter of 1987, 64.2 percent of all households in the United States own their homes, down slightly from the peak figure of 65.6 percent reached in 1980, but up a notch from the dip to 63.8 percent two years ago.

What the overall figures mask, however, is that home ownership among younger adults is declining. Home ownership among 25- to 29-year-olds has dropped from a peak of 44 percent in 1979 to 36.9 percent in the third quarter last year, while the figures show a dip from 62.4 percent (in 1976) to 54.5 percent for 30- to 34-year-olds.

In a policy statement approved here, the builders said the young home buyers' plight was in part the fault of the Reagan administration because of its 70 percent reduction in federal housing spending since 1980. But the NAHB also blamed local governments for "imposing excessive fees that in many cases add tens of thousands of dollars to the price of a home and go far beyond the actual costs associated with new development."

Colton said the organization "in a policy sense [is] very concerned about the first-time home buyer" and, among other measures, favors creation of savings incentives in the federal tax code that would encourage would-be young buyers to set aside money for housing down payments.

Asked if the association's membership, by building more homes for the move-up buyer, is at odds with the stated goals of the group's leadership, Colton replied, "They're reacting to the demographics of where the market is going. The membership are building homes where they can sell them. They're concerned about those issues. They're concerned, but they're not dumb. We're telling them to build where they can sell."

Anthony Natelli, Sr., president of the Suburban Maryland Building Industry Association and the developer of the expensive Avenel residential and golf course complex in Montgomery County, said the national trend of more construction for move-up buyers is mirrored in the Washington area. The builder survey here showed that the typical builder last year constructed a home that cost \$185,200, a figure Natelli said he believes Washington area builders matched or topped. The builders predicted the median price of a new home would rise about 5 percent this year.

With land prices skyrocketing in the Washington area, Natelli said new homes for first-time buyers increasingly will be those offered at the ever-expanding fringe of the metropolitan region.

In other findings the survey showed:

Slightly more than half of the builders believe the number of housing starts this year will equal 1987's 1.6 million total, which would be about 100,000 more than most housing industry groups, including the NAHB, are projecting.

Almost half of the builders (48.4 percent) said the stock market plunge last October has had no impact on their businesses, although 40.7 percent said it did.

The decline in mortgage interest rates after the stock market collapse boosted home sales for 37 percent of the poll respondents.

JUSTICE FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to honor our Nation's valiant merchant seamen. The U.S. merchant marine, often referred to as our country's fourth arm of defense, performs a vital service for our great Nation, both in times of peace as well as war. Unfortunately, our merchant marine is a service that is too often overlooked or taken for granted. Even though they serve unselfishly to ensure the safe transport of waterborne cargoes.

Recently, our merchant mariners won a great and long overdue victory. Thanks to the unflinching dedication of C.E. "Gene" DeFries, president of the National Maritime Engineers Beneficial Association, and our colleague, the Honorable MARIO BIAGGI, the U.S. merchant marine finally has been fully recognized for their valuable service to their country. The U.S. Government has agreed to grant veteran status to the merchant seamen.

On January 19, 1988, the Secretary of the Air Force determined the service of the group of individuals known as the "American Merchant Marine in Oceangoing Service during the period of armed conflict, December 7, 1941, to August 15, 1945," shall be considered active duty for the purpose of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. The U.S. Coast Guard is the agency which will issue certificates of release of discharge from active duty. These certificates will serve as documentation of a merchant seaman's veteran status.

The Coast Guard estimates approximately 200,000 citizens or their survivors may now be eligible for veterans benefits. This decision comes too late for many of those brave men who served their country on merchant ships during World War II to take full advantage of veterans status. However, this is a strong symbolic victory of their dedicated service. The myth that somehow merchant seamen had an easy life during the war and were not deserving of veteran status has finally been laid to rest.

The American merchant marine was called upon to serve their country during war time, and they answered that call. They sailed through zones of hostility at great cost. An estimated 145 merchant ships were sunk in American coastal waters alone, with a loss of over 5,662 dead or missing in action over the entire war. They were an integral part of our war effort without which the Navy could not have carried out its mission.

At a time when our merchant seamen are under attack both at home and abroad, this

ruling will help to restore their faith in the American Government and their value to our country. They have Gene DeFries and MARIO BIAGGI to thank for this, and we can all thank our merchant seamen for their dedicated service to our country.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. James J. Kilpatrick recently wrote an excellent column in the Washington Post entitled "Justice for Merchant Seamen," which I commend to my colleagues attention. I include this article in the RECORD following my statement:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 2, 1988]

JUSTICE FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

More than 40 years after the end of World War II, the merchant seamen who served so bravely in that conflict finally are to get the recognition that injustice so long has denied them. At last they are to be counted as veterans.

The decision has been a long time coming, but two weeks ago the Defense Department caved in. It will not appeal an order from U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer granting surviving seamen the same rights and privileges that have been extended to other wartime civilian groups.

The court's order will have only limited effect, however. More than 250,000 merchant seamen served their country. It is thought that perhaps 70,000 to 80,000 of them are still alive, but they are beyond the age for such GI benefits as college tuition. A government witness conceded that the benefits now available to them will be mostly symbolic, "really minimal." Most of them will get "only a flag and a headstone" in a military cemetery.

The merchant seamen wrote a valiant chapter in the history of warfare at sea. More than a year before Pearl Harbor, the Coast Guard began training merchant seamen in gunnery and other military subjects. In October 1941, President Roosevelt lifted the ban on arming merchant ships: they would be sailing "on missions connected with the defense of the United States."

With the outbreak of war, merchant seamen received additional military training. Shipping articles were changed so that seamen could be ordered "to such ports and places in any part of the world as may be ordered by the U.S. government." A War Shipping Administration took over the merchant ships for service consistent with "strategic military requirements."

The merchantmen then set about the dangerous business of transporting Army and Navy cargoes. The great majority of 7 million soldiers went overseas on merchant ships. "Without this support," said Adm. William King, "the Navy could not have accomplished its mission."

For all practical purposes, the merchant steamers were under the Navy's control. Military authorities assigned their places in convoys, regulated shore leave for seamen and supervised discipline for misconduct. A seaman who attempted to resign was subject to court-martial.

Tantamount to military service, theirs was a harsh service indeed. In the first three months of the war, German U-boats sank 145 merchant ships in American coastal waters, killing 600 seamen. Over the entire war, Judge Oberdorfer noted, 5,662 merchant seamen lost their lives or were declared missing in action. More than 600 seamen became prisoners of war.

Other civilian groups also served in the war effort. Not until 1977 did Congress

move tangibly to recognize their service. Sen. Barry Goldwater added an amendment to the GI Improvement Act making benefits available to the WASPs (Women's Air Force Service Pilots), and it was expanded to include other groups that had received military training and were susceptible to assignment for duty in combat zones.

Veterans' benefits were extended to 14 groups, including female telephone operators in Europe, engineer field clerks, female stenographers with the American Expeditionary Force and "reconstruction aides and dietitians." The merchant seamen were repeatedly turned down, largely because of the dog-in-the-manager opposition of the regular Navy and such organizations as the American Legion. They complained that the civilian merchant seamen were paid better than enlisted sailors. In fact, as Judge Oberdorfer noted, studies found that their total remuneration "was approximately comparable."

President Roosevelt linked "the beleaguered men of the merchant marine" with our soldiers, sailors and pilots. They carried out "a vital part in this global war." So they did, and if it should cost the taxpayers a few million dollars for their medical care, grave-stones and flags, the money will be well spent.

COAST GUARD SINKING IN A SEA OF RED

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I find it necessary to introduce today this urgent supplemental funding bill for Coast Guard fiscal year 1988 functions. The budgetary crisis the Coast Guard is experiencing is not only a regrettable situation, but one that is a dire emergency for the U.S. Coast Guard and our Nation.

During the fiscal year 1988 appropriations process, culminating in the continuing resolution which was passed in the last moments of 1987, the Coast Guard found itself facing a severe cut in its operating expenses. In fact, the cut was so severe that the Coast Guard was confronted with the necessity of closing down or decommissioning many vital resources all across the country. Any time an agency must curtail its congressionally mandated missions by 55 percent and begin closing those very facilities that are the lifeblood of the organization, I believe there is an urgent need to restore adequate funding to continue operations. This is especially true for the Coast Guard, which shoulders the responsibility for drug interdiction and safety of life at sea, among other missions.

For the past 5 years the Coast Guard has taken repeated cuts in its budget until it can no longer be expected to absorb further cuts. Conceptually we may expect budget reductions to be absorbed by increasing efficiency in operations, but there is no other Federal agency that has produced greater results from every single dollar than has the U.S. Coast Guard. There is no fat left in this agency.

Under the so-called Summit Budget Agreement, supplemental funding requests are ap-

propriate only in cases of dire emergency. I, and all of the Members who have joined with me as cosponsors on this bill, consider the situation urgent when the Coast Guard must cease all routine patrols for search and rescue, reduce drug interdiction and fisheries enforcement patrols by 55 percent, and begin closing facilities. I am introducing this bill to provide \$105 million in supplemental funding for Coast Guard operations simply to restore their operations to the modest level requested by the President, and to prevent the closure of facilities that is taking place at this very moment.

I believe it is a false economy to attempt to save money by reducing Coast Guard operations when it is weighed against the economic losses from violations of our fisheries laws by foreign nations, the social destruction caused by the entry of illegal drugs into our country, or the loss of even a single life in frigid seas because the closest Coast Guard air support was 2 hours away.

I urge my colleagues to take action to ensure early enactment of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO DR. G. OTHELL HAND

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have this opportunity to pay tribute today to a very good friend, and an outstanding individual, Dr. G. Othell Hand. Dr. Hand is the director of government relations of the American Family Corp. A recent article in the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer captured some of Dr. Hand's many exceptional qualities and efforts. I would like to commend this article to my colleagues' attention. As this article attests, Dr. Hand is well known for his dedication to his church, his community, and to his country. Those who are fortunate to know him have found their lives enriched by his loving concern for others.

The article is as follows:

[From the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, Jan. 27, 1988]

OTHELL HAND: A NEW THRUST TO CITY'S SPIRIT

(By Glenn Vaughn)

Things have never been the same since Othell Hand came to town.

Even as he began in 1962 his 11-year senior ministry at Columbus' First Baptist Church, his inspired eloquence attracted widening notice and tongues were set to wagging.

He is flamboyant, they said. His highly-colorful sports jackets are "a bit much," they said. He puts artificial flowers in his yard, they said. Later, with relish, came the topper: He has started to wear a hairpiece, they said.

But there was something infectious about his exuberance and flair which made things begin to happen. He tackled a long-overdue, major restoration at his church * * *. He launched in the community an interfaith worship series and was the first Protestant minister ever to preach from the pulpit at

Holy Family Catholic Church * * *. He spearheaded a community beautification program * * *. He constructed a handsome fountain at First Baptist, encouraged the development of others and dubbed Columbus "the Fountain City" * * *. He focused his zest on a successful rejuvenation of the Springer Opera House.

Othell Hand's "can do" freshness helped ignite a spirit in Columbus that still grows.

In 1973 he moved his motivating ministry to the marketplace as senior vice president of American Family Corp. Today, at a youngish and nimble 66, he is the firm's director of government relations, spending about half his time in the nation's capital.

No one, who has been touched by his ever-present cheer or heard his seemingly effortless golden voice lilting from the pulpit, will be surprised that he opens with ease the doors of Washington officialdom. Nor would any doubt that he knows all 100 U.S. senators, and they know him, and has a first-name relationship with half of them. It's the same for most congressmen and others high in government.

His eye-catching involvements include being a Washington Opera Company trustee, a member of the board of governors for Ford's Historic Theater and a member of the "Golden Circle," which is a Kennedy Center support group. He is a member of the prestigious Senate Trust Committee which often meets in the White House and has been guest chaplain for the U.S. Senate. He is highly active with the American Cancer Society and serves as a trustee for Macon's Mercer University.

In his Washington circles everyone knows the dapper Dr. Hand, including clerks, bellmen, waiters and waitresses at hotels he visits. Fashionable dressers often ask the name of his tailor. (He is David Garrison of Tifton.)

That he, a quintessential gentleman, grew up on a one-horse cotton farm without electricity in Mississippi astounds many. After working his way through Mississippi College at Clinton, he earned masters and doctorate degrees at Southern Seminary in Louisville, Ky., the same way. He taught religion for five years at the University of Richmond and pastored churches in Jacksonville, Fla., and Hickory, N.C.

He and his wife of 42 years, the former Martha Pillow, have two sons—Kerry of Columbus and Mark of Jacksonville—and four grandchildren, two in each son's family.

G. Othell Hand, whose hobbies are gardening, cooking and collecting antiques, is one of those rare individuals who seems to savor, and be thankful for, life's every moment. His reassuring demeanor confronts the humble as well as the mighty in the same warm way.

In Columbus once-wagging tongues today say he's a marvel and he's our own.

USING MEDICAL MARKETS TO STIMULATE THE RURAL ECONOMY

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, the economic realities now confronting our States and Nation have compelled those of us in Government to rethink our spending policies. For too long, we've spent first and thought about it after-

wards. It hasn't worked. Now we're trying the reverse approach of cutting back first and thinking later: yet the results are the same.

I believe it's high time we gave some serious, long-term consideration to our spending priorities, particularly in the programs that matter most to our people, such as Medicaid. The popular perception of Medicaid is as a State supplier of health services for the poor. Most view it as a one-sided process: State dollars directed to the needy. In reality, there are two sides to the equation.

On one side, Medicaid provides vital, often preventive health care to those who otherwise could not afford it. At the same time, however, State Medicaid dollars are returned four times over through Federal matching funds while saving an indeterminable amount on the costs of neglect. There is no doubt that by providing basic health services early, we avoid the enormous expense of extensive, life-saving services later.

For example, South Carolina's decision to eliminate the Medically Needy Program will save \$4.8 million in the short term, but it will eventually cost South Carolinians up to \$25 million neonatal intensive care for low-income babies born of mothers who do not receive adequate prenatal care.

In short, the need for basic funding health care will not go away and somewhere the costs must be absorbed. States can invest in Medicaid now and benefit from a Federal match that may eventually be reduced or eliminated; or they can reduce Medicaid, ignoring the health care needs of the poor, damaging the financial stability of hospitals, clinics and nursing homes, shifting staggering costs to paying patients and State and local governments. The old adage holds true: we can pay a little now or a lot more later.

Dr. Joseph Prinzinger and Dr. George Uhimchuk have conducted an important analysis of the role of Medicaid in the economic development of South Carolina. Their study further confirms that Medicaid is one of the soundest investments States can make. I believe it bears reading and rereading.

USING MEDICAL MARKETS TO STIMULATE THE RURAL ECONOMY

(By Joseph M. Prinzinger, Ph.D., and George A. Uhimchuk, Ph.D.)*

Medicaid is an entitlement program that supplies health care to persons who meet monetary and medical eligibility criteria. Most of the Medicaid clients are either the very young or the very old. Medicaid was established Nationally in 1965 through Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Three years later South Carolina Government started providing Medicaid services to 39,900 people. Today the State Health and Human Services Finance Commission contracts for Medicaid services for approximately 235,000 clients with an annual budget of nearly a half a billion dollars.

*The authors (both Economists) are respectively, Director of the Office of Medicaid Program Development and the Coordinator of Research and Planning for the State Health and Human Services Finance Commission. The authors want to thank both Dr. Gavin Appleby and Mr. Frank Adams for their helpful comments. Of course all mistakes in this article are the sole responsibility of the authors.

South Carolina Governor Carroll A. Campbell's 1987 State of the State address set the pursuit of economic development as a major goal for South Carolina. This article addresses economic development through the market for medical services. Medical care in South Carolina is a major sector of the State's economy, and of that, Medicaid is a significant proportion. Common opinion is that Medicaid is strictly an entitlement program that pays for medical care for the poor with no other effects on the State's economy. Our hypothesis is that Medicaid expenditures go beyond the payment for medical care and permeate the State's economy creating jobs and income.

THE THEORY

Income is derived from the production of goods and services. A basic tenet of economic theory is that as additional demand (called "aggregate demand" because it is a demand for all goods and services) enters a particular geographic area, income and employment will rise in that specific area. The opposite effect is equally true. Income and employment will continue to rise in surrounding areas, known as the Cantillon Effect, eventually rippling out into the overall area much like the circles which expand out when one throws a pebble into a pond. This influx of demand can come from many sources. Of course, in the conventional economic development model it comes from the production of goods or services that are then, at least in part, exported out of the state. With Medicaid, aggregate demand flows into the state from the Federal Government. Under Medicaid rules, the Federal Government supplements Federal dollars to state dollars at a given rate, known as the "Medicaid match rate." Federal dollars coming into South Carolina are an injection into the state's economy. Aggregate demand rises inside of the state receiving Medicaid expenditures and circulates creating decreasing waves of increased income changes.

A new dollar spent in a local economy eventually creates more than a dollar's worth of income and jobs. This is due to the fact that after that dollar is spent it winds up being someone else's income. The person receiving that dollar spends part of it (part of that dollar is saved and part is taxed) which in turn winds up being someone else's income. This process continues until all of the original new dollar leaves the local economy through either savings, taxation, or buying of goods and services imported from outside of the local area. Economists call this a multiplier effect. The originator of this concept as applied to both local and national economies was Sir John Maynard Keynes. It is, therefore, known as the Keynesian Multiplier.

EMPIRICAL ESTIMATION

For South Carolina the Keynesian Multiplier was estimated using various measures of taxation, sales, value added, the saving rate, and income levels. The data for calculating the South Carolina multiplier was collected and compiled from several sources. The base data for the calculations are: Nominal Personal Income for South Carolina (supplied by the State Budget and Control Board, Division of Research), South Carolina Retail Sales (from "Survey of Buying Power", by Sales and Marketing Management of New York City), Value Added by South Carolina Manufacturers (from "Economic and Related Statistics for South Carolina," U.S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, South Carolina Tax Collections (from the "South Carolina

Statistical Abstract"), Federal Government Tax Collections (from Annual Report of the Commissioner and Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service), and the Consumer Savings Rate for South Carolina (from "Estimating State Sales Taxes on Business Purchases: Methodology and Validations" by Sarah J. Uhmichuk, 1986).

We estimated that the simple Keynesian multiplier for 1982 was 3.47. Although for 1983, the most recent year that complete data was available at the time of our investigation, our calculations result in a Keynesian multiplier of 3.78. The weighted average of these two (3.62) is used for the calculations that follow.

The Federal Government matches each dollar of state money spent on Medicaid with an additional \$2.70. Therefore, for each additional dollar of state money a total of \$3.70 is spent purchasing health services for South Carolina Medicaid clients.

To calculate the full economic impact of additional Medicaid spending, it is necessary to treat the state dollars separately from the Federal dollars. South Carolina is a balanced budget state, every dollar expended on Medicaid by the State is equally matched by a dollar taxed by the State. This exactly describes a special case of the Keynesian multiplier known as the balanced budget multiplier (BBM).

As noted earlier, the Keynesian Multiplier is bidirectional. Therefore, the monies collected by taxes reduces aggregate demand and lowers income and employment in the State of South Carolina. It would first appear that a dollar spent by a balanced budget government would exactly offset the dollar taxed by the same government with the net effect being zero. But that is not the case, because by definition, a balanced budget government spends an amount exactly equal to the revenue it collects therefore, there are no funds leaking out of the system (Keynesian leakages) associated with balanced budget governments. As it turns out, the mathematics associated with this spending pattern calculate out to a BBM of 1.0. In an intuitive sense, this is because government merely interrupts a step in the geometric progression (which is what the Keynesian multiplier is). When the government levies taxes, it takes money out of the local economy thereby reducing aggregate demand. By purchasing an equal valued amount of goods and services, aggregate demand is increased by exactly the amount that it was reduced in the taxing process (the normal leakage in each step is hence removed). This leaves the geometric progression the same but with an addition of an increase in government services. As you can see, the overall effect is an increase exactly equal to the amount of government purchases brought, or 1.0. Of course, there is a rearrangement of the mix of public and private goods, and the government purchases must come from nonutilized resources.

Thus, the dollar spent by the State Government will create one more dollar in income in the local economy. However, when the Federal Government matches it by \$2.70, this expands the economy by the whole Keynesian Multiplier (the Federal Government is not a balanced budget government) because changes in Federal Government spending on South Carolina Medicaid are not directly related to the Federal taxes collected in the State of South Carolina. Indeed the Keynesian multiplier states that the \$2.70 will create 3.62 times that amount of money of \$9.77 of local income

for the Federal Government portion of the income expansion. That is, the dollar spent by the state will eventually create \$1 of added income to South Carolina residents for the State part of the match and \$9.77 for the Federal Government part of the match or a total of \$10.77. If that is not enough of a bargain, South Carolina received that additional income by treating sick poor people who qualify for Medicaid.

If this process creates additional income, then doesn't it also generate additional tax dollars, indeed it does. The tax rate that the State Government receives from the residents of this state (includes individual income tax, corporate income tax, and the retail sales tax only) is 5.1% Thus the State Government gets back 55 cents (5.1% × \$10.77) for every state dollar it spends on Medicaid. That is, on net, the State Government has to only spend 45 cents to receive these benefits. If this seems like a bargain, then including local taxes as another tax-enhancing factor in this Medicaid scenario seems like a steal. For both state and local taxes, the tax rate for South Carolina is 7.5%. Therefore, for each state dollar spent on Medicaid, State and local governments get back 81 cents (7.5% × \$10.77). Therefore, looking at tax revenues as a whole, for a net cost to the taxpayer of 19 cents, the State receives \$3.70 worth of health care for Medicaid clients and also receives an increase of \$10.77 to the income of South Carolina residents.

CONCLUSION

A major concern for South Carolina State Government is how to develop the State's economy. Rural development is particularly stressed because rural development is very hard to accomplish. It is because of this simple fact that all alternatives to rural development must be explored. Of these, expanding Medicaid services is often ignored. Yet the infrastructure to exploit this form of economic development is already in place. By taking advantage of this existing infrastructure, income and jobs can be created quickly in some of the poorest and most rural parts of the State with little cost to South Carolina State Government. Indeed, taking account of the favorable Federal match dollars, a labor intensive Medicaid medical market, and counting enhanced tax collections for both state and local governments, a policy of economic development through expansion of the Medicaid program, is for all purposes, a real bargain because it increases State income, jobs, and health care to the poor for a relatively low cost to South Carolina citizens.

RETIREMENT OF A LEGEND

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to praise a distinguished member of my constituency, Mr. Richard Jamard "James" Holt, who has recently retired after 17 years at the helm of Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum. Almost singlehandedly he has taken a minuscule assortment of local knickknacks and turned it into a nationally recognized museum encompassing 32 buildings over an expanse of 18 waterfront acres. The museum has become one of the most famous tourist stops on Maryland's

Eastern Shore, and this is tribute of Mr. Holt's skill.

The Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum is a memorial to, and a celebration of, the life along America's greatest estuary, the Chesapeake Bay. The museum is located on a peninsula in the harbor of St. Michaels. Contained within the grounds of the museum are exhibits tracing the development of ship building, commercial fishing, and navigation along the bay. The museum's library is a valuable source of scholars of the bay. Also located there is an important collection of bay small-craft types, an impressive decoy and waterfowl display, and a 100-year-old "screwpile" lighthouse, which has become one of the major tourist attractions on the east coast.

Mr. Holt has been an inspiration all of his life. At the young age of 15, he signed up with the merchant marine. He later attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with a degree in economics. Fresh out of school, he joined the Navy and served as a gunnery officer in southern France. He began a 25-year career with the Honeywell Corp., where he managed the company's operations throughout Latin America. Mr. Holt has even been a member of the Olympic Committee, handling the sailing events during the Mexico City summer Olympics. His proven commitment to excellence has immensely aided the growth of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, and Mr. Holt's efforts will have a lasting effect, helping to keep the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum strong even after his retirement.

Mr. Holt's dedication to the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum has made it one of the most important maritime museums in the country. In 1978, the museum was accredited by the American Association of Museums. When Mr. Holt took over the museum, attendance stood at a paltry 3,900 visitors a year. Under his tutelage, the number of tourists who have come to learn from the museum has risen to over 100,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker, because of the efforts of James Holt, the citizens of Maryland, the east coast, and the Nation can learn about the history of the Chesapeake Bay. For his devotion and untiring efforts in making this possible, we all salute him.

**THE PRESIDENT TALKS ABOUT
THE FIGHT AGAINST NARCOTICS:
A WAR WE MUST WIN**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues a recent speech by President Reagan concerning illegal drugs and America's war on that menace to our society. The President is to be commended for his leadership on this vital national issue. While reducing America's demand for illicit narcotics is critical if we are to win this battle, we must also continue to focus our resources on the overseas sources of illegal narcotics, the drug producing countries. We must never forget that our enemies in this struggle, the international drug traffickers, are formidable adver-

saries with incredible resources. The Latin American narco-traffickers have been particularly active.

