

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND  
JOBS: THE FAMILY CONNECTION

## HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, we are beginning to hear more and more in the news about Federal jobs being provided to relatives of Government executive employees. Currently, the law says that Members may not hire their own relatives, but it says nothing about their working for the Federal executive branch or for other Members or for Congress itself.

This is a trend that Congress must become aware of and possibly investigate. Congress must not allow elected officials to act as an employment agency for their family members. This is a dangerous precedent to set. Not only is it wrong for elected officials to use their office to provide employment for family members, but it also opens the door for conflict of interests to occur between the executive branch and the elected branch.

Recently, an article in the March 31, 1988, Wall Street Journal entitled "Ursula Meese, and Others" regarding this issue was brought to my attention. I find it noteworthy because it clearly indicates that this family connection may be a problem that Members of Congress will have to deal with in the future. Therefore, I commend my colleagues to read this article:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 31, 1988]

## URSULA MEESSE, AND OTHERS

Amid the stories about the two resigned Justice Department officials yesterday, the Washington Post had another story: "Independent Counsel Subpoenas Ursula Meese's Job Records." It now develops that Independent Counsel James McKay is investigating Mrs. Meese's \$40,000-a-year job with the Multiple Sclerosis Society. "According to sources familiar with McKay's inquiry, the independent counsel has been trying to determine whether the Meeses' close friend, E. Bob Wallach, in effect helped supplement the Meeses' income by recommending Ursula Meese for the jobs." Mrs. Meese's job is matching MS patients with employers.

Whatever is going on here, the one thing we may fairly conclude is that it is worthy of investigation. But if it merits the attention of special prosecutors and reporters, then the town may hold enough such stories to command the attention of many such investigations. Last December, a UPI reporter produced a long story listing 73 relatives of House and Senate members who have worked for Congress in paid jobs since mid-1986. By law, members may not hire their own relatives, but the law says nothing about their working for other Members or for Congress itself. Here is a partial state-by-state summary, current at the time of UPI's story:

American Samoa: Fiti Sunia, son of Delegate Fofu Sunia, works in the office of Cali-

fornia Rep. Mervyn Dymally. "It's hard to get a position if you come in right off the street," says Fiti Sunia. Vaaomala Sunia, another of Fofu Sunia's sons, works as a Capitol Hill policeman.

Arizona: Vincent Fabrizio, stepson of Rep. Morris Udall is a staff member for the House Public Works Committee, chaired until last week by the late Rep. James Howard. Rep. Howard's daughter works on the Interior Committee chaired by Rep. Udall.

California: Edith Wilkie, wife of Rep. Don Edwards, works as executive director of the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus. She worked for Congress before her husband's election.

Arlene Willis, wife of Rep. Jerry Lewis, works as his administrative assistant. While she worked for him before their marriage, their current relationship was not listed, as is required, on monthly payroll records.

Phyllis Coelho, wife of Rep. Tony Coelho, is a secretary in Indiana Rep. Andy Jacobs' office, where she worked before her marriage.

Douglas Boxer, son of Rep. Barbara Boxer of California, worked last summer for the House Ways and Means committee. His sister, Nicole, worked the previous summer for Rep. Les AuCoin.

Colorado: Janna Hefley, daughter of Rep. Joel Hefley, worked as a paid intern for Rep. James Bunning of Kentucky.

Connecticut: John Kennelly, son of Rep. Barbara Kennelly, worked last summer as a clerk for the House postmaster.

District of Columbia: John Ball, a brother-in-law of Delegate Walter Fauntroy, works in the House doorkeeper's office.

Florida: Daniel Barton, cousin of Rep. William Lehman, worked last summer as a page for the House doorkeeper.

Mary McGillicuddy, sister of Rep. Connie Mack, worked until last year for Rep. Barbara Vucanovich.

Hawaii: Andrew Matsunaga, brother of Sen. Spark Matsunaga, works as director of the Senator's Honolulu office. He began work before current anti-nepotism laws were passed. Also, Senator Matsunaga's son-in-law is a Capitol Hill police officer.

Idaho: Sallianne Stallings, daughter of Rep. Richard Stallings, worked as a summer clerk for the House postmaster.

Illinois: Doyle Evans, brother of Rep. Lane Evans, works in the House doorkeeper's office.

Herman Morris, nephew of Rep. Cardiss Collins, worked last summer as a clerk for the House doorkeeper.

Rose Marie Lipinski, wife of Rep. William Lipinski, works part time for the House Administration Committee.

Heather Davis, daughter of Rep. Jack Davis, worked as a paid intern last summer for Rep. Jim Bunning of Kentucky.

Phillip Miller, stepson of Rep. Charles Hayes, works for the House postmaster.

Kansas: Rhoda Glickman, wife of Rep. Dan Glickman, works as executive director of the Congressional Arts Caucus.

Kentucky: Kelly Hubbard, daughter of Rep. Carroll Hubbard, worked as a paid intern last summer for Rep. Les AuCoin.

Maryland: Samuel Lee Dyson, brother of Rep. Roy Dyson, works as a Capitol Hill policeman. He was hired before his brother's election, and reports that he has seen at least one congressional relative walk into a Member's office and "come out in a second with a job. . . . It is that easy when you know someone."

Massachusetts: Christopher Moakley, nephew of Rep. John Moakley, worked in six different temporary congressional jobs between 1982 and 1986, four of them patronage jobs controlled by his uncle.

Patricia Hamel, niece of Rep. Moakley, works as an office manager for Rep. Barney Frank. Susan Lewis, the niece of Rep. Frank, works for Rep. Stephen Solarz, although her relationship to Rep. Frank was not declared on payroll records. She had previously worked for Sen. John Kerry, whose staff also included John Dukakis, son of Governor Michael Dukakis. Susan Lewis's uncle, David Frank, was Rep. Solarz's press secretary until 1986.

George Early, brother of Rep. Joseph Early, runs the House folding room, which handles congressional mail. Folding-room employees have complained about being forced to lend money to supervisors and work 70-hour weeks without overtime pay. Mark Early, Rep. Early's son, works for Rep. Robert Traxler where he took the place of Dennis Early, the congressman's nephew.

Michigan: Barbara Shaffer, daughter of Rep. William Broomfield, works in the House clerk's office.

David Kildee, son of Rep. Dale Kildee, worked last summer for the House doorkeeper.

Minnesota: Peter Vento and John Vento, sons of Rep. Bruce Vento, both worked last summer as congressional clerks.

Missouri: Michelle Clay, daughter of Rep. William Clay, works as an assistant counsel for the House Judiciary Committee.

Montana: Griff Williams, son of Rep. Patrick Williams, worked for the House postmaster last summer.

Nevada: George Vucanovich, husband of Rep. Barbara Vucanovich, is a CPA who does financial consulting for three other GOP House members.

New Mexico: Clare Domenici, daughter of Senator Pete Domenici, works as a clerk for the House postmaster.

New York: Robert Power, stepson of Rep. Robert Garcia, also works for the House postmaster.

North Carolina: Stacye Hefner, daughter of Rep. W.S. Hefner, works for the House Administration Committee.

Anita Jones, daughter of Rep. Walter Jones, worked for the House Banking Committee until last year.

Joan Teague Rose, wife of Rep. Charles Rose, works as a staff assistant for a House agriculture subcommittee chaired by her husband. Mrs. Rose was hired shortly before her marriage.

Stephen Neal, son of Rep. Stephen Neal, worked for the House doorkeeper until last year.

North Dakota: Lucy Calautti, wife of Sen. Kent Conrad, works as an executive assist-

● 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.

ant for Rep. Byron Dorgan of North Dakota. Ms. Calautti is not listed in payroll records, as required, as the spouse of a Member. James Sinner, son of North Dakota Governor George Sinner, also works in Rep. Dorgan's office.

Ohio: Helen Rose Ellas, a cousin of Rep. Mary Rose O'Carroll, works as a secretary for the House doorkeeper.

Bert Hammond, son-in-law of Rep. Louis Stokes, works for the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Oklahoma: Wade Watkins, son of Rep. Wes Watkins, worked last summer for the House doorkeeper.

Oregon: Leland AuCoin, brother of Rep. Les AuCoin, works for the House clerk's office. The congressman's daughter, Stacey AuCoin, worked last year as a temporary employee for Rep. Robert Traxler.

Pennsylvania: Maureen Dinneen, daughter of Rep. Austin Murphy, works as an assistant for Rep. Nick Rahall of West Virginia, who serves with Rep. Murphy on two subcommittees.

Robert Dinneen, Maureen Dinneen's husband, works for a House committee on which Rep. Murphy, his father-in-law is a member. The committee also employed Tanya Rahall, Rep. Rahall's sister, for five years until 1984.

Kyle Jones Beatty, sister-in-law of Rep. Peter Kostmayer, works as a secretary for the House clerk.

Joel Secundy, nephew of Rep. William Gray, worked last summer for the House doorkeeper.

South Carolina: Thaddeus Strom, third cousin of Sen. Strom Thurmond, works as administrative assistant in Sen. Thurmond's office. "It's really coincidental that I'm working here," Mr. Strom told UPI.

Rita Hayes, sister of Rep. Butler Derrick, works as an administrative assistant for Rep. Elizabeth Patterson of South Carolina.

Texas: Katherine Brooks, daughter of Rep. Jack Brooks, worked last summer for the House doorkeeper.

Thomas Leath, son of Rep. Marvin Leath, worked last summer as a paid intern for Rep. Beryl Anthony of Arkansas.

Kimberly Coleman, daughter of Rep. Ron Coleman, worked last summer for the House postmaster.

Utah: Scott Hatch, son of Senator Orrin Hatch, works for the Secretary of the Senate. The Senator's daughter, Wendy, recently worked for the House Administrative Committee.

Ted Owens, son of Rep. Wayne Owens, worked for the House doorkeeper last summer.

West Virginia: Sandra Casper Wise, wife of Rep. Robert Wise, works for the House Ways and Means committee. She worked for Congress prior to her marriage.

Wisconsin: Craig Obey, son of Rep. David Obey, works for the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

## TESTIMONY ON BANK POWERS LEGISLATION

**HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on April 13, 1988, consumer advocates Ralph Nader and Jonathan Brown testified before the Subcommittee on Telecommunica-

tions and Finance on the issue of expanded bank powers. They make a strong argument against giving banks the authority to underwrite and deal in corporate securities. I wanted to be sure that my colleagues would have the opportunity to review this testimony as they consider the bank powers issue.

The testimony follows:

### TESTIMONY OF RALPH NADER AND JONATHAN BROWN

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, we appreciate the opportunity to present our views on the separation of commercial banking and securities activities.

Congress should not repeal the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act which prohibit banks and bank holding companies from underwriting and dealing in corporate securities. Specifically, the following securities activities should continue to remain off limits to banking organizations:

- (1) underwriting or dealing in corporate debt or equity securities;
- (2) sponsorship or investment management of mutual funds comprised of corporate debt or equity securities;
- (3) underwriting securities collateralized by their own loans.

Three primary reasons justify retention of the Glass-Steagall barrier between commercial banking and these securities activities. First, commercial bank underwriting and dealing in corporate securities involves serious conflicts of interest that can injure public investors, undermine the integrity of capital markets, and are not readily controlled by any realistically available set of safeguards. Second, underwriting and dealing in corporate securities constitutes the core activity of the securities sector and there are broad public policy reasons for maintaining separate commercial banking and securities sectors. Third, notwithstanding the claims of the banking lobby to the contrary, the integration of commercial banking and securities activities is not a prerequisite for preserving the vitality of the banking sector or realizing the benefits of financial innovation.

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The basic conflicts of interest inherent in commercial bank underwriting and dealing in corporate securities can be summarized as follows.

(1) A bank has a creditor interest in a broad array of corporate borrowers. These interests could easily bias the bank's (or the bank's securities affiliate's) performance as a securities underwriter or investment adviser to a mutual fund.

(2) A bank as a creditor has privileged access to a broad range of confidential information on its corporate borrowers. This "insider" information could easily be used by the bank's securities affiliate in its underwriting, dealing, or mutual fund activities.

(3) A bank as a portfolio holder of loans has an incentive to "securitize"—pass off on the public—its poor quality loans. This incentive could easily bias its performance as underwriter or investment adviser to a mutual fund.

The only practical way to contain these conflicts of interest is to prohibit a securities affiliate from underwriting, dealing in, or purchasing for a sponsored or advised mutual fund any security issued by a firm with which an affiliated bank has a creditor relationship. Yet, banks contend that such a restriction would undermine the economies associated with bank entry into securities activities. If the banks are correct, then

there is no public purpose served by authorizing such securities powers for banking institutions. The danger inherent in authorization with strong safeguards is that over time the banks will use their considerable lobbying power to whittle away the safeguards. In considering the issue of bank entry into securities activities it is important to distinguish between the conflict of interest problem—which involves injury to public investors and public capital markets—and concerns about bank safety and soundness. Concerns that securities activities may injure banks can be addressed to a considerable extent by requiring that securities activities be conducted in a separate bank holding company subsidiary and by prohibiting all transactions, such as loans, credit enhancement, or transfers of assets, between a bank and its securities affiliate.

S. 1886, the Glass-Steagall repeal legislation recently passed by the Senate, contains "firewall" provisions that address many of the bank safety and soundness concerns. Unfortunately, the bill fails to include the necessary conflict of interest barriers. Its specific deficiencies can be summarized as follows.

(1) The bill would allow a securities affiliate to underwrite and deal in corporate debt securities issued by a firm with which an affiliated bank has a creditor relationship.

(2) The bill would allow a securities affiliate to use confidential information concerning corporate borrowers of its affiliated bank so long as the borrowing firm gave consent. It should not be difficult for creditors to obtain such consent from most borrowers.

(3) The bill would generally allow a mutual fund sponsored by a securities affiliate to purchase corporate debt or equity securities issued by a firm with which an affiliated bank has a creditor relationship. The bill does contain a narrow provision prohibiting the purchase of such securities during an underwriting if the proceeds will be used to retire indebtedness to the affiliated bank. However, this provision would be difficult to enforce given the fungibility of money.

(4) The bill would generally allow a securities affiliate to underwrite securities that are collateralized by loans made by an affiliated bank. The bill does contain a narrow provision requiring such securities to be rated by an unaffiliated rating firm. However, bond rating firms will hardly have the same knowledge concerning the quality of the affiliated bank's loans as the bank itself.

### MAINTAINING SEPARATE SECURITIES AND COMMERCIAL BANKING SECTORS

An excellent report prepared by the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, "Restructuring Financial Markets: The Major Policy Issues," (July 1986), has developed the view that there are important advantages to maintaining a securities sector that is separate from the commercial banking sector. This perspective can be extrapolated and summarized as follows. Bank's dominant position among financial institutions in terms of assets and capital, their access to the federal safety net, and their unique role in supplying liquidity means they are likely to emerge as the controlling power in most major commercial bank-securities conglomerates. Somewhat ironically, such a situation might enable these financial conglomerates to follow a strategy of promoting more expensive bank products, such as commercial loans, and de-emphasizing less expensive securities alternatives, such as com-

mercial paper. This pattern is certainly in evidence in West Germany where banks control the securities industry and German industrial corporations are heavily dependent on bank credit, while the growth of corporate debt and equity securities have been stunted.

Giant financial conglomerates will have more leverage over industrial, commercial, and agricultural corporations than large, but separate banks, securities firms, or insurance firms. One of the real advantages of the growth of separate financial sectors in the United States over the last 70 years is that it has inhibited the financial sector control over real sector corporations that was manifest in the heyday of the Money Trust at the turn of the century. Today there is a broad recognition that financial firms should be the servants of corporations in the real sector of the economy, not their masters.

Moreover, a financial system comprised of separate sectors provides an important set of checks and balances that are missing in a consolidated financial system. For example, a separate securities sector provides a better check on the quality of bank loans that are being securitized than a securities industry dominated by banks.

#### BROAD SECURITIES POWERS ARE NOT NECESSARY TO THE VITALITY OF THE COMMERCIAL BANKING SECTOR

The root cause of the profitability problems currently being encountered by many banks, especially large money center banks, lies in poor lending decisions and other management errors. Against this backdrop of mismanagement, it is bizarre to find new powers being prescribed as a remedy for sagging profits. In the early 1980's a similar remedy was prescribed for the ailing savings and loan industry—in that instance real estate equity investment authority—with disastrous results.

Proponents of broad securities powers for banks claim that "securitization" is shrinking traditional lending opportunities for banks and that banks need additional fee income from securities activities to compensate for the declining loan market. However, looking at the commercial banking system as a whole, "securitization" has not resulted in any largescale by-pass of commercial banks as intermediaries. In fact, commercial banks now hold \$2 trillion in deposits and 67% of their total assets are invested in loans. Apart from mortgage backed securities, which have been aided by federal credit guarantees, securitized loans represent a very small segment of our capital and credit markets.

The one area where some commercial banks have lost a large share of a traditional loan market to securitization—short term commercial loans to large corporate borrowers—has impacted primarily on a limited number of money center banks, such as Manufacturers Hanover or Chase Manhattan Bank. However, while a few money center banks stagnate, many regional banks are booming. Congress has correctly placed its full faith and credit behind the federal deposit insurance system; but, there is no reason why it should guarantee market shares for a handful of money center banks.

Moreover, it is misleading to argue that failure to repeal Glass-Steagall will place U.S. banks at a competitive disadvantage in the international banking arena. At present U.S. banks are permitted broad securities powers outside the United States. As long as the exercise of securities powers in foreign markets does not impair the safety and

soundness of our banks, there is nothing wrong with this. If the British or the Germans want to allow commercial banks—whether British, or German, or U.S. banks—to underwrite corporate securities in London or Frankfurt, that is their decision.

However, no one can seriously claim that the existence of Glass-Steagall in the United States has weakened our capital markets. In fact, the capital markets in the U.S. are among the most sophisticated and innovative in the World. Moreover, some of the more freewheeling international securities markets, such as the London-based Eurobond market, have encountered competitive difficulties because they lack the integrity of the U.S. capital market. In 1987 the volume of dollar-denominated bond issues on the Eurobond market fell sharply to below its 1984 level. Analyzing this decline, the lead article in the Wall Street Journal of March 29, 1988 observed:

"The unregulated, cowboy-like aspects of Eurobond dealing and underwriting helped sully the market's image and further discourage investment."

#### APPROPRIATE SECURITIES POWERS LEGISLATION

Opposition to Glass-Steagall repeal does not mean that there is no need for Congress to act to delimit permissible securities powers for banking institutions. The Federal banking agencies are engaged in a vigorous campaign to repeal Glass-Steagall through loophole exploitation and this regulatory usurpation of Congressional authority is no longer restrained by the common sense approach of former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker.

Moreover, there are a number of important concepts that should be embodied in legislation addressing the securities powers issue. Particularly important is the requirement that securities activities of banking organizations be placed in separate subsidiaries and subject to full-fledged SEC regulation. Whatever the scope of securities powers that Congress ultimately grants to banking organizations, this approach should be followed.

In 1984 the Senate passed legislation, S. 2851, that would have granted bank holding companies authority to underwrite and deal in municipal revenue bonds, mortgage backed securities, and commercial paper. The conflicts of interest involved in the exercise of these limited securities powers by banking institutions are far more manageable than those inherent in bank underwriting and dealing in corporate debt securities and mutual funds. Limited securities powers of this nature may well serve borrower interests and enhance the efficiency of capital markets. However, there is no reason for the Congress to pay tribute to the big bank lobby in the form of overbroad securities powers in order to secure passage of legislation that would establish a more rational—and Congressionally determined—structure for the exercise of securities powers by banking institutions.

#### THOMAS P. GIBLIN HONORED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

#### HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues one of New Jersey's distinguished public officials, Mr.

Thomas P. Giblin, who will be honored by his friends and colleagues at a special dinner next week.

