

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RAINBOW COALITION AND
THE RAINBOW LOBBY

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OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, in recent months a great deal of confusion has arisen about: The National Rainbow Coalition Inc. (Rev. Jesse Jackson, founder and national president), and the Rainbow Lobby (Nancy Ross, director). To clarify the differences between these two organizations I am submitting two papers on both groups for review by Members of the House.

The first paper on the Rainbow Coalition (Rev. Jesse Jackson) was prepared by Frank Watkins, author and communications director of the National Rainbow Coalition. The second paper on the Rainbow Lobby (Nancy Ross) was prepared by Chip Berlet, of the Massachusetts based Political Research Associates, "an independent research institute which collects and disseminates information on right wing political groups and trends."

The reports follow:

THE RAINBOW COALITION

The National Rainbow Coalition (NRC) is part of a long history of struggle for progressive change in this country. Its roots are in the anti-slavery abolitionist, labor, populist, civil rights, women, environmental, peace and other progressive movements that have fought for progressive social change in our country through 370 years of struggle. The NRC is in the spirit and tradition of those movements who have sought progressive social and political change.

The strategy of Rev. Jesse Jackson's 1984 presidential campaign was to build a broad political support base around a concept he called the "rainbow coalition." The "rainbow," at one level, meant a multiethnic, multi-cultural and multi-interest coalition of farmers, workers, environmentalists, peace activists, women, civil rights and other progressive groups and people. But it was more than that. It was a diverse group of people whose moral and political judgments led them to conclude that the nation needed to go in a fundamentally new direction with regard to both domestic and foreign policy.

The National Rainbow Coalition, Inc. (the formal organization)—not to be confused with the Rainbow Lobby, the National Alliance and other organizations that deliberately try covertly to link themselves to—was founded and formed in late 1984 and early 1985, immediately following the 1984 Jesse Jackson presidential campaign. It is a permanent progressive independent political organization operating within the Democratic Party. It seeks to build coalition around "commonground" (fundamentally) economic issues that will lead to a society of justice built on equal protection under the law for everyone, and an improved quality of life; and peace in the world based on re-

spect for human rights (measured by one yardstick everywhere), justice and economic development. Beyond this, the coalition seeks to create a better nation by lifting the hopes and aspirations of all Americans.

WHY ARE WE ORGANIZING?

Today, the NRC is mobilizing a new progressive majority to help set a new climate for progressive politics; working for progressive legislation and policies, both domestically and in our foreign policy; and working to elect progressive political leadership at all levels of government.

The nation is in a serious crisis. Family farmers are facing bankruptcy in record numbers; workers are facing plant closings without notice; millions of people are without basic health insurance; the number of homeless and poor people are growing everyday; there is a disturbing increase and climate for racial violence; drug addiction has become epidemic; and no clear vision is being put before the nation by its national leadership. The Rainbow is putting forth a clear vision and direction for the country.

HOW ARE WE ORGANIZED?

The NRC is a national membership organization. Every person who agrees with the general direction and basic progressive program approach of the organization is encouraged and welcome to join and participate. The NRC is organized on a national, state and local level.

WHAT IS OUR VISION? (UPDATED AS OF JUNE 25, 1989)

The NRC has a vision of an America where every person has both the right and the opportunity to develop his or her maximum human potential. The NRC believes that every person, willing and able to work, has a human right to a job and liveable wages. It believes that the American people have a human right to affordable housing, quality health care and education. It believes that every American has the right to live in a society without discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, sex or sex orientation.

The NRC is clear about the specific direction and the national priorities that our movement for social justice has at this particular moment in time and history.

1. The NRC supports Congressman John Conyer's Universal Same-Day Voter Registration Bill in an uncompromised form. The right to vote should come with citizenship—as automatic as a birth certificate.

2. The NRC supports DC statehood. A country founded in revolution on "no taxation without representation" should not continue a District of Columbia, when a New Columbia is deserved and desirable. There are five states with less population than DC. DC deserves two U.S. Senators, voting members in the House, and a Governor.

3. The NRC supports a national health care plan. We must reinvest in a National Health Care Plan that provides comprehensive and universal health care to every American. Only the U.S. and South Africa in the industrialized world does not have one, and even South Africa has one for its white citizens.

4. The NRC supports and urges that we reinvest in public education. There's a lot of talk about educational reform. But any reform movement that is not focusing on reforming the inequalities in public education funding, is not a serious reform movement. We must move away from the unequal and inadequate mechanism of funding public education with property taxes, and toward equal and adequate funding of public education with general revenues.

Equal and inadequate funding is not good enough. Equalizing inadequate funds will leave everyone displeased and not improve our schools. Morally and politically, then, we must not lower any educational standards, and we must raise many. That's why, during the 1988 presidential campaign, Jesse Jackson put forth a plan for doubling federal education funds over a five-year period.

We cannot get around the fact that better funded school systems and better paid teachers produce better students. The 1988 Chicago Tribune study of the "Chicago Schools: Worst In America" documented the inequities. There has been virtually no change in the amount of money invested in Chicago students over two decades—1970, \$1,000 per pupil, 1986, \$1,100 (adjusted for inflation). Equalized assessed evaluation per pupil—suburban average \$69,483, Chicago average \$38,390. Property tax revenue per pupil—suburban average \$3,208, Chicago average \$1,447. The pattern is the same across the country and must change.

5. The NRC supports the ABC Child Care Bill. There can be no better investment than in the future generation. We either invest in prenatal care, head start and day care on the front side of life, or in welfare and jail care on the back side. Investing in our children makes better moral and economic sense.

6. In light of five recent Supreme Court decisions, which is shifting the burden of proof onto the backs of the oppressed, Congress should introduce legislation clarifying the original intent and meaning of affirmative action—and President Bush should support it and agree not to veto it. And "we the people" must use our consumer power to take direct action against any company that continues to discriminate or abandons affirmative action.

7. The NRC will continue to stand with and support the people and students in the "freedom and democracy" movement in China. In addition to other concrete actions that we have and might take, the United States should call a special meeting of the UN Security Council in an attempt to deal with the massacre and oppression of the Chinese people by their own government. The world must use every moral and legal means available to it to defend human rights everywhere.

8. The NRC will continue to escalate the war on drugs. Why? Because, the threat of nuclear war or an enemy invasion does not pose the greatest menace to our nation today. Drugs do! Drugs are the single greatest threat to our national security.

9. The NRC will continue to stand with workers in their fight against economic vio-

● 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.

lence. Labor is not a "special interest." It is a "legitimate interest" that we must support and protect. Thus, the NRC will continue to stand with the miners on strike in West Virginia and elsewhere, with the Eastern Airline workers, and with workers everywhere who are fighting for economic justice. The NRC will also fight for a raise in the minimum wage so that the poorest workers can work with dignity and a degree of economic security.

10. The NRC supports a major "Invest America" plan that involves the creative use and leveraging of workers' pension fund monies. Pension funds are the largest and fastest growing source of capital formation. There is approximately \$2.3 trillion dollars in pension funds—\$1.5 trillion in private funds, and about \$800 billion in public pension funds.

The NRC has put forth a plan to use 10 percent of public pension funds, \$8 billion per year, over a ten year period—federally secured, with a fair rate of return guaranteed. That \$8 billion will be leveraged 5 times (\$40 billion), and would generate \$400 billion over a 10-year period to build affordable housing, create small businesses, jobs and a broader tax base. Enough of excuses and questions of, "Where's the money? Where's the plan?" We have the money and the plan and, though political organization, the NRC intends to increase the political will.

HOW ARE WE DEVELOPING?

To achieve these goals the NRC has engaged in specific programs. NRC organizations across the country have constantly fought racial and sexual discrimination wherever it has occurred. Many state Rainbow Coalitions have been in the forefront of voter registration and political education activities, bringing new voters to the polls. Rainbow candidates have run and won local offices. State and local chapters have begun to participate and take the lead in formulating strategies to address local issues. The national board has created commissions to deal substantially with programs for major issue areas, including labor, women, health and international affairs, with more commissions to be developed.

CLOUDS BLUR THE RAINBOW—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE NEW ALLIANCE PARTY (By Chip Berlet)

WHAT IS THE NEW ALLIANCE PARTY?

The New Alliance Party describes itself as a Black-led, women-led, multi-racial, pro-gay independent political organization. Its most outspoken critics call it an opportunistic political movement controlled by an unethical therapy cult whose white male guru once led his followers into an affiliation with neo-fascist cult leader Lyndon LaRouche.

The actual nature and history of the New Alliance Party is complex, controversial, and ultimately a matter of individual perspective and judgment. The controversy surrounding NAP, however, is seldom discussed with candor. With the New Alliance Party already well-established in several cities, including New York and Boston, and with newly-opened national headquarters in Chicago, a discussion of the group is long overdue. To discuss NAP without reference to the political milieu in which it operates is impossible. This report attempts to seriously analyze the history, activities and internal dimensions of NAP in the context of its work in the American progressive political community. This analysis is highly critical of the role of NAP within that community,

but is not an attempt to bait the organization on the basis of its publicly-espoused political views.