Recent revelations about the activities of the Medellin cocaine cartel—a Colombia-based organization—the indictment of General Noriega of Panama, and the activities of a "drug lord" in Honduras have shown the financial power, the ruthlessness, and the organizational skills of the so-called drug kings of Latin America.

The brutal assassination in Colombia of the Attorney General is the latest in a string of murders committed by the Medellin cocaine cartel. In the last 4 years, the cartel has murdered 20 Colombian judges. In 1984, the Minister of Justice was murdered in Bogota and the next year the terrorist group, M-19, following orders from the cartel, attacked the Palace of Justice in that country. Eleven of the twenty-four justices of the Colombian Supreme Court were massacred, including its president. The Colombian cartel also enjoys close relations with Cuba and the Sandinistas.

In December, a Colombian, reputed to be one of the world's leading cocaine smugglers, was freed from a Colombian prison after having "bought off" the prison warden. He is reported to be worth over \$1 billion. The drug lord was awaiting extradition to the United States. After massive pressure from the cocaine cartel, the Colombian Supreme Court annulled a 1979 extradition treaty between the United States and Colombia.

From an equipment point of view, the Colombian and other drug traffickers have a high-technological advantage. The traffickers often use encrypted communications systems and monitor U.S. Government frequencies. They also use night vision equipment and remotely piloted vessels in some areas.

In recent weeks, Mexican authorities have intercepted large quantities of modern arms and seven light airplanes destined for the Colombian cocaine traffickers. The weapons and aircraft were being shipped to the Medellin cartel for use in that organization's war on the Colombian Government.

While drug traffickers in Mexico are not yet as powerful as the Colombian groups, Mexican officials have expressed growing alarm about their destabilizing potential.

The recent indictment of General Noriega in Panama by two Federal grand juries for aiding drug traffickers and laundering millions of dollars in illicit profits from United States drug sales, clearly illustrates the power and influence of the drug traffickers.

General Noriega was reportedly paid \$10 million per month for his help in turning Panama into a major cocaine-smuggling and money-laundering center in this hemisphere.

More recently, Congress learned of the activities in Honduras of Matta Ballasteros, a ruthless narcotics trafficker, who escaped from a Colombian jail and was implicated in the murder of a DEA agent in Mexico a few years ago. As a member of the Medellin drug cartel, Ballasteros is already trying to corrupt members of the Honduran legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.

It is evident that the drug traffickers operating against our society are tough adversaries who constantly challenge our efforts to eradicate and interdict illegal narcotics destined for

the United States. While all Americans appreciate the deep personal commitment that our President has in the fight against drugs, this battle will not be won overnight. The United States must commit even more resources in this vital struggle against those who would undermine the basic fabric of our society.

I commend the following Presidential speech on narcotics to my colleagues in the Congress:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO SEMINAR ON "SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE WORKPLACE—STRATEGIES FOR THE 1990's," FEBRUARY 8, 1988, DURHAM, NC

The PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you, Governor Jim Martin, and thanks, too, for that great music by the Duke University Pep Band. (Applause.) I understand I'm the backup speaker today. You had a real star this morning—Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin. (Applause.)

Governor, Dr. Brodie, distinguished guests, Duke students—(Applause)—I figured that was the best way to find out if you were here. (Laughter.)

Well, this has been a week of champions for me. Last Wednesday the Redskins came to the White House. (Applause.) And today I am visiting the home of Coach K's Duke Blue Devils. (Applause.) I met them out at the airport when we arrived.

You've got a champion Governor in Jim Martin, and a champion Senator in Jesse Helms. (Applause.) And North Carolina has given our administration champion leaders—Jack Matlock, our Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Jim Burnley, our Secretary of Transportation; and Bill Bennett, our Secretary of Education. (Applause.)

But today, we're here to talk about drugs in the workplace, as you've been doing. As I mentioned, earlier today I had the opportunity to hear from some people who know firsthand about what drugs in the workplace can mean. And I've been very impressed, as well, with what our panel here has told me.

As you know, Nancy and I have both taken a personal interest in the crusade for a drug-free America. Like so many Americans, we watched with greater and greater apprehension during the years when too much of our media and too many of our cultural and political leaders sent out the message that using illegal drugs was okay.

Well, thank God those days are over. (Applause.) Those days of scenes in a movie where you would get laughs out of someone who was high on marijuana—those scenes where everybody—the first thing they did was open a bottle before the scene began on the screen—well, this conference proves that we no longer shrug off illegal drug use. Yes, Americans in all walks of life have seen the truth about drugs. Workers, employers, students, teachers are all saying "no" to drugs and alcohol.

A few weeks ago we learned that America's students are saying "no" as never before. For 13 years we have conducted annual surveys of thousands of graduating seniors in high schools across our country. What drugs have they used? How often? What do they think about drug abuse? Well, just last month, the survey of the class of 1987 came out, and the news was the best ever.

For the first time since the surveying began, a substantially smaller proportion of high school seniors—one-third smaller—acknowledged current use of cocaine than did

the year before. Use of marijuana and amphetamines is also dropping. And almost all students said it was wrong even to try a drug like cocaine. So America's students are getting the message—drugs hurt; drugs kill. And let me add, I can't help being proud of the role someone close to me has played in teaching our young people to stay away from drugs. Nancy's doing a great job. And by the way—(applause)—I'm the only one in the family the government's paying, but I think she's working more than I am. And by the way—(laughter and applause)—she's asked me, as she always does when I speak to an audience that includes young people, please, for your families, for your friends, for yourselves, do what so many others are doing and "just say no" to drugs and alcohol. (Applause.)

But if we're to achieve our goal of a drug-free America, we must reach outside the schools and into the workplace. Now, the professional basketball court may seem like a long way for the average office or factory. But as I heard those personal stories before I came out here, I couldn't help thinking how similar they were to a story about drugs in the workplace that I was planning to tell you.

A few years ago, here in North Carolina, North Carolina State had one of the nation's most promising young basketball stars. David Thompson led North Carolina State to an NCAA championship before signing a pro contract for over \$2 million. After three seasons of brilliant play, he was the highest-paid player in the National Basketball Association and then he got into drugs. Over the next two seasons, his game deteriorated. He became injury- and accident-prone. He started showing up late for practice and got into fights on the court. So he was traded, and eventually cut. Two years ago he filed for bankruptcy—millions and a brilliant career squandered on drugs.

Today, David Thompson is pulling his life together—we all pray for his success—and he has this warning: In his words, "You never feel like you're going to be the one to get hooked," he says. And he added, "I knew that it was harmful both for me and for my career, but I couldn't stop." And he offers this advice about drugs: "Never try it. It's easy to get involved with, and it's very hard to get out of."

David Thompson was an extraordinary athlete but an all-too-typical on-the-job drug user.

Game deteriorating? Studies show that drug users are two-thirds as productive as non-users. Lost productivity because of drugs costs America nearly \$100 billion a year—and that's like having a pulled hamstring in the race of international commerce.

Injury- and accident-prone? Drug users are three or four times as likely to be involved in accidents. For example, a study of airline pilots using flight simulators showed that they had trouble performing standard landing maneuvers as long as 24 hours after smoking a marijuana cigarette. I have heard that the amount of time that marijuana stays in the fat in the body—unlike alcohol leaving so quickly—that it can be up to four days that the body is still being affected.

Missing work? In one national study drug users reported skipping work two or three times as often as non-users.

Difficult to get along with? Ninety-two percent of all Americans say they don't want to work around someone who gets high during the day, perhaps because drug users act the way they tell researchers they feel—they don't want to be at work, period.

One other thing. As I heard first-hand today, when it's all over, and drug users look back on the wreckage of their careers and their lives, like David Thompson, their advice is "never, never" try it. They wish they never had. They wish someone had discovered their habit earlier and given them help.

Well, that's why we're here. Now I've heard critics say employers have no business looking for drug abuse in the workplace. But when you pin the critics down, too often they seem to be among that handful who still believe that drug abuse is a "victimless" crime.

When I hear those critics, with their new version of an old discredited theory, I remember the story about the man who took the train ride. This is my way of getting to tell you a story. (Laughter.) The man noticed that the fellow across the aisle was making strange and elaborate gestures and grimaces and then laughing. And finally the man leaned over to ask if anything was wrong. "No, no" the fellow said. "It's just that when I travel I pass the time telling stories to myself." And the man said, "Well, then why do you make faces and gestures as if you were in pain?" And the fellow answered, "Well, everytime I start a story, I have to tell myself that I've heard it before." (Laughter.)

But we've heard the story of victimless crime before, and it's a bad one. The drug user is a victim. His employer is a victim. His fellow employees are victims. The family that depends on his wages are victims. And America, which is only as strong and as competitive as all of us together, America is the victim. It would be hard to find any crime with more victims than drug abuse.

Almost a year-and-a-half ago, we announced a federal campaign for a drug-free workplace. To accomplish this, we proposed to put the federal government in the lead, moving toward a drug-free workplace for federal employees. We're encouraging state and local government to follow our example, as well as federal contractors, and all of the private sector. That means you—and I know that the companies represented here have already moved ahead.

I'm proud of the progress we've made—particularly in the military and other areas where an alert mind can mean the difference between life and death. We got a head start with the military. And since the drug program started there, illegal drug use has gone down by two-thirds.

But I know we have a long way to go. The companies here today are leaders, but I know hundreds of others are making progress, too. We in Washington have a lot to learn from you. You're showing how compassion and campaigns for a drug-free workplace go hand-in-hand.

The crusade for a drug-free America is being waged on many fronts. In the last six years, for the first time ever, we have set up a nationally coordinated attack on drug smuggling. Drug seizures are at an all-time high. Federal drug arrests have increased 66 percent. Arrests of major traffickers have tripled.

But in the end, the crusade against drugs will be won not on the shores, but in the heart of America. If students, workers, executives, professionals—if all of us decide that there's no place for the enslavement of illegal drugs in this land of the free, then we will win and drugs will lose.

And that's our challenge. That's the crusade that you're helping to lead. You know, there's a great deal of emphasis and people

talking about—when I heard a phrase about throwing money at drugs, the idea that it can all be done if we have enough people out there on the borders intercepting. Well, we have intercepted, tons and tons. We have fleets of airplanes and boats and trucks that have been confiscated. And I told some people earlier today, I saw for the first time in my life what \$20 million looked like. It was piled up on a table down in Florida, confiscated from drug dealers. And yet, as long as there is a profit in it, that isn't enough. The real answer must come from taking the customer away from the drugs, not the other way around. (Applause.)

Then, to those of you—and like some who've spoken here today—who have resolved their problem and cured, they are the greatest exponents. I found that out back, Jim, in my Governor days when I would try to talk to young people about this when it was first beginning—the emphasis then was on marijuana. And I found out that I might stand there and talk all day and I wasn't as effective as one individual who could stand up in front of them and say to them, "I've been there. I used to do that." And he can solve more problems in 10 minutes than, as I say, as I could all day. And those are the people, so many of them, who are so unselfishly now joining the crusade. And God bless them and—for all of that—you're doing to help—you, to your fellow Americans. I thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

THE RETIREMENT OF POLICE CHIEF JIMMY D. KENNEDY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I rise today to announce the retirement of a good friend and long time public servant, Police Chief Jimmy D. Kennedy. Chief Kennedy is retiring as chief of police of the largest city in Orange County, CA, Anaheim, which is in my 38th Congressional District.

Like Disneyland, and the California Angels and Rams, all of whom call Anaheim home, Chief Kennedy has grown to be a respected and well-known local institution. Chief Kennedy, who joined the Anaheim Police Department in 1958, served in various positions before being appointed chief in May 1983. His dedication and commitment to the people of Anaheim and California goes beyond his job as chief peace keeper in Anaheim. Chief Kennedy served as a member of Governor Deukmejian's Task Force on Juvenile Arson and Firesetting; president of the Orange County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association; former district chairman of the Ahwahnee District for the Boy Scouts of America; president of the California Juvenile Officers Association; past vice president of the Southern California Community Relations Officers Association; former member of the Governor's Advisory Committee to the California Youth Authority; member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; member of the California Police Chiefs Association; and a member of the California Peace Officers Association.

Chief Kennedy has a master of arts degree in management from the University of Redlands and is a graduate of the prestigious FBI Academy and the FBI National Executive Institute. For the past 17 years, Chief Kennedy has shared his wealth of experience in law enforcement with students at Fullerton College where he taught police science.

On behalf of the citizens in my 38th Congressional District, who have all benefited from Chief Kennedy's 30 years of service, I want to extend my best wishes for a happy and rewarding retirement.

JOURNEY TO NICARAGUA

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record the following report detailing a trip to Nicaragua last March taken by United Methodist Bishop William Boyd Grove of my home State of West Virginia. Bishop Grove is the chair of the board of church and society of the United Methodist Church.

Bishop Grove draws some very insightful conclusions from his observations of the situation in Nicaragua and his discussions with the people of that country, and I would encourage every Member of the Congress to read this report carefully.

JOURNEY TO NICARAGUA, MARCH 1-8, 1987

(By Bishop William Boyd Grove)

I write this report while en route from Nicaragua to the United States. I want to collect and compose my reflections while the images of the country and its people, the words of those who spoke with us, and my emotional and rational responses to those words are still vivid in consciousness.

I went to Nicaragua with twelve other representatives of the West Virginia Annual Conference and two from the Western Pennsylvania Annual Conference. We went to this beautiful and ravaged country as representatives of the church of Jesus Christ and as citizens of the United States of America. We went to learn; to "see for ourselves"; to seek to penetrate the wall of propaganda that now stands between Nicaragua and our own country. We went to have fellowship with Nicaraguan Christians, to hear their story and to share our story. We went hoping to implement a decision made by the West Virginia Annual Conference at its 1985 Session to establish a covenant relationship with a congregation in Nicaragua.

Our itinerary was prepared by Peggy Heiner who, with her husband Howard, is a missionary of our church assigned by the World Division of The Board of Global Ministries. Our schedule was carefully planned so as to engage us with all points of view concerning the conflict in Nicaragua and to enable us to be present with the people of Nicaragua. The planning was well done and the objectives outlined above were achieved. We spent four days in Managua, the capital city, and two days in the smaller city of Jinotega in the northern mountains. Our night in Jinotega was spent in the homes of Christians in that city—an unforgettable experience for all of us.

Nicaragua is a small country of 3,000,000 people positioned approximately midway on

the land bridge between North and South America. The country has a tropical climate in the southwest around Managua, the capital city. To the north the terrain is mountainous, to the east there is deep jungle with few people. The Miskito Indians live along the east coast and are relatively isolated from the majority population to the west.

Nicaragua, like the rest of Latin America was strongly influenced or dominated by the United States during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Between 1900 and 1934 the United States sent the Marines into Central America thirty-five times. Since 1932 the Samozas, backed by the United States, have imposed tyrannical dictatorial rule in Nicaragua. (The U.S. Government now acknowledges that Samozas was a tyrant.) In 1979 the Samozas regime was overthrown in a revolution carried on by groups that were politically diverse but united in their resistance to Samozas. One of the groups was the FSLN (Frente Sandanista Liberacion Nacional) popularly known as the Sandanista Party. After the victory in 1979 a coalition government was formed with the FSLN as the dominant party. That government was committed as the government says that it is today to:

1. Self determination.
2. Political nonalignment.
3. A mixed economy.
4. Political pluralism.

As we all know, it is the conviction of the Reagan administration and the United States Government that the revolution has been betrayed and that a repressive government that is aligned with the Soviet Union has become a threat to the neighbors of Nicaragua, and to the security of the United States. That conviction has led the United States to support with massive financial aid the war being waged against the government of Nicaragua by counter-revolutionary forces (Contras), an economic blockade, the attempted mining of the Nicaraguan harbor, activities that have been found by the World Court to be in violation of International Law.

The United Methodist Church has declared its opposition to such American intervention on a number of occasions: in a resolution adopted by the 1984 General Conference, and in more contemporary and specific resolutions by the Council of Bishops, the General Boards of Church and Society and Global Ministries, and many of the annual conferences, including the West Virginia Annual Conference. The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and many other religious groups have taken similar actions. Our trip to Nicaragua should be seen in continuity with this denominational and ecumenical history and involvement.

To test the validity of U.S. government policy toward Nicaragua and our church response to it, we talked with representatives of all groups available to us. Interviews/briefings were held with the following:

1. The United States Embassy: Luis Moreno—Second Political Secretary.
2. The Nicaraguan Government:

Ray Hooker—a member of the National Assembly and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. (Ray Hooker is a former professor at Ohio University.)

Alejandro Bendana—Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. (Alejandro Bendana has a doctorate from Harvard University where he served as professor of history prior to 1979.)

Alberto Martinez—a member of the National Committee and Director of Government in Jinotega.

3. The Liberal Independent Party (PLI): Joaquim Mejia and Jaime Bonilla.

4. Persons from the private sector—Representatives of COSEP—an umbrella organization comprised of persons from business, the professions, agriculture, etc.: Nicholas Bolanos and Gilberto Coadra.

5. Representatives of the Churches:

The Roman Catholic hierarchy—Father Uriel Reyes.

The Roman Catholic "Peoples Church"—Father Rafael Aragon.

CEPAD—A council of 46 protestant denominations organized for relief and development: Gilberto Aguirre—Executive Director and Pedro Antonio—Regional Director in Jinotega.

CENPEN—A council of evangelical protestant pastors: Felix Rosales—President.

The Reverend Norman Bent—a Moravian pastor who has been vitally involved in reconciliation between the government of Nicaragua and the Miskito Indians.

In addition to these formal meetings we attended an evangelical (protestant) worship service in Jinotega and talked with common people and stayed in their homes. We talked with two members of the "Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs", a strong women's organization comprised of those who have lost sons in the war. We visited the home of one of the mothers. We visited a class of young persons in a Roman Catholic Church in Managua. There we met 20 twelve-fourteen year olds who were being taught by their priest. Several of them are "Catechists", and are being prepared to teach reading and writing to illiterate adults in the community. On a long wall around their chapel they have painted a beautiful mural that portrays the biblical salvation story from creation to resurrection. The mural flows into a pictorial depiction of the liberation of Nicaragua with vivid scenes representing agrarian reform and the literacy campaign. At the center of this part of the mural was a picture of the revolutionary hero Sandino.

We also visited a Cooperative south of Jinotega where 30 homes are being built for resettled campesinos, victims of the war, who will together own and farm the land (a symbol of the revolution was the outdoor workbench of one carpenter containing carpenter's tools, a rifle, and a New Testament).

Criticisms of the present government and responses to those criticisms are as follows.

1. Nicaraguan society is experiencing social disintegration and conditions are worse than before the revolution.

Only representatives of business (COSEP) made this charge. No one else whom we met supported it.

Response. Representatives of the government pointed to the reduction of illiteracy from 55% to 12% since the revolution; Land distribution leading to more private ownership of land today than ever before in Nicaragua's history. Acknowledged shortages of goods and services were ascribed to the embargo imposed by the U.S.A., the cost of the war, and priority given in the early years to social development (education, health care, etc.) over production.

2. The government has betrayed the revolution, is politically repressive, and does not have the support of the people of the country. This charge was made by the American Embassy, COSEP, representatives of the

Liberal Independent Party, and the representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Illustrations: The closing of *La Prensa*, the opposition newspaper, the closing down of a Catholic television station and the exile of Bishop Vega.

Response. Representatives of the Government maintain that Nicaragua, a small country, is involved in a war for its life against opponents who represent the U.S.A. They point to the fact that nations have often had to suspend certain civil rights in war time to protect national security. (The U.S.A. resettled and confined thousands of Japanese-American citizens during World War II in the name of national security. Although this was not mentioned, I remember that President Abraham Lincoln suspended the right of Habeas Corpus during the Civil War.)

La Prensa, financially supported by outside sources openly advocated support of those who were at war with the nation. "Would the U.S.A. have permitted an American newspaper to openly advocate support for Germany during World War II?" (Secretary Bandano). "Bishop Vega could have been charged with sedition. Instead we escorted him to our border." (Secretary Bandano). "All restrictions will be lifted immediately upon the cessation of U.S.A. support for our enemies." (Secretary Bandano.)

Aside from Father Uriel Reyes, representing Cardinal Abando y Bravo, and Mr. Luis Moreno of the American Embassy, no one claimed religious persecution. Gilberto Aquiro (CEPAD) indicated that he and other representatives of CEPAD have regularly scheduled meetings with government officials and are encouraged to be critical. Reverend Norman Bent, who was under house arrest for five months in Managua, reported that the government had formally apologized to him for its mistake. He also reported that the government had formally apologized to the Miskito Indians for their forced resettlement. (Secretary Bandano listed the resettlement of the Miskito as a mistake.) Reverend Felix Rosales (CNPEN) said that he has not seen the government as oppressive of the church. "There have been some incidents but they were the result of misunderstanding and were quickly corrected. Let those who believe otherwise come and see." (Felix Rosales) "We need a responsible political opposition. The other parties are making no attempt to do the hard work of organizing the people and not because of lack of access." (Ray Hooker)

3. The Nicaraguan Government has built the largest standing army in Nicaragua and is a tool of the Soviet Union and is a threat to its neighbors. This charge was made only by Luis Moreno of the American Embassy. We heard it no where else.

Response. The government believes that it must be prepared for invasion of the U.S.A. military forces as a result of the political and military failure of the Contras. "Our country has hurt no one. No other country has been hurt by us." (Pedro Antonio-CEPAD). "The U.S.A. is building landing strips and hospitals in Honduras. There are regular spy flights by the U.S.A. over our air space. U.S.A. troops are now permitted by Congress to mass within twenty miles of our border. There are U.S.A. battleships off both coasts." (Secretary Bandano). "The Soviets are sending us trucks and machinery to help build our country. The Contras are trying to burn us down." (Secretary Bandano).

OUR OBSERVATIONS AND CONVICTIONS

1. The Nicaraguan people are incurably religious, and their religious faith is a vital ingredient in their commitment to a new and independent Nicaragua. Except for the instances of conflict with the Roman Catholic hierarchy referred to above religion is free and unfettered. The churches have open access to the government, and criticism is permitted. What is not permitted is support for or identification with the country's enemies by the churches.

2. The Nicaraguan people and government are totally committed to self-determination and to non-alignment with any super power.

3. The Soviet Union, whatever its motives, is responding far more positively and creatively to a struggle for freedom than is the U.S.A. For instance in response to our question "Why are there so many Marxist/Leninist books around?", Secretary Bandano said "Our people are gaining the ability to read. The Soviet Union is sending us books free. We would love to have the works of Jefferson and Lincoln. If you or your government will provide them, we will make them available to the people gladly!"

4. The people are suffering terribly by the shortages caused by the embargo and from the war.

In Jinotega the brother-in-law of my hostess, who was the President of a rural cooperative had been killed and mutilated nine days before, leaving a wife and eight children. "Proportionately, the people of Nicaragua have endured more suffering during the last seven years than Britain did during World War II." (Ray Hooker).

5. The American press has been lazy and ineffective in its coverage of the Nicaraguan conflict. We are astounded by the failure of the American press to examine objectively the premises of our nation's policy. We desperately need some outstanding journalism in relation to the issues in Nicaragua.

6. The current policy of the U.S.A. is morally bankrupt. We are clearly working to destabilize and overthrow the government of a sovereign nation for illegitimate reasons. Our actions are illegal and immoral and are a betrayal of our own national history and our identity as a people committed to freedom.

I call upon all members of the Congress of the U.S.A. to stop financial aid of any kind to the contras. I urge members of Congress to visit Nicaragua and to talk with persons representing all points view.

I call upon the West Virginia Conference, the United Methodist Church and all Christian people to continue and to intensify prophetic response to the crisis in a small country, a crisis caused and manipulated by our government.

LEGISLATION TO STOP THE TRANSFER OF LAUNDERED DRUG MONEY FROM PANAMA THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, two U.S. grand juries indicted Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega last month on drug trafficking and racketeering charges. General Noriega has been charged with conspiring to import tons of illicit

drugs into the United States and using Panama's banks to launder the proceeds from these sales. Taking full advantage of Panama's bank secrecy and incorporation laws, Noriega has made Panama a safe haven for drug trafficking and money laundering. Let me give my colleagues just a few examples.

First, Panama's incorporation laws guarantee anonymity to corporate organizers. Corporations are easily formed by those who want to keep their "business dealings" in the dark. A 1983 investigation by the Drug Enforcement Agency revealed a Miami based drug czar had formed approximately 800 separate corporations in Panama to facilitate drug trafficking and money laundering.

Second, Panama's banking laws permit numbered and coded bank accounts and impose penalties on the unauthorized disclosure of bank account information. These laws make it very easy for drug traffickers to launder their proceeds. Panama's banks hold more than \$50 billion in dollar deposits and the banking industry accounts for almost 10 percent of the country's GNP. Although Panama's bank secrecy laws are covering up money laundering from drug trafficking, Panama's bankers appear to be working together to undermine any attempt at open disclosure of bank records.