Mr. Giblin, a Montclair, NJ, resident, is currently serving his fourth term on the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. Because of his dedication to the residents of Essex County and exemplary leadership, Tom was unanimously elected Freeholder president by his colleagues in early 1987 and again in 1988. Mr. Giblin's commitment to his community, though, extends beyond serving as a Freeholder.

Tom has been very active in a variety of charitable and public service organizations. He serves as director of the Essex County Unit for the New Jersey Association of Retarded Citizens and as a trustee of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Northern New Jersey. Mr. Giblin has also been involved with the Main Street Counseling Center in West Orange, St. Vincent's Academy in Newark and Community Health Care of New Jersey.

As president and chairman of the Education Fund of local 68 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Mr. Giblin has continually proven to be an instrumental and integral part of the success of local 68, as well as the entire statewide labor organization. It is apparent that he possesses a unique talent that has enabled him to excel in his profession. Tom's commitment to organized labor is reflected in his serving as a delegate to the Essex-West Hudson Labor Council, Essex County Building and Construction Trades Council, the Passaic County Central Labor Council and the Union Labor Council of New Jersey.

I applaud Mr. Giblin's expertise and commitment to his community and the Operating Engineers' Union. My best wishes are with Tom as he continues through his career. We, in the State of New Jersey, certainly owe him a debt of gratitude.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PARISH OF ST. LUKE

#### HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Luke in Broomall, PA on its 25th anniversary. Since its founding in 1963, the parish of St. Luke has acted as a pillar of support in my community, serving as a source of strength for hundreds of parishioners, and a source of both compassion and assistance for the needy.

On their Silver Jubilee, the parishioners of the Greek Orthodox Church of St. Luke can be proud of the contributions that they have made to the community. The parish of St. Luke has set a fine example of not just goodwill, but of active concern for the needs of others, and for this guidance it is truly deserving of our gratitude.

While congratulating the parish of St. Luke on its accomplishments over the past 25 years, I would also like to extend my thanks for their dedication that I am certain will continue over the next 25 years, and beyond.

**H.R. 4502, THE BIOTECHNOLOGY SCIENCE COORDINATION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1988**

**HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 4, 1988*

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 30, I introduced H.R. 4502, the Biotechnology Science Coordination and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Today, the Office of Technology Assessment is releasing a copy of a new report, "Field Testing Genetically-Engineered Organisms: Genetic and Ecological Issues." The report reminds us of biotechnology's enormous potential for improving the quality of life, not only in our country, but also in the developing world.

In agriculture, we can design plants to be more resistant to drought, salinity, disease, and pests. We can design plants to take nutrients from the air and reduce our dependence on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, which can threaten our ground water supplies. We may be able to genetically engineer microorganisms to help clean up toxic wastes, contaminated ground water, and oil spills. In the health area, biotechnology is already paying dividends, with the development of new diagnostic tools and therapeutic agents such as human growth hormones and TPA, a new drug which can help save heart attack victims. In the future, biotechnology may give us vaccines for the world's remaining intractable diseases, including hepatitis, malaria, and AIDS.

Despite these dazzling promises, we remain wary, recalling past promises of new technologies. Based on past experiences with introductions of novel organisms into the environment, and our limited knowledge about microbial ecology, there is indeed some reason to be concerned about potential environmental effects from field-testing genetically-engineered organisms.

But we cannot let our uncertainties paralyze us. Americans have never expected or demanded a zero-risk future. Hopefully, the OTA report will help provide a sense of reassurance that we can move ahead safely to start field testing biotechnology products.

It is high time to move beyond this debate, which has hindered the development of promising new biotechnology products and has hampered the ability of the U.S. biotechnology industry to be competitive in the world marketplace. Frankly, the long-running debate on releasing genetically-engineered organisms into the environment has largely diverted Congress' attention from the significant benefits in the areas of health, environment, and agriculture and from the need to create conditions favorable to the development of biotechnology products.

We still have an opportunity to take the initiative to ensure the Nation's competitive edge in biotechnology. But doing so will require a commitment from Congress, the industry, and other affected interest groups to work together to frame a national strategy for biotechnology. We need to stop focusing on isolated issues and address the broad variety of chal-

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

lenges facing the biotechnology industry in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

H.R. 4502 would establish a National Biotechnology Policy Commission, composed of representatives of industry, government, public interest groups, and academics. The Commission would be charged with reviewing Federal policies affecting biotechnology and making recommendations to the President and to Congress. The recommendations should address policies that will enhance the efficient and timely advance of biotechnology research, methods to enhance the competitiveness of the United States in commercial biotechnology, policies to ensure an adequate future supply of scientists and engineers in fields critical to biotechnology, Federal participation in cooperative research initiatives with the private sector, and technology transfer activities.

Congress' failure to address these larger issues—to decide what our national strategy should be on biotechnology—is an abdication of our responsibility which could send the U.S. biotechnology industry to the high-technology graveyard.

I urge my colleagues to review the bill and to become a cosponsor.

A section-by-section analysis follows:

**H.R. 4502, THE BIOTECHNOLOGY SCIENCE COORDINATION AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1988**

(Section-by-Section Analysis)

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

Sets out the short title of the bill.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

States that biotechnology is an enabling technology which spans all sectors of the economy; that biotechnology may provide beneficial new techniques for cleaning up hazardous waste sites, managing natural resources, meeting the needs of developing nations for food, fiber, and fuel, reducing environmental threats from agricultural chemicals, and developing higher-yielding and more resilient agricultural products; that other nations have targeted biotechnology as a strategic economic area; that maintaining the U.S. lead in biotechnology will require an increased commitment to scientific and technical excellence; and that it is in the national interest to develop a national strategy for biotechnology through the coordination of existing government programs and policies and through cooperation with the private sector.

**SEC. 3. NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY POLICY COMMISSION.**

Section 3(a) establishes a National Biotechnology Policy Commission, consisting of representatives of federal agencies involved in biotechnology, the research community, the private biotechnology sector, and public interest groups. Requirements for the composition and structure of the Commission are set out in the remainder of section 3(a).

Section 3(b) sets out the duties and functions of the Commission. The Commission shall review and evaluate federal biotechnology programs and non-confidential privately-funded biotechnology activities and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. In particular, the recommendations should address policies that will enhance the efficient and timely advance of biotechnology research, methods to enhance the competitiveness of the U.S. in commercial biotechnology, policies to ensure an adequate future supply of scientists and engineers in fields critical to bio-

*May 4, 1988*

technology, federal participation in cooperative research initiatives with the private sector, and technology transfer activities.

The Commission is required under section 3(c) to report to Congress by January 31, 1990, and every two years thereafter. Section 3(d) sets out various provisions relating to staff and personnel.

Section 3(e) directs the Commission to work in consultation and coordination with federal agencies, and directs federal agencies to cooperate with the Commission by providing relevant information as requested by the Commission. This section also authorizes the Commission to hold hearings throughout the U.S. as necessary. Section 3(f) sets out provisions relating to the compensation of Commission members.

**TRIAL BY SLEAZE**

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 4, 1988*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the personal and business affairs of public and executive government officials have long been a topic of concern for American citizens. However, recent allegations made about some officials have been unfounded. Government officials are being accused of wrong doing, with no evidence to back up these charges. Juries are either finding these officials innocent, or prosecutors are finding no basis for prosecution. Personal attacks on one's character are being made because of one's political viewpoint. This is simply beyond ethics, the law or any real definition of politics. Because of this I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following article that appeared in the March 31, 1988, Wall Street Journal, entitled "Trial by Sleaze."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 31, 1988]

**TRIAL BY SLEAZE**

"Mr. Meese has become the crown jewel of the sleaze factor in Reagan administration history," the Majority Leader of the United States Senate said yesterday. "He ought to get out. The country cannot have confidence in the Justice Department when the top law enforcement officer obviously has to spend an inordinate amount of his time defending himself."

True enough. Ask Ray Donovan, who had to resign as Labor Secretary before he was officially declared innocent by a jury last year after years of trial by sleaze. Ask James Beggs, forced by charges that proved utterly baseless to leave his job as acting administrator of NASA, turning it over to an acting chief two months before the ill-fated Challenger launch.

Now, with the abrupt resignation of Justice Department officials Arnold Burns and William Weld, we scour the papers looking for what Ed Meese has done—indeed, for the charges against him. We find his "calendar of troubles"—his personal finances, the Iran-Contra affair, Wedtech and the Iraqi pipeline. This is the indictment that has been handed up by the Washington sleaze brigade. Under the personal-finances sub-head we find that Special Prosecutor Jacob Stein investigated 11 different allegations and found no basis for prosecution. But the federal Ethics Office had the final word, the

one that counts: Mr. Meese "had created the appearance of impropriety." The pipeline, of course, was never built. But the sleaze campaign rolls onward.

The assault on Ed Meese is disingenuous. It has virtually nothing to do with Wedtech, Frank Chinn, or his wife's job. (Ursula Meese's job and related matters are the subject of the editorial below.) The entire, seven-year-long attack on Ed Meese is about things that are worthier of all this effort—the exclusionary rule, the Miranda rule, affirmative action and Ronald Reagan. The message being sent here is what your personal fate will be if you come to Washington intent on taking away the crown jewels of modern liberalism.

Senator Arlen Specter is so aflutter over the Justice Department resignations that he wants to convene the Judiciary Committee. That's fine with us, but let the Senator convene his hearing on the corner of West 158th Street and Amsterdam Avenue in Harlem. Then the public could come forward to talk about not only that terrible Robert Wallach but also about the Brunson Gang, Willie's Gang, the John-Johns, the Do-Wops, the P.C. Boys, and Ed Meese's campaign against the exclusionary rule.

Two weeks ago, the New York Times ran a detailed map of the neighborhoods in upper Manhattan now controlled by drug gangs ("hoodlums could be responsible for 523 slayings"). Six days later a group of Harlem citizens in a crime- and crack-infested neighborhood stoned to death a purse snatcher, apparently without reading him his Miranda rights. Vigilantes elsewhere have burned down crack houses. This page yesterday described a police technique called "the hammer" in Los Angeles, which has some 500 gangs. It consists of 200 police sweeping through areas rousting gang members. According to press accounts, citizen support for "the hammer" is high. To liberals, who don't normally live in these murderous slums, Ed Meese personifies "the hammer."

The two just-resigned department officials are said to be concerned that Justice isn't functioning well amid the endless Meese stink bombs. We aren't surprised. In a perfect world, we would prefer an Attorney General freer to devote his full attention to the work of the Justice Department, including protecting the prerogatives of the presidency, firing independent counsel who overstep prosecutorial guidelines and perhaps even empanelling a grand jury in Fort Worth, Texas.

But Washington is not a perfect world, and Mr. Meese's resignation would not give us such an Attorney General, if indeed a new Attorney General could be confirmed at all. Keeping the Justice Department from functioning properly is precisely the first object of the attack on Mr. Meese.

The larger object is to blacken the Reagan presidency, to prevent the consolidation of its incipient political legacy. The people who have been made sick by two Reagan terms insist that they merely wish to preserve the high ethical tone of national politics, and we suppose they have a right to hypocrisy under the First Amendment.

Our own view is that the whole long Meese affair has floated well beyond ethics, the law or any real definition of politics. It is about what its promoters claim. It is about something sleazy. It is about what Washington has become.

## IN MEMORY OF LOUIS A. LAVASSA

### HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Louis Lavassa, a beloved resident of Stony Creek, CT. Mr. Lavassa was as much a fixture of his town as two of the organizations in which he served for over 50 years—the Stony Creek Fire and Drum Corps and the volunteer Rescue Fire Co. No. 5. Mr. Lavassa's countless civic deeds were labors of love; no one better demonstrated the virtues of charity and selflessness.

By the time he died on March 31 of this year—in the same house in which he was born 74 years earlier—Mr. Lavassa had earned the friendship and admiration of hundreds of other citizens in the Stony Creek area and beyond. It was not at all surprising that so many of them came to pay their respects at his funeral April 4.

Among those in attendance was Anthony "Unc" DaRos, who delivered a moving eulogy for his late friend. I would like to recall some of Mr. DaRos' words here:

On a granite hilltop in 1913 Lou Lavassa came into this world, and on that same chunk of granite in the exact spot, 74 years later, Lou left this world. Needless to say, Lou's roots were firmly planted in the "Creek."

At the time of his birth, Lou had but the love of his parents and sisters; at the time of his death, he had the love of three full generations of an entire community.

Lou did not have his own family in the traditional sense, but countless people would consider him a brother, uncle, father, grandfather. We have all benefited for having known him.

President, captain, mayor, commissioner, director, trustee—all titles by which we knew Lou, and he was proud of each. His favorite was simply "Creeker"; you would see him give a little grin and blush with pride.

Lou never did anything half-heartedly. In everything he did, he would give his all, especially if it was volunteer work, or if someone was in trouble. Those two things got most of his attention. When he ran his "Fix-it" shop, for example, I would see him drop everything in the middle of a large project to help someone who had a problem. It would be months before he would get back to it. By that time, it would be buried under other projects. So I asked him about that. And he explained his actions, which is something Lou very seldom did. It was a very complicated system of priorities, and I found money had absolutely nothing to do with it. I know that Lou's pay for most of those top-priority jobs was a simple "thank you."

Lou was a veteran of World War II and had seen action in Europe. He was active in the VFW and the American Legion. Lou was a true patriot in every sense of the word. He did not talk about the war much, but when he did it was with pride.

Another organization he belonged to was the Branford Fire Department, in which he had over 56 years of active service, 16 as a commissioner. But it was in Rescue Fire Co. No. 5 that Lou honed and refined some of

his best talents. One was as an orator. No matter how hot an issue was on the floor, no matter how excited everyone was, Lou would just lay back until all the hollering was done. Then he would ask for the floor. Deliberately slow he would stand up, deliberately slow he would clear his throat. He would deliver the solution to the problem in so few words that it wouldn't seem possible. And when it came to a vote, Lou's ideas generally prevailed.

Another of his talents was letter-writing. Lou would use this talent often, as condolences, as reassurance, as a reminder of what your obligations were. The successful fund-raising letters of both the Drum Corps and the Fire Company were of Lou's hand. The splendid uniforms of the Corps, Engine 10, Car 21, and Marine 5 were proof of his success.

Lou was very civic-minded, always helping to make his community a better place to live. He simply liked people. When he drove the senior citizen bus, he laughed and joked with those folks, and he loved it. What a sense of humor he had. His last job was delivering flowers, a job he enjoyed because he got to meet more people and see the joy the flowers would bring.

But his greatest love was the Stony Creek Fire and Drum Corps in which he played an active part and was a driving force for more than 60 years. I could not do justice to him in attempting to describe the historic role that Louie played in the Corps, for I never belonged to the Corps. I just loved to hear them and, like thousands of others would listen for that ancient beat which is the unique signature of the Corps. Let it suffice to say that it was something that he cherished and was most proud of.

Today we witness the passing of our friend. But when Rescue Fire Co. No. 5 is racing to the aid of one of his neighbors, Lou's spirit will be riding with them. When you hear that ancient beat of the Stony Creek Fire and Drum Corps with all their colors flying, his spirit will be marching with them.

I thank Mr. DaRos for his eloquent tribute to Mr. Lavassa, and I urge my colleagues in the Congress to join me in recognizing the contributions of a man whose life exemplified the best American tradition of volunteer service to one's community.

## POLICE CHIEF RECOGNIZED FOR LIFELONG SERVICE

### HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues a gentleman who is being honored by his community for his lifetime commitment to law enforcement. I am speaking of Chief Robert J. Battersby, of Haddon Heights, NJ.

Chief Battersby began his career as a member of the force with the Delaware River Port Authority in 1957. Two years later, he joined the Haddon Heights Force which he has so capably served for almost three decades. Beginning as a patrolman, Chief Battersby has continually brought an extraordinary professionalism to all of the positions he has held, especially to the Office of Chief of

Police. The chief recognized the need for improvements, while maintaining the tradition of excellence which has always been a part of this South Jersey Police Force. While firm and eager to make tough decisions, Chief Battersby maintained an "open-door" policy with his coworkers as well as the community, thus earning him much respect and admiration.

It is indeed apparent that the modern, efficient, and responsive force that is the Haddon Heights Police Department is largely a result of the tireless efforts of Chief Robert Battersby. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join with the chief's wife Brenda, and all of his family and friends in extending my most sincere best wishes for much success and happiness in all of the years to come.

### ROCKY'S CRUSADE

#### HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to offer long-overdue recognition to a constituent of the 7th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. His name is Reverend Dr. William Rocky Brown III, fondly referred to as "Rocky," and he is a man of unusual accomplishment not just in this district, but, I believe, in this country. Known and loved as the Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bernardtown, as well as serving as a comptroller for the city of Chester, his greatest accomplishment is his crusade against drug abuse in our schools.

What makes Rocky's crusade against drugs so exceptional is his ability to get his message through, which he does by a means as simple as it is effective—he "raps" it. That's it. After entering a room filled with school kids, bursting with an energy that can only come from deep caring and conviction, he delivers his message of love, self-respect, and self-achievement by putting it to rap music.

By the time his "show" is in full-swing, it is clear that he has made an influence on his audience. Kids dance to and sing along with his raps, enthusiastically repeating such phrases as "You don't need dope, just God's hope."

Rocky has rapped his message to hundreds of kids across 20 different States, and receives from them dozens of letters telling him how they believe his message and asking him to come back. Clearly, the Reverend Rocky Brown is delivering a message to kids that they get, and that they keep.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is an amazing thing—that one man who cares can convince kids from drug prone areas that there is a better alternative than drug abuse. This one man has perhaps changed the lives of hundreds of children—given them hope in the future and faith in themselves.

For all of us who are concerned about the effects of drug-abuse on our children, the Reverend Rocky Brown is an inspiration for what can be accomplished on the individual level in the fight against drug abuse. For everything that he has done, I cannot express

my thanks any better than the student who wrote to him, "God bless you and keep up the good work."

### COMPARABLE WORTH

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, legislation is currently pending before Congress regarding the comparable worth issue which would pay equal salaries to different jobs if their value to an organization or society is judged "comparable" even if the jobs are dissimilar in content. This concept should not be confused with "equal pay for equal work" which requires that men and women performing the same jobs be paid the same.

Before enacting comparable worth legislation, Members of this body should consider new studies which reveal that the wage gap is already narrowing by itself because of improved education and work experience. Consequently, comparable worth legislation would be counterproductive and disruptive to the labor market. Because the labor market is the only true measure of worth in any job, Government should remain neutral in this issue. There already is too much inefficiency and excess in Government, resulting from the Government dictating wage and personnel practices.

In October 1987, an excellent article explaining the National Organization for Women's [NOW] misguided views on comparable worth appeared in American politics on this subject by Linda Chavez and I commend it to my colleagues.

### COMPARABLE WORTH

(By Linda Chavez)

NOW, AS ALWAYS

This summer, the National Organization for Women elected a new president, Molly Yard, who looks more like a scion of the Daughters of the American Revolution than a hardcore feminist. Don't be fooled. Yard and her organization seem to have taken their cue from Yard's predecessor, Eleanor Smeal, whose confrontational political style was designed to dramatize what she and NOW saw as the continued plight of women in our society.

Listening to Yard and her cohorts is like being transported back to the 1960's. Their cacophony of complaints reminds me of the old Mick Jagger song, "I Can't Get No Satisfaction." Never was the lament more incongruous than when Yard and company greeted news that women's average earnings had increased relative to men's for the first time in 30 years with the charge that it was too little too late.

The irony is that NOW doesn't recognize victory when it sees it. If they were serious about revitalizing their intellectually moribund organization, they would point to the new statistics on women's progress and claim credit instead of continuing to cry foul.