CURRENT NAP ACTIVITIES

In May of 1985 the New Alliance Party held a national funding convention in Chicago. The significance of the event is blurred by the fact that its own history dates the original founding of the New Alliance Party as 1979. The chairperson elected at the 1985 Chicago meeting was Emily Carter, an organizer from Jackson, Mississippi who joined the New Alliance Party in New York in 1981. She calls herself a "former organizer, now therapist."

When the New Alliance Party moved its national headquarters to Chicago, it came with a related "medical and therapeutic center." In fact, wherever the New Alliance Party has a major organizing effort underway, there is a related "therapy" group reaching out to persons with progressive politics who are also seeking emotional or psychological counseling. The therapy groups use a technique they call "Social Therapy" or "Crisis Normalization" designed to provide "immediate help for the everyday crisis situations that happen to everyone." Both the political organization and the therapy institutes make a point to involve persons of color, gay men and lesbians, and political radicals.

Closely allied with the New Alliance Party is the Rainbow Alliance and the Rainbow Lobby. That the slogans of the New Alliance Party, Rainbow Alliance and the Rainbow Lobby tend to reflect a progressive political framework is not questioned. Here for example are some of their slogans and issues:

Put teeth back into Civil Rights laws;
Repeal Gramm-Rudman;
Support the Fair Elections bill introduced by Rep. John Conyers (D., Mich.); and
Seek legislation that would "protect the democratic rights of gays and all Americans."

One flyer explains:
"The Rainbow Lobby is fighting for grand jury reform, affordable public housing and Congolese liberation from the human rights abuses of the Mobutu dictatorship. . . . The Rainbow Lobby is fighting against the death penalty; against aid for the C.I.A. supported contra terrorists and against arming South African supported mercenaries in Angola. And the Rainbow Lobby is exposing the Right's misuse of federal funds for AIDS."

The New Alliance Party moved its national headquarters to Chicago to be closer to Minister Louis Farrakhan, The Rev. Jesse Jackson and Mayor Harold Washington, according to NAP chairwoman Emily Carter. The office is located on Chicago's north side (in the 44th Ward), and fundraisers are already soliciting support for the "Rainbow." The NAP-related Chicago Center for Crisis Normalization is open and another therapy center is planned for the west side. NAP organizers have been recruiting in some sectors of the Black and progressive political community for almost five years, and have a presence in several Chicago colleges.

In New York the New Alliance Party offers a free legal clinic in Harlem, sponsors lectures, and publishes its newspaper, the National Alliance. National Alliance discussion groups are held in Chicago, Illinois; Jackson, Mississippi; Long Island, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C. and Boston, Massachusetts.

The New Alliance Party maintains regional and state offices in: Alaska, Arizona, California (Oakland and Los Angeles), Colorado,

Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan (Ann Arbor and Detroit), Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York (Albany, New York City and Buffalo), North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington, D.C.

FRED NEWMAN AND THE HISTORICAL ROOTS OF NAP

The history of the New Alliance Party starts with a history of its primary theoretician, Dr. Fred Newman. In 1968 Newman and several followers formed "IF. . . THEN", a political collective in New York City. "IF. . . THEN" prided itself on its anarchistic and confrontational approach to organizing and consciousness-raising. During the early 1970's Newman and his followers established a group called Centers for Change in New York City. Centers for Change (CFC) was characterized by a more introspective approach to political organizing. CFC described itself as:

"... a collective of liberation centers including: a school for children, ages 3 to 7; a community oriented therapeutic and dental clinic located in the Bronx; and a press (CFC Press) operating out of the CFC offices. . . . Also, the Community Media Project; (an) information service for the people of the upper west side. . . ."

While involved with CFC, Newman and others in his circle began developing a unique perspective within the evolving theory of radical psychology. This movement attracted attention and debate in progressive circles; Newman, however, soon branched off from the mainstream of the radical psychology movement and eventually developed a theory of "social therapy." By 1973 CFC was offering therapy and counseling at its drop-in center.

At the same time, another New York political organizer, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was also espousing controversial psychological theories, and Newman began to examine LaRouche's writings on psychology and economics which were appearing in published collections of Marxist analysis.

Lyndon LaRouche in 1973 was the leader of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), a Marxist political organization based in New York City. LaRouche, using the name Lyn Marcus, had led the Labor Caucus of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) until SDS voted to expel LaRouche and his followers in 1969. The controversy inside SDS arose when the SDS Labor Caucus under LaRouche called for support of striking members of New York City's teacher's union. A key union issue was opposition to community control of schools in New York City—a demand of community leaders which had the support of many Black parents. The union's opposition to community control of schools was widely perceived in the progressive political community as having racist overtones. After being expelled from SDS, LaRouche created the National Caucus of Labor Committees, which in 1973 had at least 1,000 members nationwide.

Newman says he first made contact with Lyndon LaRouche's forces within the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) in October of 1973. In January of 1974 Newman's organization, Centers for Change (CFC), published a newsletter Right on Time which called for the organization of leftist political cadres and relied heavily on psychoanalytic terminology. LaRouche's theories were in many ways similar to those

espoused by Newman, and in June of 1974, Newman led almost 40 CFC members into an official political alliance with LaRouche and the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC).

NEWMAN'S ALLIANCE WITH LAROUCHE

Even NAP supporters concede that Newman and some of his followers worked for a time under the political leadership of LaRouche. What keeps this aspect of the controversy alive is what critics feel are misrepresentations regarding the character of the relationship and the nature of the LaRouche organization at the time of the alliance. NAP's position is stated in a letter circulated by its supporters under the name "The Committee to Set the Record Straight."

"Five years prior to NAP's founding, a handful of activists, five of whom now sit on NAP's 40-member national Executive Board, joined the National Caucus of Labor Committees, then a left organization founded by LaRouche. At the time, it was attracting many organic progressive leaders from the welfare, trade union, and electoral arenas. Dr. Newman was one of those who joined. He and his colleagues' membership in the NCLC lasted approximately two months.

"Following their departure in the summer of 1974, they began an extensive political and methodological critique of LaRouche and the NCLC and by 1975 became among the first on the Left to explicitly identify LaRouche as a neo-fascist."

This characterization of the Newman/LaRouche relationship is at best self-serving and at worst largely fictional. With some ten percent of the current NAP executive board comprised of persons who at one time chose to put themselves under the political leadership of Lyndon LaRouche, it becomes crucial to examine the relationship carefully.

During most of 1974, the NCLC under LaRouche was primarily attracting middle-class and upper-class white intellectual students from prestigious eastern and midwestern college campuses—hardly a core of trade unionists and welfare recipients as characterized by Newman's supporters.

A former member of LaRouche's NCLC remembers the arrivals in 1974 of what were called the "Newmanites:"

"They put themselves under the actual political leadership of LaRouche for a few months, and we came to believe that what Newman really wanted during that period was to get act an understudy to LaRouche—to learn his methods and techniques of controlling persons in an organization.

"The individuals in Newman's group seemed to lack clarity and political focus and were obsessed with psychology and sexuality. Newman was clearly the leader and it was obvious that LaRouche's ego and Newman's ego were to big to allow them to work together in the same organization for long."

While actual membership by New Alliance Party executive board members in LaRouche's NCLC may have lasted only a few months, the working alliance between groups led by LaRouche, Newman and a third New York political leader named Gino Parente lasted far longer. Some activists from New York remember the three groups working in a loose alliance around issues such as welfare reform farm labor, and organizing the working class for a period as long as one year. One internal NCLC discussion of the Newmanites describes "ten months of serious political discussion" before several months of actual membership. "Joint forums" between the Newman-

ites and the LaRouchites were held in November and December, 1973, and the Newmanite split took place in late August 1974.

Even after officially leaving NCLC in August, 1974, Newman and his followers continued to debate and criticize LaRouche and the NCLC over issues of shared political ideology as if it represented legitimate leftist theory long after the rest of the American Left had denounced NCLC as either pro-Nazi Brownshirts, a sick political cult, or outright police agents.

Fred Norman insists his group was not sophisticated about the American Left when it joined with LaRouche, yet when the Newmanites split from NCLC, they announced the formation of a "vanguard" Marxist-Leninist political party. In the resignation letter signed by Newman and 38 of his followers, there is a significant use of Marxist-Leninist terminology which suggests a far greater degree of political sophistication than admitted. Announcing that Newman's International Workers Party (IWP) had "now become the vanguard party of the working class," the letter went on to say:

"The organization of the vanguard party is, as Marx makes clear, the organization of the class. The formation of the IWP has grown from our attempt to organize the [NCLC] from within that it might move from a position of left hegemony to a position of leadership of the class."

When joining the NCLC, Newman announced he was putting himself and his followers under the political "hegemony" of LaRouche. After leading his followers out of the NCLC, Newman continued to struggle with LaRouche over theory within the principles of criticism among friends. None of this indicates a casual, naive or short-lived relationship.

THE NATURE OF NCLC DURING THE NEWMANITE ALLIANCE

Still, Newman's merger and split with LaRouche would have little merit as a criticism of NAP (after all it is a sign of political maturity to recognize mistakes) were it not for how supporters of Newman relentlessly misrepresent the nature of LaRouche and the NCLC in late 1973 and 1974—the period when Newman grew close to NCLC and then put himself and his followers under the political leadership of LaRouche. In 1974 NCLC was not attracting "organic progressive leaders" from the welfare rights movement, as claimed by the Newmanites. In fact, it was having trouble attracting significant Black support at all, since it was leading a successful attempt to destroy the Black-led National Welfare Rights Organization and defame its popular leader, the late George Wiley.