Without a doubt, massive amounts of laundered drug money is being transferred to the United States from Panama through the Federal Reserve Payment System. In 1983, more than \$1 billion was sent to the United States by 14 Caribbean nations. Panama accounted for over half of that amount. Now 5 years later those figures have skyrocketed.

Along with the drugs from Panama that are crossing our border, billion of dollars in laundered drug money is flowing into United States banks. In June 1987, the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta alone had deposits of \$1.3 billion cleared through Panamanian banks. Undoubtedly, much of this is laundered drug money. We simply cannot allow the United States Federal Reserve System to be a tool in Panama's sleazy drug operation.

In that regard, today I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve should take every step necessary to stop the transfer of funds from Panama to banks in the United States through the Federal Reserve System. The resolution states the Board should deny any resumption in payment transfers through the Federal Reserve System until the President certifies the Government of Panama is actively cooperating in our war against illegal drug trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, illegal drugs are killing our Nation's youth and having a devastating impact on every segment of our society. Just 3 days ago, Edward Byrne, a 22-year-old uniformed New York City police officer, was murdered in cold blood in Eastern Queens. Officer Byrne was sitting alone in a patrol car guarding the house of a witness in a drug case. This murder is just the latest in a series of violent deaths in our cities resulting from attempts to stop these drug dealers.

According to the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, the estimated social and economic cost of drug abuse

prevention programs, treatment, related crime, violence, death, property destruction, lost productivity, and drug enforcement totaled \$100 billion in 1986. We must take every action available to stamp out this cancer.

Under General Noriega, the Government of Panama has been a major center for assisting international drug trafficking. We must not allow Panama to use the United States Federal Reserve System to promote its deadly trade.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important resolution.

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN POLICE
HERO EDWARD BYRNE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, every other day in our country a police officer is killed in the line of duty. Another 600,000 risk their lives for our protection every hour of every day. Yet, no matter how true those facts may be, the brutal assassination of New York City Police Officer Edward Byrne is simply beyond the realm of human understanding.

Sitting alone in his patrol car last Friday morning, guarding the home of a narcotics witness in Queens, 22-year-old police officer Edward Byrne was gunned down with three shots to the head at point-blank range. The apparent motive for the cold-blooded killing? Officer Byrne's father, Matthew, himself a retired New York City Police Lieutenant, said it best when he blamed his son's death on drug dealers who are "telling us they've declared war on society. When Eddie died a little of all of us died because Eddie represented decent people of this world and his death becomes a responsibility of the decent people.

The war on drugs is indeed as bloody a war as this Nation had ever fought, and it's the police officer who risks his or her life every day on the frontlines of that war. As much as we value those men and women as our protectors, we are reminded by Officer Byrne's death that they are also very vulnerable; they often become the victims of the war they are fighting for all of society's sake.

Mr. Speaker, more than 10,000 police officers attended Officer Byrne's funeral on Monday. It was the largest turnout at a police funeral ever remembered. It was an emotional tribute to a brave, young comrade. It was also a loud and clear signal by law enforcement that they are more than prepared to respond decisively to the declaration of war that has been issued by the crazed drug dealers that prey on our streets.

But, the war against drugs requires more than committed and courageous soldiers. In a statement by Matthew Byrne that was filled with emotion and truth, he declared:

An aroused citizenry is the only thing that will generate the kind of response we need. If we don't get immediate and drastic action the streets will be as they are in Beirut or Bogota. If our son Eddie, sitting in a police car, representing and protecting us, can be wasted by scum like that, then none of us is safe—and I don't care where you live.

Mr. Speaker, Matthew Byrne added something else and it was intended for our ears. He challenged government officials to "put their money where their mouth is" in the war against drugs. Simply put, we have an absolute responsibility to our constituents and our police officers to focus more resources on the war against drugs. A good place to start would be to get tougher on the foreign governments that refuse to crackdown on the drug supplies originating in their countries. We must also ensure that the \$250 million in drug-fighting Federal aid for our local law enforcement agencies is restored. Further, we must work to ensure that every State in our country has a death penalty statute on the books for would-be killers, like the ones responsible for the murder of New York Police Officer Edward Byrne.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the millions of other New Yorkers and Americans everywhere in saluting Officer Byrne. As a former New York City police officer myself, I have very special feelings about his sacrifice and the tragic loss his family is now experiencing. I know I speak for my colleagues when I say we share that sense of loss and we will work to ensure that Officer Byrne's death is never forgotten.

A little more than 3 years ago, we authorized a National Law Enforcement Memorial to be built in Washington, DC. I was proud to lead that successful effort. That long overdue and richly deserved tribute to the service and sacrifice of Officer Byrne and thousands of other law enforcement officers is well underway. The memorial will serve as a constant reminder of the tremendous risks our law officers take on our behalf. It will also remind us all of their tremendous need for our support in the war against crime.

Two years ago, this august body passed the toughest antidrug law in our Nation's history. That legislation provided more than \$4 billion over 3 years for drug eradication, enhanced law enforcement efforts, drug interdiction, drug education and drug abuse treatment. That bill included more than \$1 billion to help police authorities fight the drug problem at the local level. Obviously, that was not enough. We must do more and I am confident we will.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I wish to insert a March 1 New York Times article reporting on the funeral for Officer Byrne:

10,000 AT SLAIN OFFICER'S MASS DISPLAY
RESOLVE

(By Sarah Lyall)

SEAFORD, Long Island, Feb. 29.—In a turnout that veteran officers said was the largest they had ever seen at a police funeral, more than 10,000 police officers today mourned one of their own who was killed while guarding a narcotics witness in Queens.

The officers stood six deep along Hicks-ville Road in a line that stretched the length of at least eight city blocks. They came from as far as Texas to pay their respects to Officer Edward Byrne of the 103d Precinct.

That so many police officers came to the funeral for Officer Byrne, a 22-year-old rookie who was slain while guarding the South Jamaica home of the witness, was an expression of the officers' horror at what they called an assassination. And it was a

sign of defiance meant to show that similar acts must not occur again.

"BECAUSE HE WAS SO YOUNG"

"This is an action which will convey how seriously we take this," said Officer Michael Fandall of the Sixth Precinct, who took a train from Manhattan after his shift to attend the funeral. "We always turn out when a police officer dies. But this was different, because of the way he died, and because he was so young."

A police funeral is a reminder to other officers and their families that they, too, are highly vulnerable. But what distinguished this death, officers said, was that it pointed out the difficulty of trying to wipe out the crack business that is taking over some neighborhoods. The officer said the death made the police want to fight back against the people responsible for the slaying—not just the people who pulled the trigger, but the entire drug trade.

That attitude was also reflected by the increase in the number of officers sent out after the slaying. Officers stepped up efforts in the 103d Precinct to make arrests in suspected crack dens and other crack-selling locations. The arrests were in part an effort to obtain information in the case, but they also showed the frustration in dealing with crack, several officers said.

Officer Pete McGinnis of the 71st Precinct in Brooklyn, who is 23, said: "It could have happened to anyone out there, any time. We can't let it happen again."

"We've always been angry, and this has helped bring it out in the open," Officer Fandall said. "This provides us with a moment to do something dramatic to reverse the disease."

With the large turnout, he added, "we can try to get the attention of the people committing the crimes."

CLUES ARE SCANT

Police officials said today that .38-caliber bullets were used to kill Officer Byrne. The weapon has not been recovered, and no other hard evidence was developed to connect people identified as drug dealers in Queens to the slaying, the officials said.

Federal agents have become deeply involved in the case, with agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration talking to their informers and trying to develop leads that local detectives might use. The killing, the special agent in charge of the D.E.A. office in New York, Robert Stutman, said.

Detectives are focusing on several people charged with having tried to intimidate the homeowner who had complained of the drug dealing—in two cases by firebombing his house and in two others by verbally threatening him.

One of those charged in the firebombings, which occurred last November, is Claude Johnson, 27, who lives in the area where Officer Byrne was killed. Mr. Johnson is in custody on Rikers Island, awaiting trial on arson and other charges. His lawyer, Ronald J. Gesten, said yesterday that Mr. Johnson had "nothing to do" with the officer's death or the firebombing.

ENTIRE FORCE OF 103D PCT.

After the 90-minute Mass for Officer Byrne at St. James Roman Catholic Church at 80 Hicks-ville Road, a number of officials on hand, including Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, and United States Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani, called for a Federal crackdown on drug trafficking and stricter penalties for dealers. Mr. Giuliani also said he favored

the death penalty for criminals convicted of murdering a police officer.

During the service, friends and relatives of the slain officer, the entire force from the 103d Precinct and a host of officials, including Mayor Koch and Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, filled hundreds of seats and spilled into the church aisles. The officers stood outside in formation, as the day turned colder and the mood more somber.

As the officers from the 103d Precinct, wearing white shirts as part of their ceremonial uniforms, bowed their heads, some crying softly, the Rev. Thomas DeVita, associate pastor, said: "We commit him back to our God and our Father who gave him life 22 years ago. If only it could have been a little longer."

GREETINGS FROM MACDONALD

After the service, family members and police officials followed the coffin, draped in a green, blue and white Police Department flag, out of the church. The officers, representing every precinct in the city, stood at attention as one played taps. Five police helicopters flew low overhead and disappeared.

Sitting in his uniform in a wheelchair at the church door was Officer Stephen MacDonald, who was paralyzed in a gunfight in the summer of 1986 and who breathes with the help of a respirator. Officer MacDonald, overcome with emotion, greeted members of the funeral party leaving the church.

After the service, Mr. Ward, looking drawn and tired, left quickly for Manhattan. But several other officials spoke briefly to reporters.

Officer Byrne's oldest brother, Lawrence, is an assistant United States attorney in Mr. Giuliani's office in Manhattan, and Mr. Giuliani called on the Reagan Administration to spend more money combating drugs. He said:

"When a police officer is killed, the death penalty should be available. I think that would get the message across to the drug dealers. Maybe the people who oppose the death penalty don't understand that you're dealing with uncontrollable behavior."

The hearse, escorted by eight officers, inched past the line of officers from New York City, Syracuse, Maryland, Boston and Ohio. The officers disbanded, many to return to their posts. Officer Byrne's family followed the hearse to Farmingdale, where he was buried.

MARCH 1988: AMNESTY MONTH A TIME TO "COME OUT OF THE SHADOWS"

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleagues and my constituents that the month of March has been proclaimed as Amnesty Month, and urge all individuals eligible under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 to come out of the shadows and establish themselves as legal residents of this great Nation. With only 2 months remaining in the amnesty period, it is my hope that all qualified illegal aliens will come forward to take advantage of the freedom and pride afforded by legalized status.

Upon passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, it was estimated that over 2 million illegal aliens resided in the United States. Since the beginning of the Amnesty Program in May 1987, over 1 1/4 million of these individuals have applied for temporary legal status. As we rapidly approach the end of the amnesty period, however, it is even more important that we reach out to the hundreds of thousands of individuals who have yet to come out of the shadows to obtain the benefits of legalized status.

The amnesty provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act applies to individuals who entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and who have continuously resided in an illegal status since that date. This Amnesty Program is not a "sting" operation or an attempt to locate and register illegal aliens. Confidentiality provisions included in the act prohibit the use of information from amnesty applications in the deportation of applicants or nonqualifying family members. The Amnesty Program ends on May 4, however, and no applications will be accepted after that date.

It is crucial that qualified individuals step forward to take advantage of this unique, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Obtaining amnesty under the Immigration Act promises freedom from the fear and insecurity of life in the shadows. Those who apply have everything to gain, and nothing to lose. Thus, during Amnesty Month, I urge all qualified illegal aliens not to be left behind: Apply for amnesty now, while you still can. Take advantage of the law, and enjoy the freedom that can be yours.

SALUTE TO TEXAS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform Members of Congress not fortunate enough to represent that great State of Texas about the significance of today, March 2, Texas Independence Day. On this date in 1836, settlers gathered at Washington-on-the-Brazos, which borders my district, to sign a declaration of independence. Thirteen days later, Col. William Travis and his loyal band of 187 men sacrificed their lives holding off a larger Mexican force of 4,000 soldiers at the Alamo.

Several weeks later, on April 21, 1836, the Texas Army of 800 surprised Gen. Santa Anna and his force of 1,600 at what is now San Jacinto. This decisive battle finally freed Texas from Mexico and for the next 10 years Texas existed as an independent republic.

On this great day in Texas history, it is also fitting to recognize the birthday of the Lone Star State's most outstanding statesman, Sam Houston. Born this day, March 2, in 1793, Houston served the Union as a Congressman from Tennessee. However, Houston is most renowned for his role in Texas independence as the Commander of the Texas Army. It was under his command that the Texas Army defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

Because of Houston's military accomplishments, he was elected the Texas Republic's

first President. He was later elected as one of Texas' first two Senators to serve in the U.S. Senate after statehood was approved in 1845. The city of Houston was named to honor this great man, and his statute is one of two that represents Texas in our capital building.

Mr. Speaker, along with you, I share great pride with all Texans in remembering this special day in Texas history. This day serves to mark both the former Republic's independence from Mexico and the birth of one Texas' and the Nation's finest leaders; Sam Houston. It is, indeed, a great day for all Texans and Americans.

THE BUDGET LEGACY OF THE REAGAN YEARS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 2, 1988, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE BUDGET LEGACY OF THE REAGAN YEARS

With the submission of President Reagan's final effective budget, it is an appropriate time to review the President's federal budget legacy.

Under President Reagan, annual federal spending has increased by \$377 billion, to more than \$1 trillion. Federal outlays, which were 22.7% of the gross national product (GNP) in 1981, rose to 24% in 1985 before dropping back to 22.5% of GNP in 1988. At the same time, federal revenues have not kept up, increasing \$298 billion over the same period.

The result has been that President Reagan has overseen the creation of more new debt than the combined deficits of all previous presidents. President Carter's largest deficit was \$73.8 billion in 1980, but under President Reagan the deficit reached \$220.7 billion in 1986. The last few years have shown us that there is no way to cut taxes sharply, increase defense spending strongly, promise not to touch various entitlement programs, and still pay interest on the debt without creating enormous deficits. Reflecting the large increase in public debt, federal interest payments have risen from \$69 billion in 1981 to \$148 billion this year. Interest payments now eat up 14% of all federal spending, and exceed the combined budgets of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, and Transportation.

The most enduring fiscal legacy of the Reagan period will be a heavily indebted government. To finance the changes brought about during the Reagan presidency, the government has added \$500 billion a day to its debt. So far, this deficit spending policy has not caused dramatic economic problems. During the President's watch, inflation and interest rates have come down, the civilian unemployment rate has fallen to 5.8%, and we are in the midst of the longest peacetime economic expansion in U.S. history. The concern about the deficits is more long-term. The deficits entail massive governmental borrowing that mortgages the nation's economic future. They have also weakened the government's ability to undertake important initiatives. The large deficits

will make it more difficult for the government to increase spending if the economy falls into a recession and the unemployed and others hurt by such a downturn need government aid.

President Reagan has not dismantled many government programs. Basically his approach has been to consolidate federal programs, and to pare programs rather than eliminate them. Eligibility has been tightened and benefits reduced. The President killed 18 programs in his initial 1981 budget but many of them were later restored. Revenue sharing—federal funds provided directly to the states and cities—was the only major domestic program repealed in the Reagan years that stayed repealed. At the same time, various new programs have been added, including the Strategic Defense Initiative, AIDS research, and aid to the homeless.

While total government expenditures have reached historic highs during the Reagan years, the portion of the budget going for domestic discretionary spending has shrunk. Overall, the poor have been harder hit than others under the Reagan budgets. Education and training, community development, welfare, nutrition, housing, and other anti-poverty programs were reduced the most. The young have been hit harder than the old. Today we spend four times as much per capita for the aged than for children, and the gap is growing. State and local governments have also received less help under the Reagan budgets. The President has shifted many responsibilities to the states while reducing federal aid to state and local governments by 30% in constant dollars. Some middle-class benefits were reduced, but large federal funds continue to flow to programs that benefit Americans of all income, such as social security, medicare, and farm price supports. Outlays for these programs have far outstripped inflation during the President's tenure, while federal outlays for poor families with children and for food stamps have declined in real terms. This represents a sharp change from the past when spending on poverty programs rose more rapidly than spending on middle-class entitlements.

Although the President has failed to stop the growth of government spending, he has significantly changed the composition of the federal budget. Measured in dollars adjusted for inflation, what has happened in the federal budget from 1981 to 1987 is as follows: Interest on the national debt has risen 59%, defense spending has risen 46%, social security, medicare, and other retirement programs have gone up 26%, while other domestic spending, such as for energy, transportation, and economic development, has declined 21%. The programs receiving the greatest increases during President Reagan's years have had some successes. Our defense capabilities have been strengthened, social security has been rescued from the threat of insolvency, the medicare payment system has been restructured, and there has been a turnaround in the farm sector.

The President's rhetoric about government spending as the source of the ills of the economy masks the results of his presidency. In many respects the federal establishment that he leaves behind is remarkably similar to the establishment he found when he came to office in 1981. The basic programs of the New Deal and the Great Society endure even at the end of his administration, and several, including social security, medicare, and medicaid, have been significantly expanded. So clearly, the

legacy of the Reagan budgets is that many of the federal programs created in previous decades will continue in the post-Reagan period. Huge budget deficits will also survive, and the next president will have very little room to maneuver to address pressing problems. Public opinion polls show that the public wants to spend more on poverty, homelessness, child care, and long-term health care, but it is hard to see where the money will come from.

The next president faces a bleak fiscal outlook with defense and domestic discretionary spending squeezed. The leaders and the taxpayers in the post-Reagan period will inherit the burden of paying for the debt if not paying it off.

IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL SILVER-HAIRED CONGRESS

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a piece of legislation that will recognize an increasingly influential sector of society, not only in my home State of West Virginia, but all over the United States. The purpose of this concurrent resolution is to express the support of the Congress for the upcoming 1989 "National Silver-Haired Congress."

These senior citizen legislatures began convening in 1972 and are now established in nearly half of the States in this country. In their 14 years, "silver-haired" legislatures have provided a wealth of information and assistance to their State governments concerning the ever-changing face of issues on aging. Their effectiveness lies in their experience: they live with the daily problems faced by all aging Americans yet they refuse to succumb to the stereotypical stigmas heaped upon them by the rest of society. They choose instead to channel their wisdom and their vigor into championing their cause. This energy has resulted in the birth and success of the "National Silver-Haired Congress."

Since 1984, the National Silver-Haired Congress has been incorporated as a nonprofit organization. Their national steering committee is now at work to establish guidelines for the election of legislators to attend the 1989 National Congress in Washington, DC. They do not ask for, nor do they desire, funding from their State or the Federal Government, but prefer to rely on assistance from the private sector. Their goal is to work alongside the Government and national organizations as an independent advisory group on aging issues.

At present, more than 12 percent of the Nation's population is over the age of 65. In just four decades, when the last of the "baby boomers" are reaching 65, 1 out of every 5 persons will be over 65. As a "baby boomer," the reality of those statistics has hit home with me. It is with this in mind that I urge my colleagues to take a good look at this piece of legislation. In the years to come, our senior citizen population will continue to increase at an alarming rate. This increase will serve to intensify the problems we are facing right now with regard to medical costs and insurance coverage. We cannot face these problems

ourselves. We need not face these problems ourselves when there are organizations like the "National Silver-Haired Congress" are willing and able to help.

In supporting this national meeting of the "Silver-Haired Congress," we not only provide ourselves with an expert grassroots forum for national aging issues, but we also provide the opportunity to bring these issues to national attention. I urge my colleagues to realize the wealth of wisdom to be gained from such an extraordinary group and ask for your support in recognizing the National Silver-Haired Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, while in my district on March 1, 1988, conducting official business, I missed two votes. Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 13 in opposition to approving the Journal of February 25, 1988, and I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 14 in support of the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 5.

COMMUNITY BANKS AND FARMER MAC

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a short statement and insert for the RECORD an article which recently appeared in the January issue of the Independent Banker.

This article, by Mr. Weldon Barton of the Independent Bankers Association, centers on the developments and importance of the recently passed Farm Credit Act of 1987 concerning the secondary market for agricultural real estate.

As the chief sponsor of the secondary market in the House, I am pleased with the progress to date of this new market for agriculture real estate, intended to provide competitive long-term, fixed-rate financing to qualifying farm borrowers. This new market should help stabilize land prices and benefit farm and rural communities. I urge my colleagues to take a look at this article and to follow the development of this exciting area in agriculture financing.

[From the Independent Banker, January 1988]

COMMUNITY BANKS AND FARMER MAC

(By Weldon Barton)

As the new Farmer Mac secondary market, enacted last month, assumes its place alongside Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and other federally sponsored markets, Farmer Mac may change the financing of production agriculture dramatically. Local banks in agricultural communities will probably use the market primarily for originating and selling farmland mortgages after Farmer Mac becomes operational. However,

independent bankers can ill afford to ignore the start-up period for this new market, because decisions during start-up will have a major effect on how originating lenders are able to use the market after it becomes operational.

For local agricultural banks, Farmer Mac should give smaller banks the capacity to offer "one-stop" financing to farmers and ranchers, and thus to strengthen their farm customer base. Banks will be able to offer long-term real estate financing to their customers routinely alongside of operating credit, without exceeding the bank's lending limit or jeopardizing its liquidity. For real estate mortgages, the valuable long-term, fixed-rate mortgage option can be offered for the first time.

Real estate mortgages sold through Farmer Mac will involve not only new mortgages for financing turnovers in ownership of farmland, but also refinancings where borrowers convert variable rate loans or "balloon" notes into long-term, fixed-rate mortgages.

The refinancing can occur with the borrower's existing real estate lender, or with a new lender. Because fixed-rate mortgages will represent a new option for farmers and ranchers, the pent-up demand may be large. The window of opportunity for refinancings will depend upon the prevailing level and expected future levels of interest rates. Agricultural banks should position themselves to use Farmer Mac aggressively whenever those opportunities occur.

The secondary market program authorizes the sale of securities backed by pools of real estate mortgages only and will not include farm production or operating loans. Farmer Mac may also securitize rural housing mortgages. Long-term real estate mortgages are backed by rather standardized collateral, and the costs of securitization (the pooling of loans and underwriting of the loan-backed securities) can be spread over many years. Farm borrower acceptance of having their debt securitized appears to be greatest for real estate mortgages. For those reasons, portfolio lending should continue to predominate for short and intermediate term farm financing, with the secondary market specializing in real estate mortgages.

As indicated, local agricultural banks have important potential advantages with Farmer Mac. To realize those advantages in the tug-and-pull of the marketplace, local bankers must get involved early while the other participants in this new market are being determined to position themselves for best use of Farmer Mac for the origination, sale and servicing of farmland mortgages.

FARMER MAC PARTICIPANTS

A new federally sponsored agency created by Congress, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, will have general purview over the Farmer Mac market. However, the Mortgage Corporation will not purchase, pool, and sell mortgages and mortgage-backed securities. Other participants will perform those functions.

In addition to the coal lenders who originate, sell and service the mortgages and the farmers and ranchers who borrow from those originators, Farmer Mac will involve institutions that assemble loans into pools, issue certificates or securities collateralized by those loan pools, and broker, deal in, underwrite, and invest in those securities. Of course, more than one of those functions may be carried out by a single institution. The Farm Credit Administration will be the primary regulator of the secondary market, for safety and soundness, the Securities and

Exchange Commission (SEC), and broker-dealers for the securities must register with the SEC.

Very importantly, one type of player is not an essential participant in Farmer Mac: the private credit enhancer. The Mortgage Corporation will guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest to investors in the mortgage-backed securities. The Mortgage Corporation's guarantee is backstopped with \$1.5 billion of borrowing authority from Treasury. Consequently, although guarantee fees will be charged by the Mortgage Corporation based upon risk incurred, and the securities will not enjoy "government securities" status, Farmer Mac's status as a federally sponsored trading market should enable the securities to be priced so as to allow the pass-through of competitive interest rates to farm borrowers. Such competitive pricing is an ultimate test of whether the secondary market will work for local banks and their farm customers.

ROLE OF THE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The Farmer Mac market will revolve around the Mortgage Corporation. No other participant can use the market until the Mortgage Corporation becomes operational with a permanent board of directors, establishes loan underwriting and appraisal standards and other guidelines for the market, and certifies specific institutions to pool mortgages that can be packaged, submitted to the Mortgage Corporation for its approval and guarantee, and then sold as securities in the market.

To make the Mortgage Corporation operational, the President must first appoint interim directors within 90 days of enactment of the secondary market legislation. The role of the interim board is roughly analogous to that of incorporators under state business corporation laws. The interim board will issue the initial voting common stock, with open class of stock offered to commercial banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions and another class offered to Farm Credit System institutions.