What the Census Bureau report shows is that women are finally making a dent in the pay gap that has persisted despite a quarter of a century of Federal legislation to eliminate sex discrimination in employment. For nearly three decades, the gap has remained

relatively constant, with women earning about 63 percent of the average earnings of men. In the new census study, however, which reflects 1984 earnings, women's wages jumped to 70 percent of men's.

The explanation for the change is rather simple: More women are moving into higher-paying fields such as engineering, law, medicine, computers, and other professions traditionally dominated by men. Now that women are entering those fields more often, they are sharing the benefits of higher salaries. The more women who enter these fields, therefore, the higher the average earnings of women.

Feminists argue, however, that these jobs pay more because they are "men's jobs," which the American economy reward more lucratively than jobs usually thought of as "women's work," such as teaching, nursing and clerical work. The solution, the feminists argue, is to eliminate the wage differences for "male" and "female" jobs. Unfortunately, the only way to do that, whether the feminists admit it or not, is to abandon the market as the arbiter of wages. In its place would be substituted an administered wage system that relies on a supposedly unbiased method of evaluating how jobs should be compensated by rating relative skills, education, levels of responsibility and working conditions.

Legislation mandating such systems in the public sector have passed several state legislatures already, and Congress is likely to adopt such a measure for Federal pay sometime in this session. It all sounds rather benign. After all, why should tree trimmers, mostly men, make more than childcare workers, mostly women? NOW and company contend that sex discrimination its the cause. An evaluation system such as the feminists favor would surely rate the education, skill and level of responsibility of child care workers higher than that of tree trimmers. It would be a simple enough way of eliminating the pay gap, and quicker than waiting for enough women to switch from jobs in childcare to jobs in tree trimming.

The trouble is that such schemes ignore the fundamentals of a marketplace economy. Employers pay more for people to cut down trees than to take care of children because there are fewer people able to willing to trim trees. It's the old law of supply and demand. It has nothing to do with whether we value our greenery more than our children or what the sex is of the person doing the job. (After all, male childcare workers make as little as female childcare workers do, and female tree trimmers as much as male tree trimmers.) It's possible that fewer people go into tree trimming because of the hazards associated with climbing 20 feet into a tree and operating dangerous machinery at that height, but in the marketplace it really doesn't matter what their reasons are. All that is important to know is that the fewer people there are willing to perform a job for which there is relatively high demand, the higher the pay will be for that job.

The ludicrousness of the feminists' argument that pay should be based on objective criteria is even better illustrated by comparing two almost identical jobs. Presume that two translators—one of Spanish, the other of Japanese—have equivalent years of education and skill levels in their respective languages, are given the same degree of responsibility and work under the same conditions. Yet the employer decides to pay the Japanese translator a higher wage than the

Spanish translator. Is it fair to assume that some sort of discrimination is occurring?

The facts seem suspicious, but upon examination it turns out the firm is located in Miami and its major client is in Tokyo. The supply of persons in the area able to translate into Spanish is quite high while the demand for Spanish translation is low, since most of the company's clients are in the Far East. Supply and demand set the wages for this firm. It will pay what it has to, and only what it has to, to fill each job with a competent worker. Even if most Japanese translators turned out to be male and most Spanish translators female, no sex or other bias determines the wage differentials in this example.

Feminists like Molly Yard will continue to argue that equity requires government to intervene to eliminate the pay differentials between the average earnings of men and women. They've even taken to calling their proposals pay equity rather than the more straight-forward but less persuasive equal pay for comparable worth. The truth is, however, that the pay gap will diminish only as women learn to use the laws of supply and demand to their advantage. The Census Bureau statistics suggest that women have learned this lesson more quickly than have the leaders of groups like NOW who purport to speak for them.

### CORPORATIONS ARE NOT PERSONS

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 9, 1988, the Washington Post published an op-ed piece written by consumer advocate Ralph Nader and Carl J. Mayer, a graduate student at Harvard Law School. The authors argue that corporations are not "persons" within the meaning of the Constitution. I am inserting the article in the RECORD in the hope that my colleagues will take the time to review it:

#### CORPORATIONS ARE NOT PERSONS

(By Ralph Nader and Carl J. Mayer)

WASHINGTON.—Our constitutional rights were intended for real persons, not artificial creations. The Framers certainly knew about corporations but chose not to mention these contrived entities in the Constitution. For them, the document shielded living beings from arbitrary government and endowed them with the right to speak, assemble and petition.

Today, however, corporations enjoy virtually the same umbrella of constitutional protections as individuals do. They have become in effect artificial persons with infinitely greater power than humans. This constitutional equivalence must end.

Consider a few noxious developments during the last 10 years. A group of large Boston companies invoked the First Amendment in order to spend lavishly and thus successfully defeat a referendum that would have permitted the legislature to enact a progressive income tax that had no direct effect on the property and business of these companies. An Idaho electrical and plumbing corporation cited the Fourth Amendment and deterred a health and safety investigation. A textile supply company used

Fifth Amendment protections and barred retrial in a criminal antitrust case in Texas.

The idea that the Constitution should apply to corporations as it applies to humans had its dubious origins in 1886. The Supreme Court said it did "not wish to hear argument" on whether corporations were "persons" protected by the 14th Amendment, a civil rights amendment designed to safeguard newly emancipated blacks from unfair government treatment. It simply decreed that corporations were persons.

Now that is judicial activism. A string of later dissents, by Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas, demonstrated that neither the history nor the language of the 14th Amendment was meant to protect corporations. But it was too late. The genie was out of the bottle and the corporate evolution into personhood was under way.

It was not until the 1970's that corporations began to throw their constitutional weight around. Recent court decisions suggest that the future may hold even more dramatic extensions of corporate protections.

In 1986, Dow Chemical, arguing before the Supreme Court, suggested that the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures should prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from flying planes over Dow's manufacturing facilities to monitor compliance with environmental laws. Although the Court permitted the flights on technical grounds, it appeared to endorse Dow's expansive view of the Constitution.

That year, corporations received the most sweeping enlargement of their free speech rights to date. In a 5-3 decision, the Court invalidated a California regulation ordering a public utility monopoly to enclose in its billing envelopes a communication from a nonprofit rate-payer advocacy group that financed the insert. The purpose of the regulation was to assist the Public Utility Commission in achieving its authorized goal of reasonable rates. Even so, the Court held that the enclosures violated a new corporate First Amendment right "not to speak." Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote in a pro-consumer dissent that to "ascribe to such artificial entities an 'intellect' or 'mind' [for constitutional purposes] is to confuse metaphor with reality."

Today, corporations remain unsatisfied with their ascendant constitutional status. They want much more. At a 1987 judicial conference in Pennsylvania, lawyers counseled that corporations use the First Amendment to invalidate a range of Federal regulations, including Securities and Exchange Commission disclosure requirements that govern corporate takeovers, and rules affecting stock offerings.

Businesses angry at Congressional attempts to ban cigarette advertising—by that, we mean commercial carcinogenic speech—are alleging First Amendment violations.

The corporate drive for constitutional parity with real humans comes at a time when legislatures are awarding these artificial persons superhuman privileges. Besides perpetual life, corporations enjoy limited liability for industrial accidents such as nuclear power disasters, and the use of voluntary bankruptcy and other disappearing acts to dodge financial obligations while remaining in business.

The legal system is thus creating unaccountable Frankensteins that have human powers but are nonetheless constitutionally shielded from such actual and potential

law enforcement as well as from accountability to real persons such as workers, consumers and taxpayers.

Of course individuals in these companies can always exercise their personal constitutional rights, but the drive for corporate rights is dangerously out of control.

Too frequently the extension of corporate constitutional rights is zero-sum game that diminishes the rights and powers of real individuals. The corporate exercise of First Amendment rights frustrates the individual's right to participate more equally in democratic elections, to pay reasonable utility rates and to live in a toxin-free environment. Fourth Amendment rights applied to the corporation diminish the individual's right to live in an unpolluted world and to enjoy privacy.

Equality of constitutional rights plus an inequality of legislated and de facto powers leads inevitably to the supremacy of artificial over real persons. And now the ultimate irony: Corporate entities have the constitutional right, says the Supreme Court, to patent living beings such as genetically engineered cattle, pigs, chickens and, perhaps someday, humanoids.

This is not to say that corporations should have only the legal rights emanating from state charters that create them. What is required, however, is a constitutional presumption favoring the individual over the corporation.

To establish this presumption, we need a constitutional amendment that declares that corporations are not persons and that they are only entitled to statutory protections conferred by legislatures and through referendums. Only then will the Constitution become the exclusive preserve of those whom the Framers sought to protect: real people.

### CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO RABBI DR. DAVID H. PANITZ, TEMPLE EMANUEL OF NORTH JERSEY, UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE ACTIVE PULPIT RABBINATE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 12, residents of my congressional district and the State of New Jersey will join with the congregational families of Temple Emanuel of North Jersey to express their gratitude and deep appreciation to their beloved rabbi, Dr. David H. Panitz, upon his retirement from the active rabbinate. I join with many of my friends and constituents in saying to him, "todah rabbah," thank you, for his outstanding record of service as a nationally and internationally renowned spiritual leader, esteemed author, exemplary educator, community leader, and good friend, who has devoted his whole career to serving the peoples and the communities which he holds dear.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings and words of "shalom," to Rabbi Panitz, his charming wife Esther, their three sons, Jonathan, Raphael, and Michael, daughters-in-law Jane, Susette,

and Sheila, and their grandchildren Zimra, Obadiah, and Yasmeen; William Jeffrey; and Emily, Ezekiel, and Benjamin. On this most memorable occasion, I feel privileged to share with his family the great pride they must take in his lifetime of achievement in devotion and dedication to the Jewish community and to all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my congressional district are singularly honored by and wish to wholeheartedly commend to you the distinguished and dedicated lifetime of outstanding public service rendered by Rabbi Panitz. At the helm of Temple Emanuel of North Jersey, he has remained steadfast to the ideals and principles of his alma mater, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. He has endeared himself to his congregation and to the Jewish community, and his interfaith and interreligious activities have left their mark on all faiths and religions.

As an educator and author, he has helped to strengthen the ethical and moral fabric of our society. He has devoted his whole career to developing the minds and hearts of our people, both Jewish and non-Jewish. He has in particular given so much toward building the future of Judaism in this country through his work with Jewish children, and played a leading role in helping to establish the Solomon Schechter Day School in north New Jersey.

As a community leader, he has brought enlightenment and encouragement, aid and comfort, peace and rehabilitation to those in need of his counsel and judgment.

As a friend, I can say that I have been truly blessed by the inspiration of his good deeds and by his good example. I am proud to be numbered among his many, many friends, and I may be the only Irish Catholic Member of Congress who has his own personal rabbi!

Rabbi Panitz' long list of noteworthy achievements encompass the wants and aspirations of all of our people, and with your permission, I would like to insert at this point a brief biography, as follows:

Rabbi David Hirsch Panitz, son of the late Ezekiel and Nettie Panitz, was born in Baltimore in 1918. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and also graduated from both the academic and teacher training schools of the Baltimore Hebrew College. He received his B.A. and M.A. from the Johns Hopkins University, and received his rabbinic ordination from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in 1943. The seminary later conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity, *honoris causa*.

At Hopkins, he was a student of the noted scholar William Foxwell Albright, where he studied ancient Near Eastern languages, history, and archeology. Rabbi Panitz taught Bible at the George Washington University in the Nation's Capital and served on the faculty of the Rabbinical School of the seminary. He was also dean of the American Academy for Jewish Religion.

He has been the spiritual leader of Paterson's Temple Emanuel of North Jersey since 1959. Prior to coming to Paterson, he held pulpits at Temple Adath Yeshurun in Syracuse, NY, at Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in New York City, and at Adas Israel Congregation in Washington, DC.

Rabbi Panitz has fashioned an outstanding record of service to his congregational families, to the entire Jewish people, to Israel, and to the overall community at large. He was for a number of years a commissioner of the Paterson Board of Education. He has been for 29 years the Jewish chaplain of the Passaic County Jail, and serves also as the Jewish chaplain of the Paterson Police and Fire Departments. He was chairman of the Passaic County Alcoholic Rehabilitation Board for 15 years. He has been national chairman of the Joint Commission on Rabbinic Placement of the Rabbinical Assembly, the United Synagogue of America, and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; national cochairman of the State of Israel Bonds Rabbinic Cabinet; national chairman of the Interreligious Affairs Committee of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League; vice president of the Jewish Conciliation Board of America; president of the New Jersey Board of Rabbis; the first Jewish person to be elected to the presidency of the Coalition of Religious Leaders of New Jersey, and was a member of the Plenum, the Domestic Policy Committee, and the International Affairs Committee of the Synagogue Council of America.

Always active in interfaith and intergroup endeavors, he has held high positions of leadership in the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and lectured at scores of churches, colleges, and civic organizations. He has also served, in Paterson, as chairman of the Mayor's Brotherhood Committee, co-chairman of the Commission on Jewish-Catholic dialog and as the cochairman of the Task Force for Community Action to Combat Poverty.

Within the movement of conservative Judaism, he has served as national secretary for the Rabbinical Assembly, as a member of that group's Committee on Jewish Law and Standards, and as national chairman of the Committee on Regions for the Rabbinical Assembly. He was a member of the seminary's Rabbinic Cabinet, a fellow of the seminary's Herbert H. Lehman Institute of Talmudic Ethics and chairman of the Rabbinic Tutors Committee of the seminary's Institute of Religious and Social Studies. He has also served the United Synagogue of America as a member of the National Youth Commission and chairman of its Committee on Peace and Religion of the Joint Commission for Social Action.

Among other positions he has held, Rabbi Panitz has served as national chairman of the Broadcasting-TV-Film Commission and the Commission on Social Justice of the Synagogue Council of America; he also was the council's head of its delegation to the Conference of Major Jewish Organizations. He has been the president of the Louis Marshall Lodge of B'nai B'rith, vice president of the North Jersey Jewish and Family Children's Service, and long time chairman of its Child Care Committee; he was a member of the National Rabbinic Advisory Committee of the United Jewish Appeal, a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Federation of North Jersey and the Board of Jewish Education, chairman of the Paterson Board of Education's Advisory Committee and chairman of its Adult Evening School, as well as chairman of the Passaic County Narcotics Rehabilitation

Committee. In addition to all of the above, Rabbi Panitz has rendered more than 7,500 hours in 29 years of voluntary chaplain services at the Barnert Hospital and Medical Center.

Rabbi Panitz is the author of "Studies in the Legal Responsa of Joseph Colon"—researchers in the 15th century Italian Jewish history—coauthor, with his wife, of "Simon Wolf, U.S. Consul to Egypt," and of numerous articles and chapters in books. He is married to the former Ester Leah Allentuck, who is the author of "The Alien in Their Midst: Images of Jews in English Literature," and "Simon Wolf: Private Conscience and Public Image," and of many basic monographs in American immigration history. They have three sons, Lt. Comdr. Jonathan A. Panitz, career chaplain in the U.S. Navy, now assigned to teach chaplains of all faiths at the Naval War College in Newport, RI—married to Jane Royal—Dr. Raphael I. Panitz, who has taught at the University of Pennsylvania and SUNY-Binghamton, and now serves as a legislative assistant to Congressman ROBERT A. ROE and as a science consultant to the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology—married to Susette Mottzman—and Rabbi Michael E. Panitz, who is spiritual leader of Temple Beth Israel in Maywood, NJ, and serves on the faculty of Queens College—married to Sheila Salzer—and seven grandchildren: Zimra, Obadiah, and Yasmeen; William Jeffrey; and Emily, Ezekiel, and Benjamin. The rabbi's major relaxation comes from playing with these youngsters, listening to his extensive collection of classical music, and reading from his personal library of more than 13,000 volumes.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and a deep honor to seek this national recognition of Rabbi Panitz and all of his good works on the occasion of his retirement. I ask all my colleagues here to join with me in expressing our most sincere appreciation for the richness of his wisdom and the quality of his leadership in all of his accomplishments and achievements. If he could but know the high esteem with which he is held in the hearts and minds of our people and could but experience the pleasure and comfort that he has given to his fellowman over these past 46 years, he would surely enjoy the abundant rewards of happiness, success, and peace that he so justly deserves. It is indeed a great pleasure to salute on this event a dear friend and great American, Rabbi Dr. David H. Panitz.

**BELLEAIR BLUFFS PROUDLY  
CELEBRATES ITS 25TH ANNI-  
VERSARY**

**HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the city of Belleair Bluffs, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida on March 4, 1963, celebrates its 25th anniversary this year, I want to call attention to the special character of this community in Pinellas County, FL.



Belleair Bluffs, which covers an area of less than one square mile, is small in size, yet, the citizens of this community are proud of its beginnings and look to the future with great anticipation. Together the people of Belleair Bluffs provide for their own fire, police, and public works service, and in cooperation with the county other municipal services are maintained and upgraded.

Originally these services were paid for totally by cigarette taxes. Over the years, however, as Belleair Bluffs grew, these revenues were inadequate to provide all the necessary services, and the authority to levy ad valorem taxes and franchise and license fees was granted by the Florida Legislature. Being conscious of the impact of these taxes on residents, Belleair Bluffs' city officials are most careful with their city's budget and to this day have neither asked for nor accepted any Federal grants, loans or special bonds.

Now, as it celebrates its 25th anniversary with a variety of programs throughout the year, Belleair Bluffs is almost completely built-out. There are more than 200 commercial and professional businesses among the 650 condominiums, 320 apartments, and 540 single-family homes. While there is little vacant land left for future development, Belleair Bluffs and its residents not only continue to revitalize and redecorate this community, but also open their arms to new residents and visitors alike.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to salute Belleair Bluffs on its 25th anniversary, and it is a special privilege for me to wish all of the residents, municipal employees and businesses of Belleair Bluffs continued success during the next 25 years.

**STATEMENT OF NORMA  
DOWNEY**

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 4, 1988*

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a speech by Norma Downey:

**STATEMENT OF NORMA DOWNEY**

Good morning. I am honored to be here today. As a member of the Older Women's League, it is gratifying that on this Mothers' Day I can share with you my pride in my son, Tom. Tom is a Member of Congress, a member of the Aging Committee, but more than that, he is a caring human being who has deep feelings for and a commitment to the plight of the midlife and older women.

The fact that five million midlife and older women are poor is a national disgrace. I know Tom will do all in his power to reverse these statistics. Those of us who have had the good fortune to avoid this fate cannot ignore the millions trying to survive tremendous odds.

Tom, you cannot allow your colleagues to ignore this fact. They all have mothers, sisters, aunts, friends—people they care about, people they love. On this Mothers' Day, all across this great country, too many women will spend the day wondering how they will be able to pay their rent, feed their children and maintain some semblance of the American Dream. They pray no one in the family

will become ill because the astronomical cost of medical care will leave them in debt forever. Too often Members of Congress have eloquently recited the platitudes of extolling motherhood and all it embodies when the reality was a trade off of mothers for missiles and children's welfare for weapons too frightening, too devastating and too expensive to even contemplate as reality.

Tom, my mother and your adored grandmother, if she were alive today, would have fit into the category of poverty. My father died at forty-nine years old. My mother worked and waited until sixty-five to receive his Social Security. My father had no pension! Although my mother had worked most of her life, she had no pension! Her monthly Social Security check was \$325.00. Fortunately, she lived with us and in fact, her grandson thought she was rich because she was always giving him or lending him money during his high school and college days.

I would imagine there is no one in this room today who couldn't tell the story of at least one older woman touched by poverty. Hundreds of letters come into OWL's headquarters each day. I'd like to share one letter that is typical of so many others. To protect the identity of the writer, I've changed a few of the details. The woman whom I will call Anne, writes:

Dear Older Women's League:  
"I hope you can help me, as I don't know where to turn to. I was married in 1946, divorced in 1961. I receive \$290.00 Social Security. My husband worked for the railroad for fifteen years, up until the war. After he served his country, he worked for the Post Office for another 25 years. I cannot receive the railroad pension as it is less than my own Social Security. I wonder if I qualify under his Post Office pension. I never asked as I was trying to get by on my own, but things are getting worse and it is difficult to make ends meet. I cannot get supplementary income as I own 195 shares of stock in Sears Roebuck. I would rather not sell them as they bring me a small income, and I'd like to hang on to them in case of an illness or other problem. Could you tell me where I can inquire about this Post Office pension?"