During the same period, LaRouche also propounded ideas which were widely perceived to represent outright racism. LaRouche, for instance, offended the Hispanic community in a November, 1973 essay (published in both English and Spanish) titled "The Male Impotence of the Puerto-Rican Socialist Party." An internal memo by LaRouche asked "Can we imagine anything more viciously sadistic than the Black Ghetto mother?" He described the majority of the Chinese people as "approximating the lower animal species" by manifesting a "paranoid personality . . . a parallel general form of fundamental distinction from actual human personalities."

As early as the spring of 1973 LaRouche had begun to articulate a psychosexual theory of political organizing and began descending into a paranoid style of historical analysis that stressed not Marxist dialectical

materialism and class analysis, but macabre conspiracy theories and a subjective ego-centric analysis. LaRouche warned of a global plot by the CIA/KGB to kidnap and program his membership to assassinate him. His homophobia became a central theme of the organization's conspiracy theories. He said women's feelings of degradation in modern society could be traced to the physical placement of sexual organs near the anus which caused them to confuse sex with excretion.

A September, 1973 editorial in the NCLC ideological journal *Campaigner* charged that "Concretely, all across the USA, there are workers who are prepared to fight. They are held back, most immediately, by pressure from their wives. . . ." Writing in an August, 1973 memo, LaRouche propounded the startling and sexist psychological theory that "the principle source of impotence, both male and female, is the mother." LaRouche claimed only he could cure the political and sexual impotence of his followers. NCLC members were forced into what was called psychological therapy and "de-programming" but were what former members call "brainwashing" and "ego-stripping" sessions. The NCLC rapidly became totalitarian in style, with a peculiar obsession with sexuality and homophobia used as a weapon against internal dissent. "To the extent that my physical powers do not prevent me," LaRouche told his followers in August, 1973, "I am now confident and capable of ending your political—and sexual—impotence; the two are inter-connected aspects of the same problem."

By 1974 LaRouche had started his swing toward fascist economic and political principles—well before Newman and his followers joined NCLC and announced that they would place themselves under LaRouche's political leadership and "hegemony." It was during this period that LaRouche began talking of the need for rapid industrialization to build the working class. He talked of a historic tactical alliance between revolutionaries, the working class and the forces of industrial capital against the forces of finance capital. He began developing an authoritarian world view with a glorification of historic mission, metaphysical commitment and physical confrontation. He told reporters that only he was capable of bringing revolution and socialism to the United States, and his speeches began to take on the tone and style of a demagogue. LaRouche, in short, began to adopt the same ideas and styles which had formed the basis of National Socialism, a political tendency that historically became part of the European fascist movement and eventually played a key role in Hitler's rise to power in Nazi Germany. In fact, LaRouche was denounced as a Nazi by U.S. Communists following physical attacks on them in 1973 by NCLC members who were likened to Hitler's violent Brownshirts.

From May to September of 1973, LaRouche followers engaged in "Operation Mop-up" which consisted of NCLC members brutally assaulting rivals such as members of the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). NCLC thugs used bats, chains, and martial arts weapons (*numchukas*) in their campaign to control and establish "hegemony" over the American revolutionary movement. There were many injuries and some persons required hospitalization.

"Operation Mop-up" was front-page news in virtually every American progressive newspaper during 1973, and it is difficult to

believe it was not known to Newman and his followers when they first contacted NCLC a few weeks after Operation Mop-up was declared a success by LaRouche. Furthermore, physical assaults by NCLC members against critics were reported regularly well into 1976, and periodic assaults by LaRouche fundraisers still occur. In 1974, many former NCLC members report, they were still required to take paramilitary training classes led by fellow members.

The trigger for Operation Mop-up was a March, 1973 warning by NCLC to the Communist Party, USA to stop opposing the creation by LaRouche of an alternative to the Black-led National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) which LaRouche denounced as being part of a "union-busting slave-labor" alliance. LaRouche set up an alternative, the National Unemployed and Welfare Rights Organization (NUWRO), and, according to LaRouche, NCLC then sent delegations into public Communist Party meetings, "demanding that this criminal behavior of the CP leadership"—that is, support for the original NWRO—"be openly discussed and voted down by the body assembled."

Eyewitnesses recall this "discussion" usually consisted of primarily-white and young NCLC members standing up and disrupting meetings of the primarily-Black and older NWRO with calls for a debate on LaRouche's charges against NWRO leaders until members of the audience were forced to physically drag the NCLC members out of the meeting. These confrontations became formalized under Operation Mop-Up.

When the Socialist Workers Party joined in supporting the original Black-led NWRO, they too were attacked by the predominantly white NCLC supporters. While the Operation Mop-Up attacks were officially ended in late 1973 or early 1974, another campaign of assaults was launched in 1974 against local rank-and-file leaders of the United Autoworkers and other industrial unions. Reports of these assaults continued through 1976, and NCLC members have continued until recently to assist in assaults on members of Teamsters for a Democratic Union and another rank-and-file Teamster reform group, PROD.

In 1974, according to former NCLC members, LaRouche first began to seek contact with extremist and anti-Semitic right-wing groups and individuals around the idea of tactical unity in opposing imperialism and the ruling class in general, and the Rockefeller in particular. LaRouche's obsession with conspiracy theories blossomed in 1974, and during this period he began expounding a view linking certain Jewish institutions to a plot to destroy Western civilization and usher in a "New Dark Age".

This is the character of the NCLC that attracted Newman and his followers in early 1974. In his 1974 book "Power and Authority," Newman wrote that his followers would "organize in the spirit outlined" by LaRouche. The question is not how long the Newmanites worked under the political leadership of Lyndon LaRouche, but how they can explain what attracted Newman and his followers to LaRouche in the first place. To this day NAP leadership has refused to renounce or to deal candidly or accurately with the fact that the Newmanites at one time joined an organization which was at best a collection of paranoid sexist homophobic thugs and at worst a nascent fascist political movement.

USING THE FBI TO HARASS DISSIDENTS

It was during the period that the Newmanites were involved with NCLC that NCLC began to collect and disseminate intelligence on progressive groups. It is well documented that NCLC went on to provide intelligence to domestic and foreign government agencies. While documents released under the Freedom of Information Act reveal that U.S. government agencies frequently dismissed the material provided by the NCLC, it was provided nonetheless. As early as February, 1974, NCLC representatives met with an official in the U.S. Department of Commerce to "provide substantial evidence which would exonerate President Nixon from Watergate charges," according to a Commerce Department memorandum released under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Newmanites were at the center of the first documented instance of NCLC collaboration with U.S. intelligence agencies. In 1974, several Newmanites in NCLC attempted to use the FBI to locate and spy on a former Newmanite who had left at the time of the NCLC Newmanite merger and taken his child with him. Jim Retherford had left the Newmanites citing psychological manipulation among other reasons. His spouse, Ann Green, remained in the organization and quite reasonably sought access to their child. Green and Newmanite Harry Kresky, an attorney, contacted the FBI and suggested that Retherford was a former member of the Weatherman faction of SDS, had harbored Weather Underground fugitives, and was in contact with Jane Alpert, a fugitive the FBI was particularly keen on locating.

Supporters of Newman claim he was unaware of the contact with the FBI. However, a former member of Newman's Centers for Change who joined and left NCLC with Newman, and then later split with the Newmanites, recalls the FBI incident was widely known within NCLC and the Newmanite faction. "The CFC [Centers for Change/Newmanite] people for the most part stuck together while in the NCLC . . . denying Fred Newman knew about the communications with the FBI is utterly absurd."

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS PARTY

After leaving the NCLC, Newman formed the International Workers Party (IWP). The Newmanite document issued upon their leaving NCLC and establishing the International Workers Party re-affirms a commitment to carry out current and future joint work with the LaRouche organization. The charge of a direct and ongoing LaRouche connection to the Newmanites, however, appears to be speculation—no credible reports of a direct connection between Newman and LaRouche since the mid-1970's have been documented, and it is unlikely that any such relationship exists today.

MANIPULATIVE AND CONFRONTATIONAL

In many ways the theory, ideology, strategy, tactics, and internal organizing practices of the LaRouchites and the Newmanites are very similar:

A methodological link between the psychological and the political which forms both a theoretical world-view and a justification for indoctrinating members through so-called "therapy";

Psychologically coercive techniques to manipulate members' views and actions;

Organizing strategies that target according to stratas or sectors rather than social class;

Attempts to establish hegemonic relationships with other similar political groups,

and, failing that, attempts to undermine the group and establish parallel organizations;

Virulent and unprincipled attacks on critics, including insults, agent-bating, threats by attorneys and defamation lawsuits;

A shared political strategy (vanguardism with roots in Trotskyist political theory);

Re-writing of the group's political and organizational history to meet current needs;

A closed and covert hierarchical internal structure that is not necessarily congruent with the public organizational structure; and

Differentiation between internal in group and external out-group reality, use of propaganda, and implementation of a "secret-society" style—all markedly similar to that of a totalitarian movement.

These similarities do not change the fact that LaRouche philosophy is apparently neo-fascist while Newmanite philosophy is apparently left-progressive, but it does mean that internally both groups have an authoritarian hierarchy whose existence is denied, and both groups rely on psychologically-manipulative theories to control core members. Both groups match a cult paradigm and are far from democratic, despite outward claims and appearances.