As soon as at least \$20 million of voting stock is sold, the interim board will oversee the selection of permanent directors and then turn over the affairs of the Mortgage Corporation to the permanent board. The Mortgage Corporation can then proceed with establishing underwriting standards, certifying loan poolers, and taking the other steps necessary for the market to function.

Who will control the Mortgage Corporation? The 15-member permanent board will have a balanced, mixed membership composed of five members selected by the Farm Credit System and five from the other institutions holding voting stock (banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions), and five public members appointed by the President. The presidential appointees will include persons with a farming or ranching background. The President will designate the chairman. Only loan originators and pooling institutions may hold voting stock.

No entity may be required to hold stock in order to participate, unless the Mortgage Corporation requires additional capital for administrative expenses and determines that financial contributions from participants are necessary to raise that capital. In that event, common stock would be issued to the contributors. Dividends may be paid to stockholders. However, although the Mortgage Corporation will charge a guarantee fee, the fees will be based upon risk of

loss and retained initially to build a reserve. Consequently, the Mortgage Corporation is unlikely to pay substantial dividends, except over the long term.

It is unlikely that local agricultural banks, acting individually, will consider it practical to purchase substantial amounts of voting stock. Blocks of stock are likely to be purchased by larger institutions that expect to receive "dividends" in fee income and other benefits derived from high-volume participation in Farmer Mac. However, two factors should help to protect the interests of local banks in originating loans for sale to the market, and the interests of farm customers.

First, three balanced segments represented on the Mortgage Corporation's board should prevent any particular segment from dominating the board's decisions. Second, smaller banks should be able to gain equitable entry to Farmer Mac because the loan poolers and securities dealers must somehow reach the local lender's customer base.

The legislation creating the secondary market provides that the Mortgage Corporation, within 120 days of the selection of its permanent board, shall establish uniform loan underwriting, security appraisal, and repayment standards "in consultation with originators." It should be in every Farmer Mac participant's best interest that local lenders who originate loans for the market fully participate in the development of those standards.

Local lenders will need to conform their loan documents to the requirements of Farmer Mac for specific mortgages to qualify, and Farmer Mac will attract newly originated mortgages only to the extent that the terms and conditions are mutually workable for all participants, including originators and farm borrowers.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POOLER-ISSUERS

Aside from the Mortgage Corporation itself, those institutions that receive prior approval of the Mortgage Corporation to buy and assemble farm mortgages into marketable pools, submit them to the Mortgage Corporation for its guarantee, and issue securities to investors backed by those mortgage assets, will be central players in the Farmer Mac market. Called "certificate facilities" in the statute, the pooler-issuers must meet certain statutory requirements including adequate capitalization and management capability to perform the functions involved. The Mortgage Corporation must establish the complete standards for pooler-issuers, and approve institutions for certification within 120 days of receiving an application, if the applicant meets the qualifications.

Some financial institutions that become pooler-issuers will have the in-house capability to handle the entire "deal," including purchase and pooling of the mortgages and borrowing the offsetting funds through the issuance and sale of the collateralized securities. This could include the securities underwriting function. In other instances, separate institutions from the pooler-issuers may perform underwriting and other functions. Of course some pooler-issuers may also originate loans and purchase the Farmer Mac securities as investments.

One major reason that the pooler-issuer is critically important to local agricultural banks' interests as originators of mortgages for Farmer Mac is that the pooler-issuer is responsible to the Mortgage Corporation for the statutory 10 percent reserve. No pool of mortgages will qualify for the Mortgage

Corporation's guarantee unless the pooler-issuer assures that a capital reserve or a subordinated participation interest equal to at least 10 percent of the principal amount of the loans in the pool is maintained. That reserve or participation interest is at risk, up-front, to absorb any losses on loans in the pool.

The reserve amount, or participation interest, may be actually contributed or held by the loan originators and pooler-issuers, respectively, in any combination that they agree upon.

It will be very important that originating lenders have flexibility regarding their reserve contribution or participation interest. Except for any participation interest that they may retain, originators will sell the farm mortgages without recourse. Depending upon a bank's specific circumstances, it may be practical for the bank to retain the full 10 percent interest, no interest at all, or some percentage of participation between zero and 10 percent.

The bank's individual loan lending limit, the borrower's total credit owed to the bank, the bank's primary regulator's stance on how much capital must be held behind the subordinated participation interest, the bank's (and the borrower's) attitude toward the bank's relationship with the pooler-issuer (that is, will the originator's role be essentially one of agent servicer, or joint participant, in relation to the pooler-issuer?)—all of those factors will affect how much (if any) participation in the loan the bank should retain. Obviously, it will be beneficial for the local originator to have as many options available, as much flexibility, as the arrangement with the pooler-issuer can provide.

The terms of handling the 10 percent participation interest or reserve is probably the most important of many terms and conditions to be determined between originators and pooler-issuers, which will vitally affect the agricultural bank's role as originator and servicer of mortgages.

How might local agricultural banks best secure the proper terms and conditions from pooler-issuers? One way is through competition. Originators should be better situated if at least two or more institutions certified as pooler-issuers are competing for the purchase of farm mortgages in an originator's region. Another way is to have pooler-issuers such as bankers' banks that may be particularly alert to an originator's concerns.

Another consideration is whether a pooler-issuer intends to originate loans for Farmer Mac himself, in direct competition with local banks as originators. During the start-up period for Farmer Mac, community bankers may be in a position to influence which and how many institutions seek certification as pooler-issuers, and should be in a position to develop relationships with institutions that are becoming involved as pooler-issuers by being alert to those developments.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

To reiterate, the Farmer Mac secondary market is structured to be potentially advantageous to local agricultural banks and their customers for several reasons. Farmer Mac will specialize in farm real estate mortgages (rural housing mortgages). The secondary market will be restructured so that local banks may originate (including refinancing) farmland mortgages, sell them without recourse, and retain the servicing with the farm borrower. The Mortgage Corporation is authorized to guarantee the mortgage-backed securities with a \$1.5 billion

Treasury backstop to keep interest rates to farmers competitive in the marketplace. Given that structure, agricultural community banks should be able to participate in Farmer Mac in a substantial way, serving and strengthening their farm customer base.

In order to actually realize Farmer Mac's potential for themselves and their customers, community bankers must be alert to the tug-and-pull of the market-place during Farmer Mac's start-up period and must position themselves to make the secondary market work best for them. I have discussed some of the leverage points in doing that.

100TH BIRTHDAY OF NORWELL, MA

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th birthday of the town of Norwell, MA, which I am honored to represent in the U.S House of Representatives.

The town of Norwell, which is located in the northern part of Plymouth County, actually dates back 350 years. In 1637 Cornet R. Stetson obtained a grant for a large parcel of land called Church Hill. Because of its location on the North River, the early settlement thrived on a booming shipbuilding industry.

Ships such as the *Mount Vernon*, the *Helen M. Forster*, and the *Columbia* which later circled the globe—were built in Norwell. As smaller ships, stagecoaches, and railroads became more popular, many boatyards and sawmills were forced out of business. The town survived on farming, leather working, and shellfishing.

The town was originally incorporated in 1849 as South Scituate. Thirty-nine years later, the Massachusetts State Legislature chartered Norwell as a separate town. Residents agreed to match \$2,500 per year for 10 years for highway maintenance, and on March 5, 1888, the town of Norwell was officially incorporated. The townspeople proceeded to build a town hall and school, and nearly 2,000 local people attended the incorporation ceremonies.

Norwell brings to the 10th District a history rooted in the colonial traditions of our country. I am pleased to join the people of Norwell in this centennial commemoration and offer my best wishes for a successful celebration.

MIKE RICHTER, GOALTENDER, U.S. HOCKEY TEAM

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this occasion to congratulate a constituent of mine from Flourtown, PA, who was one of the many fine young men and women who represented the United States at the XV winter Olympic games in Calgary, Canada.

Mike Richter, a goaltender for the U.S. hockey team, performed well under difficult circumstances. Though his team did not make it to the medal rounds, Mike played furious defense, stopping 26 of 29 shots in the game against Austria.

Mike, who is a 21-year-old student at the University of Wisconsin, was inspired to take up a hockey stick by the famed Philadelphia Flyers when they were winning national championships. As a resident of the greater Philadelphia area, Mike followed the Flyers games, and then followed their footsteps onto the ice.

We can't win them all, but our athletes, including our ice hockey teams, are as good as those of any other nation.

Defeat, moreover, can teach as many lessons as victory, and perhaps more. The most important thing is to compete and give it your best.

Theodore Roosevelt said it best:

Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checked by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat.

Mike Richter, who dared a mighty thing, deserves our respect.

JUST SAY "NO" TO WORLD BANK LOAN FOR MEXICAN STEEL INDUSTRY

HON. DOUGLAS APPELGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. APPELGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in voicing opposition to the proposal by the World Bank to loan \$400 million to the Mexican steel industry.

I cannot believe that this administration has stooped so low as to actively work on behalf of foreign industry to the detriment of American commerce. Not only do we find ourselves looking over the past 7 years of the Reagan administration's neglect of American manufacturing and factory workers, but we are now witnessing the wholesale abandonment of our Nation by this administration for the interests of another country and another people.

What possible explanation can anyone in this administration offer in support of providing \$400 million to a steel industry outside our borders while, at the same time, any and all urgings to provide help to American steel firms and American steel workers are virtually ignored?

At a time in our Nation when we are facing a major budget crisis, when our balance of trade is about the worst that it has ever been in our history, and unemployment remains in double digit rates throughout many parts of our Nation, how can President Reagan support a proposal which will only add to our budget deficits, will only worsen America's trade picture, and will serve as a stab in the back for thousands of American workers and those who have not enjoyed a steady income for many years?

Mr. Speaker, the upper Ohio Valley is dotted with the rusting hulks of steel mills and closed factories and my congressional district in eastern Ohio is overflowing with unemployed steelworkers. I want to stress my very strong feelings that these rusting mills and my jobless constituents should not be made monuments to the insensitivities of the Reagan administration and the misdirection of the World Bank. I urge the support of my colleagues in opposing the proposal of the World Bank and request that they join with me and others in cosponsoring resolutions expressing the opposition of this Chamber to the \$400-million loan to the Mexico steel industry.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA DANIEL COX

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Barbara Daniel Cox, executive director of the Mayor's Commission for Women of the city of Philadelphia.

Under her leadership, the commission has been at the forefront in responding to a wide range of issues that affect women of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds.

New policies on domestic violence have been put into place.

Cox created and obtained funding to conduct such programs as "Life Skills for Low Income Women," "Parenting for Women Inmates," and "Pre-employment and Self-employment Training for Women."

She coordinated the development and implementation of Philadelphia's first pay equity study—a review to assess the salary scale of women in relation to that of men in jobs requiring comparable background, skills, and job responsibilities.

During her 4 years as executive director, Cox also has been an advocate of women-owned business enterprises, serving as an appointed representative of the Minority Business Enterprise Council.

Out of her deep concern for the plight of women worldwide, not just in America, Cox conducted an international women's conference and marketplace in Philadelphia with women from 40 countries during last year's Bicentennial celebration.

This gathering was prompted by her attendance at the International Women's Year Conference in 1985 in Nairobi, Kenya. She headed a delegation of 50 Philadelphia area women who participated in that historic gathering.

Cox has been a tireless champion and protector of women's rights. Her commitment—her sincerity—will be sorely missed when she steps down as executive director next week.

I know my colleagues will join me in saluting this distinguished public servant.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MR. LEONARD SMITH

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of my community, Mr. Leonard Smith. For many years, Leonard has contributed his time and talents to the San Fernando Valley Jewish community. In recognition of his service and dedication, Leonard has been selected as Valley Beth Shalom's Man of the Year.

Leonard has served the San Fernando Valley Jewish community in many capacities. He first became interested in religious lay leadership while serving as the treasurer of Van Nuys Temple. A pioneer member of the Valley Jewish Community Center—now Adat Ari El—he served on its executive board for 25 years. Leonard also served as temple vice president and as president of the Adat Ari El Men's Club and Couples' Club. In addition to his extensive involvement with Adat Ari El, Leonard has served as president of the Regional Professional Association of Temple Administrators and the National Association of Synagogue Administrators. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Federation Council and the Valley Board of the Jewish Federation Council.

After many years of service, Leonard recently retired from the position of executive director of Valley Beth Shalom. Leonard will certainly be missed for his leadership and commitment in this position. However, his accomplishments will continue to benefit Valley Beth Shalom as a member of several committees.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me and Valley Beth Shalom in honoring Leonard Smith. His extensive involvement with the Jewish community displays his ongoing commitment to helping others. Leonard Smith is quite worthy of the distinction "Man of the Year."

FAIRPORT SAVINGS AND LOAN CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Fairport Savings and Loan Association of Fairport, NY, on beginning its 100th year of operation.

Established in 1888, Fairport Savings and Loan has never had a year in which it lost money. Throughout its history the savings and loan has reinvested its customers' savings in the Fairport community. Today, its assets have climbed to \$44.6 million. The savings and loan's continuing service to the community is demonstrated by the record level of local mortgages it originated in 1987.

March 2, 1988

Unlike its giant competitors, Fairport Savings has only one office and concentrates on serving its home town. Almost all its customers live in Fairport and are known by name to the association's 11 employees: President Lowell Twitchell, Jackie Bartela, Carmen Bundschuh, Marlene Donovan, Scott Erdeli, Emily Harrington, Bertie Janosky, Meg Pardington, Kandy Schreiber, Eileen Sek, and Paul Yerrick.

Despite its relatively small size, Fairport Savings and Loan has been consistently rated as a top performer by financial rating services. Its success demonstrates there is still room in the financial world for well managed, people-oriented institutions.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Fairport Savings and Loan Association's first 100 years of service and in wishing that fine organization a prosperous second century.

SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, apartheid has claimed yet another victim. On Wednesday, February 24, the South African Government instituted one of the harshest crackdowns of 17 lawful democratic opposition organizations by prohibiting them "from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever."

This order effectively eliminates all organized efforts to locate and publish information on political prisoners, to call for democratic reforms and to organize street committees or memorial services for assassinated leaders.

Mr. Speaker, this latest blatant expression of apartheid victimizes these organizations and all black South Africans. But the victim I speak of is simple democratic freedom. Pretoria must realize that the denial of fundamental rights such as the right to disagree with government policy or to peacefully petition for the redress of grievances is anathema to man's civility and any semblance of justice. This is an indictment of a government plagued by eroding authority and morality.

We in Congress must unite and act now. We must stand against this affront to the same freedoms which are the cornerstones of all democracies.

THE PROBLEM OF UNSOLICITED PORNOGRAPHIC ADVERTISEMENT SENT THROUGH THE MAIL

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, in response to complaints from several of my constituents, I introduced a bill to address the problems of unsolicited, pornographic advertisements being sent through the mail. My bill

would allow postal patrons, upon receiving a sexually explicit advertisement in the mail, to request that the Postal Service issue an order requiring the sender to disclose how they obtained the name and address of the addressee. The purpose of this bill is to encourage publishers to use more discretion in selling their mailing lists.

A recent article by Alan Bunce of the Christian Science Monitor indicates that this is a widespread problem affecting citizens all over the country.

I submit Mr. Bunce's article for the consideration of my colleagues:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 29, 1988]

SURPRISED POSTAL PATRONS OBJECT TO SMUT IN THE MAILBOX

(By Alan Bunce)

BOSTON.—A woman in the Boston suburb of Scituate—call her Cynthia—is used to getting lots of mail and found nothing startling about the pile of letters in her box the other day.

But when she opened one of the pieces, something did startle her: an advertisement and order form for "adult" videos, complete with explicit sexual descriptions and a color brochure containing graphic photos of semi-nude figures in suggestive poses; 17 videos for \$49 or 21 for \$59.

"My first reaction was surprise," says Cynthia, a middle-aged widow who doesn't even own a VCR and has no idea why she was on the list. "But I was also angry, because I thought it was against the law."

Across the US, reactions like hers have become increasingly typical over the past six to eight months. Direct mailing of hard-core home video ads is the new wave in the old business of mail-order pornography. Amid pornography's new delivery forms—telephone, for instance, and computer networks—X-rated video is a prime offender.

Although it is but a small part of the legitimate, mainstream home-video business the mailing trend has several signs:

A surge in complaints about offensive, unsolicited ads cited by the postalservice and anti-pornography groups.

A growth in hard-core video sales.

A widening cross-section of people receiving such material.

Like Cynthia, many people assume mailing such ads is inherently illegal. But Phil Nater of the Postal Inspector's office in Washington, says, "Not, it isn't. The law is on the books specifically saying that you're not supposed to willfully place anything in the mail stream that contains sexually oriented advertisements. But the law is tied in to purchasing the mailing list. It's very, very complicated."

Mr. Nater also says the law requires people in the business of sending explicit advertisements to place the words "Sexually oriented material" in bold type on the face of the envelope. Cynthia's letter had this warning but she overlooked it. "I just thought it was a bill and opened it," she says.

Meanwhile, Nater reports, "The X-rated video market mailing business in the US has definitely been on the upswing. There's more and more of it coming in unsolicited ads with provocative brochures and pictorial displays. A year ago, we were documenting 4,000 to 5,000 a month. Now we're up to almost 8,000 or 9,000 a month—combination print and media—and the video part is increasing fastest."

"However," he hastens to add, "we have programs in place to stop it."

The surge of mailings is confirmed by Steve Hallman, director of Citizens for Community Values, a local watchdog group in Cincinnati, Ohio. "The number of complaints we've been getting about advertisements for home videos is incredible," he says. "In the past three months, the volume has at least tripled or quadrupled. We have people in the greater Cincinnati area who have never been on any kind of list for sexually explicit mail, that all of a sudden about a year ago received mailers from these companies."

The National Coalition Against Pornography also sees a rapid growth in the US X-rated video business. "That's where the primary battle lines will be drawn in the months and years ahead," says Paul Mauer, assistant to the group's president.

Most adult videos sales are made not by mail but at video stores. A check with several adult video shops in Boston's "Combat Zone" suggests they are not an easy place for an individual to get on mailing lists. The proprietors are quick to disclaim any mail connections. "We're not allowed to do any mailing," said one, who asked not to be named. "You can't get on any mailing lists here," another asserted.

Then where do the lists come from? Even if the stores are cautious about mailing material, observers say some stores have sold lists of customers with a record of rentals and purchases to distributors.

Sometimes lists are bought by video distributors who wish to sell directly to individuals, rather than to stores, the main market for adult video. "The best way is to just send out to people and see who sends back," explains John Houlihan, a professor of business law who teaches courses on social responsibility at the University of Southern Maine. "From the economic standpoint, if they're willing to offend 99 people to find the one who's interested in their product, it's still worth it to them," he says.

The practice is confirmed by Gene Ross, editor of Adult Video Magazine. "There are a lot of fly-by-night companies which buy these products cheap and try to market them," he says. "But the [more established X-rated] companies I know of do it upon request for the material."

A spokesman for the company named on Cynthia's advertisement could not be reached by phone, but someone at another adult video distributing company on the West Coast—one of the largest in the business—spoke on condition that he and his firm not be identified. Without being told, he knew the source city of the ad. "Those are run by some company out of New York," he said.

And though he recognized one of the video companies named in the ad as affiliated with his own, he asserted, "Those are scams. The mailing has nothing to do with us. We don't even sell directly to the public, but to video stores. That outfit is sending to everybody in the United States they can get a letter to. They buy lists from just about anybody—might be people who go the grocery store and fill out a form for a free trip to Hawaii."

Houlihan, whose own wife has received an unwanted adult ad, says, "You can actually make money on the deal; that's what bothers me. If they send out 100,000 pieces and get a 1 percent response, that gives them 1,000 people they didn't know of before who might very well be willing to spend \$100,

\$200, \$300 over the course of a year—each. Pretty decent change. Problem is: It might even make sense to them later to actually have a computer call up and say 'Would you like to buy any sexual videos?'"

According to some analysts, video companies no longer restrict themselves to lists of VCR owners. * * *

"If you're a mail-order vendor, you're much more interested in a mailing list that has known 'mail responses' than you are whether or not the people on it are VCR owners," he says, because many are bound to be VCR owners.

The Video Software Dealers' Association (VSDA), a large industry group, is not in the direct-mail business at all, according to Rick Karpel, who—among other things—advises store owners in trouble for selling adult material.

"No one in VSDA does that kind of thing. That's not our business," he says. He did not recognize the name of the company that mailed Cynthia's ad, but did know one of the video producers—when the names were read off to him—as a member of VSDA.

"Once they sell their videos to someone, they don't know what people do with them," Mr. Karpel explained.

"Our members are video stores and companies that sell things to video stores. . . . They don't market products through direct mail."

Then how do ads for members' products end up in Cynthia's mailbox?

"There are a lot of fly-by-night companies—what we call 'Gypsy' distributors—who go out, buy up the product cheap, and then sell cheap. But a major adult product distributor does not ordinarily work through those kind of channels. As far as I know, that's a real small part of the business. Most of the X-rated business is done through stores."

But what is VSDA doing to counter the problem?

"The position we take on X-rated material," Mr. Karpel states, "is that store owners have to be very sensitive to their community standards and take them into account when making the business decision of whether to have X-rated videos in their stores."

Ironically, the jump in complaints is happening despite a shrinking percentage of adult productions in the overall home video market, according to Mr. Eisele's figures.

As the mainstream video medium grows, adult fare has only to maintain its share to increase in volume.

"But we think the actual percentage is going down steadily," Eisele says. "And we expect that trend to continue as good, legitimate product gets on the market."

COUNCILMAN BILL OLIVER

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, too often, we overlook officials who work diligently to bring recognition not to themselves but to another.

Decatur, IL, Councilman Bill Oliver is such a person. For 7 years Mr. Oliver fought to bring to his city a permanent remembrance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1981, Bill Oliver began his efforts to rename the city's Broadway Street after the slain civil rights leader to ensure that Dr. King would be honored.

Though his initial attempt failed, Mr. Oliver persevered until the city council voted 6 to 1 on October 19, 1987, to pass the proposal. On January 18, 1988—3 days after what would have been Dr. King's 59th birthday—Decatur's Broadway Street became M.L. King Drive.

Dr. King's message stressing education, equality, and perseverance will endure for generations to come. He helped all men, women, and children of this Nation to dream of equality. He pulled that dream to the forefront of the American conscience, where it will remain until the freedoms about which he spoke are no longer goals we seek, but the reality we live. He ensured that Americans would not settle for the achievements already made, but would strive for the equality our society demands and deserves. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great leader who dedicated his life to the improvement of the human condition and we rightfully honor him.

Similarly, we should not forget Bill Oliver, who worked for 7 long years to ensure that the lessons of this great leader will be honored and remembered in central Illinois. Bill Oliver's determination is part of the continuing effort to preserve the ideals on which our Nation is built—ideals Dr. King eagerly embraced for every American.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, due to commitments in my district in California, I was not able to be present for the vote on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 5 to accept Senate language which would ban phone pornography. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 14. I find it appalling that such pornography is available and I will support any and all legislative efforts to end such practices.

THE MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AWARD

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, planning for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Award is now well underway and the first awards will be presented in November 1988 by President Reagan. This award program, patterned after Japan's Deming Award, is designed to promote quality in manufacturing and services by honoring the very best companies in the United States and by publicizing their successful quality standards. Potential awardees must apply by May 2, 1988.

I urge my colleagues to get word of this award to any companies in their districts, large or small, who are dedicated to producing quality products or services. I expect the information gained from expert examination of their

operations will be valuable to all who participate in the program. More detailed information on the program follows:

MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD, 1988

UNITED STATES NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD

Public Law 100-107, the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Act of 1987, signed by President Reagan on August 20, 1987, establishes an annual U.S. National Quality Award. The purposes of the Award are to promote quality awareness, recognize quality achievements of U.S. companies, and to publicize successful quality strategies. The Secretary of Commerce and the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) are given responsibilities to develop and administer the Awards with cooperation and financial support from the private sector.

AWARD CATEGORIES

Up to two Awards may be given each year in each of three categories: manufacturing companies or subsidiaries; service companies or subsidiaries; small businesses.

Fewer than two Awards may be given in a category if the high standards of the Award Program are not met.

THE AWARDS

The first awards will be presented by President Reagan in November 1988. Award recipients will receive a medal bearing the inscriptions "Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award" and "The Quest for Excellence." Recipients may publicize and advertise their Awards, provided they agree to share with other American organizations information about their successful quality strategies.

ELIGIBILITY

Businesses incorporated and located in the U.S. may apply for Awards. Subsidiaries are defined as divisions or business units of larger companies. Subsidiaries must primarily serve either the public or businesses other than the parent company. For companies engaged in both services and manufacturing, classification is determined by the larger percentage of sales. Small businesses are independently owned with not fewer than 25, nor more than 500 full-time employees.