I choose Anne's story to share with you today because it is such a cautionary tale full of financial ignorance and moral courage. Anne is not yet a poverty statistic, but the slightest medical emergency would easily wipe out her "nest egg" of stock, which is worth the princely sum of seven thousand dollars. In short, Anne is on the road to poverty and doesn't even know it. Like so many women, she lacks the information to combat it. And, like so many women even today, Anne has always been only a man away from poverty. Tom, your mother didn't bring you up to let other mothers down and I know you won't let us down.

On behalf of the Older Women's League, I present you with this year's Mother's Day Card and urge you to take its message to the Floor of the Congress and make thousands of women as proud and happy as you have made me this Mother's Day.

**ABOLISH AMTRAK**

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 4, 1988*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. deficit is a growing problem in America today. In order

for this country to reduce its huge deficit, we must cut our spending. No program is more suitable to cut than Amtrak. Amtrak is not alone. Farm payments, small businesses, culture, mass transit, and rural programs should also be curtailed.

However, an area that should be touched is Amtrak. Originally, the proponents of Amtrak expected that it would be self-sustaining. This did not prove to be the case. Amtrak receives more Federal funds than any other intercity passenger mode, but serves less than 2 percent of all intercity passengers. Amtrak performance has failed to justify continued Federal subsidization. Amtrak's dependence on congressional funding must be eliminated. Many foreign countries, such as England and France, have switched from government owned to privately owned railways. After the switch, the countries showed improved service through increased competition.

I urge my colleagues to read the following article by Robert J. Samuelson which follows:

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

**CUT AMTRAK TO DERAIL DEFICIT**

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Do you favor reducing the federal budget deficits? Well, of course. All serious people do. Do you favor eliminating Amtrak? You're unsure. Think again. You can't sensibly favor reducing the deficits while supporting spending for Amtrak.

As a metaphor for the deficit stalemate, no program is more apt than Amtrak. The budget debate proceeds at a level of lofty abstraction. Everyone deplores the deficits. No one wants to talk about whose programs will be cut or whose taxes raised. But the deficits won't miraculously vanish. Unless we cut spending—starting with the least worthy programs—deficits will persist or will be closed only by crushing tax increases.

Every year I attack Amtrak. Every year the assault stimulates angry letters from diehard railroad buffs. People need Amtrak, I'm told. Eliminating Amtrak will hardly affect the overall deficit. Other forms of transportation are also subsidized. Amtrak saves oil. Some of these arguments are correct, others silly. Yes, axing Amtrak (1987 cost; \$597 million) would shave the deficit less than 1 percent. No, Amtrak doesn't save much oil. It accounts for less than one two-hundredth of intercity travel.

These standard objections miss the larger point. Government can't afford everything. The deficits are now stuck in the range of \$150 billion to \$160 billion annually, says the Congressional Budget Office. The numbers belie the idea that higher taxes can easily close the gap. To increase tax revenues by \$100 billion, you'd have to double corporate income taxes or raise personal income taxes by 25 percent.

We can afford only programs that serve important national needs. Amtrak fails that test. Half its passengers are in the Northeast Corridor, and even there it isn't the main form of travel. Amtrak subsidies per passenger far surpass other transportation subsidies. Since 1957 highway fuel taxes have covered 96 percent of the federal costs of the interstate highway system. Drivers and truckers are paying for the roads they use. By contrast, fares paid by rail passengers account for only two-thirds of the cost of running Amtrak. General taxpayers pick up the rest.

It would be lovely to have passenger trains everywhere—if they paid for themselves. Could an operation in the Northeast alone support itself? Amtrak says no. Someone has to choose. By continuing less valuable programs, we shortchange more pressing national needs. Until recently, we spent more on Amtrak than on AIDS research. The resignation of Navy secretary James Webb Jr. raises the question of whether defense spending cuts are damaging the military. Amtrak isn't unique. Other domestic programs have outlived their usefulness. Consider:

#### FARM PAYMENTS

No sector of the economy is subsidized more than agriculture. Eliminating direct income-support payments and subsidized loans could save \$15 billion to \$17 billion annually.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Most small businesses don't rely on SBA loans or advice. Ending the SBA's nondisaster programs would save about \$800 million annually, though the full savings would materialize only after five years.

#### CULTURES

In the 1960s the government began subsidizing public television, theater groups, operas, artists and study projects in the humanities. Spending totals \$500 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. These agencies should be eliminated.

#### MASS TRANSIT

Hefty construction subsidies cause cities to build uneconomic mass transit systems, which burden local taxpayers for years. In Miami, ridership on a new transit system is a sixth of the level originally predicted. Federal subsidies should be cut by at least \$1 billion.

#### RURAL PROGRAMS

Through the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration, the government subsidizes loans to rural utilities and home mortgages. Ending these loans would ultimately save more than \$2 billion annually.

If these programs—and others—were ended, most Americans wouldn't notice or care. It's true that savings from many individual programs would be small. But collectively they could total \$20 billion to \$30 billion. That obviously wouldn't balance the budget. A realistic deficit reduction program also requires cuts in Social Security, Medicare and federal retirement spending. It would need tax increases of perhaps \$40 billion to \$50 billion. Preserving the least justifiable programs would dim the prospects of success by requiring bigger spending cuts or tax increases elsewhere.

Of course, all the Amtrak-like programs do some good. But none serves a vital national need. The REA was created to electrify rural areas; that was long ago accomplished. Government support for public television or local opera subsidizes mainly upper-middle-class audiences. A \$3.5 million grant to the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour does not serve an important national priority. Just because people or organizations have become dependent on federal programs does not mean the programs should continue. Accepting that argument implies that government never makes mistakes or that needs never change. By this logic, no program could ever be abolished.

In practice, cutting is difficult. Program beneficiaries claim our sympathies. Some

spending—farm subsidies, for instance—ought to be phased out gradually to limit the pain of withdrawal. But programs often survive simply because congressmen, bureaucrats and lobbyists need them. They confer job security, prestige and ego gratification. Without an SBA, the House and Senate small-business committees would have less power. President Reagan's resistance to higher taxes isn't the only cause of huge deficits. Since 1982 Congress has ended few programs, while the White House has accepted more than \$100 billion of annual new taxes.

So Amtrak subsidies must go. They symbolize the ongoing dreamlike nature of the budget debates. Everyone wants lower deficits and no reductions in government services without higher taxes. In 1988 little will happen. Republicans and Democrats want to avoid budget battles in an election year. The next president inherits the stalemate: eliminating programs like Amtrak is a litmus test of whether he—and we—can get serious about the deficits.

### THE COURAGE OF SANDRA HILLIARD

#### HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a dozen years ago I began in my congressional district a program to recognize young people who give of themselves for the good of others.

It is called the Medal of Merit Program and every year it honors outstanding youth who have distinguished themselves through public service in Michigan's 15th Congressional District.

One of the last year's winners was Sandra Hilliard, the daughter of Russell and Janice Hilliard of Southgate. In the 12 years I have been awarding Medals of Merit, few have been more deserving than this young lady who proved to be a model of courage and selflessness.

When classmates needed assistance with their studies, Sandra helped as a tutor. When a neighbor fell ill, she took care of the lawn and cheerfully took on household tasks to help out. She was an ardent softball enthusiast who played for the Downriver Travel softball team and took it upon herself to look after new players on the team.

Sandra was unable to attend last year's Medal of Merit ceremony. She had just undergone a leg amputation as the result of cancer. We presented the medal at private ceremonies at her home.

I will never forget Sandra's blithe spirit in the face of such painful adversity. I recall wondering at the time about the source of such courage.

Sandra died last month. But her memory lives as an inspiration for all those she touched with her special kind of open kindness.

I, for one, feel richer for having met her.

### MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS: NEW STUDY FINDS SCHOOL BREAKFAST IMPROVES PERFORMANCE

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, a study released yesterday reports that the school breakfast program for low income children improves their academic performance and reduces tardiness. The study, which was conducted in Lawrence, MA public schools, found that the test scores of students participating in the program improved more rapidly than those of nonparticipating students.

The findings of this study add to the abundant evidence from academicians, independent foundations and Government researchers that key educational, nutritional and medical programs demonstrably boost the achievements of disadvantaged and impoverished children. The Lawrence study provides further proof that the cynical allegations that Government doesn't work, and that progressive social policies have failed, are nothing but partisan ideological rhetoric. The programs do work—and they save money and children, too.

Recently, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, which I chair, released "Opportunities for Success: Cost Effective Programs for Children," a report on eight major programs for children that not only preserve lives and boost achievement but also save U.S. tax dollars. The eight programs include WIC, Prenatal Care, Medicaid, Childhood Immunization, Preschool Education, Compensatory Education, Education for All Handicapped Children, and Youth Employment and Training. The report demonstrates the great long-term costs we incur by failing to fund proven programs for young children at levels adequate to serve the eligible population.

I refer your attention to the following Washington Post article describing the study released yesterday.

[From the Washington Post, May 3, 1988]

#### SCHOOL BREAKFAST SEEMS TO BOOST PERFORMANCE

(By Spencer Rich)

A school breakfast program for poor children improves academic performance and reduces tardiness, according to a study conducted last year in Lawrence, Mass.

The study, to be released here today at a meeting of the Ambulatory Pediatric Association, was based on a comparison of 335 elementary-school children who took part in a public-school breakfast program in 1987 with 688 who did not. The children attended third through sixth grades in Lawrence public schools. Virtually all were from families below or near the official poverty line.

The researchers, Alan Meyers and Michael Weitzman of Boston City Hospital and Amy Sampson of the Tufts University School of Nutrition, administered a standard achievement test to the children after the school-breakfast program had been in effect for several months.

"On an absolute scale of 200 to 800, we found that on average all improved" their

scores on the test, both in the breakfast group and the nonbreakfast group, Meyers said in an interview.

But he said the children who had received breakfast improved their scores an average of 48.4 points over the previous year, while those who did not receive school breakfast improved only 40.9 points.

Meyers said the change was statistically significant. The authors said previous studies found that children who eat breakfast make fewer mental errors in the morning and, since the Lawrence test was conducted then, "the observed improvement in academic performance could represent an immediate beneficial effect" of being assured of breakfast. They said it also is possible that academic improvement could be due to a longer-term effect of dietary improvement.

The study also found that breakfast participants reduced their school lateness rate from 1.5 percent of the time the previous spring semester to 0.9 percent in 1987.

**CONGRESSMAN FROST CONTINUES PRACTICE OF FULL PERSONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**

**HON. MARTIN FROST**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, As I have done each year since my first election to Congress, I am submitting herewith for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a full disclosure of all personal assets and liabilities of my wife, Valerie, and me as of December 31, 1987.

*Balance Sheet: Martin and Valerie Frost*

(As of Dec. 31, 1987)

Assets:	Amount
Checking Account, 1st National Bank of DeSota .....	\$172.02
Condominium, Dallas, Texas .	47,500.00
House and Lot, Arlington, Virginia .....	242,500.00
Home furnishings and other personal effects .....	35,000.00
Savings, Wright Patman Federal Credit Union .....	129.12
Checking Account, Wright Patman Federal Credit Union .....	7,300.05
Retirement, U.S. Congress .....	28,170.62
IRAs (Martin and Valerie) .....	17,273.67
Washington Fringe Benefit Investment Club .....	4,663.15
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>382,708.63</b>
<b>Automobiles:</b>	
1979 Chevrolet Chevette .....	500.00
1984 Toyota Van .....	5,950.00
1984 Starcraft Pop-up Trailer .....	2,000.00
1985 Pontiac 600 .....	6,300.00
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>14,750.00</b>
<b>Stocks and Bonds:</b>	
513 Shares Central and Southwest .....	15,069.00
740 Shares Exxon .....	28,582.00
203 Shares Federated Department Stores .....	6,699.00
93 Shares General Motors .....	5,766.00
248 Shares Houston Industries .....	7,347.00

*Balance Sheet: Martin and Valerie Frost—Continued*

123 Shares Eli Lilly .....	10,141.00
54 Shares Mobil .....	2,085.00
179 Shares Westinghouse .....	8,950.00
870 Shares Fundamental Investors .....	11,666.00
297 Shares Massachusetts Investors Trust .....	3,765.00
261 Shares Wellington Fund ..	3,935.00
U.S. Savings Bonds .....	300.00
300 Shares Wal-Mart .....	7,687.00
8 Shares General Motors (E) ..	285.00
4 Shares General Motors (H) ..	189.00
100 Shares Annheiser Busch ..	3,162.00
60 Shares Waste Management .....	2,205.00
40 Shares Blockbuster Entertainment .....	680.00
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>118,513.00</b>
<b>Total assets .....</b>	<b>515,971.63</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
<b>Mortgages:</b>	
Star States Mortgage Corporate (Dallas Condominium) ..	37,413.12
Paine-Webber (Arlington Residence) .....	172,205.82
Century National Bank (Arlington Residence) .....	38,560.59
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>248,179.53</b>
<b>Installment Loans:</b>	
Open Charge Accounts (Balance) .....	1,000.00
Wright Patman Federal Credit Union (Automobile) ..	798.22
GMAC (Automobile) .....	5,185.68
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>6,983.90</b>
<b>Total liabilities .....</b>	<b>255,163.43</b>
<b>Net Worth:</b>	
<b>Total assets .....</b>	<b>515,971.63</b>
<b>Total liabilities .....</b>	<b>255,163.43</b>
<b>Total net worth .....</b>	<b>260,808.20</b>

**SPEND THE TRUST FUND MONEY**

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the members of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation have repeatedly warned that this Nation is on the verge of crisis. Our bridges are collapsing, many of our roads are collapsing, new roads are needed and there is an urgent need to clean up our water.

We have attempted, at a minimum to have the Highway, Aviation, and Water Resources Trust Funds removed from the unified budget. The people of America have provided the money for these funds and it should be used for the purposes for which it was intended.

We have made major efforts in the last three Congresses to win this battle. Now, with the closing of the Williamsburg Bridge, a major bridge in the middle of New York City, the realization of the magnitude of this problem is becoming more widespread. It should be made clear that the Williamsburg Bridge is not an isolated example. It is the tip of the iceberg.

It is estimated that removing the Highway Trust Fund from the budget will allow an additional \$2 billion annually to be spent on our surface transportation system. That amount will not solve all our problems but it will help us meet some of our needs.

Syndicated columnist George Will, in a column titled "Listen to the Bridges," recently described the problem of decay as a threat to the Nation. Mr. Will has provided an excellent description of the problems and I offer it here for my colleagues.

LISTEN TO THE BRIDGES

(By George F. Will)

New York, New York, it's a wonderful town [songwriters are not under oath], the Bronx is up and the Battery's down. And so, almost, is the Williamsburg Bridge. That 85-year-old suspension span across the East River connects Manhattan with America, which may not be in the national interest, but nearly a quarter of a million people use it daily. Used it. Since last Tuesday only pedestrians and bicyclists do. It is not quite collapsing—yet—but it is unsafe for vehicular traffic, and that is a considerable defect in a bridge.

The discovery last week of its corroded condition was serendipitous. The discovery occurred while the three surviving Democratic presidential candidates were careering around the Empire State promising to make America into a paradise and, in their spare time, pacify the Middle East. The mere crumbling of a bridge is too mundane a matter to arrest the attention of candidates who are bent on the betterment of all mankind. However, the sounds made by that tired old bridge (it was screeching and squealing ominously) should be listened to. It tells us more about our future than the candidates do. The nation has a huge bill coming due for the neglect of its infrastructure, meaning bridges, roads, airports, waterways, water and sewer systems—all the things that make everything else possible.

This neglect, which reflects a weak ethic of common provision, may be a consequence of our individualism. Individually, Americans are exercising more and eating more sensibly to maintain their personal infrastructures while the nation's physical plant deteriorates. In the years dead ahead that physical plant is going to force itself upon our attention. It will be something to think about while we creep along in increasingly congested traffic, or wait for our delayed flights to take off at overburdened airports.

The National Journal reports that one out of four bridges is considered dangerous. More than 4,100 are closed. Every two days a bridge collapses. Sixty-five percent of the Interstate Highway System is in need of rehabilitation. The average age of the 184 principal locks on the inland waterway system is 40 years. The Army Corps of Engineers says 3,000 dams in populated areas are hazardous. Air traffic has doubled in the 14 years since the last new commercial airport (Dallas-Ft. Worth) opened. Los Angeles needs to spend \$111 million more every year just repairing streets or 60 percent of them will be unusable by the end of the century. The Environmental Protection Agency says \$108 billion will be needed between now and then just for construction of new sewage treatment plants.

OK, some of these numbers may involve overreaching and attention seizing and an appetite for pork. Still, there are many needs and not enough money. The cost of

public-works investment is substantial, but so is the cost of underinvestment. Millions of workers-years are lost as congestion and detours sap economic efficiency. The cost of Los Angeles County congestion is estimated to be nearly half a million hours a day and half a billion dollars' worth of working time (and 72 million gallons of gas) a year. Unfortunately, blocking the road to a solution is a mountain—Mount Deficit.

The deficit is the numerical expression of a cultural tendency, the national tendency to live for the moment and beyond our means, consuming more than we produce and investing too little, heedless about the future. A government devoting 14 percent of its budget to pay interest on its debts—to rent money—has not enough money for the physical prerequisites of efficient and commodious living. Four federal trust funds—highway, transit, aviation and waterways—had a combined cash balance of about \$24 billion at the end of 1987, all of it from user fees that can be spent only on infrastructure. But our leaders, ever imaginative at cooking the books to make the deficit seem smaller than it is, are hoarding the money. This is done so that deficit estimates will be smaller and the Gramm-Rudman knife will be easier to avoid.

Internal improvements: An earlier, more robust America had more energetic leaders regarding "internal improvements." On March 9, 1832, a candidate for the Illinois General Assembly distributed an open letter to the people of his county. The first plank in his platform was: "Time and experience have verified . . . the public utility of internal improvements," such as roads and navigable streams. Lincoln lost, but he soon won and authored a flurry of bills such as those pertaining to "a state road from the Wabash to the yellow banks of the Mississippi River" and "a canal upon the valley of the Sangamon River."

In 1808 Jefferson's Treasury secretary, Albert Gallatin, issued his "Report on Roads and Canals," a proposed network of projects, most of which were built over 60 years. It is unfortunate they were not built sooner. In 1816 John C. Calhoun, who eventually would sow seeds of secession, introduced a bill for internal improvements at federal expense. He warned that New York and other Northern states had public and private financial resources sufficient for such improvements, but that the South did not. Without federal help, the South would be consigned to inferiority, and "disunion" might result. President Madison, taking a crabbed view of federal power, vetoed the bill as unconstitutional. Denied federal help, the South's dependence on slavery grew, as did its sense of separateness.

Disunion is not a danger today. Decay is. That is a pity because public works are the sort of things government is good at. The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Interstate Highway System were not just good in themselves, they were good for the morale of government, which periodically needs some inspiring successes. Alas, in election years we have this sort of dispiriting experience:

You are driving warily down a street cratered with potholes deep enough to serve as silos for the MX missile. Your car radio is emitting the sounds of candidates promising to provide "meaningful jobs" and "a sense of community" in "model cities" in a disarmed world. And you are thinking (if thinking is possible as you jolt along, your radio chattering and radial tires disintegrating): Thanks a lot, but could we please start

our trip to utopia on a wellpaved street leading to a structurally sound bridge?