It is crucial to note the relationship of LaRouche, Parente, and Newman during the early 1970's in light of their subsequent activities. All three white male political leaders saw Marxist revolution through the prism of ego-mania, and used psychologically manipulative techniques to enforce obedience in the institutions they have built—institutions which sought political hegemony over other groups.

All three groups share many elements of a totalitarian movement as outlined by Hanna Arendt in "The Origins of Totalitarianism." In recent years there has been a revisionist interpretation of Arendt's work, linking nazism and communism as two sides of the same ideological coin, or claiming that all communist or Marxist movements are totalitarian, or that only nazi and communist ideologies can become totalitarian. Arendt specifically repudiates this simplistic interpretation of her work when she writes ". . . ideologies of the nineteenth century are not in themselves totalitarian," and that although fascism and communism became "the decisive ideologies of the twentieth century they were not, in principle, any 'more totalitarian' than others." According to Arendt, the ideological victory of fascism and communism over other twentieth century belief structures was "decided before the totalitarian movements took hold of precisely these ideologies" as a vehicle for seizing and holding state power.

A totalitarian movement is correctly defined by its style, structure and methods, not by its stated or apparent ideology.

THE INTELLECTUAL VANGUARD

The early theoretical writings of LaRouche and the early and current theoretical writings of Newman reflect a derivative (and heretical) form of Trotskyist Marxism that is both unusual and virtually unique on the American Left. This shared theory is best described as an aberrant "Messianic" form of Trotskyism with an ego-centric view of the importance of the individual leader in shaping history, coupled with a patronizing "noblesse oblige" approach to organizing the working class and people of color that reflects a political colonialist mentality.

Journalist Dennis King has studied numerous internal documents from the Newmanites and concluded that in terms of

their political theory of organizing, they make a crucial distinction between the core cadre (primarily white intellectuals) and the "organic" members (primarily people of color). According to King, the primarily-white intellectual vanguard trained by Newman through "therapy" is in the process of using "therapy" to raise the consciousness of the primarily Black and Latino recruits so that some day in the future they will have the wherewithal to actually lead the organization . . . but not yet. King has described this as "paternalistic racism."

INSTITUTES FOR SOCIAL THERAPY

Dr. Fred Newman's doctorate is not in a health-related field, but in the philosophy of science and foundations of mathematics. For several years psychologists and groups concerned about cults have questioned the ethics of the process used by the Institutes for Social Therapy. These criticisms are crystallized in the following statement by an East Coast Latina activist working in the area of support for Central Americans:

"I first came into contact with the Social Therapy Institutes through a friend who . . . said there was a group that offered therapy for people with progressive views, so I went to see what they offered.

"I was told everybody has problems, which is true everyone does, but they use that as an excuse to recruit people. People with emotional problems think they are going to be helped but they don't help people.

"Before or after the therapy session, they would say 'why not sell the newspaper or maybe you could do us a favor and hand out these leaflets. The therapy offices are full of their political propaganda. In the group therapy sometimes we discussed politics and their political party. They want people to get involved in their political activities, but they don't really give any treatment. This was something I didn't like.

"Some people get involved because they think the political work will help them get better emotionally. They told us societal problems are making people ill and the New Alliance Party is going to change things so people will get better.

"They got angry with me when I asked for individual therapy. 'You need group therapy not individual therapy, I was told so I left. Then they started sending me literature about their political organizations.

"In the literature and in the therapy sessions they try to destroy any other left organization by saying bad things about it. They also destroy a progressive organization by recruiting away its members.

"They call themselves Leftists but they use the dialectic method just to recruit people. When you get involved there is no dialectic, it is static, they don't progress beyond the criticism of the other group. They have no real program, they just say 'if you are not with NAP you are the enemy'. They raise a lot of money by saying they raise a lot of money by saying they are doing all these things, but they are a fraud.

"It is not true that there is no pressure to work with the New Alliance Party when you are in the therapy. They tell you if you are working with them you will feel good. I said 'I need help, I need individual therapy'. Instead they had me assisting them in the group therapy sessions.

"They don't like it if you pay a low fee and don't work for them politically, such as doing propaganda work for the New Alliance Party. If you pay more, you get a better work position in the organization. If

you can afford a lot, you can get individual therapy. Everything is money or power.

"Some people are fooled, especially the uneducated or emotionally ill, they use them. It is disgusting. They don't care about people—they want numbers: more money, more people, more power. The social therapy is just an excuse to recruit members. It is just like their many other activities, concerts, rallies, they are active in many areas, but they accomplish nothing."

Certainly it is legitimate as part of psychological counseling to recommend that a person become involved directly in the community—even to the extent of becoming part of a political movement. But for a patient to know the therapist is involved in a particular political movement is to consciously or unconsciously steer the patient, who is in a dependent and fragile relationship with the therapist, toward that political movement. This error is compounded by the fact that, according to several Therapy Institute staff members, a portion of the fees for the therapy go to support the world of the New Alliance Party.

Therapy centers with ties to the New Alliance Party include the following locations listed in the November 27, 1987 issue of the National Alliance:

New York: Harlem Institute for Social Therapy and Research; Bronx Institute for Social Therapy and Research; South Bronx Annex; West Side Social Therapy Network; East Side Center for Short Term Therapy; Brooklyn Institute for Social Therapy and Research; Long Island Institute for Social Therapy and Research.

Massachusetts: Boston Institute for Social Therapy and Research.

Illinois: Chicago Center for Crisis Normalization.

California: Los Angeles Center for Crisis Normalization.

Pennsylvania: Social Therapy Associates. Washington, D.C.: Washington Center for Crisis Normalization.

Mississippi: Jackson Center for Crisis Normalization.

New Jersey: New Jersey Center for Crisis Normalization.

CULTISM

Chicago-based political consultant Don Rose summed up the feelings of some NAP critics when he told Chicago Sun-Times columnist Basil Talbot that NAP "is a left group with the modus of a cult." Talbot noted that critics call NAP the "LaRouchies of the Left." Several cult watchdog groups list the Newmanites as a cult, other critics say the core of the cult is the Therapy Institute, while a few critics think the entire NAP movement displays cult aspects. Those that say the Newmanite movement is totalitarian in style feel the word cult is superfluous, since totalitarian groups by definition enforce a high level of blind loyalty and unquestioning obedience.

As early as 1977, journalist Dennis King was writing of the cult-like nature of the Newmanites, and interviewed Frank Touchet, a New New York professional psychotherapist who studies therapy cults such as the Reichians and the Sullivans. After studying the therapy group which forms the core of Newman's followers, Touchet concluded:

"What you are dealing with is people who have been criminally tampered with in the deepest fibers of their being, and who have descended into a strange childlike world of dependency, in which the rational functions of the ego are relinquished completely to

Fred Newman—who regulates their lives on the most intimate level."

It is difficult to resolve the issue of psychological manipulation because there are undoubtedly NAP supporters who are sincere and genuine in their beliefs and have no connection to the Newmanites, the IWP nor the Social Therapy Institutes. Still, most of the functional core leadership of NAP has a connection to the Therapy Institutes and the Newmanite political philosophy. Ultimately the question of psychological manipulation, cultism and cult of personality can only be resolved by each person who comes into contact with NAP on the basis of the individual practice and process observed, and within the framework of one's own sensitivity to and wariness about cultism.

OPPORTUNISM

One example of what critics call the political opportunism of the Newmanites and the New Alliance Party is their continuing effort to imply a connection with Rev. Jesse Jackson and the Rainbow Coalition. For instance the Newmanites have established in Washington, D.C. the "Rainbow Lobby" billed as "The Lobbying Office of the Rainbow Alliance." The Rainbow Lobby has offices at 236 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., and lists Nancy Ross as Executive Director and Tamara Weinstein as Assistant Director.

The Rainbow Lobby office has been frequently mistaken for the Washington office of Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition, a mistake that in the past, NAP leadership seems to have gone out of its way not to clarify. Newspaper articles have appeared about NAP's Rainbow Lobby in which throughout, the reporter assumes the Rainbow Coalition—a circumstance NAP leadership could have easily avoided by explaining upfront that the two groups are unrelated.

Jackson has had to publicly distance himself and the Rainbow Coalition from NAP and its Rainbow Alliance and Rainbow Lobby on several occasions. Most recently Jackson told Chicago Sun-Times reporter Basil Talbot that "we have no relationship at all."

In the June 21, 1985 issue of the National Alliance, an article on the Rainbow Alliance shows how artfully the question of a relationship has been dodged in the past:

"Hostile critics and curious allies are forever saying to Nancy Ross, 'Does Jesse Jackson support what you're doing?'

"Ross, who heads the Washington office of the Rainbow Alliance Confederation's lobbying arm, has learned how to respond to such inquiries.

"The point is not whether Jesse Jackson supports me, but whether I support Jesse Jackson," says Ross, a founder of the six-year-old independent New Alliance Party, and candidate for Jackson delegate in Harlem in 1984. "And I support Jesse completely because of the social vision he has articulated on behalf of the Rainbow movement. Yes, I have real differences with Jesse—he thinks independent politics is 'prophetic' whereas I believe its time has come right now—but I won't allow anyone to sever the historic ties between Jesse and myself, because I am committed to see that his vision of a just society be brought about today."