AWARD CRITERIA

Seven (7) areas are examined: (1) corporate quality leadership; (2) information and analysis; (3) planning; (4) human resource utilization; (5) quality assurance of products and services; (6) quality improvement results; and (7) customer satisfaction. Applicants will address a set of sub-areas within each of these categories.

Heavy emphasis is placed on quality achievement and quality improvement as demonstrated through quantitative data furnished by applicants.

EXAMINATION PROCESS

Each written application will be reviewed by three (3) examiners. High-scoring applicants will be selected as finalists, and must then undergo a site-verification visit by one or more teams of examiners. A panel of judges will review all data and information and recommend Award recipients. Applicants will receive a written feedback summary of strengths and weaknesses in their quality management process.

The Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award Consortium, formed by the American Society for Quality Control and the American Productivity Center, will administer the evaluation process.

EXAMINERS

The Board of Examiners will be comprised of quality experts, including retired quality professionals, selected from industry, professional and trade organizations and universities. Those selected must meet the highest standards of qualification and peer recognition. Examiners will take part in a preparation program based upon the criteria, the scoring system, and the examination process.

TIMETABLE

Applications/guidelines available, February 15, 1988.

Applications due, May 2, 1988.

Application review/site visits, May 2-September 30, 1988.

Award Ceremony, November 1988.

CONFIDENTIALITY

All applications will be treated as confidential and are not covered by the Freedom of Information Act. Applicants will not be expected to provide or to reveal proprietary information regarding products or processes. Examiners will be assigned avoiding conflicts of interest. All examiners will sign nondisclosure agreements. Information regarding successful strategies of Award recipients will be released only after written approval from recipients.

FEEES

Fees will be set to recover the costs of review. A fee of \$1500 will be charged for review of the basic written examination. More detailed written examinations—required of organizations which need to describe multi-business or multi-product quality systems—will result in proportionately higher fees. Separate site visit fees will be set for finalists at the time site visits are scheduled.

For further information, write or call: Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award, National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899 (301) 975-2036.

MEDICAID INFANT MORTALITY AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment held a hearing on a new report by the Office of Technology Assessment entitled "Healthy Children: Investing in the Future." OTA told us that the United States, with an infant mortality rate of 10.6 per 1,000 live births in 1985, ranks 17th among industrialized countries in infant mortality, after Japan, East Germany, and Spain. Equally if not more disturbing, OTA reports that the U.S. ranking has not improved since 1980. Based on a review of 55 studies of prenatal care, OTA concluded that a principal cause of infant mortality—low birthweight—can be reduced with earlier and more comprehensive prenatal care, especially in high-risk groups such as adolescents and poor women.

Over the past several years, Congress has incrementally expanded coverage of prenatal care under the Medicaid Program; as a result, States now have the option of offering Medicaid coverage to pregnant women and infants

with family incomes up to 185 percent of the Federal poverty level. According to the National Governors' Association, as of January 1988, 26 States have elected to provide Medicaid coverage to pregnant women and infants with incomes below 100 percent of Medicaid coverage to all pregnant women with incomes below the Federal poverty line. For every low birthweight birth averted by earlier prenatal care, OTA estimates, the U.S. health care system saves between \$14,000 and \$30,000 in newborn hospitalization, rehospitalizations in the first year, and long-term health care costs. Using Medicaid to pay for the provision of prenatal care to all poor pregnant women, OTA concludes, "is a good investment for the Nation."

A recent GAO report, "Prenatal Care: Medicaid Recipients and Uninsured Women Obtain Inadequate Care"—September 1987—also found that providing poor women with prenatal care through Medicaid is cost effective. "While expanding Medicaid eligibility in all States would increase Medicaid costs for prenatal care services," the GAO concluded, " * * * these costs should be offset by savings from reduced newborn intensive care and long-term institutional costs."

The failings of current Medicaid coverage policy toward low-income pregnant women were underscored by hearings held in September 1987, by the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Whether in Chicago or in suburban or rural Illinois, the select committee heard of significant barriers to quality prenatal care, including a shortage of providers willing to accept Medicaid patients because of low reimbursement rates for prenatal care and delivery; a drastic shortage of health care providers, especially in rural areas, but increasingly in urban areas; no insurance or underinsurance for working families; and limited Medicaid coverage for families below the poverty line. The select committee also heard how coordination and networking with other Federal programs, such as community health centers, maternal and child health agencies, and WIC, were successfully bringing more women into care.

Today I am introducing the Medicaid Infant Mortality Amendments of 1988, which would implement several of the OTA options for reducing infant mortality. I am joined in this effort by Mr. HYDE, who has cosponsored successful Medicaid infant mortality initiatives in previous years, and by Chairman LELAND of the Select Committee on Hunger, who has played a leading role on this issue. I am also joined by Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. BATES, Mr. BRUCE, Mrs. COLLINS, and Mr. BOUCHER from the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; chairman MILLER of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families; and chairman DOWNEY of the Subcommittee on Public Assistance of the Committee on Ways and Means. A companion bill, which contains all of the provisions in this version plus some that are not, is being introduced today by Senator BRADLEY, Senator MITCHELL, chairman of the Senate Finance Health Subcommittee, Senator CHILES, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and Senators CHAFFEE, ROCKEFEL-

LER, MATSUNAGA, DURENBERGER, RIEGLE, and DASCHLE.

In addition to suggesting the mandatory coverage of all pregnant women in poverty, OTA also identified two other policy options that we must implement if we are to make progress in reducing infant mortality.

First, the Medicaid eligibility process needs improvement. OTA found that some providers have been reluctant to offer care to pregnant women in anticipation of their eligibility for Medicaid because of concern that Medicaid eligibility would be denied retroactively and payment would not be made for services rendered. OTA suggested that Congress could require the States to expedite eligibility determinations for pregnant women, through mechanisms such as the presumptive eligibility option that about 12 States have adopted under current law. All of these are incorporated into this bill.

Second, provider reimbursement rates are often too low. OTA found that physicians' refusal to accept Medicaid reimbursement for maternity care in private practice settings is widely considered to be a major barrier to poor women's access to prenatal care. OTA suggested that Congress could require States to increase fees paid to physicians when they care for Medicaid-eligible children. The same policy would make eminent sense in the context of obstetrical services as well. It obviously does little good to mandate Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women if no obstetrician, family practitioner, or nurse midwife will accept her Medicaid card because the payment levels are too low.

A recent report by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, "Blessed Events and the Bottom Line: Financing Maternity Care in the United States," provides some recent data on this point. Forty-four percent of doctors providing obstetrical services will not accept Medicaid payments for delivery. One of the reasons for low physician participation, the study concludes, is low reimbursement. In 1986, physician fees averaged \$830 for a vaginal delivery and \$1,040 for a cesarean section; maximum Medicaid reimbursements for a normal vaginal delivery averaged \$554, but ranged as low as \$216. While other factors, such as paperwork, payment delays, and malpractice concerns affect the decision of an obstetrician to accept Medicaid patients, the payment levels clearly play an important role, particularly where they diverge substantially from those paid by private insurers.

The legislation I am introducing today would mandate Medicaid coverage of all pregnant women and infants up to age 1 with incomes below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level—\$9,690 per year, or \$807 per month, for a family of three. The following States currently do not offer such coverage: Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Preliminary CBO estimates indicate that extending coverage to 100 percent of poverty in these States would reach 137,000 poor pregnant women and 193,000 low-income infants, at a cost of \$106 million in fiscal year 1989, \$243 million in

fiscal year 1990, and \$306 million in fiscal year 1991. Other provisions of this bill are likely to increase Federal outlays, but no CBO estimates are available at this time.

SUMMARY OF THE MEDICAID INFANT MORTALITY AMENDMENTS OF 1988

Mandatory Coverage of Pregnant Women and Infants (Section 101). States would be required to extend coverage to all pregnant women and infants with incomes at or below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level. States could impose resource tests, but any test they use could be no more restrictive than that under the Supplemental Security Income Program for both pregnant women and infants. Pregnant women would receive coverage for pregnancy-related services, including 60 days post-partum care. Infants would receive the entire basic Medicaid benefit package. States could not finance this coverage by reducing cash assistance payments under their Aid to Families with Dependent Children program below the levels in effect on July 1, 1987. Effective January 1, 1989.

Mandating Continuation Coverage for Pregnant Women (Section 102). Under current law, States would have the option to continue Medicaid coverage to pregnant women who lose their Medicaid eligibility due to an increase in income. Under this bill, States would be required to continue Medicaid coverage to pregnant women who qualify for Medicaid through the end of the postpartum period regardless of subsequent changes in the women's incomes. Effective January 1, 1989.

Optional Coverage of Outreach Services (Section 201). States would be allowed to claim Federal Medicaid matching funds, at their regular matching rate, for outreach services for pregnant women and infants, to identify those who might be eligible for Medicaid coverage and to assist them in applying for Medicaid. Effective January 1, 1989.

Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women (Section 202). Under current law, States have the option of allowing health centers, maternal and child health clinics, and other designated providers to determine whether a pregnant woman is presumptively eligible for Medicaid. During a 45-day presumptive eligibility period, a pregnant woman is covered for ambulatory prenatal care, avoiding delays in early prenatal care due to lack of coverage. The bill would require all States to implement presumptive eligibility for pregnant women, effective April 1, 1989. The presumptive eligibility period would last until the State Medicaid agency made an eligibility determination. The following providers would be added to the list of those the State could designate to make presumptive eligibility determinations: programs providing health care to the homeless; urban Indian health programs; and tribal facilities or programs contracting under the Indian Self-Determination Act.

Payment for Obstetrical Services (Section 301). The bill would codify the current regulatory requirement that Medicaid payment rates be sufficient to induce enough providers to participate in the program so that services are available to Medicaid beneficiaries to the same extent that such care and services are available to the general population. States would be required to file with the Secretary of HHS a Medicaid plan amendment no later than April 1, 1989, setting forth the payment rates it will use for obstetrical services under the plan as of July 1, as well as additional data to assist

the Secretary in determining whether the rates are sufficient to elicit sufficient participation. Within 90 days of receiving the State plan amendment, the Secretary must approve or disapprove the amendment; if the Secretary disapproves, the State must immediately submit a revised amendment which brings the State into compliance. These plan amendments would be submitted annually on April 1; beginning in 1991, the bill specifies what supporting data the States would have to provide. The bill clarifies that States may establish higher payment levels for obstetrical services in rural areas than in urban areas.

Coverage and Payment for Exceptionally Costly and Lengthy Inpatient Hospital Services for Infants in Disproportionate Share Hospitals (Section 302). Under current law, States may establish reasonable limits on the amount, duration, and scope of the services they offer under Medicaid. Some States have elected to place durational limits on the number of inpatient hospital days that they will cover for an eligible individual, ranging from 12 to 60 days per year. Some of these States make exceptions to these limits; others do not. The bill would provide that, if a State imposed a durational limit on inpatient hospital services, it would have to establish exceptions to any such limit for medically necessary services provided to an infant up to age 1 by a disproportionate share hospital (i.e., a hospital that serves a high percentage of Medicaid or low-income patients).

Under current law, State payments for inpatient hospital services must be reasonable and adequate to meet the costs incurred by efficiently and economically operated facilities. A number of States have adopted prospective payment systems; some of these systems make allowance for exceptionally lengthy or costly cases, and some do not. The bill would require that any State that pays for inpatient hospital services on a prospective basis must submit to the Secretary, by April 1, 1989, a State plan amendment that specifies the outlier adjustment that the State will make in payments to disproportionate share hospitals for eligible infants up to age 1 with exceptionally long lengths of stay or exceptionally high costs. The Secretary would be required to approve or disapprove the State plan amendment by July 1, 1989; if the amendment is disapproved, the State must immediately submit a revised amendment that complies.

Required Notice and Coordination Between Medicaid and WIC (Section 401). The bill would require each State's Medicaid program to coordinate its operations with those of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This mirrors a requirement in the WIC legislation. In addition, with respect to all pregnant, breastfeeding, or postpartum women, and all children below the age of 5, who are determined to be eligible for Medicaid, States would be required to notify them of the availability of WIC benefits and to refer them to the agency responsible for administering the WIC program.

COLONEL HANLEY'S NISEI LAMENT

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues the timeless thoughts of Col. James Martin Hanley (retired), commanding officer of the 2d Battalion, 442d Regimental Combat Team, during the Second World War.

The 442d, which had as its motto "Go for Broke," was almost entirely comprised of Americans of Japanese ancestry and became the most highly decorated unit of its size in U.S. history. On February 13, 1988, Colonel Hanley addressed the 38th annual Veterans of Foreign Wars reunion in San Jose, CA. He spoke eloquently of the 442d and the 100th Battalion. The attendees at the reunion were mostly Niseis second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry. But Colonel Hanley's remarks had a far broader significance for all Americans. Hear then his words:

It is always a pleasure to talk about Japanese Americans, Nisei. Much has been written over the years but there is still much to say. As the record fades into the mist, one is reminded that the past is prologue—as it should be. But we should not forget—at least as long as those who laid their lives on the line are still with us.

I was called into active service in June 1940 as a Captain. In January 1943 I was on duty as an instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. I received orders to report to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, as a part of the to-be-activated 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

When I informed my family of the assignment the reaction was: "Why, you can't speak Japanese." Which illustrates how little many Americans knew of the thousands of Japanese American citizens and aliens in this country.

I was fortunate in being briefed by General Omar Bradley and his staff. I was told that the President was strongly behind the effort to organize a combat unit of Americans of Japanese ancestry. The Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii and other organizations and individuals, had been clamoring for such a role to give the Nisei an opportunity to prove that they were in fact loyal Americans. According to the staff the President's orders were to provide high quality officers.

It was apparent to me, as time went on, that the Intelligence Branch of the Army, G-2, had attended to the activation and organization of the unit. Lt. Colonel Merritt Booth had been assigned as Regimental Commander. Within a few days the orders were changed and Colonel Pence was ordered to replace him. The importance of this is that Colonel Pence was an infantry officer, and I have imagined that when G-3, (Operations) found out what G-2 was doing they spoiled the game. You, see, Colonel Booth was a regular officer who had been attached to the Japanese Army in earlier years and was fluent in the Japanese language.

Activation of the 442 was accomplished on February 1st, 1943. The volunteers were from Hawaii, and the Mainland, including some from behind barbed wire.

They were some 5,000 strong and before the end of the war some 10,000 additional volunteers and draftees became members of the Combat Team. Our training started for the new recruits on the 30th of May 1943 and in less than a year we were on our way to Italy. A short time, actually for the training of infantry units.

In the meantime the 100th Battalion had been assembled in Hawaii. They were volunteers who had served in the Hawaiian National Guard. The Battalion was sent to Italy in the summer of 1943 and made a fine record as the "Purple Heart Battalion", as it was called after its fights on Mount Cassino.

The two units came together North of Rome in early June 1944, and entered combat on the 26th, North of Grossette. By the end of July the Combat Team was two-thirds understrength and was ordered in to a rest area, to receive and train replacements from the States.

General Eisenhower requested General Marshall to send the 442nd to France to bolster the 36th Texas Division, which had seen hard fighting moving up the Rhone Valley from the beaches of Southern France to the Vosges Mountains in Lorraine in North Eastern France.

The first attack by the 442 came on October 15 in the hilly, mountainous, and wooded terrain. There we captured the city of Bruyeres, which is a story in itself.

By the middle of November we were again below effective combat strength and again relieved. This time we were posted to Southern France in the Maritime Alps, North of Nice, on the French Italian border. Our orders were to prevent the Germans in Italy from crossing the border.

We referred to our tour as the "Champagne Campaign". The only really notable event was the capture of a German submarine by, of all people, our Cannon Company.

In March we were on our way back to Italy and the final campaign of the war. The most notable event in that campaign was the breaking of the German Main Line of Resistance, which they had extensively fortified during the long winter.

This was accomplished by an audacious climb up the very steep slope of a mountain, at night, without prior ground reconnaissance, which was impossible. The troops entered the village at night and laid low the next day. They were not betrayed by the village Italian civilians, many of whom accompanied the Battalion the next night.

There were only a few trails up the slope and the men climbed in single file for three hours to reach the top. At the top, they found a machine-gun position, with three guns pointing down the slope. An alert crew would have wiped out a good part of the attacking force. But the post was unmanned. Three Germans were located near-by—fast asleep. There is a good deal of luck in war.

The war was over in Europe on May 2nd 1945.

For their services the Nisei suffered over 9,500 casualties, including 650 killed in action, and were awarded some 15,000 decorations, not counting the Combat Infantryman's badge.

These achievements are encased in place-names—the geographical features—the hills, mountains; rivers, cities and towns. They are enshrined in the hearts and minds of many of us, Salerno, Cassino Anzio, (where the 100th Battalion won its spurs).

And the roll goes on—Grossette, Bevevere, (where the 100th again won fame), Sassetta, Castagnato, Cecina River, Hill 140 (a place of heavy casualties on the 4th, 5th

and 6th of July, 1944) Rosignano San Luce, Orciano, Luciana, Livorno, Arno River, Florence and the leaning Tower of Pisa. All in Italy.

In France we find similarly familiar proper nouns, Bruyeres, Hills A, B, C, and D. Hill 155, Task Force O'Connor, Hill 505, Belmont, Biffontaine, Hill 703, The Lost Battalion, Hill 617, Hill 85, the Forest Dominiiale du Champ.

During the "Champagne Campaign" we remember Nice, Menton, Castillon Sospel, Moulenet, Piera Cave, Luceram, Fort La Forca.

In the final campaign to end the war in Europe we come across these place names, Mount Folgorito, Hills Florida, Georgia, and Ohio, 1, 2, 3, Mount Ceretta, Mount Carchio, Montignoso Mount Bevedere, Massa, and Carrara, the Italian marble Centers, Alagnana, Pariana, Frigido River, Mount Bastione, Mount Nebbione, Tendola, Aulla, La Splezia, Chiavari, Genoa, Novi, Turin, and the war is over.

Yesterday was February 12th, Abraham Lincoln's birthday and I could not resist the temptation to combine his birthday with a celebration for the Nisei. He would have been proud of them.

To those of you who memorized the Gettysburg Address in School I apologize if I do not do justice to our greatest President.

THE NISEI LAMENT

(With apologies to Abe Lincoln)

(By Col. J.M. Hanley)

Two score and seven years ago the Japanese Imperial Navy launched an attack on Pearl Harbor to cripple our fleet which brought death and destruction to hundreds of Americans.

We were thus thrust into a great world war, which might well have determined whether this nation, or any nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal can long endure.

It harvested for Americans of Japanese ancestry, shame, hatred, fear, frustration and suspicion. They were vilified and accursed. Rumors were rampant of disloyalty to America and obeisance to an Emperor.

The response of the Government was incarceration of thousands under armed guard for the duration of the war.

The response of the Japanese American was to answer vilification with a turned cheek; to answer disloyalty with enlistment in the armed forces, to answer sneers with blood, spilled on foreign soil.

The call for volunteers echoed through out the Japanese American community. The response was overwhelming in Hawaii. On the Mainland many volunteered from behind barbed wire, a difficult and wrenching decision.

One must consider that criticism would not have been justified if on hearing the call to arms they had replied: "Free our brothers—then we will join your army".

In the event the call was met many times over and the 442nd Combat Team became a reality.

Many, too, too many, gave their last full measure of devotion to their country. They paid in blood for the honor of serving. Of an original force of some thirty-six hundred and a total from first to last, of eighty five hundred, they had over forty-five hundred casualties.

They were awarded over fifteen thousand decorations.

Many thousands more served in the Pacific Theatre in the Military Intelligence Service, with equal valor.

The world has not forgotten the blood, toil and tears. But has it forgotten the shame of the nation in so hurriedly branding a segment of its citizenry as saboteurs, and disloyal flunkies of a foreign power?

That our fellow citizens have not entirely forgotten is evident in the upbound of the civil rights movement since World War II. To which the sacrifices of the Nisei made a contribution.

What did these stalwart men do to earn these accolades? They fought gallantly in attacking Mount Cassino in the early Italian campaign; in a brilliant operation against Mount Bevedere; in the renowned capture of Bruyeres in France; and the famed rescue of the "Lost Battalion", of 36th (Texas) Division, in the Vosges Mountains of Lorraine. What has been said of these men? What have their commanders said. What have their comrades-in-arms said?

This is what has been said.

This is what President Franklin Delano Roosevelt has said:

"The proposal to organize a combat team consisting . . . of citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval . . . Americanism is a matter of the mind and the heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

And this is what Congressman K.W. Stinson said:

"If any race living in America should have lost faith in America, it should have been the Japanese Americans . . . They had begged and petitioned for this (the chance to prove their loyalty) for two long bitter years, and when they were at last given the opportunity, the response was overwhelming . . . these volunteers became the most decorated unit in our military history."

General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, said this:

" . . . Clark took them (the 100th Battalion) . . . they were superb! They took terrific casualties. They showed rare courage and tremendous fighting spirit . . . everybody wanted them . . . in the operations, and we used them quite dramatically in the great advance in Italy which led to the termination of the fighting there."

And what did General Mark W. Clark, fifth Army Commander, have to say? This is what he said:

"General Marshall . . . gave me very strict personal instructions . . . to report to him immediately the outcome of your first baptism of fire . . . after your engagement. I said They . . . performed magnificently on the field of battle. I've never had such fine soldiers. Send me all you can."

And what does this former battalion commander say? This is what I say:

"One could not have commanded a more moral, harder working, more conscientious group of men. The youngest fully and deeply felt the racial tone of events. In and out of battle they were generous, caring and self-sacrificing. Each man, without exception, did more than his full share."

"Were they brave? Bravery is a word without specific definition. If it were to be defined as self sacrifice for others then they were brave beyond measure."

"Did they prove their loyalty? A dozen times over—and over again. They were the only American soldiers called upon to validate their birth-right—American."

Let me rephrase Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address:

"We should highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the Japanese American sacrifices shall not be lost in the mystique of time; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and shall develop racial, ethnic, and religious bonds of harmony, and that we shall revere this Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

WISCONSIN BANKS SUPPORT EQUITY IN FDIC PREMIUM ASSESSMENTS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, banks in my home State of Wisconsin support a change in the law which would require banks with foreign deposits to pay premiums to the FDIC on those deposits, thereby eliminating a nagging inequity in our system of Federal deposit insurance which unfairly penalizes smaller institutions.

I have today introduced legislation, the "Federal Deposit Insurance Assessment Equity Act," which would require FDIC to assess foreign as well as domestic deposits.

At this point, I include in the RECORD a sampling of letters I received recently from banks in support of the legislation:

STATE BANK OF CROSS PLAINS,
Cross Plains, WI, January 19, 1988.

Hon. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: It is my understanding that you may be introducing legislation addressing the inequity now existent in the FDIC assessment relative to the insurance coverage for domestic and foreign deposits. Such a review and correction is certainly long overdue.

It seems inherently unfair that all banks pay insurance premiums based on domestic deposits and yet those deposits of foreign origin receive identical protection. Such a burden of course falls unfairly on the smaller banks which are much less international by nature. Not only are the large money center banks too big to fail, but their deposit clients have more coverage at a cheaper cost than the majority of banks in the system.

I am certainly heartened to see that someone plans to correct this inequity.

Very truly yours,

H. LEE SWANSON,
President.

STATE BANK OF HOWARDS GROVE,
Howards Grove, WI, January 21, 1988.

Hon. GERALD D. KLECZKA
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: This letter is to voice our support of a bill to correct the inequality of FDIC insurance premium payments by banks. Because of the fact that foreign and domestic deposits are insured by the FDIC and premium payments are based on domestic deposits only, banks with both foreign and domestic deposits essentially pay less in premiums for more coverage than banks with domestic deposits only.

We urge you to take whatever measures you can to help change this unfair situation.

Thank you very much for your assistance.
Sincerely,

ROBERT B. FURMAN,
President.

THE FARMERS STATE BANK OF WAUPACA,
Waupaca, WI, January 15, 1988.

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: It is my understanding that you plan to introduce a bill on January 26, 1988 to change the F.D.I.C. Insurance Act to include foreign and domestic deposits in the deposit insurance base for all banks. I want to commend you for your action and would like you to know we support that proposal.

At the present time I'm sure you are aware that large banks are covered for their foreign deposits yet they do not pay a premium for this coverage. We feel this is an inequity in the system and your proposal will have the large banks pay their fair share and remove the burden of high premium to the banks not having foreign deposits.

I wish you well in your endeavor.
Sincerely,

F.J. VERGATIWIEN
President.

STATE BANK OF ARCADIA,
Arcadia, WI, January 25, 1988.

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC
20515

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: There is a serious inequity in the way FDIC insurance is charged. The premiums are figured on only domestic deposits, yet foreign deposits are also protected by FDIC.