## THE IRONY OF POPULISM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as Americans we all recognize the principles of free enterprise and competition as the keys to a prosperous economy. However, with an election year upon us, the Congress is again being bombarded by populist rhetoric and legislation which betray these very principles in the pretense of finding a quick fix to the Nation's economy.

A prime example of this political phenomenon is the current effort to establish anti-takeover laws that protect top-level management from loss of employment due to hostile corporate takeovers. If passed, the laws would greatly impede companies in their effort to streamline their management ranks. In essence, these companies would be forced by law to run top heavy, inefficient corporations. The price of their products and/or services would increase, resulting in a cutback in employment, overall restricted economic growth as well as a disastrous decrease in the level of competitiveness with foreign firms. Thus, not only would the blue-collar labor force be made to suffer for expendable top-level management, but also the American people as a whole.

Corporate takeovers have been a vital element in the economic success of the Reagan era. If we are to expand on this past success, we must encourage any efforts by U.S. businesses to eliminate waste and increase efficiency within their levels of production. Laws which discourage the natural propensity to increase efficiency go against the basic tenets of capitalism and will certainly cause serious damage to the American economy.

It is not surprising, but ironic nevertheless, that the Democratic Party, which prides itself as the champion of the common man, supports this measure. While espousing populist rhetoric to the people, these individuals quietly protect America's business elite. It is a shame that many of my Democratic colleagues are not as competent in managing the Nation's economy as they are in misleading the American people.

In the upcoming months, I urge my colleagues to carefully consider the implications of antitakeover laws to the U.S. economy. Any bills which establish such senseless regulations on the business community must be defeated. We must put the interests of common Americans above those of the few, but powerful business elite.

For an excellent review of the effects of antitakeover laws on the U.S. economy, I highly recommend an article in the Washington Times entitled "Anti-takeover=Anti-competitiveness" and an article by Robert J. Samuelson entitled "Corporate Socialism" in the December 28, 1987 Newsweek.

[From the Washington Times, Dec. 28, 1987]

## ANTI-TAKEOVER-ANTI-COMPETITIVENESS

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Even as Democratic Rep. Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri has railed against the "callousness of corporate America," he and his party have crawled warmly into bed with the National Association of Manufacturers and the Business Roundtable with their agenda of management protection.

There is no better example than the rush to pass "anti-takeover" laws in every state whose sole purpose is to insulate top management from competitive pressure. The most disgusting of these was recently passed in Delaware, where the BR and the NAM ganged up with organized labor to virtually force helpless legislators into raping the individual investor.

Yet, when the shareholders' groups attempted to alleviate organized labor's legitimate concerns by adding a union-contract "grandfather" clause, the BR lobby crushed it.

This is a case of naked protectionism for entrenched management, not "saving jobs" for labor. The same politicians who scream about "competitiveness" are thus trying to kill one of the key causes of America's competitive revival.

It is no accident that over the last four years, as total merger and takeover activity reached its greatest level in history, the manufacturing industry put on its best competitiveness performance in U.S. history. (See table.) In that period, manufacturing productivity rose an average of 4.4 percent a year, while manufacturing productivity rose an average of 4.4 percent a year, while manufacturing unit labor costs actually fell 1.6 percent per year (in current dollar terms).

This is why one of the nation's most respected business economists, Ed Yardeni of Prudential Bache (no fan of Reaganomics), said back in December: "On an operating basis, U.S. corporations are probably as lean and as mean as they have ever been. Since 1982 the managers of America's companies restructured their operations. They slashed their costs. . . . they shut down excess and obsolete capacity."

They did all this "good stuff" not because they are smart managers, but because if they didn't get their act together unhappy investors would replace them.

The result, Mr. Yardeni reports: "Productivity gains are awesome. From 1960 to 1982 manufacturing productivity rose at a compounded annual rate of 2.4 percent. After 1982, factory productivity increased by 4.8 percent a year.

"Even more impressive are the efficiency gains in the production of durable goods. The 7.1 percent compounded increases from 1983 to 1987 were more than three times greater than the 2 percent gains from 1960 to 1982. Now that's impressive!"

As Mr. Yardeni reported, by the beginning of 1987 the restructuring process has been completed, and "there was no more fat left." No wonder industrial production rose more than 5.7 percent in the last 12 months and U.S. exports are soaring.

Of course, one of the major tools in "corporate restructuring" has been the rise in hostile takeovers, which forced managers to get their economics and balance sheets right.

That is the basic thrust of a new study by Columbia Business School economists Frank Lichtenberg and Donald Siegel, which shows that "total factor productivi-

ty"—the combined corporate output gains for all factor inputs (capital, labor, raw materials)—raises changes in ownership.

"We found that plants involved in ownership changes experienced on average 0.5 percent [per year] higher TFP growth from 1974 to 1980." And this growth-rate premium increases, with those companies that experienced ownership changes early in the cycle showing a nearly 1 percent higher rise in TFP.

This is why they conclude that "policy-makers should be extremely cautious when considering policies that would make the process of ownership change more difficult or costly."

Yet that is precisely what nearly 28 states have done. It is no accident that merger activity fell sharply in 1987, down 38 percent in numbers and about 4 percent in dollars.

If history is any guide, this downward trend will hurt management performance and U.S. productivity.

This is why House Energy and Commerce Chairman John Dingell of Michigan should be the first Democrat to turn a deaf ear to the NAM and the BR. He should push for a federal takeover law that will preempt the state statutes completely—and stop management from using "poison pills" and "greenmail" to prevent legitimate takeover activity, while protecting labor's legitimate interests. The Republican alternative does this better than the bill now being considered.

Mr. Dingell is a solid, union-label Democrat who is too smart to be taken in by the NAM's protectionist blandishments. He surely understands that strong productivity growth is the key not only to protecting future jobs but also to higher wage contracts.

[From Newsweek, Dec. 28, 1987]

#### CORPORATE SOCIALISM

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

You might not ever have to think about Delaware except for this: although its citizens represent only 0.3 percent of the nation's shareholders, more companies are incorporated there than in any other state. There are 179,000 of them, including 56 percent of the Fortune 500. Delaware may soon enact an antitakeover law, which—given the state's pre-eminent position—would amount to a national antitakeover law.

This is a ghastly idea. Its only purpose is to shield well-paid executives against hostile takeovers. Corporate leaders like to project themselves as defenders of the productive economy against sinister financiers and "raiders." In fact, hostile takeovers promote greater efficiency and productivity. The whole antitakeover exercise smacks of corporate socialism: the marshaling of government powers to protect established businesses against change and challenge.

Executives to sleep easier at night, and Delaware is eager to please. The corporate franchise tax and other fees provide 16 percent of state revenues. A Supreme Court decision last spring seemed to permit tougher state antitakeover laws. Since then, 13 states have passed new laws, bringing to 27 the number with antitakeover statutes. Delaware officials fear that companies will reincorporate elsewhere if the state doesn't offer greater protection. The local bar association is drafting a proposal, which the legislature may approve in early 1988.

The speed with which these antitakeover laws have passed represents a political triumph for big corporations. They've largely succeeded in portraying hostile takeovers as an economic pestilence. By now, the indict-

ment is familiar. The takeover threat (it's said) forces companies to focus on short-term profits and sacrifice long-term investment or research. Corporate raiders cheat small shareholders by coercing them to sell their stock at low prices.

There's just enough truth to the indictment to make it seem compelling. Ivan Boesky was just sentenced last week. Some takeover bids are phantom, intended mainly to create speculative opportunities in the stock market. Outlandish trading profits are made. Not surprisingly, corporate raiders and investment bankers are the new villains of popular culture—reviled in novels (Tom Wolfe's "The Bonfire of the Vanities") and movies (Oliver Stone's "Wall Street"). But beyond the imagery, the indictment against hostile takeovers is essential false. Consider:

They aren't rampant. In 1986 only 40—a record—were attempted, according to W.T. Grimm & Co.; a mere 15 succeeded. What is rampant is executive anxiety about takeovers. In one survey of 200 large companies, 57 percent said they'd been subject to takeover rumors.

Hostile takeovers haven't cut total investment or research. Between 1979 and 1986, corporate-financed research and development rose 51 percent, after adjusting for inflation. The increase between 1969 and 1976—when hostile takeovers barely existed—was only 12 percent. Investment, as a share of gross national product, is higher now than in the 1970s.

There's no evidence that shareholders fare worse in hostile takeovers than in friendly ones—those negotiated by the managers of merging companies. Typically, investors get 25 to 40 percent more than the previous market price.

Still, the corporate rhetoric continues. Listen to H.B. Atwater Jr., chairman of General Mills. He deplores financial "manipulations" and bad "bust-ups." He says hostile takeovers create "no new wealth." He's probably right. But they can improve use of the existing wealth by redirecting wasteful corporate investment. Ironically, General Mills proves the point.

#### USEFUL THREAT

General Mills has an "extremely profitable base [business] that subsidized poor diversification," as Michael Porter of the Harvard Business School writes. The company is the second largest cereal maker (Wheaties, Cheerios) and the leader in cake mixes (Betty Crocker). Food profits financed diversification in everything from toys to fashion to furniture. In 1985 Atwater overhauled the company. He sold poorly performing businesses and turned the toy and fashion operations into separate companies, whose stock was distributed to General Mills' shareholders.

The results have been dazzling. The toy and fashion businesses have done better as independent companies. Focusing on fewer businesses, General Mills improved its return on shareholders' equity from 19 to 31 percent. Since 1984 its stock price (including the value of the spun-off companies) has risen about 150 percent. That's more than three times greater than the overall market rise. But suppose Atwater hadn't acted and a raider had? In 1985 someone could have bought General Mills for 50 percent more than its market price and, by doing what the company itself did, profited enormously. Would that be a financial "manipulation" or undesirable "bust-up"?

The economic value of hostile takeovers doesn't lie in the few that occur. It lies in the mere threat, which motivates managers

to stay efficient. Just because the pressure operates through the stock market doesn't make it illegitimate. The Delaware antitakeover proposal aims to reduce the threat. Management-approved mergers are exempted. For others, the proposal would make it difficult for investor groups to borrow the money to finance hostile takeovers. Notably, many public pension funds—large stockholders representing millions of retirees—oppose the plan.

What Delaware and shortsighted executives are jeopardizing is a division of labor that's worked well for decades. Congress has left the details of corporate law to the states, as long as states don't use it to settle major issues of national policy. Once that happens—as it is happening here—the question arises: why should Delaware have such power? The logical response is to abolish state corporate charters and replace them with a federal charter.

This step has long been advocated by social activists, but it's fraught with dangers. It would represent a huge politicization of the economy. Through federal charters, corporations could become the target of every passing political and social fad. It would be an economic nightmare. But if business leaders want to corporate socialism, that's what they're risking. Those who beg for government protection are also inviting governmental control.

### THE DEATH OF MAESTRO ADLER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO OPERA

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday May 4, 1988

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, San Francisco mourns the death of Maestro Kurt Herbert Adler. I would like to enter into the record the remarks of Robert S. Fisher which appeared in *Leitmotif*, the Journal of the Wagner Society of Northern California.

The death of Maestro Adler could not have been unexpected, but it nonetheless has been a blow to all of us, even if we knew him only casually. This is because we recognize that a most unusual and remarkable man is no longer with us.

He was remarkable because he was a magician: He created one of the two or three greatest opera companies in the world, with only a fraction of the resources available to the general directors of the other great companies. How this was possible will remain a mystery; nevertheless, he did it. Andrew Porter, himself a European and now one of America's leading music critics, said of Adler's creation, "Internationally, the San Francisco Opera has the reputation of being America's first. . . ."

Adler was perhaps not the easiest man to work with. His temper was legendary; singers knew him well for driving a tough bargain; he sometimes terrified his staff; he pushed everyone, often beyond their limits. He was not known as "Mr. Nice Guy." Yet he was widely respected and even loved because he accomplished so much more of value than any ordinary human.

Compare the list of new singers he introduced to America; compare his trail-blazing in taking opera away from only the privileged few and bringing it to the multitudes; compare his championing of new and un-

usual repertory; compare the consistently high quality of his productions; compare everything this man did; compare him with anyone else in the opera world.

We in San Francisco became quite spoiled by this wonderful man: we complained when a performance was only a little better than almost anything else in America. We came to expect the most spectacularly supreme from Kurt Adler. And he rarely disappointed us.

He was one of those rare members of the species who have enormous ambition and dreams that border on the wild; but he went out and caused it all to happen. Those of us with more modest pretensions can only stand in awe of Dr. Adler's accomplishments.

Of greatest impact on us, his audience, is the incontrovertible fact that he brought so much pleasure to so many for such a long period of time. We enjoyed, although perhaps we did not recognize it at the time, a Golden Age from 1953 to 1982. He established standards of quality and quantity that we can hardly hope will ever be equaled.

We will all miss Kurt Herbert Adler not a little; we are all grateful that we had the privilege to be around while he was here.

## TAXPAYER INSTALLMENT ACT

### HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, now that most taxpayers have prepared and filed their income tax returns, many of them are faced with paying more in taxes than they anticipated. I've heard from many constituents who were surprised by the impact of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 on their tax bills.

Today I am introducing a measure permitting taxpayers to pay their tax bills in three separate installments instead of being forced to come up with the entire amount owed immediately. This measure is a companion bill to S. 2099 introduced by Senators CARL LEVIN and STEVEN SYMMS.

The bill would allow taxpayers to pay the IRS in three installments, with the first installment due on April 15, the second third of the amount owed due on June 15, and the final one-third of the amount owed due on September 15.

This measure has several advantages over the present situation. Since income averaging and many deductions and exemptions were eliminated by the Tax Reform Act, taxpayers with dramatic fluctuations in income in 1987 will be given a bit of a breather to recover. Furthermore, the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] will be permitted to charge appropriate interest rates on the tax amount still owed, possibly bringing in even more revenue to the Federal Treasury.

Also, if taxpayers know they are given a little leeway in meeting their tax obligations, they may be more willing to abide by the law instead of simply invading it. Although taxpayers currently can negotiate with the IRS to pay their taxes in installments, the IRS is not required to permit them to do so. This legislation gives all taxpayers the right to pay in this

manner, though the IRS can still charge interest for paying in installments.

## CYCLE OF VIOLENCE IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

### HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, all people of good will are yearning for the day when the cycle of violence will cease in the West Bank and Gaza. Yolanda Charney, director of community relations for the Jewish Federation of Tulsa, has written an excellent article on this subject which I submit for the RECORD.

[From People's Forum]

#### POINT OF VIEW: TALKS COULD END VIOLENCE ON WEST BANK

(By Yolanda Charney)

All people who value human life are saddened by the recent cycle of violence in the West Bank and Gaza.

It was bound to happen. The Palestinian Arabs frustrated by 20 years of living in occupation, having been ignored on the agenda of the Arab summit in Amman and the Reagan-Gorbachev meetings, are dying for the world's attention.

Israel, the reluctant occupier, faces a problem inherited when it successfully defended itself in 1967. As an open society, Israel allows the media access to the troubled area.

These disturbances must be examined in the context of the overall Middle East situation and viewed within a historical perspective. Prior to the creation of the state of Israel, this area was under British mandate. In 1948, the United Nations partition allowed for the land to be divided into a Jewish state and an Arab state. The Jews accepted the partition. The Arabs did not. Five Arab countries launched a war against the newborn state and lost.

There were equal numbers of refugees on both sides; Jewish refugees from Arab lands, as well as Arab refugees. The Jewish refugees were welcomed and absorbed into the mainstream of Israeli life, despite language barriers and tremendous cultural differences. The Arab refugees were left in refugee camps and used as pawns in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Forty years later they are still there.

Every year from 1949 to 1967, Israeli governments proposed peace along the lines that existed when the West Bank and East Jerusalem were in Arab hands. Never during this period did Jordan or Egypt propose to make this area a separate Palestinian state. To this date, Jordan seems to want no part of the West Bank, nor does Egypt seem to want the Gaza Strip.

The Arab states engage in considerable rhetoric to demonstrate their solidarity with the plight of Palestinian refugees. A discrepancy, however, is apparent between their vocal support and their monetary backing of the Palestinians.

While the oil-rich Arab states took in almost \$1.2 trillion in oil revenues from 1974 to 1984, these nations together have contributed only \$127 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) since that agency's establishment in 1950.

The United States—rather than the Arab states collectively—has been the major

source of support for UNRWA over the years. From UNRWA's inception in 1950 through Sept. 30, 1987, the United States contributed over \$1.3 billion.

The Wall Street Journal of July 21, 1986, reported that the seven major Arab oil-producing nations agreed to contribute a total of \$250 million annually to the Palestine National Fund from 1978 to 1988. However, the Journal article noted, only Saudi Arabia has been making its annual payments of \$85.5 million. The Economist magazine of Aug. 2, 1980, estimated that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat then controlled about \$7 billion to \$8 billion, kept in a separate fund for his branch of the PLO, Fatah.

These figures stand in stark contrast to the vast sums Israel has spent to rescue, resettle and rehabilitate some 600,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries. Yehuda Dornitz, who retired recently as director general of the Jewish Agency's Aliyah and Absorption Department, estimates that Israel's assistance to these Jewish refugees totals some \$11 billion.

When Israel took over the territories, there was a concerted effort to be responsive to needs in health, education and welfare. Before 1967 there were no universities in the territories. Today, there are six: The overall standard of living has improved. It was recognized all the while that this was not enough to fulfill Palestinian aspirations.

The Arab summit, held in Amman, Jordan, in November, totally ignored the Palestinian issue. The members were preoccupied with the Iran-Iraq war.

From this summit, Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak emerged as victors. How great it would be if this new victory could translate into the impetus needed for one of these leaders to come forward as a negotiation partner for Israel.

The beauty of the Camp David peace accords was that they provided for a five-year *modus vivendi* in the West Bank and Gaza, leading to full Palestinian autonomy. Unfortunately, Sadat was assassinated before he saw this dream fulfilled. At Camp David, however, the world saw how far Israel will go for the sake of peace. The hard-line Menachem Begin gave up territory, oil fields and air bases for a promise of peace.

In short, this tragic cycle of violence can be halted if responsible Palestinian leadership will come forward to confront the Israelis, not with violence in the streets, but with words at the negotiation table.

There are forces in the region, principally the PLO and radical Islamic fundamentalist groups, which continue to encourage armed confrontation with Israel and threaten Palestinians and other Arabs who consider the option of a negotiated political settlement. It is these radical elements which have betrayed the Palestinian people. In this situation Israel, sadly, has no choice but to take measures to assure the peace and tranquility of the territories.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
ELIZABETH HARMER OF BOUNTIFUL, UT

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I often have spoken of how proud I am to represent the many outstanding young people who reside in the First Congressional District of Utah. At this time, I would like to take a few minutes to tell my colleagues in the House of Representatives about one young lady who is exceptional in every way.

Elizabeth Harmer, of Bountiful, UT, is the winning contestant from my State of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest. Her essay, "America's Liberty—Our Heritage," which I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, is an example of a young person with a promising future. Elizabeth takes time to ponder the purpose of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and what the Unknown Soldier represents to liberty and freedom. It is an essay that would make any parent proud. As we debate the defense of our great Nation, I would hope that every Member of the House would take the time to read Elizabeth's essay.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

Several years ago, with a number of my classmates, I had the opportunity to visit Arlington National Cemetery. As we waited for the changing of the guard over the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, we bubbled with all the excitement of young teenagers free on a sunny day. Then, a moment before the ceremony began, an officer asked the audience for silence. In the sudden quiet, I had a moment to read the inscription on the white sarcophagus: "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God." A more thoughtful mood came over me, and this question came to my mind: "Who is the Unknown Soldier?"

No one really knows who the unknown soldier is, yet in a way, everyone knows him or someone like him. He is an American, one of more than eight million soldiers who dies in World War I to preserve liberty. He died so that I could enjoy freedom, and in a way, that makes him not only my brother but also the brother of everyone who loves liberty. Maybe he was afraid to go to war, but we know he was brave, because he had the courage to give his life for freedom.