While admittedly clever, the above explanation is essentially a dishonest misrepresentation of the facts, designed to confuse the issue and suggest a connection where none exists. The confusion over support

from Jesse Jackson and the Rainbow Coalition is exacerbated by how the New Alliance Party describes itself. The February 13, 1987 edition of the National Alliance newspaper contained a centerfold spread with the multi-color slogan "The Real Rainbow" spanning the two pages. A letter on New Alliance Party stationery to gay activists on the west coast had the slogan "The Party of the Rainbow." A petition calling for an independent Black Presidential campaign was titled "An Open Letter To Reverend Jesse Jackson."

Ironically, in a 1983 issue of the Newmanite theoretical journal Practice, Newman attacked Jesse Jackson and Jackson's progressive supporters in strong terms:

"The U.S. ultra-Left has traditionally suffered very badly from a mental disorder perhaps best identified as premature vanguardism. There has, over the past few years, been a positive attempt by some to rectify this problem (called by some friendly left critics 'wreckification') which, however, has dealt mainly with the symptoms of the disease by essentially helping the 'client' to feel more comfortable masturbating. Hence, some of the rectified ultra-left—for example supporters of 'Jesse Jackson, Democrat'—are smilingly convincing themselves these days that it is alright to unite with Jackson's 'progressive aspects'. Many have raised questions as to which part of Jackson's political anatomy embodies his 'progressive aspects'."

At the end of 1987 the National Alliance newspaper column by Rainbow Lobby Executive Director Nancy Ross began to include a disclaimer which reads:

"The Rainbow Lobby is an independent citizens' lobby based in Washington, DC which supports important legislation that affects civil, human, voting and democratic rights at home and abroad. For more information on the Lobby, please contact Nancy Ross at 236 Massachusetts Ave., NE., Suite 409, Washington, DC 20002 (202) 543-8324."

"The Rainbow Lobby, Inc. is an independent lobby, not affiliated with the Rainbow Coalition, Inc."

The disclaimer began appearing during the same time period that NAP launched the campaign of Lenora Fulani for President. During 1987 the NAP began to publicly attack the Rainbow Coalition and in the National Alliance Lenora Fulani was quoted as saying "With all due respect to Brother Jesse Jackson, almost everyone knows he hasn't built a real Rainbow. He might have incorporated something called the National Rainbow Coalition, Inc., but he hasn't built a Rainbow. We've built a real Rainbow."

Despite the criticisms and disclaimers, there is still much public confusion concerning the relationship of NAP to the Rainbow Coalition, and Jackson's Presidential candidacy. This confusion is not alleviated by NAP public statements. For instance in the November 20, 1987 issue of the National Alliance, William Pleasant attacks the Rainbow Coalition as "the Democratic Party's phony left wing", but then writes that "Fulani, under her 'Two Roads Are Better Than One' plan, backs Reverend Jesse Jackson in the Democratic Party primaries. But she has done everything possible to ensure that the progressive Rainbow agenda will be carried through to the general election in November. . . ."

SMEARING CRITICS

Among the most persistent critics of the New Alliance Party are freelance writer Dennis King of New York, the author of this study. Chip Berlet (and other members

of the Public Eye Network), and tow researchers who often work closely together, Ken Lawrence of Mississippi and Dan Stern of Illinois. In 1985 Ken Lawrence and Dan Stern provided information on NAP to Charles Tisdale, publisher of the Jackson Advocate newspaper in Mississippi. Tisdale ran a series of articles critical of Newman and NAP in the Advocate, which for many years has served as a voice for Black residents in the area.

In response to the Advocate articles, NAP embarked on a smear campaign against its critics—a tactic it frequently employs. An article by William Pleasant in NAP's National Alliance newspaper attacked Tisdale, Lawrence, Stern and Berlet. A photograph of Tisdale (who is Black) is accompanied by a bold headline which reads: "Jackson Advocate publisher Charles Tisdale: The Advocate has come to play the role of Black front for a national network that is a nesting place for agents."

The same article claims that Dennis King and Chip Berlet have shown "a willingness to relent on their earlier false and sectarian charges of La-Rouche affiliation of cultism." (In fact, both Berlet and King still stand by their earlier charges.) Ken Lawrence and Dan Stern are described as "absorbed in another agenda, beyond sectarianism, bordering on straight out provocateurism." NAP organizers also began circulating charges that Ken Lawrence was a government agent.

When Tisdale refused to back down from his criticisms of NAP, and continued to detail the charges of other NAP critics, NAP chairwoman Emily Carter responded by filing a defamation lawsuit against Tisdale, the Jackson Advocate and Ken Lawrence. (A judge subsequently ordered Lawrence dropped from the lawsuit). After the lawsuit was filed, when well-known organizer Flo Kennedy accepted an invitation to speak at a banquet sponsored by the Jackson Advocate, a self-described NAP member disrupted a press conference with her by shouting "You're a very stupid woman." Other critics of NAP are frequently ridiculed or attacked in an unprincipled manner.

PENETRATION AND DISRUPTION OF RIVAL GROUPS

Critics of the Newmanites claim one of the tactics used by the group is to penetrate a progressive organization and seek to take it over or recruit away its membership. One of the themes in the Jackson Advocate series on NAP was the frequently with which NAP engaged in what critics considered disruptive tactics. Lily Mae Irwin, a well-known welfare rights activist told the Advocate how, in 1985, NAP tried to merge with the group she was leading, the Mississippi Welfare Rights Organization. After she refused the merger idea, she soon discovered NAP was scheduling their meetings with her key organizers opposite the regular monthly Welfare Right Organization meetings. "Yes Siree," said Irwin, "they were trying to hold meetings at the same time we were; they were trying to mess us up."

Eddie Sandifer, a well-known Mississippi Gay rights activist, told the Advocate he resented the claim by NAP that it is the party of gays, lesbians, Blacks and dispossessed people in general. In particular, Sandifer was angry that NAP contacted several members of the Mississippi Gay Alliance and invited them to NAP meetings, but did not contact him, the group's leader. "I think their purpose is to divide and conquer," said Sandifer. "I'm very suspicious of them . . ."

I'm worried about what they are doing in Mississippi."

A long-time gay activist in California voiced similar concerns to the author after NAP sponsored a gay rights conference in that state. He feared the NAP wanted to duplicate the work of existing gay organizations as a way to build credibility and recruit new members for the NAP.

A woman activist in New York told the author of a call she received from a friend in England complaining of disruptive activities by a NAP organizer who attended functions of a women's peace group. Disruption has been a hallmark of NAP organizing for years, and reports of this nature have been consistently surfaced over the year from a wide variety of sources.

One early example of a Newmanite attempt to penetrate and manipulate a progressive organization involved the now-defunct People's Party, a multi-racial progressive electoral party which once ran Dr. Benjamin Spock for President. In early 1978, according to a former People's Party organizer, the People's Party "expelled the Newmanite when it was uncovered that they were operating within the party as a secret faction with an undisclosed agenda as to their intentions and plans."

The Newmanites had told members of the People's Party that Newman's International Workers Party had been disbanded, but the People's Party stumbled across a secret Newmanite newsletter marked "confidential internal bulletin" and bearing the name Party Building. According to Party Building, the Newmanites were recruiting inside the People's Party and other progressive groups to build a secret "pre-party formation." The confidential Newmanite newsletter explained it was being published to "function as intelligence and communications networks, reporting on the social movement of various strata in particular areas."

Even though the IWP was supposed to have dissolved, plans were sketched out in Party Building for its "Fourth Party Plenary" held in Gary, Indiana in early 1977. The meeting brought together representatives from various Newmanite front groups organized under the public banner of the "Council of Independent Organizers."

DEPTH OF BLACK LEADERSHIP

The New Alliance Party does engage in activities which support Black candidates, as the following excerpt from a letter by NAP supporters points out:

"In 1984, after campaigning for Reverend Jesse Jackson and witnessing his public rejection at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco, NAP moved ahead with its independent Presidential campaign for the Afro-American candidate Dennis L. Serrette in a record-breaking 33 states where the party had managed to secure access to the ballot."

What the letter fails to mention is that Serrette left the New Alliance Party after unsuccessfully struggling for a meaningful leadership role for Black NAP officials who he felt had organizational titles but no real influence or control. At first, Serrette, as a point of personal and political principle, refused to openly criticize NAP, but when it became obvious NAP leaders were characterizing his reasons for leaving as primarily personal, and implying that Serrette continued to support NAP. Serrette went public with his charges in Mississippi's Jackson Advocate newspaper.

"I left the party because it continued to claim it was Black-led—I knew better," Serrette is quoted as saying in the Jackson Advocate. "I mean no harm to these powerful Black women. Emily Carter, Lenora Fulani and Barbara Taylor, when I say that . . . I knew from being there that they were not leading Fred Newman—he was leading them—that's why I left . . . I don't feel they can use 'Black-led' continuously without falling on their faces—falsehoods just won't hold up under close scrutiny."

According to Serrette, NAP had no real commitment to Black-led independent politics. "I had to think about my reputation then—of people who continue to believe in me." After raising his criticisms internally, Serrette said he was cut off from the flow of information within the party. "It got so I didn't know when they were holding meetings or anything," said Serrette.