The larger banks that have foreign loans and deposits are thereby getting a real deal at the expense of smaller banks. I don't understand how in the U.S. where a sense of fairness should prevail, this has been allowed to continue.

Please use your influence to do what you can do correct this inequity.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. SCHULTZ,
President and Cashier.

STATE BANK OF ROSHOLT,
Rosholt, WI, January 14, 1988.

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: The majority of Wisconsin Banks are considered small and medium-sized, and like large banks they pay deposit insurance premiums.

The insurance covers the domestic deposits of all banks, yet it covers domestic and foreign deposits of larger banks. Thus, banks having foreign deposits get free coverage, subsidized by the complete banking system.

We respectfully request correction of this inequity, by amending the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include foreign and domestic deposits in the deposit insurance base. Larger banks would then pay a fairer share for the FDIC coverage they have. Also, by decreasing the overall assessment rate used by the FDIC, this proposal could be made "revenue neutral."

Your help on this matter will be appreciated very much.

Sincerely,

NEIL R. PARKER,
President.

STATE BANK OF DRUMMOND,
Drummond, WI, January 1988.

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: Our state Independent Bankers Association has updated us on your introduction of a bill to have foreign deposits included in the assessment of FDIC dues. The inclusion of these deposits in the deposit insurance base will cure the inequity that exists today between large and small banks such as ourselves. We applaud your bill and hope that it is successful. We believe larger banks should pay for the total coverage they have and not be picked up by those of us competing against them.

We appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM R. MACLEOD,
President.

BANKERS' BANK OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, WI, January 19, 1988.

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
Re FDIC assessment of foreign deposits.

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This bank heartily applauds your efforts to include foreign deposits in the calculations of FDIC insurance assessments. We feel that the banks holding substantial foreign deposits are getting a free ride with fully insured foreign deposits but are not paying the premium. The Continental Illinois failure was a dramatic case in point.

If the foreign deposits are indeed going to get the benefits of insurance, the banks utilizing those deposits should pay the premiums. This is only logical and fair. In addition, it is necessary to impose these changes in order to preserve the financial viability of the FDIC.

We feel strongly about this issue and encourage your seeing the legislation through. There are a number of inequities in any regulated system and the FDIC is no exception. For example, in our bank, we pay insurance premiums on all our deposits; however, because our accounts are all of large size, only about 35% is insured. This is not a situation that we like, but it is necessary to the integrity of the FDIC concept. So, too, with insurance premiums on foreign deposits.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

HELGE S. CHRISTENSEN,
President.

PARK BANK,
Madison, WI, January 13, 1988.

MR. GERALD KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: We support your plan to introduce the "Federal Deposit Insurance Assessment Equity Act."

All deposits that receive the protection of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation should be assessed.

Hopefully your committee will fend off "the big boys," as they will certainly fight this proposal vigorously.

Best of health to you in 1988!

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. GORSUCH,
President.

STATE BANK OF SAINT CLOUD,
St. Cloud, WI, February 4, 1988.

GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: I am the president of a small independent Wisconsin

bank. We are concerned with the inequities of the FDIC deposit insurance.

We pay an assessment based on our total domestic deposits. We do not have foreign deposits.

The large banks pay an assessment based on their domestic deposits. However, our deposits are only covered up to \$100,000.00. The deposits of the too-big-to-fail banks are in effect covered 100%.

While we do not agree with this theory we do see some purpose being served. We do feel that the mega banks should be assessed based on both domestic and foreign deposits.

I also feel that there should be some minimum capital requirements set for banks that are engaged in Interstate Bank acquisitions.

Your efforts in these matters are appreciated.

Sincerely,

JOHN DIEDRICH,
President.

COMMUNITY STATE BANK,
Union Grove, WI, January 12, 1988.

CONGRESSMAN GERALD KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: I was very pleased to hear of your intentions to introduce legislation which would require that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation impose premiums on foreign bank deposits.

This legislation would provide a more equitable allocation of premiums among all insured banks and will complete a necessary first step in obtaining regulatory equality between large money center and smaller community banks.

The resulting decrease in FDIC premiums for the majority of insured banks in the nation is not only fair, it is long overdue.

Thank you for efforts in this regard.

Sincerely,

DAVID BALLWEG,
President.

STATE BANK OF KEWAUNEE,
Kewaunee, WI, January 20, 1988.

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KLECZKA: I understand that you will soon be introducing a banking bill in Congress. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to make a statement relative to the FDIC Insurance coverage afforded the bank.

As you are aware, the FDIC fund has been barraged due to the record bank failures over the past several years. The continued solvency of that fund has to be a major consideration whenever matters of banking are being considered.

An area of inequity currently exists in that the foreign deposits of the larger banks are covered by FDIC Insurance, but the banks are not paying any premiums on these foreign deposits. Therefore, small banks like ours are subsidizing the foreign deposits of the larger banks. Please give consideration to removing this inequity as you work on new banking legislation. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD A. BRAUN,
President and Trust Officer.

A BLUEPRINT FOR ACTION: AN EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGE

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, at no time in the history of public education in this Nation, has there been the need for a greater push to achieve equity, excellence, and quality in our public school systems.

If we are to become more competitive in the world's economic markets, it means that our school systems must be able to train and graduate academically and technologically superior students, with the capability of outproducing all others in the global economies. It is evident that in producing such superior students, every student in this country must receive the best education that this country can offer.

In order to contribute to this effort, on September 5-7, 1986, The National Conference on Educating Black Children, a broad, representative cross-section of black organizations; other national organizations, associations, and sectors; members of local/grass roots communities; and local and national institutions, met to discuss and respond to five major issue areas which impact on the education of black children. The issue areas were: students, teachers, administrators, parents, and policymakers. The principal conference mission was to produce out of each issue area an articulate set of action-oriented mandates—the Blueprint for Action—which the conference participants would develop and take back to their local communities for introduction and implementation. A sixth issue area, community, has since been added.

It was determined the the Blueprint for Action would be doable, implementable, achievable, and succinctly written in easy-to-understand English.

The May 1987, National Conference on Educating Black Children, continued to urge communities—their citizens and their organizations—to act on the Blueprint for Action, and to report the status of their activity to the National Conference Organization, which is located at Howard University, Washington, DC, in the Offices of the Journal of Negro Education.

Here, then, presented for my colleagues review are excerpts from the Blueprint for Action II, developed by The National Conference On Educating Black Children.

THE BLUEPRINTS II

I. STUDENTS

Preamble: Emphasizing that students attend school to become intellectually, socially, and economically productive, and that they have the right to the best possible education on a free and equitable basis, we pledge to:

Action item

A recognize and advocate education as essential for success in our society.

Implementation activities

1. Attend school regularly and on time.
2. Complete school assignments.
3. Exercise self discipline.
4. Develop and exhibit confidence in the ability to succeed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

5. Participate in school activities as a positive learner and contributor.

Action item

B. Develop and maintain a positive attitude about learning.

Implementation activities

1. Acquire and practice effective study habits.
2. Consider academic success as a peer group goal.
3. Learn to work independently.
4. Learn to think critically.
5. Learn to communicate effectively.

II. TEACHERS

Preamble: High standards of effective teaching must be a non-negotiable reality in all schools and classrooms in which Black students are in attendance. Teachers must ensure that each Black child is provided the opportunity to attain the skills needed to achieve excellence in education.

Action item

A. Develop and demonstrate effective teaching strategies in all aspects of instruction.

Implementation activities

1. Demonstrate subject matter mastery and a strong general education background.
2. Design an effective classroom management program which minimizes student disruptions and creates an environment in which learning can take place.
3. Interact with all students in the classroom and provide individual guidance and feedback for students based on learning styles and special needs.
4. Demonstrate knowledge of the racial, cultural, social and ethnic background of the student body in order to more accurately and fairly interpret student behavior, thereby lessening the chances of misdiagnosis, misplacement and miseducation of Black youth.
5. Upgrade teaching skills based on effective teaching strategies which enhance learning, regardless of student population.
6. Encourage the development of inservice workshops which focus on varying aspects of effective teaching.
7. Use test data as diagnostic and prescriptive tools for improving student achievement, but *not* as sole indicators for students' entry, promotion, or detention in academic programs.

III. ADMINISTRATORS

Preamble: Recognizing that the school site administrator exercises authority and influences the actions of students, staff, faculty, and parents, we ask that such authority and influence be systematically directed to the development and implementation of educational programs which shall effectuate the maximum academic growth of each Black child.

Action item

A. Maximize the time principals are visible to pupils and staff.

Implementation activities

1. Defer activities which can be done after pupils leave school.
2. Schedule and make regular classroom visits.
3. Schedule and make regular hall and other site visits.
4. Make non-scheduled visits frequently.
5. Delegate and monitor activities which are not priority.
6. Develop and publicize the principal's expectations of pupils, teachers, and staff.
7. Disclose to parents the principal's plans for observation and monitoring.

8. Invite parents to participate in scheduled visitations and arrange for such participation.

Action item

B. Require administrators to help teachers upgrade their performance in the school.

Implementation activities

1. Help each teacher to be better prepared for classroom duties.
2. Provide each teacher classroom management models.
3. Provide classroom teaching models.
4. Communicate when appropriate regarding all matters relating to pupil performance.
5. Identify and discuss with the teacher officially those strengths and weaknesses that were observed during regularly scheduled observations of teacher performance.
6. Conceive and implement teacher development programs designed to improve performance in areas of identified weakness.
7. Seek legislation that will mandate effective teacher development.
8. Involve each teacher in planning and delivering staff development and evaluation services.
9. Hold staff accountable for *improvement* based on school goals.
10. Develop school goals with the assistance of faculty and parents.
11. Require total staff self-evaluation.
12. Provide for intra-school visitation of faculty identified as effective teachers.
13. Provide resources to each teacher to improve the teachers' knowledge of Black history and culture.
14. Require each teacher to demonstrate working knowledge of Black history and culture.

Action item

C. Make the principal accountable for knowing and providing an instructional program which teaches basic skills and more.

Implementation activities

1. Require the principal to specify to teachers, parents, and community those skills needed by the pupils attending the school.
2. Require the principal to specify the method to be used *by the principal* to assure those skills are taught in the school.
3. Require the principal to specify how the teaching of the identified skills will be measured in the school.
4. Require the principal to specify what will be done if, upon measurement, it is determined that the identified skills have not been taught in the school.
5. Require the principal to explain to parents and the community the extent to which recognized effective teaching techniques *are* being used or *are not* being used in the school.

IV. PARENTS

Preamble: Assisting Black parents in understanding their rights and responsibilities, developing models for parental involvement in the schools, encouraging parents to take responsibility for the education of their children, we comment as follows to:

Action item

A. Create a home environment which fosters respect for and interest in learning/education.

Implementation activities

1. Develop a daily/weekly routine or schedule that allows:
 - a. time for family sharing and nurturing.

- b. time for suitable reading.
2. Provide work space for suitable study.
3. Encourage family members to assist one another in learning.
4. Monitor children's school work.
5. Assign household tasks that develop responsibility and cooperation within the home.
6. Monitor and direct television viewing, including length of time and quality of programs.
7. Perpetuate Black History and Culture through:
 - a. family reunions.
 - b. family history book/photograph albums.
 - c. stories from older family members.
 - d. family activities such as movies, concerts, field trips, outings, etc.
8. Understand and appreciate the aesthetic value of a variety of music.
 - a. Become familiar with music heard on the radio. Allow children opportunities to share their thoughts on what the words in songs mean. Have children sing their favorite tunes and develop songs or lyrics on their own.

Action item

- B. Assist other Black parents in understanding their rights and responsibilities; develop models for parental involvement.

Implementation activities

1. Urge the school administration to sponsor image building training activities designed to abate institutional distrust and fear on the part of parents.
2. Urge parents to share information on rights, responsibilities, and other activities, issues of concern to parents.
3. Sponsor events to inform parents of policies and practices. Develop a format which clearly advises parents of their rights and responsibilities.
 - a. Role playing conferences.
 - b. Clearly understandable written materials.

Action item

- C. Develop interaction with teachers to improve the achievement of students.

Implementation activities

1. Initiate working relationships with teachers and school administrators via school visits, telephone conversations, and written communications.
2. Promptly respond to any notices from the teacher or the school.

V. COMMUNITY

Preamble: Understanding the need to organize and activate community groups to participate more effectively in educating Black children, including the need to ask the "right questions" to improve local schools and school systems, we commit as follows to:

Action item

- A. Maximize the time community groups interact with the system (local schools, districts, areas, regions, etc.).

Implementation activities

1. Develop a clear set of minimum expectations as they relate to students' academic achievement and behavior.
2. Identify the key actors in the policy and decision making process (school board members, principals, regional superintendents, etc.). Target your energies toward the most appropriate level.
3. Learn the official chain of command and the appropriateness of its use.
4. Be prepared to move to the next level of decision making.

5. In the beginning, pick targets that are likely to present quick success.
6. Expect success.
7. Identify other community groups which may share your ideas.

Action item

- B. Monitor students' outcomes.

Implementation activities

1. Obtain the hard data (reading scores, mathematics scores, attendance figures, dropout rates, number of pupils progressing to the next educational level, etc.) from the various Board of Education offices.
2. Consider items that relate to school culture that may be more subjective.

VI. POLICYMAKERS

Preamble: Recognizing that policymakers have the ultimate authority to plan and provide for effective educational policies and programs, we ask that this weighty influence be directed to the goals of achieving educational equity and excellence for Black children.

Action item

- A. Eliminate and replace those policies and practices that are institutionalized but obsolete.

Implementation activities

1. Systematically review and analyze all existing school district policies and practices.

Action item

- B. Assure that recognition and appropriate incentives are directly related to the success of Black students.

Implementation activities

1. Mandate school-wide evaluation policy based on the improvement of Black student achievement.
2. Evaluate and reward schools based on the performance of Black students in at least the following areas:
 - a. improved academic achievement,
 - b. improved attendance,
 - c. decreased suspensions,
 - d. decreased dropout rate,
 - e. increased college eligible rate.
3. Provide school incentives to encourage superior teachers to remain in the classroom.

Action item

- C. Promote high standards of academic excellence and cultural awareness.

Implementation activities

1. Focus on basic skills, followed by higher cognitive and effective skill development.
2. Focus upon the positiveness of the Black experience.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RE-SOURCE PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce the Archeological Resource Protection Act Amendments of 1988. The 8 years of experience since the passage of Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 [ARPA] have demonstrated that there are a number of weaknesses in ARPA which make it extremely difficult to prosecute looters. This legislation strengthens ARPA and

will give law enforcement officials the statutory tool they need to combat archeological looting and vandalism of public lands.

The looting and destruction of Indian archeological sites has reached crisis proportions and threatens to destroy an important part of our Nation's heritage. Every time an archeological site is destroyed, a part of human history is lost. The archeological resources on public lands belong to all Americans. These national treasures are being systematically and ruthlessly destroyed by professional looters.

No one knows precisely how many archeological sites have been vandalized or looted, but the limited information available indicates the problem is very serious, and is growing. The Interior Department and the Forest Service report that as much as 90 percent of the archeological sites on Federal lands in the Southwest have been looted or vandalized.

According to Governmentwide statistics collected by the National Park Service, the number of reported incidents of vandalism of archeological sites on Federal lands increased from 430 in fiscal year 1985 to 615 in fiscal year 1986, a 42-percent increase. These statistics are probably only the tip of the iceberg.

One of the barriers to getting the looting problem on public lands under control are the weaknesses in ARPA. At an October 1987 field hearing I chaired on the archeological looting problem many witnesses supported strengthening ARPA, including the States of Arizona, Utah, and Colorado, the U.S. attorney for Arizona, the U.S. attorney for Utah, the Navajo and Hopi Tribes, and the Society for American Archeology. In addition, a December 1987 report by the General Accounting Office recommended that ARPA be strengthened.

This legislation replaces the \$5,000 felony/misdemeanor threshold in ARPA with a much simpler threshold: if you dig, it's a felony; if you surface collect, it's a misdemeanor. Under current law, if the value of a stolen artifact, or the cost of restoring damage exceeds \$5,000, it is a felony offense.

The \$5,000 threshold causes many problems because it is extremely difficult to quantify the monetary value of damage to priceless and irreplaceable archeological resources. It also does not apply outside the Southwest United States where most archeological materials have no market value. Monetary value has no place in a law protecting priceless archeological resources.

The surface collection/excavation threshold is a clear distinction, which juries and judges can understand without the assistance of an expert. Inevitably, the \$5,000 threshold leaves juries confused and distracts attention from the real issue of whether or not a crime was committed. ARPA trials often degenerate into a "battle of the experts" with opposing archeologists offering radically different damage estimates on behalf of the defense and the prosecution. In the 8 years since the passage of ARPA there has been only one felony conviction by jury.

The bill also amends ARPA to prohibit attempts to loot or vandalize archeological sites. It is clearly impossible to catch violators in the act of looting. This provision would make it possible to prosecute individuals who are

caught preparing to dig for a misdemeanor violation.

The bill lowers the age limit of archeological resources to 50 years. Under current law ARPA only applies to artifacts and sites that are over 100 years old. In a recent ARPA prosecution, U.S. versus Ashford et al., the 100-year age limit caused problems. In this case the defendants dug up a deceased Shoshone warrior and drove around with him the back of their pickup truck for a number of days. They put a cigar in his mouth and named him Hector. The Government had to prosecute the case over a few associated burial goods, instead of the skeleton, because an expert estimated that the Shoshone was buried 96 years ago.

The bill replaces or removes a number of subjective terms in ARPA that cause problems in a criminal statute. The most important change of this type is a new definition of the term "archeological resource." As currently written, ARPA only prohibits the looting and vandalism of "archeological resources." The precise meaning of this term is unclear and has caused problems in at least five ARPA prosecutions in which the defense argued that the archeological site that the defendant was looting was not an "archeological resource."

I strongly urge my colleagues to support the Archeological Resource Protection Act Amendments of 1988. Passage of this legislation is urgently needed to protect our Nation's archeological heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the record an excerpt from a February 1988 report prepared by the House Interior Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, which I chair, entitled, "The Destruction of America's Archaeological Heritage", followed by a copy of the Archeological Resource Protection Act Amendments of 1988.

EXCERPT FROM "THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE," AND INVESTIGATIVE REPORT, SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

III. THE ADEQUACY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979 AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOL

A major purpose of the October 19, 1987 subcommittee hearing on the theft of Indian artifacts was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). ARPA has been on the books for over eight years and there has been a sufficient amount of experience with the law to provide a basis for an evaluation of its effectiveness. Many witnesses at the October 19, 1987 hearing supported strengthening ARPA, including the states of Arizona, Utah, and Colorado, U.S. Attorneys for Utah and Arizona, the Navajo and Hopi Tribes, and the Society for American Archaeology. GAO has also recommended strengthening ARPA.¹

[Footnotes at end of article.]

Before beginning an evaluation of ARPA's effectiveness, it is important to put the law in perspective. ARPA is not, and never will be, a panacea for the problem of the looting and destruction of archaeological sites. ARPA, and law enforcement in general, is only one of the many approaches available to protect archaeological resources. Other methods such as public education, interactive archaeology programs, and archaeology

site stewardship programs are at least as important. ARPA must be evaluated in the context of its effectiveness as a law enforcement tool, not as a cureall for the looting and vandalism problem.

This section of the report will focus on the adequacy of ARPA as a law. A later section will evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of ARPA by federal agencies.

A. Summary of ARPA

The purpose of ARPA is to protect archaeological resources on public lands and Indian lands. Under ARPA, an individual must receive a permit to excavate on federal and Indian lands. ARPA prohibits the looting and destruction of archaeological resources on public lands and Indian lands. It also prohibits trade in stolen artifacts.²

Violation of ARPA is a misdemeanor offense if the value of the stolen archaeological materials, or the cost of restoring damage is less than \$5,000.³ Misdemeanor violators can be imprisoned for up to one year and fined up to \$100,000.⁴

If the value of stolen archaeological materials, or the cost of restoring damage exceeds \$5,000 it is a felony offense, and the violator can be fined up to \$250,000, and imprisoned up to two years.⁵ None of these penalties applies to the removal of arrowheads located on the surface of the ground (this activity is still illegal under the Antiquities Act⁶).

Prior to November 1, 1987 the maximum fines under ARPA were \$10,000 for a misdemeanor violation, \$20,000 for a felony violation, and \$100,000 for a second felony violation. These fines were increased as of November 1, 1987 pursuant to Title 18, Section 2623 of the U.S. Code, The Uniform Sentencing Law.

In addition to criminal penalties, ARPA authorizes federal land managers to assess civil penalties for ARPA violations. Private individuals who furnish information which leads to a civil penalty or a criminal conviction receive a reward amounting to one half of any penalty or fine, but not to exceed \$500.

B. Prosecution Under Authorities Other Than ARPA

ARPA appears to be a difficult law to use to prosecute and convict individuals who have vandalized or looted archaeological sites. In the eight years since its passage, there has been only one ARPA felony conviction by jury. This case, U.S. vs. Cortiana, was prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney for Arizona in November 1987. The defendant was found guilty of attempting to sell the mummified remains of an Anasazi infant.⁷

In many cases, individuals who are caught looting are not prosecuted under ARPA. Prosecutors often resort to other statutes, such as theft of government property (18 U.S.C. 641), under which it is easier to obtain a conviction. For example, in Fiscal Year 1986 there were 12 prosecutions of incidents of looting and vandalism of archaeological sites on Forest Service lands, and 11 of the prosecutions were under authorities other than ARPA.⁸

There are many reasons that prosecutors resort to authorities other than ARPA to prosecute archaeological looters and vandals. In his testimony before the Subcommittee, Stephen M. McNamee, United States Attorney, District of Arizona, provided an explanation of why prosecutors often resort to authorities other than ARPA:

"To prove a felony under 18 U.S.C. 641 (theft of government property) or 18 U.S.C.

1361 (destruction of government property), the government need only prove a theft of or damage to an artifact worth more than \$100. A felony conviction for theft or destruction of government property carries a ten year maximum sentence. The maximum sentence under the Archeological Resources Protection Act is two years for the first offense and five years for subsequent convictions. In short, there are burden of proof and penalty advantages to charging theft or destruction of government property as well as a violation of ARPA.

"It has been our experience, at least in Arizona, that lay persons, especially juries, understand that it is wrong to steal, and destroy property, but do not appreciate the sometimes technical and scientific provisions specifically governing archaeological resources within ARPA. In short, it is much more persuasive to call a thief, a thief."⁹

C. Problems With Prosecuting Under ARPA

1. THE \$5,000 FELONY THRESHOLD

The most criticized provision of ARPA is the \$5,000 felony threshold. Under current law, if the value of the stolen artifact, or the cost of restoring damage to an archaeological sites must exceed the sum of \$5,000, for it to be a felony. Many witnesses at the hearing supported lowering the threshold, including the Society for American Archaeology, the States of Utah, Arizona, and Colorado, the Navajo and Hopi Tribes, and the U.S. Attorneys for Utah and Arizona.¹⁰ Senator Domenici (R-NM) has introduced legislation, S. 1314, which would lower the felony threshold to \$500.

Kristine Olson Rogers, a former Assistant U.S. Attorney with a great deal of experience prosecuting ARPA cases, testified that the \$5,000 felony threshold confuses juries and undermines prosecutions. Rogers argued that it is extremely difficult to quantify the value of damage to archaeological resources. Rogers described the following scenario of a jury grappling with the \$5,000 felony threshold, "What typically happens is: a case is indicted accompanied by headlines touting massive damage estimates and then the jury convicts of a misdemeanor, utterly disregarding the expert's staggering damage totals. And any time there is a defense expert, the jury will opt for the lowest bidder's price."¹¹

A September 23, 1987 memorandum by Paul D. Weingart, Director of Recreation, Southwestern Region, Forest Service, to the Chief of the Forest Service, stated that the felony threshold value of \$5,000 should be deleted from ARPA. Weingart wrote, "The present situation makes it (ARPA) very difficult to enforce. The whole concept of value as stated in the law and regulations presents difficulties leaving even professional archaeologists divided and confused about the meaning."¹² In an October 2, 1987 letter to the Subcommittee, Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson supported modifying the felony threshold.¹³

In its written testimony, the Part Service stated that the \$5,000 limit, " * * * requires rather elaborate and technical presentations by prosecution expert witnesses about the cost of archaeological investigations that are difficult for a jury of nonexperts to understand and accept. Reducing the threshold level would reduce the amount of explanation and technical justification necessary for a successful prosecution."¹⁴

U.S. Attorney Stephen H. McNamee argued that the \$5,000 ARPA felony threshold was arbitrarily high in comparison to other laws prohibiting the same activities

and should be lowered. He stated, "Theft of government property is theft of government property, no matter how unique the stolen article. The same is true of destroyed property; it should be valued no less because it is an archaeological site."¹⁵

Another problem with the \$5,000 felony threshold is that most archaeological artifacts have no value on the private art market. This is especially true outside of the Southwest where it is rare to come across intact pots and other well preserved artifacts valued by collectors. Although the looting problem is most visible in the Southwest, it is a problem all over the country. The current dollar amount makes prosecution of ARPA violations outside the Southwest even more difficult.