Why is liberty so important? What blessings does liberty contain that men and women will give their very lives for it? Each person has his or her own definition of liberty. It is waving a flag on the Fourth of July or voting on election day. Liberty is the chance of failure or the hope for success; it is the opportunity to stand up and declare oneself a man with the same rights and privileges as any other man no matter how much money he had or who his parents are. It is the realization that no man is good enough to govern another. In short, liberty is what makes people into men and women who, whether their decisions bring sadness or joy, at least have the right to make those decisions.

Patrick Henry's words were prophetic when he exclaimed: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" For two hundred years loyal

Americans everywhere have lived and died for liberty. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and the founders of our country pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to uphold that Declaration. During the Civil War, a young nation once again struggled to uphold the liberty of all men, black or white, so that, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth". Whether in World War I, World War II, Korea, or Vietnam, Americans have volunteered their lives to preserve freedom. Others besides soldiers have lived Patrick Henry's words. The Unknown Soldier was someone's son, a husband, or even a father. Someone's heart was broken when Johnny didn't come marching home again.

If, as stated in a dictionary, a heritage is something passed down from preceding generations, then liberty is every American's heritage; it is their birthright. For centuries men have fought and died that Americans would have freedom. Our forefathers died that we might have it; perhaps we shall die so our children will have it. The last lines of Billy Rose's poem, the Unknown Soldier, read:

I am the Unknown Soldier,  
And maybe I died in vain,  
But if I were alive, and my country called,  
I'd do it all again.

Some fear that Americans don't appreciate their liberty, but if freedom were ever threatened, Americans would respond with all their power, military strength, and their very lives to protect their sacred heritage. Liberty is America's heritage, the most valuable gift Americans own. May America ever love and fight for her liberty that freedom's sweet song will ring from sea to shining sea, and that her great heritage of liberty will be preserved—forever.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES LUGER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Charles Luger, who has served his community, his church and his family with love and dedication for many years.

Charlie, as he is known to his many friends in northeastern Pennsylvania, has consistently volunteered to serve on boards and commissions that make the region a better place to live. The local chamber of commerce, the Scranton school system, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Scranton Jewish Community Center, United Cerebral Palsy of Pennsylvania, and the Scranton Industrial Development Authority are but a few of the organizations that have benefited from having Charlie Luger as a leader in their efforts.

Charlie Luger has also been a tireless public servant. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature in 1967-1968, and served on the State House Committee investigating mine subsidence problems. Luger was on the Statewide Planning Project for Vocational Rehabilitation. Furthermore, Charlie Luger served on the Lackawanna County

Board of Commissioners and was the board chairman just prior to his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, the list of accomplishments on Charlie Luger's résumé would take up pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so I won't document them all here. I will say that he has earned the respect and admiration of countless numbers of people in northeastern Pennsylvania. He has unselfishly donated of his time and energy for the betterment of others.

I would like to personally recognize and thank Charlie Luger for leading by example, for giving without thought of reward for himself, and for providing an outstanding role model for the young people in the community.

ANOTHER CAPITAL (GAINS)  
IDEA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, there has been much talk regarding the preferential treatment of capital gains. Some say that a reduction in the capital gains rate would only benefit the rich. As the cosponsor, along with the Heritage Foundation, of the February 2, 1988, capital gains hearing, the majority of business and economic experts agree that a lower capital gains rate promotes venture-capital. The formation and use of venture-capital on which this country is based, along with the continuing drive to fund new ideas that bring about new jobs, enhances the tax roles of this country. As Americans, we strive to be the creative force for the world; why then do we insist on hampering the great entrepreneurial spirit that is manifested in us? The March 8, 1988, Wall Street Journal has an excellent editorial on capital gains taxation and the effect of this debilitating tax.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar 8, 1988]

A CAPITAL IDEA

If the presidential-primary season has established anything it is that the 1980s' lowered tax rates are untouchable. But prior to passage of the 1986 tax act, there was a lot of rhetoric about how these efforts were a "giveaway to the rich." To counter this tax demagoguery, the lawmakers raised the 20% tax rate on capital gains to match the new personal rate of 28% on highest incomes.

That was surely a mistake. Past experience with capital-gains rates suggests that running them up not only hobbles growth industries but also causes the rich to pay a smaller, not larger, share of the Treasury's tax revenue.

President Reagan has asked Congress to reduce capital-gains taxes. He pointed out that the higher rates encourage investors to hold on to stocks and other assets rather than sell them and realize taxable gains. The result is likely to be a decline in federal revenue.

The historical evidence that higher capital-gains taxes yield lower revenues is compelling. The maximum rate on long-term gains was doubled in 1969. Revenues plummeted. Five years later they were still below their 1969 levels.

In the face of this kind of historical experience, Congress's Joint Committee on Taxation now calculates that a cut in capital-gains rates would cost the Treasury money. Under the "static revenue" models still in use by the committee, revenue supposedly moves up or down in virtual lock step with rising or falling tax rates; affected taxpayers presumably make no effort to modify the tax status of their income.

In fact, everyone knows that people notice changes in tax incentives and respond accordingly. Back during the 1978 debate over reducing maximum effective capital-gains taxes to 28 percent from 49 percent, the Treasury Department, using static analysis, predicted "the measure would cost more than \$2 billion annually." The actual result: Revenues from capital gains jumped from \$8.1 billion to \$11.7 billion between 1977 and 1979. And the bulk of those new revenues was paid by the rich.

The nearby table offers a thought-provoking look at how other industrialized nations tax capital gains. They have either lowered capital-gains taxes in the past few years or they never imposed them at all. The U.S. is the sole exception. Indeed, recent data suggest that U.S. venture-capital firms already are redirecting investments away from new ventures and into mature firms.

There is bipartisan support for changing the capital-gains tax. At least five Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee want to cut the maximum rate to 15 percent. They observe that five recent academic and government studies indicate that with the higher capital-gains rates now in effect, the Treasury will lose between \$27 billion and \$105 billion in revenue between fiscal 1987 and 1991. All but one study implies that the tax rate that would maximize revenue falls somewhere between 9 percent and 21 percent.

Senator Bill Bradley believes that any attempt to reduce capital-gains taxes could "unravel" the coalition that passed tax reform, and lead a revenue-hungry Congress to consider a third, higher income-tax bracket. We recognize that danger. We also recognize that Congress's treatment of tax matters is barely rational and mostly political.

By what economic logic, for instance, do you raise taxes on capital gains but disallow deductions for capital losses? And surely Senator Bradley recognizes that the greatest threat to the new tax law will be Congress's compulsion to create new revenue enhancements. The tax-increase crowd should understand that if it wants to start that game, a proven revenue-raiser, the capital-gains cut, also will be on the table.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX RATES

	Maximum long-term rate	Maximum short-term rate
United States	33	33
United Kingdom	30	30
Sweden	18	45
Canada	17.51	17.51
France	16	16
West Germany	Exempt	56
Belgium	Exempt	Exempt
Italy	Exempt	Exempt
Japan	Exempt	Exempt
Netherlands	Exempt	Exempt
Hong Kong	Exempt	Exempt
Singapore	Exempt	Exempt
South Korea	Exempt	Exempt
Taiwan	Exempt	Exempt
Malaysia	Exempt	Exempt

<sup>1</sup> In percent.

Source: Arthur Anderson and Company.

## STUDY CONFIRMS GI BILL'S EFFECTIVENESS

### HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity and good fortune to meet Lt. Rosanna Gray, U.S. Navy. Lieutenant Gray, who was awarded the degree of Master of Science in Management from the Naval Postgraduate School, chose as her thesis topic the influences of high quality Army enlistment.

In the introduction, Lieutenant Gray states that, "The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the influences on the enlistment decision of Army recruits. With more knowledge about what motivates individuals to serve on active duty, those resources used to reach potential recruits might be directed in a more cost-effective and efficient manner." Of particular interest to Lieutenant Gray was the impact of enlistment incentives on high quality young people. Influences analyzed were economic benefits—including the Montgomery GI bill and the Army College Fund—military advertising, and Army recruiters. Data were from the 1985 New Recruit Survey of active duty Army recruits.

In her thesis, Lieutenant Gray raises important issues and reaches very important conclusions. She points out that recruiting the necessary number of individuals has seldom been a problem for the services. Enlisting high quality recruits, capable of learning the technical skills required in today's military who will also perform well in a variety of military scenarios, has been the challenge faced by the Armed Forces. High quality recruits are defined as those who have a high school diploma and who score 50 or higher on the Armed Forces Qualification Test [AFQT], which is used to determine the applicant's mental group category. Lieutenant Gray notes that studies show that a high school diploma graduate is twice as likely to complete his or her initial term of service as is a nonhigh school graduate. Additionally, several studies demonstrate that intelligent soldiers are the best performers in combat. Thus, smart high school diploma graduates will not only do their jobs well, but will fulfill their military service obligations.

Having demonstrated the desirability of recruiting high quality young people, Lieutenant Gray investigates the incentives which will attract these smart recruits to military service. I would like to quote from section V-C—conclusions—of the thesis:

... Upper TSC [test score category] recruits were more strongly influenced by educational benefits than by the chance to learn a skill or to escape unemployment.

"With the increasing costs of a college education, more college-bound students are having to find ways to finance their education. Upper TSC recruits were motivated to join the Army to acquire money for further formal education. Upper TSC recruits were also interested in money for vocational/technical school. Upper TSC recruits joined to receive extra educational bonuses, which are given to the recruits upon successful completion of their enlistment. High quality

recruits enrolled in the Army's contributory educational benefit programs.

This conclusion was demonstrated by the response of recruits when asked, "Rate how important the following reason was in your decision to enlist: I enlisted so I can get money for a college education." Thirty-six percent of the recruits in the upper mental category said educational assistance benefits were "very important" and 30 percent said they "would not have enlisted except for this reason." In other words, 66 percent considered money for college a major factor in their decision to enlist and many wouldn't have considered military service if the educational assistance had not been available. This response is certainly not a surprise to those of us who are supporters of the new GI bill. In contrast, only 40.5 percent of the lower mental category recruits placed a high priority on money for college.

I want to congratulate Lieutenant Gray on her very impressive thesis. The issues she explored are important ones and the conclusions reached are well documented. We must keep this study in mind as we continue to evaluate the recruiting incentives used by our Armed Forces.

## A TRIBUTE TO DALE BUDD

### HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dale Budd, an outstanding young man and athlete from Port Allegany, McKean County, a small town in the northeast section of my district. Dale is the State champion of the class AA 167 pound Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association, held March 19 at the Hershey Park Arena.

Labeled the underdog, Dale battled a difficult and exciting match to a 5-0 victory to become the first State champion from Port Allegany High School. Although this was Dale's first State championship, this was not the first time he has qualified for post season grappling. Dale has won the District 9 championship twice, the Northwest Regional championship, and has represented Port Allegany High twice at the PIAA championship.

With great pleasure, I congratulate Dale Budd on his outstanding achievement. As a senior, the victory caps an exciting career, one that will be long remembered by family, friends, and community.

Congratulations, Dale.

## SAN BERNARDINO COMMUNITY PROGRAM DESERVES PRAISE

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Emergency Services Program ad-



ministered by the community services department [CSD] of San Bernardino County.

The Emergency Services Program provides a helping hand to low-income families during crisis situations—offering emergency food, shelter assistance, payment of utility bills, clothing, and client advocacy. According to Joan Hunsaker, CSD Program manager, more than 24,000 low-income families and individuals have been served by the project since 1985. This remarkable performance has been achieved on a day by day, client by client, crisis by crisis, basis.

The staff and volunteers who have contributed to this outstanding project are worthy of our recognition. They are: Joan Hunsaker, Delia Mendoza, Donna Johns, Eileen Thaxton, Janice Hardy, Ona Shelley, Lisa Rivas, Tha Le, Norma Castro, Patricia L. Nickols, Sandra Brown, Kathy Hage, Terry Baden, Ellen Dataray, Sondra Alvarado, Rita Acueto, Albert V. Perrault, Jean Comport, Jo Cord, Pat Slater, Marilyn Hawkins, Ruby Speas, Margaret Amos, Rose Engleton, Sherry Pursley, Jack Brown, Larry Collins, Rodolfo H. Castro, Bob McDowell, Betty McDonald, Dee Nagle, Margie Ramirez, Janice Baker, Stephanie Lang, Claudine Mercatoris, Debbie Cook, Kathy Lenox, Judy Lewis, Jean Fowke, Linda Craig, Jonnie Linder, and Marsha Lindquist.

CSD is the "War on Poverty" agency for San Bernardino County. Members of the community action board [CAB] include: Nancy Ruth White, Wanda Bethel, Dorothy Grant, Cindy Lobo-Jaurequi, Venny Newman, Johanna Olson, Mary Louise Cogswell, Carolanne Corbett, Beverly Sauers, John Williams, Belva Holder, Dolores Kossman, Francisco "Kiko" Gomez, and Armine Hogate.

Ms. Nancy Ruth White, CAB chairperson, says "CSD is usually the last hope for clients in need. It makes the difference between being hungry and cold, and having food and shelter." CSD plays a vital role in the 36th Congressional District, and I welcome the opportunity to bring some additional attention to its good work.

#### PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF DOD FUNDS TO PAY FOR ABORTIONS

### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, one aspect of the Defense authorization bill that has largely gone unnoticed is the bill's continuation of the current prohibition on the use of Department of Defense funds to pay for abortions. Under current law, first approved by Congress in 1979, members of the military and their spouses must pay for abortions from their own pockets, except if the life of the mother is in danger.

I am submitting for the RECORD testimony given by Denny Edwards, a member of the U.S. Navy, before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense in 1979. His words speak loudly for the need to take a serious look at the current Department of Defense prohibition on payment of abortion services.

I feel that equity demands that the current prohibitions be loosened significantly or eliminated altogether. The current policy is blind to the turmoil that dangerous or unwanted pregnancies cause in the families of our Nation's soldiers. For example, if a physician is unable to determine the extent of the risk posed to a woman who has muscular dystrophy, epilepsy or a blood coagulation disease such as lupus, the Department of Defense will not pay for the abortion. While well-off military families will simply pay for the abortion out-of-pocket, the lives of women from poor families will be put at risk.

Even though the issue of abortion will not be raised during the current debate on the Department of Defense authorization bill, I hope that Denny Edwards' compelling testimony will cause all Members to think about the negative impact of the current policy.

TESTIMONY FROM ENLISTED MAN DENNY EDWARDS BEFORE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, MAY 22, 1979

Members of the House Subcommittee: I have come before you, to present to you the problem that I and my family have encountered and the terrible tragedy that we have had to endure due to the wording of the law concerning the use of Federal Funds for abortions.

I am in the Navy, and I have been for the past five years. I am married and we have a little girl who is three years old. My wife's and daughter's names are Donna and Betty Jo. Because I am in the Navy, my family receives all its medical needs from them, we have been restricted in the type of medical services we receive because of the wording in the law that affects the funding of military medicine.

Members, I am not a pro-abortionist, but neither am I an anti-abortionist. I believe that each case should be judged on its own merits. The best way that I have to show you that belief is to let you know what my family and I have been through.

I cannot give you a fancy speech, because I'm just a simple man trying to do a job and provide a living for my family. All I can do is tell you what has happened to us, and pray you'll understand and try to do something so that we or anyone else will not have to go through the same thing again.

In April of 1978, my wife became pregnant with our second child. We'd planned on having another one and so we were both very happy and pleased when she found out, for we both wanted this child very much. But our want and desire for this child were nothing as compared to our daughter's want. She'd been asking us for months to give her either a baby brother or sister. And she was overjoyed to hear that her wishes and prayers were finally going to be answered. So we were all very happy and things were going good for us for awhile. My wife was receiving her prenatal care from Lt. Lyman Spaulding, at NRMCM Portsmouth. She was doing what the doctors said and was taking care of herself. Then the doctors began to suspect that there was something the matter with the baby, for my wife was not as big as she should be.

The doctors began to run tests on my wife to determine exactly what was the matter with the baby. The tests that they ran were (1) ultra-sounds, (2) fetalgrams, (3) amniocentesis, (4) X-rays, just to name a few. All of the tests pointed to the same thing, that being, that the baby was an anencephalic. Anencephalic is where the baby has no

head, no brain, no skull, and no spine, and that the baby would die either during birth or shortly thereafter. The tests were not conclusive at first, so they were run time and time again to give the doctors enough information for a diagnosis.

The doctors were finally able to obtain a conclusive diagnosis after several months of testing, and their findings was the same as what the tests had pointed to all along; that the baby was an anencephalic.

Upon receiving this news, that the baby was anencephalic, and there was nothing anyone could do to save the baby, my wife and I were extremely shaken up. We had known the possibility of an anencephalic child was possible. So we had grudgingly sat down and discussed what we should do if the baby was in fact anencephalic. It was a very hard decision, but we asked the doctors to terminate the pregnancy, because of the tremendous strain that it would have on all of us, me, my wife, and our little girl. If my wife were to carry the baby to full term knowing the entire time that it would die. The doctors told us that they would have to send the request to the Surgeon General of the Navy for his approval. His reply, needless to say was, "No, because it was not covered under the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill," which was signed by the President.

After this reply we were terribly shaken up. We were being forced to carry a child which we knew would die and no one would reply and help us. Upon receiving the "NO" reply from the Surgeon General, I sat down and wrote a letter to Senator Talmadge asking for his help and he replied, after checking into the matter with the Department of Defense people, and the reply was "I'm sorry but it is not covered in the law and at this point there is nothing I can do to help you." I wrote to the Surgeon General himself, asking and demanding to know why we were turned down in our request. I received a reply from his special assistant JAGC lawyer, stating that the Surgeon General had no other alternative because of the restrictive wording of the law concerning the use of federal funds for abortions. I also wrote to the President begging and pleading to him for his help. I received a reply to his letter from Vernon McKenzie and his reply was the same as all the others, "I'm sorry for your situation but there is nothing I can do to help you."

I tried to take my wife to a civilian doctor, but because I'm not paid an exorbitant amount, and I don't have any medical insurance (being in the military I figured my family's and my own medical needs would be taken care of by them) I didn't have the funds to take her. I couldn't use champus because that too involved use of federal money, and could receive no help from Navy Relief because I could get no doctor to quote an exact amount of money that it would take for termination of my wife's pregnancy. Having this type of situation thrust upon you where you could not receive any type of medical help could possibly force me and others like me out of the service.

Do any of you, have any idea as to the pain and hell a pregnant mother goes through when she feels her child move and kick inside her and knowing all the time that there is no hope for the child and that it will die? Let me tell you I've seen that pain on my wife's face and seen that pain almost kill her. And I pray that NO other women in the world has to go through it. Especially another military wife or mother,

for with the way the words of the law read now the government which employs her husband or herself will not stand behind her and help her and she will be FORCED to carry her baby, the way we were, knowing the entire time that all the pains and tests that she has endured, and will endure, has all been for nothing, for the child will die anyway.

This disease strikes every two (2) out of one thousand (1000) babies and the chances of it happening to us again are now one (1) in twenty (20) which are not very good odds. With the wording of the law as it reads now, how can we possibly try to have another child knowing that if it is an anencephalic that we will be forced to carry it to full term, again, knowing it will die, simply because the government won't allow any money for the military doctors to take the baby in a case like this.

In the law it says that if a woman gets pregnant because of rape or incest then she has a right to an abortion. But, that child has a chance to live outside the mother's womb, where as our child, who did not have that chance, had to be born into this world just to die. How much more of a mental strain can a woman who was raped carrying a child (which she doesn't want) have as compared to one who does want her child (knowing nothing in the world can save her baby) and knowing the child will die.