In the course of the lawsuit by Emily Carter against the Jackson Advocate, Dennis Serrette was called by Carter's attorney to answer questions in a deposition. Serrette thoroughly denounced Newman and his followers as running a racist, sexist "therapy cult" that put people of color in public leadership positions merely as window dressing. Regarding the New Alliance Party, Serrette said:

" . . . I don't believe that it's organic . . . in terms of it being a working-class movement . . . Black, white and Latino. I think it's an elitist organization. It certainly serves the purposes of its leader . . . it was a lie, it was clearly a tactical . . . a racist scheme of using Black and Latino and Asian people to do the bidding of one man, namely Fred Newman, that's my opinion, and to use other whites as well, you know through the therapy practices.

"No one challenges Fred Newman. I have seen people maybe raise a few polite questions in . . . planning sessions . . . but Fred Newman's word is the word. There is no such thing as opposition within that organization, or principled opposition, that in my opinion could demonstrate a different will or challenge to power, a different political position of a major order, unless he agreed with it in some way."

Serrette said he came to believe the promise that the organization would eventually be turned over to Black people was a lie, and he challenged Newman on the point:

"And I stated to him, 'turned over' means, you know, resources, it means making policy, it means running personnel . . . that's Black control to me. I don't understand it as just having a Black face in a high place. That's nothing more than racism and nothing more than window dressing.

"It's no different from the system we seem to fight in this case. So I raised those questions to Fred and we had . . . a very heated meeting. It was a meeting in which many of the Black leadership was there.

"It was very intense. We had Lenora [Fulani] making criticisms . . . Emily [Carter] making criticisms, there was a lot of folks making criticisms of some of the racism that they heretofore hadn't mentioned to Fred, but had told me and told other Blacks in a whisper type kind of way, the times that we were together . . . and they came forward."

Shortly after that meeting, according to Serrette, his stature and treatment by other NAP leaders changed dramatically. Serrette said he was not opposed to therapy on principle since he believed many people are helped by other forms of therapy. But therapy played a different role inside NAP according to Serrette:

" . . . therapy was a way of getting people to not only operate in an organizational way, but also a way of controlling every aspect of their lives . . . you certainly couldn't straighten anybody out. But it was certainly effective in terms of controlling a lot of people to do the kinds of things that were asked of them . . . they would do anything just about, that he would ask them to do.

"I wouldn't even be surprised if they'd turn from a so-called left organization to a right-wing organization with a blink of an eye. I think that the ideological question that is supposedly the thrust of who they call themselves, International Workers' Party, there's nothing more than a front itself.

"I certainly believe that [of] the New Alliance Party, and when I say 'front,' I just mean it's the cover to cover, possibly the ego of Fred Newman and the control of so many individuals in terms of power."

Serrette also said the therapy was not voluntary and that one Newman associate made this clear:

"She said that it was an order that if you wanted to be part of this organization, you will have to take therapy because it is the backbone of our tendency . . . she says that comes as an order . . . from the governing body."

SUPPORT FOR MINISTER FARRAKHAN

When Minister Louis Farrakhan addressed a New York City rally of his supporters in 1985, he was greeted with a telegram of support from the then NAP mayoral candidate Dr. Lenora Fulani:

"It is with deep respect and the most profound commitment to the liberation of our people that I welcome you to New York City, hopeful that your visit will bring us, as Black people, the leadership of all this country's oppressed, a step closer to our freedom."

NAP at the time was seeking "a working relationship with Farrakhan's Nation of Islam," and members of both groups had attended each others' conferences. Fulani was not unaware of the controversial nature of some of Farrakhan's remarks regarding Jewish people and other groups. "I remain concerned that Minister Farrakhan's language can be interpreted as anti-Semitic or anti-gay. But I know, as do my Jewish friends and followers, that the Jewish people have nothing to fear from the Nation of Islam."

Minister Farrakhan's language is indeed a cause of concern, as are the actions of his organization. In Chicago, representatives of the Nation of Islam invited the author of a book calling the Nazi Holocaust a hoax to share their stage with other special guests. Members of anti-Jewish white racialist groups have been invited to attend Nation of Islam events. Representatives of the Nation of Islam have made speeches where white racial characteristics have been held up for ridicule.

It is true that many critics of Minister Farrakhan treat him a racist manner. Further, many of Farrakhan's statements against political Zionism and the actions of the state of Israel in the Middle East are, for whatever reason, incorrectly labeled "anti-Semitic." However there is ample documentation that Farrakhan regularly makes references about the Jewish people that reflect a bigoted and stereotyped bias. This is not a question of semantics, but a question of prejudice.

CONCLUSIONS

The refusal of the Newmanites to deal candidly with, and accept criticism for, the LaRouche period—no matter how short-lived—and the attempt to provoke the FBI to target a former member and critics, will continue to be a valid issue to raise publicly concerning the New Alliance Party until that group's leadership accepts responsibility for the actions of its founders and current colleagues.

The connection between the leadership of the New Alliance Party and the Newmanite Social Therapy centers is manipulative and unethical. So long as there is such a relationship, the New Alliance Party must be judged in the context of being a political moment that lacks clarity concerning basic moral issues involving personal and political exploitation. How can a group aspire to moral and political leadership when with one hand it reaches out to those in need of emotional help, and with the other hand points to related political organization as a cure?

Finally, the issue of the apparent opportunistic use of the "Rainbow" slogan is important to confront. This is especially true in Chicago where political consultant Don Rose, hardly a political neophyte, thought a Rainbow Lobby fundraiser that came to his home was representing Jesse Jackson until he spotted a name he recognized as being involved with the Newmanites on the literature. If a person with political sophistication can make the mistake, what about the average citizen? This continued confusion in the city that provides a base for Jesse Jackson and the real Rainbow Coalition can only serve to weaken Jackson's credibility among potential constituents whose first crucial introduction to the Rainbow may well be through distorted prism of the Newmanites and NAP.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained today and missed rollcall vote 155. Had I been able to vote on rollcall vote 155, I would have voted "aye."

Rollcall vote 155, an amendment to H.R. 2461, the Defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1990, provides \$300 million for the cleanup of nuclear production plants at Department of Energy facilities. The environmental problems currently being experienced at several Department of Energy facilities, require immediate action. We can no longer delay the cleanup caused by the Government's neglect—especially since our Government must lead the way and show State government and industry leaders that we will not tolerate inaction when it comes to stopping dangerous polluting activities and cleaning up their aftermath.

**JAMES R. WESTLAKE ELECTED
PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REV-
OLUTION**

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, on July 4, 1989, James R. Westlake was elected the 86th President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. This is a great honor to both Mr. Westlake and for the entire State of Georgia, since this is the first time that a Georgian has held this high office.

The Sons of the American Revolution was founded in 1889 and chartered by Congress in 1906. Through patriotic, historical, and educational activities, the Sons of the American Revolution perpetuates the memory of the patriots of the Revolutionary War who achieved the independence of our country. The activities of the Sons of the American Revolution are designed to inspire the descendants of the patriots of the American Revolution and the people of the United States with respect and reverence for the principles of government that were established by our patriots.

James R. Westlake is currently regional program manager for the Economic Adjustment Program of EDA, region IV. He served as deputy secretarial representative for region IV for the U.S. Department of Commerce from February, 1976 to June, 1981. From September, 1971 to February, 1976 he served at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in several capacities, as interagency liaison officer; as senior staff advisor to the regional administrator, and as deputy regional administrator region IV. While at the Environmental Protection Agency, Mr. Westlake was awarded a Bronze Medal for commendable service in helping to design and plan Project Safeguard, a program designed to reduce accidents in the use of toxic substitutes for DDT. In 1982, he received a Certificate of Commendation for outstanding performance in assisting the regional office of EDA exceed its goals and objectives for that year. In 1988, he also received EDA's certificate of recognition for outstanding performance.

He attended the University of Missouri, the University of Georgia, and Georgia State University, and holds bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration and a master's degree in public administration. Mr. Westlake has also completed the resident study program of the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, VA.

Mr. Westlake came to the Federal Government from the business community, where he has 22 years of experience in management and operation of two business firms which he founded. He holds the professional designations of chartered life of underwriter [CLU] and chartered property casualty underwriter [CPCU] and Chartered Financial Consultant (ChFC). From 1960 to 1965, he was a part-time faculty member at Georgia State University. He was also an instructor of professional risk and insurance courses and was awarded a 10-year certificate of appreciation by the So-

ciety of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters in 1971.

Mr. Westlake was elected to 4 terms as State representative to the Georgia Legislature from Dekalb County Georgia, beginning in 1965. From 1965 to 1971, he also wrote a weekly public interest column for the Decatur-Decalb News.

Mr. Westlake was elected president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on July 4, 1989 at the 99th Annual Congress of the society in San Francisco. He is on the commandant's staff of the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta and is also President of the National Society of Washington Family Descendants. He is a member of the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels; a life member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity; a life member of the Delta Sigma Pi Professional Fraternity; an honorary member of Omicron Delta Kappa, Leadership Fraternity; Beta Gamma Sigma, Business Scholastic Fraternity; and Phi Kappa Phi, Honorary Scholastic Fraternity in public administration. He is board chairman for the Atlanta School of Biblical Studies and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Westlake is married to the former Joyce Rosemary Covey. They have four children.