Many witnesses supported lowering the felony threshold amount to \$500. U.S. Attorney Stephen H. McNamee pointed out that lowering the threshold to \$100 would bring ARPA in line with other federal laws prohibiting theft and destruction of government property.¹⁶

Kristine Olson Rogers proposed a simpler approach which would eliminate the entire question of archaeological value from ARPA cases. Rogers stated, "It makes much more sense to use a clean distinction which jurors and judges can handle even without the assistance of an expert. I prefer the Arizona State Statute's approach: if you dig, it's a felony; if you surface collect, it's a misdemeanor."¹⁷

2. 100 YEAR AGE LIMIT

ARPA applies to artifacts and sites that are over 100 years old. In a recent ARPA prosecution, U.S. versus Ashford et al. this limit caused problems. In this case the defendants dug up the remains of a deceased Shoshone warrior and drove around with them in the back of their pickup truck for a few days. They put a cigar in his mouth and named him Hector. The government had to prosecute the case over a few associated burial goods, instead of the skeleton, because an expert witness estimated that the Shoshone was buried 96 years ago.¹⁸

Kristine Olson Rogers recommends lowering the age limit to 50 years.¹⁹ In addition, the National Register of Historic Places uses a 50 year age limit. It is easier for experts to make this determination and would also include many of the "Old West" remains left by non-Indians.

3. OTHER ARPA ISSUES

Many witnesses supported strengthening ARPA by prohibiting attempts to loot or vandalize archaeological sites, including the two U.S. Attorneys, for Arizona and Utah, as well as the Society for American Archaeology.²⁰ U.S. Attorney, Stephen H. McNamee wrote, "If 'attempt' were included, looters caught on archaeological sites with screens, probes, and shovels could be stopped before damage occurred and the looters could be prosecuted."²¹ S. 1314, the Domenici bill, prohibits looting and vandalism attempts.

Because of the remoteness of most archaeological sites, it is extremely difficult to catch individuals in the act of looting. Adding attempted acts of looting and vandalism would make it easier to prosecute violators.

Kristine Olson Rogers suggested two technical amendments to ARPA. Rogers is concerned that the current definition of "archaeological resource" in ARPA is unclear and confusing to juries. She believes that a simple, broad definition is necessary to eliminate confusion in this area. She also

suggested striking the phrase "of archaeological interest" from the ARPA definition of "archaeological resource." Rogers argues that subjective phrases such as "of archaeological interest" have no place in a criminal statute.²²

U.S. Attorney Brent Ward proposed that ARPA should be amended to make it a criminal offense to purchase or sell archaeological materials without written proof that the artifact is from non-public lands. Ward stated that this change is necessary because it is nearly impossible to prosecute dealers in stolen artifacts because of the difficulty of proving that an artifact is from public lands.²³ This proposal was supported by David Madsen, the Utah State Archaeologist.²⁴ One problem with this solution would be that it would be easy for individuals to attest that any object was from private lands, and it would be almost impossible to prove that the statement was incorrect. In addition, a registration system could be extremely difficult to implement and administer because of the large number of artifacts currently possessed by private individuals.

Henry Deal, testifying on behalf of the Navajo nation, proposed that ARPA should be amended to provide Indian tribes with criminal jurisdiction over non-tribal members violating ARPA on tribal lands. The Navajo stated that looting on their lands is very difficult to prosecute because of the competing jurisdictions of the federal government, the tribe, and the States. They propose that tribes that develop enforcement programs consistent with ARPA receive criminal jurisdiction over non-tribal members violating ARPA. As an alternative the Navajo propose permitting tribes to assume primary enforcement authority, with actual jurisdictions left to the federal government.²⁵

[Footnotes]

¹ General Accounting Office (GAO), Cultural Resources: Problems Protecting and Preserving Federal Archaeological Resources, December 15, 1987, page 66.

² The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll), Public Law 96-95, October 31, 1979.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ ARPA as amended by Title 18, U.S.C. Section 2623, The Uniform Sentencing Law.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ The Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431, 432, 433) June 8, 1906.

⁷ Subcommittee Staff Telephone Interview with Linda Akers, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona, January 19, 1988.

⁸ National Park Service Memoranda, Preliminary Comparison of FY 1985 and 1986 Looting Statistics, September 1987.

⁹ Prepared testimony of Stephen M. McNamee, United States Attorney, District of Arizona, before the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, October 19, 1987, page 4.

¹⁰ Prepared testimony of States of Utah and Arizona, Society for American Archaeology, the Navajo, and Hopi Tribes, and the U.S. Attorneys for Utah and Arizona. Oral testimony of State of Colorado.

¹¹ Prepared testimony of Kristine Olson Rogers, Attorney-at-law, before the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, October 19, 1987, page 8.

¹² Forest Service Memorandum, September 23, 1987, Paul D. Weingart, Director of Recreation, Southwestern Region, to Chief, Information for Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, page 7.

¹³ Letter of October 2, 1987, from Dale F. Robertson, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, to Sam Gejdenson, Chairman, Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations.

¹⁴ Prepared testimony of William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, National Park Service, before the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, October 19, 1987, page 11 (testimony delivered by Jack Neckles, Deputy Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service).

¹⁵ Prepared testimony of Stephen M. McNamee, October 19, 1987, page 4.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, page 5.

¹⁷ Prepared testimony of Kristine Olson Rogers, October 19, 1987, page 8.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, page 9.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, page 10.

²⁰ Prepared testimony of Stephen M. McNamee, U.S. Attorney for Arizona, Brent P. Ward, U.S. Attorney for Utah, and Allen Downer, Society for American Archaeology, October 19, 1987.

²¹ Prepared testimony of Stephen M. McNamee, October 19, 1987, page 5.

²² Prepared testimony of Kristine Olson Rogers, October 19, 1987, page 9.

²³ Prepared testimony of Brent D. Ward, October 19, 1987, page 11.

²⁴ Prepared testimony of David B. Madsen, Utah State Archaeologist, before the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, October 19, 1987.

²⁵ Prepared testimony of Henry Deal, Director of the Navajo Nation Resources Enforcement Agency, before the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, October 19, 1987, page 2.

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

SECTION 1. ENFORCEMENT.

Section 6(d) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa and following) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Whoever knowingly violates, or attempts to violate, any prohibition contained in subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall, except as provided in paragraph (2) or (3), be imprisoned not more than one year or fined under title 18 of the United States Code, or both.

"(2) Whoever knowingly violates, or attempts to violate, any prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall be imprisoned not more than 2 years or fined under title 18 of the United States Code, or both, if such violation involves any excavation. For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'excavation' means any disturbance of the ground or of deposits beneath the surface.

"(3) For a second or subsequent conviction of a person under this subsection, such person shall be imprisoned not more than 5 years or fined under title 18 of the United States Code, or both."

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE.

Section 3(1) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa and following) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The term 'archaeological resource' means any physical evidence of sites, structures, or objects used by humans and the conceptual content or context of an area. For purposes of this paragraph, the conceptual content or context is the associations of the archaeological site structures or objects, or portions or pieces thereof, with each other or biological or geological remains or deposits. Nonfossilized and fossilized palen-

tological specimens, or any portion or piece thereof, shall not be considered archaeological resources for purposes of this Act unless found in an archaeological context. No item shall be treated as an archaeological resource for purposes of this Act unless the item is at least 50 years of age."

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, due to very pressing concerns beyond my control in my district, it is with sincere regret that I am unable to join my colleagues tonight and cast my vote for passage of the Civil Rights Restoration Act.

Reflecting on a lifetime dedicated to securing and preserving civil rights, I am proud to support this significant piece of legislation which will effectively end discriminatory practices in federally funded institutions.

The unfortunate Supreme Court decision in *Grove City versus Bell* negated years of civil rights progress. The original intent of Congress, as expressed in title IX of the education amendments, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act of 1974, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, was to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, race, disability, and age. The *Grove City* decision allowed each of these statutes to be circumvented.

By limiting the applicability of title IX of the education amendments to a specific discriminating "program or activity" receiving Federal funds, the *Grove City* decision permitted taxpayer's dollars to support institutions engaged in discriminatory practices. Not only was this in direct contravention of original congressional intent, but it articulated a public abhorrent to our democratic ideals.

Under the rationale of *Grove City*, a victim not "fortunate" enough to suffer discrimination and oppression by a program directly receiving Federal dollars, will not receive assistance from the very Federal agencies charged with the responsibility of investigating such complaints. Instead, in order to address such injustices, victims must resort to filing expensive and lengthy private law suits. Such suits require resources unavailable to most victims. If a complainant cannot laboriously trace Federal money to the specific program in question, technically, that program is free to continue its discrimination.

A history of court decisions and congressional interpretations reaffirm the broad scope of coverage implicit in pre-*Grove City* legislation. The Civil Rights Restoration Act simply restores this broad coverage concept to our Federal law.

It is imperative that we reaffirm a national policy which does not tolerate the use of Federal funds, directly or indirectly, to perpetuate discrimination. I urge all my colleagues to pass this important legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JONATHAN TILOVE NEWHOUSE PUBLICATIONS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues can attest, one of the mixed blessings of public life is the necessary relationship between journalists and elected officials.

While we readily acknowledge the important role the press plays in our society, we can often view with trepidation the process by which our activities become newspaper stories or segments on the evening news broadcasts.

As a result, we quickly come to appreciate and admire the work of reporters for whom the ability to write well, and a commitment to objectivity, are fundamental to the way in which they approach the demands of their profession.

For the past 3 years, the readers of my hometown newspapers—the Springfield MA Union-News, and Sunday Republican have benefited from the skills of just such a reporter.

Jonathan Tilove, who assumed his duties as chief of the Newhouse newspapers northeast bureau in New York City on February 29, covered events on Capitol Hill and Washington with perception and dedication.

A 7-year veteran of the Springfield newspapers before coming to Washington, Jonathan brought to his assignments the instincts of a good reporter, and the advantages of a quick learner.

In pursuit of a story he was persistent and thorough, and he was at all times, and in all ways, fair.

Those attributes won him the respect of those, like myself, whose work it was his job to cover.

In my judgment, the highest compliment that can be paid to a reporter is that he or she can be trusted to report the news as it is, without coloration, slant or spin.

Jonathan Tilove leaves his post in Washington, having earned that trust.

The reward for a job well done should be advancement, and while Jonathan's talents will be missed in Washington, I am pleased that he will be given added responsibilities in New York.

I want to wish him and his wife, Jo-Ann, who is an able reporter in her own right, all the best as they embark on what should be an exciting time in their lives.

SUPPORT OF S. 557

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 557, the Civil Rights Restoration Act. In addition, I would like to comment specifically on an amendment added by the Senate during floor consideration of this legislation. This amendment concerns coverage of people with contagious diseases and infec-

tions under section 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

I have been a long-time supporter of the antidiscrimination protections of the Rehabilitation Act. These protections are essential to ensure that individuals with handicaps are not subjected to irrational and unjustified discrimination and to ensure that such individuals have the opportunity to bring cases of alleged discrimination to court and to have them adjudicated on their merits.

In the cases of individuals with contagious diseases and infections, the protections of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act have been critical in ensuring that decisions regarding such individuals are based on reasonable medical judgments. It is essential to maintain a proper balance between protecting the private rights of such individuals and the public health. The Senate amendment maintains this balance by essentially placing the current "otherwise qualified" standard of section 504 into the statute. Under the Rehabilitation Act, individuals with handicaps—including individuals with contagious diseases and infections—must be otherwise qualified for the positions they seek to hold. As the Supreme Court explained recently in the case of *School Board of Nassau County v. Arline*, 107 S.Ct. 1123 (1987), an individual will not be "otherwise qualified" if the person poses a significant risk of communicating an infectious disease to others in the workplace and that risk cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation. As the court further explained, this is a highly fact-specific inquiry that must be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

The Supreme Court adopted the approach recommended by the American Medical Association (AMA). According to the AMA, such an inquiry should include: "[F]inding of facts, based on reasonable medical judgments given the state of medical knowledge, about (a) the nature of the risk (how the disease is transmitted), (b) the duration of the risk (how long is the carrier infectious), (c) the severity of the risk (what is the potential harm to third parties), and (d) the probabilities the disease will be transmitted and will cause varying degrees of harm." *Arline*, 107 S.Ct. 1123, 1131 (1987).

The Senate amendment embodies the approach and standards of the *Arline* decision. With this amendment, the Senate provided that individuals with contagious diseases and infections remain covered under sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, as long as such individuals do not pose a direct threat to the health or safety of others or are unable to perform the essential duties of the job. The colloquy in the Senate between the cosponsors of the amendment clarifies that the amendment does not alter the requirements of reasonable accommodation under the statute, or the traditional two-step test in which a court first determines whether an individual meets the ordinary statutory definition of a handicap under the statute and then determines whether the individual is otherwise qualified for the particular position at issue in the case before it.

As I noted, this amendment essentially codifies the existing standard of otherwise qualified in section 504, as explicated by the Supreme Court in *Arline*. If an individual poses a

direct threat to the health or safety of others—that is, if there is a significant risk that the individual will transmit a contagious disease or infection to others in the workplace and that risk cannot be eliminated by reasonable accommodation—then such an individual can be excluded from the particular position in which this risk exists. As always, this determination would require a case-by-case analysis and would have to be based on reasonable medical judgments.

This amendment is particularly important today when people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] and people infected with the AIDS virus are often subject to unjustified and irrational discrimination. It is unfortunate that fear of people with AIDS and people infected with the AIDS virus has resulted in many unfounded concerns on the part of employers. Nevertheless, to the extent that this amendment can clarify the current law—and can help to allay some of those fears—I believe that it serves a most useful and important function.

Mr. Speaker, in 1972, Congress adopted the education amendments which included title IX, forbidding sex discrimination by institutions receiving Federal funding. I am sure that every Member who voted for that legislation meant to prevent discrimination in every department and program of every institution receiving Federal funds.

For many years, title IX was interpreted by governments, universities, and the courts to do just that. It revolutionized spending on athletic programs for women in our Nation's colleges and universities.

The 1984 decision of the Supreme Court in *Grove City College versus Bell* was a tremendous set back. It has weakened not only title IX, but the fundamental discrimination laws enacted by this Congress over the past 25 years: the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act of 1974, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.

Today we state again, emphatically, any institution receiving Federal funds may not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, age, or handicap in any program or department.

It is a wonder that we still must pass laws to state the obvious. The Congress representing the people of the United States will not tolerate discrimination. We will enact and re-enact law until that point is crystal clear.

I am proud to have cosponsored this legislation. I commend the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee and so many others, who have worked so long and hard to bring it to this floor.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EMERGENCY HUNGER RELIEF ACT OF 1988

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce the introduction of legislation to deal with the hunger emergency which we face. It is a sad day commencing in America when there is a need to introduce an Emergency

Hunger Relief Act. In a land blessed with the greatest agricultural production and wealth in the world, it is a disgrace that we face a hunger emergency in this country. While the President announces that we are in fine economic shape and are in the "longest peacetime expansion in our Nation's history," the demand for emergency food assistance in soup kitchens and food pantries multiplies across the country.

Just 1 week ago, I convened a hearing on the subject: "The Hunger Emergency in America." It should have been called: "A Tale of Two Countries." One country faces an increasing problem of hunger among the poor and the homeless. We listened to a welfare recipient who lives in a State that pays among the highest AFDC benefits in the country. She has only \$25 every 2 weeks for all of her children's expenses because the rest of her AFDC payment goes for housing. Her food stamp benefits never last more than 19 or 20 days into the month; then she must go to food pantries to get food for her children. We heard from a wide range of people who confront daily the reality of hunger in America: food bank directors, ministers, national experts on nutrition and child health, and Mayor Sidney Barthelemy of New Orleans, whose city has been particularly hard hit by the downturn in the economy in the Sun Belt.

All spoke of the growing problem of hunger, the failure of current programs to meet the need, and the impending crisis which looms because crucial commodities will not be available for distribution through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP].

The vision of the other country was presented by the administration witness. Their vision is a country in which hunger does not exist. At most, it is anecdotal, if not measured by statistics collected by a Washington bureaucracy. There is no hunger problem because after nearly 8 years in office, the administration has not identified an acceptable methodology to measure hunger.

I don't think the American people accept the administration's vision. A respected polling firm recently conducted a survey of attitudes toward hunger and homeless and found that helping the hungry and homeless ranks second only to reducing the Federal deficit as the problem American voters want the next President to work on.

Today, Senators KENNEDY and LEAHY and I are introducing in the House and the Senate, the Emergency Hunger Relief Act of 1988. This bill sets forth a balanced and prudent agenda to meet the hunger emergency which we face. The bill has 44 sponsors in the House of Representatives, including Members from both sides of the aisle.

The first step is to make sure that we make room in the budget resolution to fund most, if not all of the provisions of the Emergency Hunger Relief Act as well as for WIC. I am confident that we can get sufficient reallocation of the domestic priorities within the Budget Summit agreement to deal with the hunger emergency this year. The consequences of delay are already evident in rising infant mortality, anemia, and malnutrition. The simple fact is that we cannot afford not to act. The time is now. I urge your support of the Emergency Hunger Relief Act.

I insert in the RECORD the text of the Emergency Hunger Relief Act of 1988 and explanatory material:

The material follows.

H.R. 4060

A bill to provide hunger relief, and for other purposes

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Hunger Relief Act of 1988".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1 Short title: table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—FAMILY SELF SUFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

SUBTITLE A—FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Sec. 101. Low cost food plan.

Sec. 102. Relatives living together.

Sec. 103. Categorical eligibility.

Sec. 104. Income standards of eligibility.

Sec. 105. Excess shelter expense deduction.

Sec. 106. Reporting requirements and calculation of household income.

Sec. 107. Limitation on resources.

Sec. 108. Value of allotment.

Sec. 109. Benefits for households subject to prorating.

Sec. 110. Food stamp information activities.

Sec. 111. Extension of homeless amendments.

SUBTITLE B—RELATED PROGRAMS

Sec. 121. Temporary emergency food assistance program.

Sec. 122. Community food and nutrition program.

Sec. 123. Study of special diets.

TITLE II—CHILD NUTRITION PROMOTION

Sec. 201. Exclusion of foster care and adoption assistance from income under the food stamp program; removal of obsolete reference.

Sec. 202. Improvement of school breakfast program.

Sec. 203. Restoration of private nonprofit organization under the summer food service program for children.

Sec. 204. Addition of one snack or one meal to the child care food program.

Sec. 205. Technical correction relating to income guidelines for free lunches.

TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 301. Effective date.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) millions of Americans face hunger several or more days each month due to the fact that—

(A) one in every five American children is poor (using the United States Census definition for the most recent year for which data are available), and almost one of every two black children and two of every five hispanic children are poor;

(B) the demand for emergency food assistance is increasing, and the majority of those requesting emergency food assistance in major cities are families with children;

(C) participation in the food stamp program has declined in this decade, despite an increase in the number of poor Americans, and barriers to participation in the food

stamp program are contributing to the growth of domestic hunger;

(D) food stamp benefits are based on the lowest cost food plan devised by the United States Department of Agriculture and the benefit level makes it difficult for most poor families to achieve a minimally adequate diet;

(E) the Department of Agriculture estimates that low-income children receive a substantial portion of their daily food from meals served in schools under the National School Lunch Act, yet during the summer months, only one eighth of the low-income children who participate in school meal programs get nutrition assistance under the summer food program;

(F) only one fourth of the low-income children who participate in the school lunch program participate in the school breakfast program; and

(G) over half of our children under age 6 now have mothers that work outside of the home, and those children need high-quality child care services and nutrition to be prepared to do well in school and eventually lead productive adult lives;

(2) as a matter of national public policy, the health and nutritional status of low-income Americans (particularly vulnerable groups such as women of child-bearing age, children, and the elderly) should be protected;

(3) low-income people in need should have information about and access to Federal food and nutrition programs; and

(4) freedom from hunger and undernutrition is a basic human need, and food and nutrition programs are essential to enhance the health of the Nation.

TITLE I—FAMILY SELF SUFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

Subtitle A—Food Stamp Program

SEC. 101. LOW COST FOOD PLAN.

(a) **FOOD PLAN DEFINITION.**—Section 3(o) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 2012(o)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Thrifty" and inserting in lieu thereof "Low cost";

(2) in the first sentence, by inserting after "calculations" the following: "published and distributed in April, 1983"; and

(3) by striking out "thrifty" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "low cost".

(b) **VALUE OF ALLOTMENT.**—Section 8(a) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 2017(a)) is amended by striking out "the thrifty food plan" and inserting in lieu thereof "79 percent of the low cost food plan during the period beginning January 1, 1989, and ending September 30, 1989, and 80 percent of the low cost food plan during fiscal year 1990 and thereafter".

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 21(b)(2)(C)(ii) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 2030(b)(2)(C)(ii)) (as added by section 1509 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-203)) is amended by striking out "the thrifty food plan" and inserting in lieu thereof "79 percent of the low cost food plan during the period beginning January 1, 1989, and ending September 30, 1989, and 80 percent of the low cost food plan during fiscal year 1990 and thereafter".

SEC. 102. RELATIVES LIVING TOGETHER.

The first sentence of section 3(i) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2012(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "(2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "or (2)"; and

(2) by striking out ", or (3)" and all that follows through "disabled member".

SEC. 103. CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY.

The second sentence of section 5(a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "during the period"; and

(2) by striking out "and ending on September 30, 1989".

SEC. 104. INCOME STANDARDS OF ELIGIBILITY.

Section 5(c)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(c)(1)) is amended by inserting after the paragraph designation the following: "in the case of a household that includes an elderly or disabled member.".

SEC. 105. EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION.

The proviso to the fourth sentence of section 5(e) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(e)) is amended after "respectively," the following: "plus an additional \$10 for each such jurisdiction for each adjustment period.".

SEC. 106. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND CALCULATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

(a) **CALCULATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME.**—Section 5(f) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking out paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) Households not required to submit monthly reports of their income and circumstances under section 6(c)(1) shall have their income calculated on a prospective basis, as provided in paragraph (3)(A).

"(B) Households required to submit monthly reports of their income and circumstances under section 6(c)(1) shall have their income calculated on a retrospective basis, as provided in paragraph (3)(B), except that in the case of the first month, or at the option of the State the first and second months, in a continuous period in which a household is certified, the State agency shall determine the amount of benefits on the basis of the household's income and other relevant circumstances in such first or second month."; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking out the second sentence.

(b) **OPTIONAL MONTHLY REPORTING.**—Section 6(c) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 2015(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking out paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraph:

"(1)(A) A State agency may require certain categories of households to file periodic reports of household circumstances in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary, except that a State agency may not require periodic reporting of households—

"(i) in which all members are migrant or seasonal farm workers;

"(ii) in which all members are homeless individuals; or

"(iii) that have no earned income and in which all adult members are elderly or disabled members.

"(B) Each household that is not required to file such periodic reports on a monthly basis shall be required to report or cause to be reported to the State agency changes in income or household circumstances that the Secretary considers necessary to assure accurate eligibility and benefit determinations."; and

(2) by striking out paragraph (5).

(c) **MONTHLY NOTICE.**—Section 6(c)(2) of such Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "and (D)" and inserting "(D)"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and (E) be provided each month

with an appropriate, simple form for making its required reports together with clear instructions explaining how to complete the form and its rights and responsibilities under the monthly reporting system".

SEC. 107. LIMITATION ON RESOURCES.

The second sentence of section 5(g) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(g)) is amended by inserting after "\$4,500" the following: "(adjusted on October 1, 1988, and on each October 1 thereafter, to the nearest lower dollar increment to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the 12 months ending the preceding June 30)".

SEC. 108. VALUE OF ALLOTMENT.

Clause (2) of the last sentence of section 8(c) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017(c)) is amended by striking out "following any period" and inserting in lieu thereof "that applies following any period of more than 30 days".

SEC. 109. BENEFITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS SUBJECT TO PRORATING.

Section 8(c) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2017(c)) (as amended by section 109 of this Act) is further amended—

(1) by designating the first and second sentences as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (2) (as so designated), by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) A household applying after the 15th day of the month or similar period shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of its initial allotment and its regular allotment for the following month or period, an allotment that is the aggregate of the initial allotment and the first regular allotment, which shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (9) of section 11(e)".

SEC. 110. FOOD STAMP INFORMATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—Subparagraph (A) of section 11(e)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2020(e)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows: "(A) inform low-income households containing members who are homeless individuals, elderly or disabled members, low-income workers with children, or residents of rural areas (and, at the option of the State, other low-income persons) about the availability, eligibility requirements, application procedures, and benefits of the food stamp program, including notification to recipients of aid to families with dependent children, supplemental security income, and unemployment compensation, distribution of application forms and associated information about filling out such forms (including information about the documentation required pursuant to paragraph (3)), and".