On December 22, 1978 our daughter, Patricia, was born and died, and she was, as the doctors said she would be, an anencephalic. I cannot describe to you what I saw when I went to her side after her death. Let me just say, Patricia was my daughter, and I love her very much, I did then, I do now, and I always will, but seeing her there with a perfectly formed face but no brain was a very grotesque and terrifying sight.

The autopsy report showed afterwards that not only did she not have a brain, skull, or spine but that her pelvis was separated into two separate pieces, she had bad kidneys and some of her other organs were not completely formed so you see she never even had the slightest chance for survival. But even if the rest of her was normal how can someone with no brain live? It's a strange thing that a child who has a chance to live outside the womb of the mother can be scraped away with federal funds, but one poor deformed child with no chance of life (who's dad is in the military just trying to do his job) has to fight and suffer to come into this world just to die. Why do you appropriate a huge amount of money, to get modern medical technology to the outstanding point it is today, if the results of those technological advances are not used? And why spend money on doing all those tests on pregnant women when nothing will be done in the end, and the same woman must suffer through all these tests with the knowledge that even if her child will die nothing will be done to help her.

I feel that my family has been prejudiced against simply because I am in the Navy and my money comes from the government (for which I pay taxes to give them). And it is a shame that some of our leaders cannot and do not care about us little people at the bottom, who've dedicated our lives for the defense of this country. And how can they ask me to leave my family, to go out and put my life on the line for the defense of this country and to depend on me to do my job right, when I can't even depend on them to make and pass the right laws to protect my family.

The circumstances surrounding the birth and death of our daughter have left an

almost unbearable amount of stress and strain upon my wife, myself, and my family. Things have gotten to the point where my wife and I had to seek out psychiatric help and ask for help from a marriage counselor, to see if they can help us get our lives and our marriage back together again. I have also asked for, and have had approved, the Navy to grant my shore duty request for humanitarian reasons. After seeing what we have been through since we found out the baby was anencephalic, and the Navy couldn't help us through Patricia's birth and death.

Also because of the way the law reads and the suffering we've been through, we have both decided not to pursue the possibility of another. So you see not only has this affected me and my family, it has also interfered with my job for the Navy. Because I'm so concerned with their well being that I cannot concentrate on my job, in the Navy, to the extent I should or would like to.

Members, I realize that it may not have been the actions of this subcommittee that allowed such a restrictive wording on this law to pass. But it is with you that I must begin to make people begin to understand that this is a situation that cannot be covered so simply as "Yes, it's okay," or "No, it's definitely wrong." I am not here to try to change every mind on the issue of abortions, for it is a far too complicated matter. It is in itself a very touchy issue and does not need such stringent rules. The rules governing its use probably should be tight, but not so tight as to prevent it from helping those people who need it, such as in our case.

So I genuinely beg you to completely review your conscience and feelings. And try to place yourselves in our place and ask yourselves, what you would have done in our position. I beg of you to convince these people that in the issue of abortions there should be a clause or an amendment of some kind that will allow for and help people in cases such as ours.

Your sincere consideration and your time have been greatly appreciated. Thank you.

#### CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITATION

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, proposals on the limitation of congressional terms are not uncommon to congressional debate. In an effort to better utilize the offices of the legislative branch, I have introduced legislation, House Joint Resolution 15, to limit the number of terms a Member of Congress may serve. This proposal mandates that no person be elected to the House of Representatives for more than three terms, or to the Senate for more than one consecutive term. Similar proposals have been initiated as early as 1777 denoting the ever-present concern of obtaining power. Arguments in favor of this legislation demonstrate unselfish thought with resolutions clearly in the best interest of the people. It reestablishes the basic intentions of our Founding Fathers, emphasizing equal representation by fostering checks on the accumulation of power.

This is an era of career politicians. The very nature of a Member's duties and responsibilities require that he live in the Washington area. Within time, too many become Washingtonians. This length of time and distance from one's congressional district can contribute to an increasingly indifferent and less representative legislator. They begin to regard their respective districts and States as political territory instead of home. Anything they do or not do for the area they represent does not affect them or their family directly. Such a Member's role as a representative begins to diminish.

House Joint Resolution 15 would ensure that Members answer to and even abide by the consequences of the legislation which they themselves have enacted. That is, after 6 years, most Members would return to their district to live under the laws they established or supported. Should these circumstances exist, they might promote more thoughtful and even humble legislation.

In addition, House Joint Resolution 15 would benefit the shaping of legislation by insuring that a Member's vote on legislation would not be cast according to what is best for the member's career goals, but rather what is in the best interest of the Nation. Too often, career interests promote Members of Congress to initiate pork-barrel legislation consisting of special projects within their district, with no consideration of how the Federal Government will pay for them. Thus, this becomes a primary factor in our ever-growing Federal deficit. Furthermore, by avoiding any confrontation with the constituency Members turn to quick-fix temporary solutions. As a result, that which is more beneficial in the long term and therefore in general, may be left untouched. Many times the implementation of a long-term solution, which offers no immediate relief, irritates the constituency and thus may cause loss of the seat. Consequently, the congressional position is beginning to function as a primary campaign source rather than an office used to make a contribution to the well-being of this Nation.

Furthermore, a long-term membership provides an opportunity to acquire seniority and recognition which in turn promotes an unequal distribution of power. While the 22d amendment to the Constitution was passed to prevent a President from becoming too powerful, it is also necessary to pass similar legislation to prevent Members of Congress from having too much power. It is clear that power and influence belong to the senior or incumbent Members of Congress. Thus, representation does not necessarily reflect public sentiment. Power emanates from experience, exposure, favors, and the like. Consequently, the desires of the constituents of an incumbent Member of Congress are recognized more frequently than those of a freshman legislator.

Passage of House Joint Resolution 15 would also affect the powers of other individuals associated with congressional activities. For instance, lobbyists would no longer be as influential as they have been in the past. Their impact would be minimized because Members would be less inclined to consider the effect of adverse votes. Likewise, the press would not be able to persuade Members of Congress to vote a particular way. Negative or

even false publicity would no longer have substantial effects on the career of the politician. Members would be less likely to consider their public image and keeping it favorable for the next election and more inclined to act in the best interests of the country.

Incumbents have numerous benefits or advantages around election time. The simple fact of name recognition is one of the greatest benefits. People have a tendency to vote on the familiarity of a name rather than researching and voting on specific issues of interest. Incumbents also have franking privileges, and an experienced staff to advise, assist, and support during reelection campaigns, all of which a first-time candidate does not. These benefits may prevent a highly qualified congressional candidate with new blood, ideas, and enthusiasm from being elected, while falsely securing those who have been there too long.

Those opposed to limited congressional terms have frequently argued that modern communication, public opinion polls, and the media are all that is necessary to keep representatives responsive to their constituency. However, this does not address the realization that Members of Congress are aware of the impact of the incumbency advantage. Once a candidate has obtained his office, there is a great chance that he will be reelected because of name recognition and constituent service.

Another argument put forth by those in favor of the current system is one which claims that it is the fault of the voters themselves if they let their Senator or Representative serve an excessive length of time. Unfortunately the average voter does not keep sufficiently abreast of his Representative's activities in Congress in order to make a fully informed decision at election time. However, on the other side of the coin, it can be argued that limited terms may pressure voters into paying more attention to the issues, thus resulting in a more educated electorate.

A further advantage which should be given serious deliberation is that of reducing the Federal budget by eliminating pensions paid to Members serving 32 years or more. At a time when our Federal debt is over a trillion dollars, this is a benefit which cannot be ignored. Further savings can be anticipated because of the likelihood of Congress to refrain from voting in favor of future pay raises. If Members are not in office long enough to reap the rewards of a pay raise they will be less likely to pass legislation to this effect.

Abraham Lincoln understood the importance of a revolving Congress. In 1849, he refused to run for reelection after only one term in the House because he felt "it was someone else's turn to run." Limited terms will give many men and women with fresh thoughts and ideas the opportunity to serve their Nation by representing the views of their fellow countrymen. Through limited terms, this will be accomplished much more readily without pressure from outside interest groups, or the pressure which accompanies any career-minded individual. Based upon these arguments, I strongly urge my fellow colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 15.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### THE DEATH OF JOE LaBOON

#### HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the recent passing of Joe LaBoon, chairman and chief executive officer of Atlanta Gas Light Co. has taken from Atlanta and the State of Georgia an outstanding leader of the business community and a man dedicated to an active role in community affairs.

Joe LaBoon's story exemplifies the "American dream" at its very best. He was a native of Monroe, Ga, who graduated from North Georgia College, Georgia Tech and the Woodrow Wilson School of Law. Joe was both a registered professional engineer and a member of the Georgia bar. He rose through the ranks of the Atlanta Gas Light Co., attaining the position of vice president in 1962, director in 1970, and president and chief operating officer in 1976. He was named chief executive officer in 1980, then added the title of chairman of the board in 1985.

Over the years, Joe served as director and chairman of the American Gas Association. He also served as chairman, at one time, of the Southern Gas Association.

Joe LaBoon was a man of great patriotism. He served in the Marine Corps during World War II, then in the Marine Reserves until 1975, attaining the rank of colonel.

His many community service activities including serving as chairman of Wesley Homes, Inc. and a trustee of both Woodrow Wilson School of Law and Young Harris College. He served as a director of the Georgia Business Council, the DeKalb Chamber of Commerce, First Atlanta Corp. and John Harland Co. An active member of the Rotary Club of Atlanta for 24 years, Joe put the club's motto, "Service Above Self," into action every day of his life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending sympathy to Joe LaBoon's widow, Marjorie, and to their four children and five grandchildren.

Joe LaBoon was committed to hard work and the attainment of excellence throughout his life, whether in his role as a Marine, a businessman, a community leader or a family man. All of us who knew him will sorely miss Joe LaBoon.

### THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT: A MUCH NEEDED GIFT FOR MOTHERS IN THE WORK FORCE

#### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, May 8, is Mother's Day, an appropriate time to honor our Nation's mothers and reflect upon the varied roles they play in our society. If we look at the demographics of today's work force, we can easily see a dramatic shift away from the traditional roles of women. A substantial ma-

majority of children have working mothers. Seventy percent of U.S. women between the ages of 25 and 54 work. Ninety percent of single parents are women. This trend is predicted to increase even further in the future so that by 1990, 64 percent of all families with children under 18 will have mothers in the work force. Because this is a nation which values the family, there has been a growing consensus that a minimum leave policy is needed to help families accommodate these new circumstances.

The Family and Medical Leave Act (H.R. 925), as amended by a bipartisan compromise, should soon be scheduled for consideration on the House floor. I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation. H.R. 925 would enable certain employees to take up to 10 weeks of unpaid family leave over a 2-year period and up to 15 weeks of unpaid medical leave over 1 year. Family leave covers the birth or adoption of a child, and the care of a seriously ill child or parent. Medical leave covers serious illness of an employee. The bill would initially exempt employers with fewer than 50 employees and after 3 years would exempt employers with fewer than 35 employees. Only employees who have worked for 1 year and at least 20 hours a week are covered. Businesses may deny leave to the highest paid 10 percent of their employees to avoid serious economic harm to the business. This compromise addresses the needs of families while taking into account the concerns of business.

In a nation where women are playing such an important role in the working world, we need legislation that will allow employees to take necessary leaves without fear of losing their jobs. I ask all of my colleagues to join me this Sunday in honoring our country's mothers and in supporting the Family and Medical Leave Act, which would serve as a significant step in strengthening the family unit to which our country is so committed.

### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ADAT ARI EL

#### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 50th anniversary of Adat Ari El, the first synagogue in the San Fernando Valley. Established in 1938, the synagogue has come to occupy a very special place in the lives of the area's Jewish citizens. A wide variety of events have been planned for 1988 to mark this special occasion and I am pleased to join in the celebration of the synagogue's 50th year.

From its very beginning, Adat Ari El has gained national and international recognition for its many outstanding programs.

The synagogue is recognized as a leader in the effort to preserve and protect the doctrines of Judaism. In fact, several programs of Adat Ari El are considered to be pioneer developments in Judaism. Under the leadership of Rabbi Aaron M. Wise, the first bar mitzvah, west of the Mississippi was celebrated. Use of

lay people to interpret the Torah began at Adat Ari El and it was there that Leslie J. Alexander was installed as the first woman Rabbi of a major conservative synagogue.

Current head Rabbi Moshe J. Rothblum is regarded as an important leader of the Jewish community. His new melodies to traditional prayers have received significant recognition, adding to the list of innovations at Adat Ari El that have earned public praise. Over the years, his spiritual leadership and guidance have provided an invaluable service for many. I have known Rabbi Rothblum for 30 years, and like me, he is an alumnus of the well-known Camp Ramah. I am proud to call this very distinguished gentleman a friend.

I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me and the members of the Adat Ari El congregation as we celebrate the half century of strong support and leadership that Adat Ari El has provided to the Jewish community of the San Fernando Valley.

**WORLD FOOD DAY RESOLUTION—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 563**

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designating October 16, 1988, as "World Food Day." World Food Day has been supported by the Congress for the past 7 years. It has and continues to play a key role in focusing world attention and action on the problem of world hunger.

Patricia Young, the national coordinator for World Food Day, informs us that "the problem of hunger and malnutrition among the world's poor remains critical and should be a concern of all Americans". Our House Select Committee on Hunger through extensive hearings and studies confirms that the only way to eradicate hunger is to mobilize the political will necessary to tackle the issue.

Accordingly, I am honored to introduce "World Food Day" and urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I request that at this point in the RECORD there be inserted the full text of the House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 563) designating October 16, 1988, as "World Food Day."

H.J. RES. 563

Whereas hunger and malnutrition remain daily facts of life for hundreds of millions of people throughout the world;

Whereas the children of the world suffer the most serious effects of hunger and malnutrition, with millions of children dying each year from hunger-related illness and disease, and many others suffering permanent physical or mental impairment because of vitamin or protein deficiencies;

Whereas the United States and the people of the United States have a long tradition of demonstrating humanitarian concern for the hungry and malnourished people of the world, recently manifested by the American response to African famine;

Whereas efforts to resolve the world hunger problem are critical to the mainte-

nance of world peace and, therefore, to the security of the United States;

Whereas the United States, as the largest producer and trader of food in the world, has a key role to play in assisting countries and people to improve their ability to feed themselves;

Whereas although progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and malnutrition in the United States, certain groups, notably Native Americans, migrant workers, the elderly, and children, remain vulnerable to malnutrition and related diseases;

Whereas the Congress is acutely aware of the paradox of the enormous surplus farm production capacity of the United States despite the desperate need for food by people throughout the world;

Whereas the United States and other countries should develop and continually evaluate national policies concerning food, farmland, and nutrition to achieve the well-being and protection of all people and particularly those most vulnerable to malnutrition and related diseases;

Whereas improved agricultural policies, including farmer incentives, are necessary in many developing countries to increase food production and economic growth;

Whereas the Congress is particularly concerned about continuing food shortages in Africa and supports efforts to reform and rationalize African agricultural policies to better meet the food needs of the African people;

Whereas private enterprise and the primacy of the independent family farmer have been basic to the development of an agricultural economy in the United States and have made the United States capable of meeting the food needs of most of the people of the United States;

Whereas increasing farm foreclosures threaten to destroy the independent family farmer and weaken the agricultural economy in the United States;

Whereas conservation of natural resources is necessary for the United States to remain the largest producer of food in the world and to continue to aid hungry and malnourished people of the world;

Whereas participation by private voluntary organizations and businesses, working with national governments and the international community, is essential in the search for ways to increase food production in developing countries and improve food distribution to hungry and malnourished people;

Whereas the member nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States unanimously designated October 16 of each year as World Food Day because of the need to increase public awareness of world hunger problems;

Whereas past observances of World Food Day have been supported by proclamations by the Congress, the President, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States, and by programs of the Department of Agriculture, other Federal departments and agencies, and the governments and peoples of more than 140 other nations;

Whereas more than 400 private voluntary organizations and thousands of community leaders are participating in the planning of World Food Day observances in 1988, and a growing number of these organizations and leaders are using such day as a focal point for year-round programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States can express their concern for the plight of

hungry and malnourished people throughout the world by fasting and by donating food and money for them: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 16, 1988, is designated as "World Food Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including worship services, fasting, food and money donations collections, educational endeavors, and the establishment of year-round food and health programs and policies.*

AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would correct a gross injustice in our Tax Code.

Under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, States are given the opportunity to establish certain requirements in order to grant certain individuals and entities credit against Federal unemployment tax. Currently, all 50 States have established these minimum requirements.

Emerging from this legislative quagmire is a situation which is of specific concern to me. Elementary and secondary schools which are under the direction of a church and/or a separate corporation, formed by a church or an association of churches, are given this tax credit. However, elementary and secondary schools which are of religious nature, but are not affiliated with an organized church, do not receive the credit.

Why these schools are discriminated against totally perplexes me. They perform the same duties as affiliated religious schools and teach the doctrine of an organized church. Moreover, they are considered to be too religious to receive a nutrition education funding grant from the Department of Agriculture, but not religious enough to be exempted from State unemployment tax.

My bill would finally rectify this inequality in our Tax Code. All elementary and secondary religious schools, affiliated or independent, would be guaranteed the benefit of this tax credit. It is that simple.

I urge my colleagues to join me in my efforts to bring fairness back into the U.S. Tax Code. Taxation and discrimination of religious institutions is clearly unconstitutional. Let us join together and restore credibility to our beleaguered tax system.

H.R. 2616

**HON. FRANK HORTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, last week the House and Senate overwhelmingly agreed to

the conference report to accompany H.R. 2616, the Veterans' Benefits and Services Act of 1988. I was very pleased to lend my support.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to call to the attention of my colleagues the procurement provisions of the legislation. In particular, I would urge my colleagues to note the remarks the ranking minority member of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, Mr. MURKOWSKI, made on April 28 during Senate consideration of the conference report.

I believe it is extremely important to understand, as the Senator from Alaska stated, that the conference report language on standardization does not require the VA to use a competitively bid single supplier. Likewise, the legislation does not preclude the VA from doing so if high quality health care is maintained.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with Senator MURKOWSKI's assessment that the purpose of standardization is to reduce the number of procured items that serve the same functional use. I would point out, however, that a number of medical supplies have unique characteristics. Any failure on the part of the VA to recognize this fact could seriously jeopardize the health care of our Nation's veterans. I do not believe that is what the Congress intended. Quite the contrary, we feel very strongly that our veterans deserve health care services of the highest possible quality.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Senator MURKOWSKI and his staff who have discussed this issue extensively with VA officials. I wholeheartedly agree that flexibility in the procurement process is necessary to assure the delivery of quality health care services and trust that the VA will be mindful of our concerns.

**HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONTEFIORE-WOODMOOR CONGREGATION**

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring the Moses Montefiore Emunath Israel Woodmoor Congregation to the attention of my colleagues today. This distinguished congregation will mark its 100th anniversary on May 7, 1988.

The Montefiore-Woodmoor Congregation has a proud history dating from 100 years ago this weekend when it was first incorporated under the laws of Maryland. Its first president, M.W. Rosenstein founded the organization as the Moses Montefiore Synagogue.

The congregation spent many years in temporary buildings, but moved into permanent quarters in 1912. The first boy to be bar mitzvah in the new building was Leon Frankle, still an esteemed member of the congregation. Frankle is an honored name in this congregation; when the congregation found itself divided just after World War I, the late Nathan Frankle reunited the two groups.

The congregation was expanded when it merged with the Woodmoor Congregation in 1962. The newly named Moses Montefiore

Emunath Israel Woodmoor Congregation now holds services on Coronado Road, the site of the old Woodmoor Congregation building.

The Moses Montefiore Emunath Israel Woodmoor Congregation will hold a celebration of its 100 years of service to the Baltimore community on May 15. I will be honored to attend that celebration, and to commend this fine group for its achievements over the years. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this fine congregation.