I'm sure my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Westlake on this outstanding achievement.

**TRIBUTE TO MR. CHARLES
CROWE**

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of one of my constituents, Mr. Charles Crowe. Mr. Crowe has been recognized by the Department of Energy for his outstanding service as a volunteer in his community of Oak Ridge, TN. I would like to congratulate him for receiving such an honor and share my pride in the inspiring example he has set for all American citizens by briefly describing the extensive work he has done for his community.

Mr. Crowe, currently Chief of the Contract Management Branch at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Operations Office, has used his free time to help with various community programs that promote the well-being of young people, primarily minority youth. Some of Mr. Crowe's work includes tutoring, career and college counseling, helping students find summer employment, providing transportation, and helping students with applications for college admission, financial aid, and scholarships. In addition, Mr. Crowe sponsors an annual career opportunity program for high school seniors where approximately 30 minority professionals are asked to meet and share their experiences with the students.

Because of the work he has done, Mr. Crowe has been selected as one of two exceptional employees from the Oak Ridge Operations Office in the Department of Energy's

national program to honor extraordinary community service provided by DOE employees.

I am very proud that this exceptional individual is a member of my constituency. Because of his time and dedication, the lives of many young people in Oak Ridge are a little brighter. Mr. Charles Crowe is a shining example of an active and concerned citizen and I am so pleased to be able to honor him today.

Please allow me to thank the Secretary of Energy, Adm. James D. Watkins for bringing Mr. Crowe's extraordinary achievements to my attention. And finally, let me congratulate Charles Crowe again for his accomplishments and the distinguished honor which he received.

IN SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to discuss a recent addition to the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and the independent agencies appropriations bill; my amendment in support of peaceful civil rights demonstrators. As you know, this amendment was passed by voice vote, and I thank all my colleagues who supported me in this critical civil rights vote. There has been much talk about this amendment, and I would like to explain in detail exactly what this amendment does, and why it is needed.

My amendment will cut off all Community Development Block Grant funds to any community that has had three or more employees convicted of the use of unnecessary force against peaceful civil rights demonstrators. It is not retroactive. The use of the number of three convictions is meant to assure a demonstration of a pattern of police brutality within a certain municipality. So far there has not been a conviction of a law-enforcement official under these circumstances, so it is apparent my amendment demands a rigorous test before being applied.

Community Development Block Grants, or CDBG's were targeted because it is one of the few places within the entire Federal budget where funds are sent en bloc to local governments to do with as they wish. The purpose of my amendment is to make local officials think twice before ordering pain compliance techniques or other use of force be directed against nonviolent demonstrators. The complete loss of CDBG funds as a potential penalty for such orders will act as a deterrent. Since some of the funds end up going to law enforcement it is also an area where there is some direct link between funding and the prevention of activities not condoned by the Federal Government.

There is no doubt as to the need for this amendment. A Federal court in San Francisco just awarded \$50,000 to three antiwar demonstrators whose arms were either wrenched or broken by police during what was shown to be a peaceful demonstration.

In Pittsburgh, PA, in March, during a peaceful prolife demonstration outrageous actions

were taken against persons in police custody. An ongoing legal pursuit of this matter has produced sworn depositions from several women who were abused. Let me quote from one of these depositions:

Jane Doe No. 37: "I saw that they (police officers) didn't have any (badges) on . . . I was dragged—when I was being dragged onto the bus, I was being dragged into the front entrance by my ponytail and a lot of my hair came out, and that's the same that I saw with a lot of the other girls that were being dragged and kicked in the private parts. (Later on the bus): "He (police officer) grabbed me by my hair and yanked me out of the wagon and I landed on my back on the concrete . . . one officer kicked me in between my legs . . . hard enough to where I just felt a shock of pain run through my entire body . . . the policeman kept screaming vulgar things and saying it didn't matter what happened and it was their (pro-life demonstrators) own fault . . . They said 'We don't care what the f . . . happens to these . . .' And they said, 'They're going to be seeing some blood soon.' "The male officer started to undo my coat and he tried to undo my pants . . . a (male) officer (touched me) on my breasts and also between my legs." "The warden came up to her (another woman) and threatened to break her fingers and pulled them all the way back . . . the warden came to me and started to do the same thing to my fingers on this hand . . . They began to drag me . . . up the stairs . . . I felt them pull my T-shirt up and my bra all the way up above my head . . ." Question: "He punched you in one breast and then the other?" Answer: "And also in the center . . ."

Mr. Speaker, incidents in at least 22 States within recent months have shown evident of a pattern of violence directed against peaceful civil rights demonstrators. With my amendment, Congress is saying that we do not want this trend to continue.

Violence ordered by public officials against peaceful demonstrators is unacceptable. Where civil rights demonstrators pursue their right of expression peacefully, they should not be confronted with violence perpetuated by the community. My amendment seeks to protect that kind of peaceful protest. It does not protect those who themselves use force and violence as a part of their demonstration. Where police are faced with violent demonstration, where police are faced with violent demonstrations, bodily harm being directed against others or damage to property, the police must be supported in the reasonable use of force to end such lawlessness. But where protests are peaceful, the response should never include unnecessary force. That is the purpose of the Walker amendment passed by the House on July 20, 1989.

VICTIMS' WELFARE COMPENSATION ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to revise the current rules governing eligibility for Aid to Families With Dependent Children [AFDC] for

victims of major disasters. As a result of two tragic accidents which occurred in the congressional district which I represent, I have learned of an injustice in AFDC eligibility rules. The current law punishes the victims of major disasters by terminating all aid to families who accept compensation.

On May 12, a 69-car Southern Pacific train jumped the tracks at the foot of the steep Cajon Pass in San Bernardino, CA. The train was unable to navigate a sharp turn when it reached the bottom of the hill, after it accelerated to more than 90 miles per hour. The runaway train jumped the tracks, and plowed through a residential neighborhood, demolishing seven houses and killing four people. The train also landed on top of a pipeline, operated by the Calnev Pipeline Co., which transports gasoline from California to Nevada. Following the accident, the resident were told that the area had been inspected, and that it was safe to return home. Someone was wrong. Only 13 days after the train accident, tragedy struck the San Bernardino neighborhood again when the pipeline exploded in the same location. The flames rose 500 feet into the sky. Two people were killed, 10 homes were burned to the ground, and dozens of people were injured.

Fire crews were unable to put the fire out immediately because faulty check valves permitted the backflow of gasoline to fuel the fire even after the pipeline was shut down. The firefighting efforts caused fluctuating water pressures, and several homes flooded as a result.

The most severely damaged homes have been bulldozed, and trucks rumbled through the neighborhood as they removed the fuel-soaked soil. Lawns throughout the neighborhood were charred. While touring the site recently, I saw an automobile with tail lights that melted off the car from the heat of the fire that burned several blocks away. The air still reeks of gasoline, and much of the trona carried by the train remained on the ground 3 months after the accident to remind the residents of the tragedies that have taken place. Residents are experiencing upper-respiratory ailments, yet they are told the chemicals they are breathing are not toxic, just "irritants" that are uncomfortable. Yet, no one will sign a statement calling the neighborhood safe.

Families have been torn apart as a result of the stress, and children still live with relatives because they are afraid to return home. One mother told me that her children ask her whether their house will blow up in the future. But it is not just the children who are terrified to return to their neighborhood. The residents were told it was safe to return after the railroad accident—someone was wrong that time, and maybe they are wrong again. Many want to sell their homes, but their property values have declined so dramatically that they cannot afford to move.

In order to help the victims recover from the accidents, the railroad and pipeline companies offered each household that had been evacuated \$5,000 as a partial settlement. This money was to be used to cover the inconvenience, transportation, housing, food, clothing, and incidental expenses during the evacuation period. Should a family feel that they are emotionally unable to return to their home, this

money would enable them to look for a new place to live. In time, I expect the courts will see to it that the victims are fairly compensated for their damages and losses. In the meantime, most of the residents have spent the money, and are working to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives.

The families in the neighborhood have experienced two major disasters in the past few months. Now some of these families will endure yet another crisis. Last week I learned that the County's Department of Social Services sent letters to several families in the neighborhood to inform them that their AFDC payments would be terminated—until February 1990—because the victims accepted compensation for expenses and losses experienced as a result of the accidents. Clearly, the intention of the law is not to cause victims additional suffering, yet this is what is happening.

Because there is no distinction in the eligibility rules, the State considers this to be the same type of windfall as winning the lottery. AFDC regulations consider it to be income, and declare the families ineligible for aid for the number of months equal to the lump sum divided by each family's monthly need standard. The State has agreed to disregard portions of this money, if the victims can supply receipts proving that this money was used to replace items lost or damaged in the accidents. Considering the circumstances of the twin disasters, it is highly unlikely that these victims kept full records and receipts of how the money was spent. These people experienced multiple evacuations, and many were victims of extreme emotional trauma. Keeping sales receipts was the least of their worries at the time.

Given this injustice, I have introduced the Victims' Welfare Compensation Act to help victims of accidents such as these. It disregards disaster relief compensation for victims for 3 months. This gives victims a short time period in which they can use the money to put their lives back in order. The bill also accounts for those who may receive a large settlement, and whose situation may improve in the long-term. After the 3-month time limit, the remaining cash on hand would be considered when determining eligibility. Furthermore, the new assets purchased by the victims could be included as resources. This effectively caps the amount that a victim could claim as disaster assistance.