(b) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Section 16(a)(4) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 2025(a)(4)) is amended by striking out "permitted" and inserting in lieu thereof ", including those undertaken".

SEC. 111. EXTENSION OF HOMELESS AMENDMENTS.

Section 11002(f)(3) of the Homeless Eligibility Clarification Act (Public Law 99-570; 7 U.S.C. 2012 note) is amended by inserting ", except those amendments made by subsection (b)," after "this section".

Subtitle B—Related Programs

SEC. 121. TEMPORARY EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The first sentence of section 204(c)(1) of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 612c note) (as amended by section 813 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100-77)) is amended by striking out "through September 30, 1988" and inserting in lieu thereof "through September 30, 1990".

(b) LOCAL SUPPORT.—The first sentence of section 204(c)(2) of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 is amended by striking out "20" and inserting in lieu thereof "50".

(c) NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF COMMODITIES.—Section 210(c) of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (as amended by section 814(b)(2) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) is amended by striking out "fiscal year ending September 30, 1988" and inserting "fiscal year 1990".

(d) PROGRAM TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 212 of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (as amended by section 814(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) is amended by striking out "1988" and inserting "1990".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 202A(a)(1) of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (as amended by section 812 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) is amended by striking out "To the extent" and all that follows through "fiscal year 1988" and inserting in lieu thereof "For the period ending on the date specified in section 212".

SEC. 122. COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAMS.—Section 681A(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9910a(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(4) to develop innovative approaches at the State and local level to improve the nutritional content of meals consumed by low-income people that are home bound due to debilitating diseases or conditions."

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Subsection (c) of section 681A of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1988 through 1993."

SEC. 123. STUDY OF SPECIAL DIETS.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) conduct a study, by contract with the National Academy of Sciences—

(A) to identify which kinds of medical conditions commonly suffered by members of households participating in the food stamp program established under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) require such members to follow special diets;

(B) to determine the incidence of each medical condition identified under subparagraph (A) among members of households that are eligible to participate in the food stamp program;

(C) to determine the estimated costs that would be incurred by households (of various sizes) participating in the food stamp pro-

gram, to follow special diets required by medical conditions suffered by the members of such households; and

(D) with respect to such households and each of the medical conditions identified in subparagraph (A), to determine the adjustments to the low cost food plan that would be necessary to provide to such households allotments that take into account additional costs that would be incurred to follow special diets required by such medical conditions; and

(2) submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a report summarizing in detail the results of such study.

TITLE II—CHILD NUTRITION PROMOTION

SEC. 201. EXCLUSION OF FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE FROM INCOME UNDER THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM; REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE REFERENCE.

Paragraph (12) of section 5(d) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(d)) is amended to read as follows: "(12) any payments made under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) or under any State or local foster care program, and".

SEC. 202. IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM.

The first sentence of section 4(b)(3) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773(b)(3)) is amended by inserting after "3 cents" the following: ", and (effective beginning July 1, 1989) an additional 3 cents."

SEC. 203. RESTORATION OF PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN.

(a) ELIGIBLE SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.—Section 13(a)(1) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1761(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ", private nonprofit organizations," after "county governments";

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F); and

(3) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (D); and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph: "(E) 'private nonprofit organizations' includes only such organizations (including summer camps) that (i) operate at not more than 15 sites, or operate at not more than 20 sites pursuant to a waiver granted under subsection (i)(2), and (ii) use self-preparation facilities to prepare meals or obtain meals from a public facility (such as a school district, public hospital, or State university); and".

(b) ELIGIBLE PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 13 of the such Act is amended by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

"(i)(1) Eligible private nonprofit organizations entitled to participate in programs under this section as service providers shall be limited to those that—

"(A) operate in areas where a school food authority or the local, municipal, or county government has not indicated by March 1 of any year that such authority or such unit of local government will operate a program under this section in such year;

"(B) exercise full control and authority over the operation of the food service programs under this section at all sites under their sponsorship;

"(C) provide ongoing year-round activities for children;

"(D) demonstrate adequate management and fiscal capacity to operate programs under this section; and

"(E) meet applicable State and local health, safety, and sanitation standards.

"(2) The Secretary may waive the limitation of 15 sites established under subsection (a)(1)(E)(i) and permit a private nonprofit organization under this section to operate at not more than 20 sites if such organization demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that an unmet need for such additional sites exists and that such organization has the capability to serve such additional sites."

SEC. 204. ADDITION OF ONE SNACK OR ONE MEAL TO THE CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM.

Section 17(f)(2)(B) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(f)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: ", or in the case of an institution or home open more than 8 hours per day, two meals and two supplements or three meals and one supplement".

SEC. 205. TECHNICAL CORRECTION RELATING TO INCOME GUIDELINES FOR FREE LUNCHES.

Section 9(b)(1)(A) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking out "For the school years ending June 30, 1982, and June 30, 1983, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The"; and

(2) by striking out the third sentence.

TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall become effective on October 1, 1988.

(b) LOW COST FOOD PLAN; EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION.—The amendments made by sections 101 and 105 shall become effective on January 1, 1989.

(c) SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM; CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM.—The amendments made by sections 202 and 204 shall become effective on July 1, 1989.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS IN PANETTA EMERGENCY HUNGER RELIEF ACT OF 1988 ENSURE THAT THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM MEETS EMERGENCY FOOD NEEDS

Increase Food Assistance to Hungry Families.—Food Stamp benefits are currently based on the Thrifty Food Plan, the lowest cost plan devised by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The maximum benefit is 81 cents per person per meal, but the average benefit is 51 cents per meal, a level on which it is difficult for most poor families to achieve a minimally adequate diet. A 1984 study of families below the poverty line by the Association of Children of New Jersey found that only 20 percent of families reported that food stamps lasted throughout the month; 47 percent said that food stamps lasted only three weeks, while 32 percent said that the benefits lasted two weeks or less. These families had an average monthly income of \$438. The food stamp benefit formula assumes that 30 percent of cash income will be spent on food. These families were only able to spend an average of \$60 in cash on food to supplement their food stamp benefits.

Of the families receiving food stamps in this study, 83 percent said that they sometimes or always run out of food. Most families in the study reported that this happens from the middle to the end of the month. A

1978 Department of Agriculture study found that only 12 percent of low-income families spending at the Thrifty Food Plan level obtained all of their Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA's), the average daily amounts of nutrients that population groups should consume over time. The survey also showed that food shopping expertise of households with low income and receiving food stamps was as good or better than other households.

Because food stamp benefits do not enable many low-income families to get through the month, they must often resort to emergency feeding facilities. In the 1987 study by Project Bread: Hunger Hotline in Massachusetts, 45 percent of the clients of emergency feeding facilities came because they had run out of food stamps.

The Thrifty Food Plan, according to the Department of Agriculture, was designed for "short-term use when funds are extremely low," yet the inadequate level of food stamps based on this plan are the major source of food assistance for recipients.

Almost two thirds of all food stamp recipients are children, the elderly or disabled, and 94 percent of all recipients have gross income below the poverty line; these are population groups that are particularly vulnerable to interruptions in food or a lack of proper nutrients.

An increase in benefits from the Thrifty Food Plan to the Low-Cost Food Plan, the next least expensive diet calculated by the Department of Agriculture, would provide recipients with more nutritionally adequate diets and help them have food available for the entire month. In purchasing food at the Low-Cost Food Plan level, low-income persons are almost three times as likely to achieve 100 percent of the RDA's than at the Thrifty Food Plan level.

When the Thrifty Food Plan was established as the basis for food stamp benefits in 1976, the plan was 80 percent of the Department of Agriculture's Low Cost Plan. The benefits are now about 78 percent of the cost of the low cost plan. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act would increase the basic food stamp benefit by about 1 percent and a second 1 percent in fiscal year 1990. This will be a step toward providing a guarantee of a nutritionally adequate diet, and would over the next two years restore the historic relationship between food stamp benefits and the USDA Low Cost Food Plan. Granting a modest benefit increase to all food stamp recipients is also an equitable way to soften the impact of the decline in availability of certain commodities distributed through the TEFAP program.

Phase out the food stamp shelter deduction limit.—Under current law, non-elderly and non-disabled households are entitled to an excess shelter deduction of up to \$164 a month if after all other deductions are taken, their shelter expenses exceed 50 percent of net income. There is no limit on the maximum shelter deduction for the elderly or disabled. The original justification for a shelter deduction limit for the non-elderly or non-disabled was to prevent participation in the food stamp program by individuals with high incomes before deductions. Because since 1981, households with a gross income above 130 percent of the poverty level (\$14,568 a year for a family of four in 1987) have been ineligible to participate in the program, this restriction is no longer needed. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will phase out this limit on the shelter deduction because it simply serves to hold

down benefits for the 25 percent of households with the highest shelter costs. For budgetary reasons, the phase out would be over a number of years. This is a major homeless prevention measure.

Change household definition.—Current law discriminates against relatives living together. Last year, in the homeless bill, the program was reformed to allow parents whose adult children and their children lived together to receive food stamps as separate households if meals are purchased and prepared separately for the family units. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will make further adjustments in the household definition so that relatives who live together, but who purchase and prepare their meals separately, will not have their food stamps benefits reduced. This is an important homeless prevention measure, which responds to the shortage of affordable housing that has caused many relatives to have to live together.

Adjust asset test to more closely reflect current costs of automobiles.—Under current law, the value of an automobile above \$4,500 is counted as a liquid asset in the food stamp program, no matter what the equity is for the automobile. This amount was established in the Food Stamp Act Amendments of 1977 and has not been adjusted since even though the cost of automobiles has increased by more than 100 percent. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will index the automobile asset limit so that food stamp applicants with automobiles with low values in terms of current prices will not be denied food stamp benefits. This change will also help alleviate problems in remote rural parts of the country where pickup trucks or 4-wheel drive vehicles are necessary for even the poorest of families.

REDUCE BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Allow states to decide whether to require monthly reporting.—Under current law, states must receive approval of the U.S. Department of Agriculture if they are to waive monthly reporting requirements for households with earnings or a recent work history. For all other households, monthly reporting is at the option of the state except the following categories for which monthly reporting cannot be required: migrant farm worker households, households in which all members have no earned income, and households in which all members are elderly or disabled. For other categories of recipients, states should be given the discretion to decide whether to require monthly reporting which creates a significant administrative burden for both recipients and welfare agencies. If states fail to utilize proper procedures, they are subject to fiscal sanctions. Waiving monthly reporting for households with earnings, when it has been tested, has not resulted in significantly more errors than mandatory monthly reporting.

Ensure that benefits of recipients who have a gap in eligibility for 30 days or less are not reduced.—Since 1982, eligible food stamp households who have a short break in food stamp benefits because of failure to meet paperwork requirements associated with recertification have had their benefits pro-rated when food stamp certification resumed. This approach is more restrictive than the Reagan administration's initial 1981 proposal. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will enact the 1981 administration proposal by providing full benefits if there is a break in the certification of 30 days or less.

Require only one income test for food stamp participants.—Under current law, households who do not have an elderly or disabled member must meet two income tests for eligibility for food stamps. The first test is that gross income, before exclusions and deductions, cannot be higher than 130 percent of the poverty level. The second test is that the net income, after exclusions and deductions, must not be greater than the poverty level. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will delete the net income test. The two income eligibility tests simply pose an additional administrative burden on applicants and caseworkers. The gross income test is sufficient to keep high income households from participating in the program.

Ensure that low-income families who are eligible for Food Stamps are made aware of the availability of benefits.—Resume mandatory food stamp informational activities for low-income working families with children who are not receiving welfare benefits, households with one or more elderly or disabled members, the homeless, and residents of rural areas. At state option, resume informational activities for other categories of recipients. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act also extends information activities to low-income persons in rural areas, as does the House-passed Family Welfare Reform Act of 1987. Last year, the Stewart B. McKinney Act authorized the provision of informational activities on behalf of homeless persons.

Make permanent the current law provision which allow homeless persons in shelters to receive food stamps.—The Homeless Eligibility Clarification Act of 1986 allowed homeless persons in shelters to receive food stamps. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act extends this provision permanently.

EMERGENCY CHILD HEALTH PROTECTION PROVISIONS

One of the most important determinants of health status is adequate nutrition. The following provisions are designed to ensure that young children have access to adequate nutrition.

Increase participation in the School Breakfast Program.—Starting with academic year 1989-1990, the reimbursement rate to schools for the school breakfast program would be increased by 3 cents a meal so that school lunch directors would have adequate funding to improve the quality of breakfasts served in schools. This change would also encourage more schools to participate in the school breakfast program. Currently, only one-fourth of the low-income children who participate in the school lunch program participate in the school breakfast program. A nutritious breakfast is indispensable if children are to be healthy and to learn.

Allow private nonprofit organizations to participate in the summer food program.—Starting in the summer of 1989, allow private nonprofit organizations to participate in the summer food program. Children need adequate nutrition throughout the year; yet only one eighth of the low-income children who participate in school meal programs get nutrition assistance under the summer food program. Non-profit organizations were excluded from participation in the summer food program in 1981 because of abuses by some private sponsors who obtained the meals used in the program from private vendors and who did not adequately police their meal sites. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act attempts to deal with the hunger that resulted and limits the number of sites

and requires sponsors to provide self-prepared meals or to contract for meals with a school or private agency.

Ensure that children who stay in day care centers which are open more than eight hours a day get adequate nutrition.—For mothers to be able to work, their children must have adequate day care, including adequate nutrition. Because of the time required for mothers to commute to and from work, children often must stay in day care centers for more than 8 hours. The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will provide an additional meal or snack to children who attend day care centers which are open more than eight hours a day. This would partially restore a 1981 budget cut.

Ensure that low-income households who desire to adopt children or to take in foster children do not have food stamps reduced as a result.—The Emergency Hunger Relief Act will exclude from income for purposes of food stamp eligibility and benefits, state and federal adoption assistance and foster care payments. This will not only better ensure that these children receive an adequate diet but also encourage the placement of children with families as an alternative to institutionalization. In the Family Welfare Reform Act of 1987 (H.R. 1720), the House has already approved the exclusion of adoption assistance payments made under the Social Security Act from consideration for AFDC purposes.

Correct a technical problem which threatens to disrupt administration of free price school meal lunches at the beginning of the academic year 1988-89.—Eligibility for both food stamps and free school lunches is set at 130 percent of the poverty level. Since 1983, the income eligibility guidelines for free school lunches has been tied to the annual food stamp eligibility adjustment, which in recent years has been July 1 of each year. As a result of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the adjustment this year will be October 1, 1988, which is after the academic year has begun. Therefore, the Emergency Hunger Relief Act will retain the 130 percent of poverty eligibility limit for free school lunches but delete the tying of the adjustment to the food stamp eligibility guidelines so that school lunch directors do not have to compute eligibility in July and then again in October.

Increase the authorization level for the Community Food and Nutrition Program (CFNP) which is a separately authorized program within the Community Services Block Grant Act.—CFNP funds are available for community based, local and statewide groups which distribute information on federal food and nutrition programs as a mechanism for increasing nutrition assistance to low-income Americans. The seed money to initiate Second Harvest, the most successful food bank system, came from this program.

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

The level of food assistance given by the food bank and emergency feeding network is in jeopardy because of the decline in availability of certain important commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which are distributed through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The Department of Agriculture estimates that after April 1988, no more cheese and non-fat dry milk will be distributed through TEFAP, and after March 1988, no more honey and rice may be available for distribution. This projection is subject to considerable uncertainty because production of these commodities could increase. For example, if dairy supplies are

larger than originally anticipated, the Department of Agriculture indicates that cheese and non-fat milk donations will be resumed. Most likely, such deliveries will, however, be intermittent—thus making it difficult for recipient agencies to plan orderly distribution programs.

At the same time that the availability of commodities is uncertain, the demand for emergency food assistance is increasing. The Conference of Mayors recently released a survey on the demand for emergency food assistance and shelter in 25 major cities. The Continuing Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities: 1987. Last year, the demand for emergency food assistance increased an average of 18 percent in all but two of the cities surveyed. Two-thirds of those requesting emergency food assistance in the cities surveyed are members of families with children. All but one of the survey cities project a greater demand for emergency food assistance this year than in 1987. To address this problem, the Emergency Hunger Relief Act will do the following:

Extend the authorization for the TEFAP program through fiscal year 1989 at the current level of \$50 million.

Increase the share of TEFAP administrative funds which must go to emergency feeding organizations from 20 percent to 50 percent. This is intended to ensure that the food distribution network is not disrupted because of the uncertainty about the availability of CCC commodities. The increase in the relative share of TEFAP funding which will go to emergency feeding organizations is intended to ensure that the operations of these organizations will not be disrupted due to current uncertainty about the amount of TEFAP commodities which will be distributed. The emergency feeding organizations which have developed program expertise should receive the maximum possible share of the TEFAP appropriation so that the delivery system can be kept in place until the situation regarding commodity availability is clarified.

WELFARE REFORM

Expedite final Congressional action on the Family Food Stamp Welfare Reform provisions approved by the House of Representatives.—On December 16, 1987, the House of Representatives approved the Family Welfare Reform Act of 1987, which includes as Title X the food stamp welfare reform provisions reported by the Committee on Agriculture (H.R. 3337). The food stamp welfare reform provisions will either be introduced as a separate bill by Senator Leahy or will be incorporated as a separate title into the Emergency Hunger Relief Act. Because final action on the legislation is not likely until late in this session, the effective dates will be delayed one year from the House-passed bill.

EMERGENCY NUTRITION APPROPRIATIONS INCREASES

Two discretionary programs are not affected by this bill because current law authorizes appropriation of such sums as the Congress considers appropriate. These are WIC and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. Nevertheless, appropriations above the baseline are urgently needed to address the hunger emergency.

WIC.—Despite the severe budget constraints in fiscal year 1988, the Congress appropriated \$87 million above current services for WIC in fiscal year 1987. This increase reflects the high priority which the Congress gives to this highly effective pro-

gram. This funding increase was slightly more than half of the funding objective of \$150 million above current services in the joint resolution, WIC Food for Life (H.J. Res. 192 and S.J. Res. 99). A full funding increase of \$150 million above the fiscal year 1989 current services level is needed. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that this program reaches only about 40 percent of those eligible.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program.—This program provides supplemental food to the following low-income groups: infants and children up to age six, pregnant or post-partum women at nutritional risk, and elderly persons. Sufficient funding to serve the unmet requirements in current project areas is a way to target nutrition assistance on low-income communities which have an infrastructure in place to meet emergency food needs. This would require an appropriation increase of \$10 million.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 3, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 4

8:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Soviet strategic force developments.

S-407, Capitol

Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.
SD-608

Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for February
SD-628

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1989.
SD-192

Judiciary
Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1608, to amend the Federal judicial code with respect to the administration of the U.S. Claims Court, and the salaries and benefits of Claims Court judges
SD-226

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
SD-106

MARCH 9

10:00 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the national economic outlook for 1988
2175 Rayburn Building

MARCH 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Veterans' Administration
SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of T.S. Ary, of Oklahoma, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Ernest C. Baynard III, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health, and C. Anson Franklin, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs.
SD-366

Finance
Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the reform of Internal Revenue Service Code penalties.
SD-215

MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1991-93 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.
SD-138

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Army.
SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center.
S-126, Capitol

Finance
To hold hearings on proposed tax incentives for education.
SD-215

Joint Economic
To resume hearings on the national economic outlook for 1988.
Room to be announced

10:30 a.m.
Conferees
On the agricultural trade provisions of H.R. 3, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1987.
SR-332

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on childhood immunization programs.
SR-428A

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to review federal enforcement of foreign fishing activities in the Bering Sea.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Budget
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.
SD-608

1:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Joseph T. Nall, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board.
SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.
SR-253

MARCH 17

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to consider President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.
SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to review matters relating to the October 1987 market break.
SD-562

Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.
SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for Amtrak.
SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Air Force.
SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the Research and Special Programs Administration.
SD-124

Finance
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement.
SD-215

Small Business
To resume hearings on S. 1929, to create the Corporation for Small Business Investment [COSBI].
SR-428A

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1508, S. 1570 and H.R. 1548, bills to withdraw and reserve certain Federal lands for military purposes.
SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.
SD-608

MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to continue consideration of the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.
SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee
Domestic and Foreign Marketing and
Product Promotion Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings on soybeans and
the world market.

SR-332

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General
Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Tax Court, Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of the Special Counsel, Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on recent changes in collection procedures on gasoline, diesel, and special motor fuel taxes.

SD-215

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General
Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on the Financial Management Service, Bureau of the Public Debt, U.S. Mint, and the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 2090 and S. 1478, bills to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for release to the Forest Planning process, protection of recreation value, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SD-366

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the tax treatment of single-premium and other investment-oriented life insurance.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction, focusing on base rights and burdensharing.

SD-192

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Subcommittee

To continue hearings on H.R. 2090 and S. 1478, bills to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for release to the Forest Planning process, protection of recreation value, and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SD-366

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1673, to require States to provide Medicaid coverage of community and family support services for severely disabled individuals.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on proposals to establish a national nutrition monitoring and related research program.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480), Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the Office of the General Sales Manager.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps.

SD-192

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Science Foundation.

SD-116

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1600, to create an independent Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Administration's management of medical laboratories.

SR-342

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to review federal collection activities of information relating to foreign investment in the United States.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to examine Health Care Financing Adminis-

tration's management of medical laboratories.

SR-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Farm Credit Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Guard and reserve programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Railroad Administration, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-124

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 1245, to authorize the issuance by States of tax-exempt bonds for high-speed intercity rail transportation projects under certain circumstances.

SD-215

MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General
Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Archives and Records Administration, U.S. Secret Service, Administrative Conference of the United States, and the U.S. Postal Service.

SD-116

MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General
Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

SD-116

Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1989 budget.

SD-608

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review certain tax provisions which have recently expired or will expire this year, focusing on the exempt treatment of mortgage revenue bonds and the targeted jobs tax credit.

SD-215

MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for force structure programs.

SD-192

Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SD-124

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Rural Electrification Administration.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SD-126, Capitol

Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-192

MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to agent orange and related issues.
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Strategic Defense Initiative.
 SD-192

Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Accounting Office.
 SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 314, to require certain telephones to be hearing aid compatible.
 SD-253

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Environmental Protection Agency.
 SD-124

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.
 SD-124

APRIL 13

9:00 a.m.
 Veteran's Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Jewish War Veterans.
 SD-106

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Labor.
 SD-124

Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ethics in Government Act.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for reserve components' military construction and defense agencies' military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-116

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for ACTION, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, National Mediation Board, National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.
 SD-124

APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Urban Mass Transit Administration, and the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.
 SD-124

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, Physician Payment Review Commission, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, National Council on the Handicapped, Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, and the U.S. Institute of Peace.
 SD-192

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the General Services Administration and the Executive Office of the President (with the exception of OMB).
 SD-116

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Treasury.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 SD-124

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 SD-124

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Army military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-124

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Family Support Administration, and the Human Development Services, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-192

APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Centers for Disease Control, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, and the General Accounting Office.
 SD-124

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration, both of the Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-192

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Institute of Building Sciences, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
 SD-124

APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.
 SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 S-126, Capitol

APRIL 27

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Navy military construction and family housing programs.
 SD-124

APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.
 SD-138

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the National Institutes of Health.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
 SD-124

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Office of Personnel Management.
 SD-192

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.
 SD-124

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Education.
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.
 SD-124

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged, School Improvement Programs, Impact Aid, Bilingual, Immigrant and Refugee Education, Education for the Handicapped, Rehabilitation Services

March 2, 1988

and Handicapped Research, and Vocational and Adult Education.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Air Force military construction and family housing programs.

SD-124

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for Stu-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

dent Financial Assistance, Guaranteed Student Loans, Higher Education, Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance, College Housing Loans, Howard University, Special Institutions (includes American Printing House for the Blind, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and Gallaudet), Education Research and Statistics, and Libraries.

SD-192

3053

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 4

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances Subcommittee

To hold hearings on sham recycling and the recycling exemption in RCRA.

SD-406

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I have read with interest your article on the use of the term 'epidemiology' in the title of a journal. It is a pity that you do not mention the fact that the term 'epidemiology' is already used in the title of the journal 'Epidemiology and Infection'.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. J. H. W. ...
...
...

The term 'epidemiology' is a well-established term in the medical profession and is used in the title of the journal 'Epidemiology and Infection'. It is therefore not necessary to use the term 'epidemiology' in the title of a journal.

Yours faithfully,

The term 'epidemiology' is a well-established term in the medical profession and is used in the title of the journal 'Epidemiology and Infection'. It is therefore not necessary to use the term 'epidemiology' in the title of a journal.

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