**COMMITTEE'S GOOD JUDGMENT**

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Armed Services Committee's judgment in resolving an issue affecting my constituents at the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, CA. After carefully reviewing evidence I presented and information presented by the Department of Defense, the committee has concluded that the center's supersonic sled tracks should remain open. The committee's intent, clearly stated in the report accompanying this legislation, represents an important step toward resolving an important issue.

The committee's report states the committee's intent that both the Naval Weapons Center and Holloman Air Force Base sled tracks should continue operations. The language goes a long way toward ending a dispute that has been going on since 1985 and which, as a result of last year's defense authorization process, could have resulted in a potentially costly closure of China Lake facilities during the coming year.

Instead of saving money as a 1985 report by the Department's Office of the Inspector General suggested, new information clearly shows that consolidating the center's supersonic naval ordinance research track with Holloman facilities would increase testing costs for the Department. Although the Air Force has revised some of its estimates, the costs of consolidation clearly weigh against closing the center's facilities at this time.

Although the potential cost of consolidation is small in comparison to the total spending level contemplated by this authorization bill, the continued availability of China Lake track facilities is crucial to both the Naval Weapons Center's mission and to Department of Defense efforts to ensure that our military has quality weapons systems that will perform as expected. Closure of any portion of the center's sled track facilities would reduce testing capability at a time when budget constraints clearly call for the most effective use of defense dollars. The committee's report makes a valuable contribution toward that end by clearly stating an intent to see China Lake facilities remain in operation.

**TRIBUTE TO ANN RAPP**

**HON. TONY COELHO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, it is often said that our Nation's most precious resource is its children. I firmly believe this adage, and its counterpart is that our teachers are one of our most important resources as well. It is most fitting, then, that we pause periodically and pay tribute to those exemplary teachers who go above and beyond the call of duty in their efforts to educate our children. Such an outstanding educator is Ms. Ann Rapp, a fifth grade teacher at Standiford Elementary School in Modesto, CA.

Ms. Rapp developed a part-time gifted education program for 400 second through sixth grade students throughout the Sylvan Unified School District. The program was so successful that it eventually evolved into a full-time classroom for gifted students. Ms. Rapp is recognized throughout the district for her dynamism, her creativity, and her dedication to providing her students with the best education possible. The superintendent of the Sylvan Unified School District paid her perhaps the supreme compliment by stating that more than a simple teacher, Ms. Rapp should more adequately be called a prophet.

Recently, Ms. Rapp's achievements were recognized at the national level as she was chosen to be one of 15 teachers throughout the country to attend a special seminar program on Socrates sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. That she was one of only two elementary school teachers chosen for this seminar is a special tribute to her advanced teaching methods, and I know Ms. Rapp will bring a special insight to the seminar this summer.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Ms. Rapp for all that she is doing for the students of Standiford Elementary School and indeed for students throughout the Sylvan Unified School District. These students are lucky to have as talented and dedicated a teacher as Ann Rapp, and I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to her for all she is doing to nurture our most precious resource—our children.

**REMARKS OF MARSHALL BREGER TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the honorable Marshall Breger, Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, is always an able spokesman for our country. As alternate representative for the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, Marshall spoke most eloquently at the February session of the United Nations on the question of

the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine. I would like to share with you his remarks on a resolution to condemn Israeli action.

**STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN MARSHALL BREGER**

Among the falsehoods, errors, and unacceptable language in these resolutions are claims that Israel has a policy of causing miscarriages among pregnant women; that Israel has a policy of kidnaping children; and that Israel has destroyed the architectural character of Jerusalem. The resolutions claim that Israel commits "aggression on Islamic and Christian religious holy places." In the debate on this matter, Israel has been charged with crimes as disparate as the genocide of the Palestinian people and the torture of Arab-owned donkeys. These are grotesque charges, Mr. Chairman. They make a mockery of the business of this Commission. The United States has expressed these concerns to the Israeli government directly and in international forums. Among these concerns is our belief that deportation of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza violates the Geneva Convention.

However, fairness requires that we recognize that many of the countries that have vituperatively attacked Israel are countries which have themselves carried out or maintain the right to carry out deportations for political purposes. I will not detail those countries here. They know who they are as does any reader of the Department of State yearly human rights reports.

The United States has also communicated its concern about any policy of indiscriminate beatings and the use of live fire in selected circumstances. But fairness requires that we point out that Israel has legitimate and serious security concerns in the West Bank and Gaza. Indeed, under international law they have an obligation to maintain civil order. Without the restoration of civil order no progress on a political settlement is imaginable.

We must point out, Mr. Chairman, that it is folly to condemn Israeli riot control practices without similarly calling for a halt to acts of terror and violence that inevitably create the need for some kind of riot control activity. For it is an often ignored fact that Israeli civilian lives have been at risk and that Israeli security forces have often been faced with life-threatening provocations. Contrary to the position of some, Mr. Chairman, there is no human right to throw stones or petrol bombs.

Even so, it is natural that friction will exist between the military administration and the Palestinian population. No occupation can provide a feeling of full human dignity to those who live under it. The United States is conscious of this fact and begins its diplomacy from the view that the status quo cannot be considered a permanent state of affairs.

Let us be perfectly clear. The Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza is a result of over 40 years of conflict between Israel and the Arab states. The occupation began, twenty-one years ago, after a war in which nearly all of Israel's neighbors were arrayed against her.

Mr. Chairman, the status quo in the West Bank and Gaza is not acceptable. More important, it is likely not sustainable. We can only hope that the recent unrest will encourage all concerned parties to begin the process of direct negotiation which is, we believe, the only way to achieve permanent peace in the area.

The United States is actively consulting with the parties directly concerned on ways to secure a permanent and comprehensive peace through direct, negotiations on the basis of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. Those efforts should be our primary goal. Votes in favor of these resolutions do not serve that end.

**BRIG. GEN. JOSHUA SHANI TO BE HONORED BY DAVID BEN-GURION CULTURE CLUB**

**HON. CLAUDE PEPPER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work that has been done by the David Ben-Gurion Culture Club—Survivors of the Holocaust—to help hospitals, veterans, the blind, universities and academically gifted children. This coming Sunday, May 8, will be a very special occasion for the club. It is holding a gala dinner on Miami Beach to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Israel and the speaker will be a true patriot and dedicated servant of Israel, Brig. Gen. Joshua Shani.

Shani, who is air attaché to the Israeli Embassy in Washington, DC, was born in the Soviet Union in 1945. He immigrated to Israel with his parents in 1947 and grew up in the northern port city of Haifa. After graduating from high school, he attended the Air Force Academy and since 1965 has served as an active pilot, fighting in the Israeli-Arab wars. As squadron commander he flew the lead plane in the July 4, 1976, raid on the Entebbe Airport that freed 103 hostages held by terrorists.

In 1978, he was appointed wing commander. In 1982, Brig. Gen. Joshua Shani attended the Air War College and Auburn University in Montgomery, AL, graduating from both in 1983. He was based at the Israeli Air Force Headquarters in Tel Aviv until he undertook his current assignment in 1985.

Shani and his wife, Orna, have four children, Guy, Anat, Dan, and Uri.

**H.R. 925, THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT**

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Older Womens League today is releasing a report, "The Road to Poverty," which documents the links between poverty and inequities for women, such as wage and pension discrimination, and unpaid family responsibilities.

This report clearly indicates the need for congressional action in a number of areas, and I take this opportunity to join a number of my colleagues today in specifically urging support for H.R. 925, the Family and Medical Leave Act.

This legislation would allow parents to take unpaid leave at the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a seriously ill parent or child,

or for an individual's own serious health condition. Truly, we must take action to ensure job security for individuals with these family responsibilities. Just yesterday, the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families held a hearing on double duty caregivers, the group of family members who must care both for children and elderly or disabled parents.

As the only industrialized nation without a family leave policy, it is time for Congress to make this matter a priority. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to honor the mothers of this country for Mother's Day by cosponsoring H.R. 925.

**TRIBUTE TO HAIG KEHIYAN**

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, Gov. George Deukmejian has appointed a distinguished attorney from the 21st Congressional District to serve as a judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

He is Haig Kehiayan, 60, who for many years has had his own legal practice in Mission Hills.

Mr. Kehiayan is the immediate past president of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association, and is a member in good standing of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and the American Bar Association as well.

Mr. Kehiayan received his bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California in 1950, and his J.D. from Southwestern University in 1955.

I heartily congratulate Mr. Kehiayan on his elevation to the superior court, where I am certain he will serve with distinction.

**NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WEEK**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues may know, the week of April 24-30, 1988, was the Fourth National Science and Technology Week. The event was a success, in that it helped increase awareness and interest in the sciences. Recent surveys indicate that precollege students in the United States rank below fellow high school students in other countries in the field of science. One of the goals of National Science and Technology Week is to encourage high school students' curiosity through various hands-on experiments.

National Science and Technology Week provided a forum for schools, communities, museums, and corporations to discuss and educate their respective audiences on a variety of scientific subjects. Subjects ranged from the elementary questions of photosynthesis and evolution to cutting-edge topics such as robotics and superconductivity. The week long program also offered dozens of teacher-train-

ing workshops and lectures. All such activities helped increase the curiosity of those who did not possess a predisposition toward the sciences.

If the United States is to continue its position as a leader in the scientific and technological community, then, the next generation must be inclined to pursue careers in the growing scientific fields. It is important, especially in minority populations, to increase the emphasis placed on math and science. Research illustrates the fact that black students are frequently tracked away from math and science achievement as early as third or fourth grade. Although their performance is close in early development stages, teachers and counselors often do not have equivalent expectations for the success of black and white students. These differences translate in lower precollege performance levels, lessened success in higher education, and lack of career access for black children in science and technology.

Since blacks and Hispanics will comprise at least one-third of the college age talent pool in science and technology by 1995, we must strengthen the math and science education pipeline for these groups now. It is important that programs and events such as National Science and Technology Week work to reverse these trends in math and science education.

I hope that my colleagues will continue to assist the National Science Foundation in their annual sponsorship of the week and will urge their constituents to participate in next year's activities. Only through such awareness programs, can we express to today's youth the importance of mathematics and science in the future.

#### THE WALL STREET EDITORIAL ON THE TRADE POWERS ACT

**HON. JACK F. KEMP**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, today's Wall Street Journal again focused attention on the trade legislation that we in the Congress are working so hard to force on America. They point out, as they have so many times in the past, the harm this will bring not only to American people and to American business but to the Office of the Presidency itself.

I commend this article to all of my colleagues, and hope that we will all take a moment to carefully consider the serious consequences that might result from a rash political action.

I would also like to thank the editors of the Journal for their intelligent and unflinching support of an aggressive, positive trade policy and for looking beyond the surface of this issue and recognizing what's happening to the executive branch authority to conduct policy in the interest of our country and all our people.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 4, 1988]

President Reagan said again Monday he'll veto Congress's protectionist trade bill, and

if he says it often enough maybe one of these times he'll even offer the right justification. The real reason to deep-six this bill isn't because it muddles plant closings. The more significant problem with this bill is that it will do the trade policy what the War Powers Act has done to U.S. foreign policy since 1973. The trade bill is a congressional raid on presidential power—and on the national interest.

As usual, Washington has reduced the trade fight to a special-interest melodrama. The Democrats have bowed to organized labor on plant closings, while the White House has hinged its opposition to the entire bill on this single anti-jobs provision. Maybe if the White House talked intelligently about the really awful parts of the bill it wouldn't find itself scrambling for 34 Senate votes to sustain a veto. The bill contains provisions that no one serious about the office of the presidency would dream of signing, even without plant closings.

The bill transfers decisions on trade injury and retaliation, for example, from the President to the U.S. trade representative's office. Who elected the trade rep? A President elected by the entire nation must balance trade decisions against other U.S. interests, such as national security. But a trade rep confirmed by the Senate will become a prisoner of the trade and congressional bureaucracies, ignoring other, larger American interests.

The trade bill also limits presidential influence over the International Trade Commission, the group that decides whether an industry has been "injured." Currently a President must confirm an ITC finding before protection is granted. But if the trade bill passes, an ITC finding automatically will trigger protection—unless the President says otherwise. So a President will find it politically more difficult to do something sensible, such as decide that the prices paid by 265 million American consumers take precedence over, say, the competitive problems of the shoe industry.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen of Texas (who already has squeezed more than \$1 million in special-interest PAC money from the political system) even has slipped in a provision to limit Mr. Reagan's appointment powers. He's rigged the process so Mr. Reagan will have little choice but to appoint a protectionist as the next ITC chairman.

These comments describe only the tip of a 1,000-page iceberg. The bill mandates some 100 separate trade studies and establishes broad new demands for the executive branch to report to Congress. As economist Richard Billmire has pointed out, these will result in more conflicts between Congress and the Executive. Other forms of "procedural protectionism" limit a President's flexibility and discretion. And because the bill requires new trade "priorities," special-interest objectives will dominate an administration's trade agenda. The bill even directs the Treasury Secretary to conduct international exchange-rate talks. So as has happened with foreign policy, we soon can expect to have 535 new Treasury Secretaries.

If this all seems arcane, remember the 1930s. A Congress besieged by special interests passed Smoot-Hawley, and a Republican President too sensitive to business interests signed it. Disgusted by what resulted, Congress liberated itself in 1934 by handing over much of its trade power to the President. Secretary of State Cordell Hull then

took that authority and over the next decade negotiated 32 trade-opening agreements with 27 countries. Now Congress wants to bind itself again to the special interests, perhaps because it sees a wellspring of PAC money in it.

In the postwar era Presidents have dominated U.S. trade policy; they have understood that America's national strength and economic interest are best represented by freer and expanding trade. The bias in Congress' bill is all in the other direction—toward protecting parochial interests and unduly empowering the Members of Congress to speak for them.

For all he's accomplished, Ronald Reagan often has had a blind spot for protecting the constitutional powers of his office. He has signed Boland amendments, continuing resolutions and even laws he's claimed are unconstitutional. One Republican President already has left the nation the legacy of the War Powers Act. A strong veto message would let the country know that this President has larger matters on his mind than the politics of plant closings. The trade bill is a debilitating Trade Powers Act. It should be vetoed for the right reason.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO TECHNOSERVE ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MICKEY LELAND**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Technoserve on its 20th anniversary in the field of international development, and to commend the agency for its commitment to improving social and economic conditions for low-income people in developing nations. Technoserve is celebrating its anniversary by announcing the establishment of its World Harvest Council, committed to empowering the farmers of Latin America and Africa to feed themselves and their children. The World Harvest Council's philosophy is that poverty and hunger ultimately will be overcome not through gifts of food or money, but by teaching the use and management of existing resources.

For 20 years Technoserve has been a strong force in development, focusing on the establishment of community-based agricultural enterprises in Africa and Latin America. Technoserve has earned the respect of host country governments and development agencies by consistently implementing effective, sustainable programs. The organization takes advantage of the skills, knowledge, and experience of local residents by making them the owners and operators of the enterprises. In addition, Technoserve's staff of 180 is primarily made up of qualified citizens of the host countries where the programs operate.

Again, I extend my congratulations to Technoserve, and encourage the organization to continue its admirable efforts to bring equity and effectiveness to development assistance programs.

## 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, May 5, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MAY 9

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Interior and certain related agencies.

SD-192

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

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of the Interior and certain related agencies.

SD-192

## Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement signed on January 2, 1988, to provide increased economic activity, higher trade levels, jobs, and enhanced competitiveness for the U.S. and Canada.

SD-342

## 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

## Environment and Public Works

Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on applying the National Environmental Policy Act to United States activities involving international financial institutions.

SD-406

## Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the future of health care in America.

2325 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for defense programs.

SD-192

## 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 and Handicapped Research, and Vocational and Adult Education.

SD-192

## Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

## Special on Aging

To hold hearings to review biomedical advances in aging research.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.

## Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on S. 1869, Dairy Farm Protection Act, and milk marketing orders.

SR-332

## 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

## Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1480, to promote the integration of universities and private industry in the National Laboratory system of the Department of Energy in order to improve the development of technology in areas of economic potential, and Amendment No. 1627 proposed thereto.

SD-366

## Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider proposed balanced budget amendments.

SD-226

## Small Business

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1993, to improve the growth and development of small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, especially through participation in the Federal procurement process, and proposed legislation to authorize funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

## MAY 12

8:00 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1692, to provide for the payment of a veterans' disability benefit in the case of certain veterans who have non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, S. 1787, to prescribe certain presumptions in the case of veterans who performed active service during the Vietnam era, and to review other related agent orange issues.

SR-418

9:00 a.m.

## Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 2061, to establish national standards for voter registration for elections for Federal office.

SR-301

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 Student 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

## Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on restructuring the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for bilateral economic assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol



Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary,  
and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for trade activities of the Department of Commerce and the U.S. Trade Representative.

S-146, Capitol

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 182 and H.R. 435, bills to establish a single poll closing time in the continental United States for Presidential general elections.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2203, to extend the expiration date of title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

SD-366

Judiciary

To hold hearings on activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

SD-226

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on regulatory reform.

SD-342

MAY 17

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for bilateral economic assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

MAY 18

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Government Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1992, to promote intergovernmental and inter-agency cooperation in the development of groundwater policy.

SD-608

1:30 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1731, to establish a demonstration program to provide educational and job-training services for severely disadvantaged youths.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Energy, focusing on renewable energy and energy conservation programs.

SD-366

MAY 19

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on tourism as an export.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the Economic Regulatory Administration's prosecution of individuals in oil overcharge cases under the "central figure" theory of recovery in restitution, as adopted in Citronelle-Mobile Gathering, Inc. et al. v. Herrington, 826 F. 2d 16 (TECA 1987).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for bilateral economic assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

MAY 20

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1461, to convey certain lands to the YMCA of Las Vegas, Nevada, S. 1687, to correct historical and geographical oversights in the establishment and development of the Utah component of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, S. 1849, for the relief of Mr. Conwell F. Robinson and Mr. Gerald R. Robinson, and S. 2264, to exchange certain Federal mining rights for certain lands in New Mexico.

SD-366

MAY 23

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain

activities of the Department of the Interior and Energy.

S-128, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of the Interior's royalty management program.

SD-366

MAY 24

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Energy, focusing on nuclear reactor and space nuclear power research and development programs.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings on children's health care issues.

SD-215

MAY 25

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on insurance antitrust matters.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1997, to reduce the monthly reduction of an individual's basic pay for the provision of basic educational assistance and provide for the payment to survivors of basic educational assistance paid for, but unused, by the participant, provisions of H.R. 4213, Montgomery GI Bill Amendments of 1988, and S. 2307, to make certain improvements in the educational assistance programs for veterans and eligible persons.

SR-418

MAY 26

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 certain programs of the Departments of

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1967, to provide for the establishment of the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve in the State of Oklahoma.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings on childrens health care issues.

SD-215

JUNE 7

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for export financing programs.

S-126, Capitol

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for certain programs of the Departments of

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

JUNE 9

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2011, to increase the rates of VA compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, S. 1805, to protect certain pensions and other benefits of veterans and survivors of veterans who are entitled to damages in the case of "In re: 'Agent Orange' Product Liability Litigation", and to hold oversight hearings on activities of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, and related matters.

SR-418

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 certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

JUNE 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for defense security assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

JUNE 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for foreign assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

JUNE 16

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1989 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2207, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide assistive simians and dogs to veterans who, by reason of quadriplegia, are entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, S. 2105, to extend for 4 years the authority of the VA to contract for drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation services in halfway houses and other certain community-based facilities, and S. 2294, to extend the authority of the VA to continue major health-care programs, and to revise and clarify VA authority to furnish certain health-care benefits, and to enhance VA authority to recruit and retain certain health-care personnel.

SR-418

JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on Japanese patent policy.

SR-253