By allowing this compensation to be disregarded as income, we are permitting victims of major disasters to move ahead with their lives. Accidents such as these do not happen often, but when they do, we must be sure that we do not punish innocent victims.

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVERSE MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1989

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer

Interests of the Select Committee on Aging, I am pleased today to introduce a bill which will help older Americans remain in their homes while at the same time benefiting from the equity that they have built up in those homes. My legislation, the Reverse Mortgage Insurance for Older Americans Act of 1989, would expand and improve the 5-year home equity conversion demonstration that Congress authorized in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987. This legislation will also strengthen the consumer protection provisions in the current program.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have my distinguished colleague from the Third District of New Jersey, Representative FRANK PALLONE, Jr., join me as an original cosponsor of this legislation to assist older Americans. Last February, we conducted a hearing of the Select Committee on Aging in Toms River, NJ, and we heard excellent testimony on a number of subjects including home equity conversion. This bill is in part a result of that hearing, and I appreciate my colleague's support.

The current Home Equity Conversion Mortgage Insurance Demonstration Program, which is administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, will insure 2,500 reverse mortgages. The mortgages are available to homeowners who are 62 years of age and older and have little or no mortgage debt remaining on their property. The demonstration, which is authorized through September 1991, enables elderly homeowners to convert the equity in their homes into cash. The Federal Housing Administration [FHA] insures the reverse mortgages and protects both the lenders and the homeowners against risks such as default and eviction.

A reverse mortgage operates in the opposite way from a forward mortgage. Rather than borrowing a lump sum to buy a house and repaying it monthly [forward mortgage], the homeowners instead receive monthly advances based on their home equity. The repayment plus interest will be paid in the form of a lump sum at a future date—when the borrower dies, sells the house, or upon reaching a previously agreed-to date. This arrangement allows homeowners to receive a stream of income based on the accumulated equity in their homes.

Mr. Speaker, before I describe the specific provisions in the Reverse Mortgage Insurance for Older Americans Act of 1989, I would like to explain why these changes are needed. To begin, one must understand the enormous resources that many Americans have invested in their homes. It is estimated that there is \$630 billion of equity tied up in the houses of people 65 years of age and older, and that by 1990, that figure will increase to \$750 billion. These facts have created a strong interest in developing financial arrangements to allow access to this equity.

Homes are the most commonly held and most valuable assets that older Americans possess; three out of four elderly persons own their own homes. It is estimated that 80 percent of these homeowners do not have a mortgage. However, despite the value of home equity held by the elderly, 6 out of every 10 of these homeowners are low-income or very low-income. When older Americans are

house-rich but cash-poor, the demands of property taxes, insurance, home repairs, utilities, and health care can become overwhelming.

Many older homeowners find it impossible to keep up with the cost of living and are forced to sell the home that they worked most of their lives to obtain. Needless to say, there is a great need for reverse mortgage options, and it was a significant step forward when Congress authorized the demonstration in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation will make a number of straightforward changes in the current law to improve the demonstration program. When Congress developed the demonstration in 1987, we underestimated the need for insured reverse mortgages and the interest from both lenders and homeowners that the demonstration would create. Although the 2,500 insured reverse mortgages became available only yesterday, there are many financial institutions that would like to offer these mortgages but were not selected in the lottery that HUD conducted from the large number of applicants. In addition, over 12,000 interested homeowners have contacted HUD regarding this limited program.

I believe that we must expand substantially the number of reverse mortgages that will be available over the next 3 years in order to clearly demonstrate the demand for reverse mortgages, the types of arrangements selected by homeowners, and the long-term benefits of such arrangements. After consultation with the National Center for Home Equity Conversion and the American Association of Retired Persons, I propose increasing the number of available insured reverse mortgages under the mortgage insurance demonstration from 2,500 to 25,000.

It is important to note that the cost of increasing the number of reverse mortgages will not be significant because the FHA insurance is financed through the premiums that each homeowner pays to the FHA or the lending institution.

Mr. Speaker, the bill that I am introducing today makes several other changes to strengthen the program. It modifies the maximum value of the home that may be used to determine payments to the borrower. In order to make the demonstration more helpful to persons living in areas with high housing costs, the legislation bases the maximum amount of equity that may be converted into income at the greater of 95 percent of the median one-family house price in the United States or in the particular area where the house is located. This approach replaces the provision that tied the maximum amount allowed to be converted to the maximum amount that FHA insures for single-family home mortgages. There is little reason to tie these programs together.

Next, the bill clarifies that each financial institution offering reverse mortgages must offer to the homeowner—mortgagor—a full range of reverse mortgage options. These methods include the following: Line of credit, monthly payments over a term specified by the mortgage, a combination of monthly payments and a line of credit, monthly payments over the tenure of the mortgage, and a combination of both monthly payments over the tenure of the

mortgage and a line of credit. This provision will ensure that these options are available to homeowners and will enable Congress to make a better evaluation of the demand for the different types of reverse mortgage methods. If homeowners are not offered all of these methods, we will not be able to know if they wanted them.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation also allows the mortgagor to switch from one type of reverse mortgage to another during the course of the mortgage. This change does not affect the soundness of the mortgages, and allows some flexibility for the older person and his or her family.

The bill also clarifies a very important point for older homeowners across the Nation. It states that a homeowner may conserve part of the accumulated equity in the home. This means, for example, that a single, 70-year-old woman entering into a reverse mortgage could elect to set aside a portion of her equity to be used for future needs, such as health care, if she needs to leave the home and sell it at a future date. She could also elect to conserve a portion of the equity to be left to her children. Once again, this does not affect the soundness of the mortgage. If the homeowner chooses to conserve some of the equity, that amount is not calculated into the reverse mortgage for the purpose of monthly payments and interest.

Mr. Speaker, the last section of my bill addresses several issues relating to protecting the older consumer of these reverse mortgages. There is currently some confusion as to how lenders must describe the limits of the mortgagors' liability under reverse mortgages. This bill states that the lender must explain that under a reverse mortgage there are definite limitations on the liability that the homeowner is assuming. Further, the legislation states that the lender must provide to the homeowner, prior to closing, a statement of the projected total cost of the mortgage to the homeowner. This information must be provided as a single annual average interest rate under at least two different appreciation rates for not less than two projected loan terms.

This provision will ensure that lenders provide a clear picture of the cost of reverse mortgages to consumers, with little administrative burden to financial institutions offering such mortgages.

Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests has a long history of support for home equity conversion for older Americans. I believe home equity conversion is an excellent way of improving the quality of life for many seniors who might be forced to move from their homes without such options. The legislation I am introducing today simply expands and improves the good work that Congress did when it passed the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage Insurance Demonstration 2 years ago.

I am very pleased to state that the National Center for Home Equity Conversion and the American Association of Retired Persons have endorsed this legislation. Also, it is important to note that both the Federal National Mortgage Association [Fannie Mae] and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation [Freddie Mac], who plan to purchase the reverse

mortgages, have indicated that they believe the demonstration should be expanded to 25,000 to 30,000 reverse mortgages.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with members of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, particularly the distinguished chairman, Mr. GONZALEZ, to expand and improve this important program.

HONORING TRACY SHANNON FITCH

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year, more than 250,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the nine national scholarships. The theme of the contest this year was "Preparing for America's Future." Each State winner came to Washington, DC, for the final judging as a guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the 1989 State finalist from North Carolina is from the Third Congressional District, which I am privileged to represent. Our winner, Ms. Tracy Shannon Fitch, is from Jacksonville, NC, where she attends White Oak High School. She is the daughter of James H. and Gaynell G. Fitch. I am sure that my colleagues will enjoy reading her script, which follows my remarks. Her message stresses the importance of making a commitment to education in order for the United States to remain a strong democracy. I agree wholeheartedly with Tracy, and commend her for her own effort to strive for excellence through education.

PREPARING FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Tracy S. Fitch, Jacksonville, NC)

The Future of American Democracy lies in awakening today's youth to the weaknesses in its own attitudes. We must recognize the need to educate ourselves so we may become well informed and functional citizens. As young people, we must plan ahead to the time when we will make decisions which may affect more than just ourselves.

We must open our minds to learning all that we can about the issues that affect our country and world today. History frequently dictates a great deal of the future. What happens today is the history of tomorrow. Therefore it is important that we become aware of what is happening in the world today, that needs our attention so that we may improve tomorrow.

As Americans, we often forget that democracy is not solely an American idea. Aristotle felt that with the privilege of citizenship came the responsibility for the education of youth and that the "neglect of education does harm to the states." He also said, "The citizen should be molded to suit the form of government under which he lives." It was his theory that we must practice as children what we will become as adults.

There is a poem which says, "Children learn what they live." The theory that what we see and do as children establishes the

pattern for our adulthood is supported by sociologists. This brings us to an examination of the structure of today's society. Consider the change in the family. More and more youth are without adult supervision due to working parents. There is a critical need for better child care. If we do not care for our youth adequately, we fall in our responsibility to our country. These young people are the citizens of tomorrow. If they are not taught caring and compassion. If we are taught apathy then we will become apathetic. All this affects the attitudes of tomorrow's leaders.

It is the responsibility of youth to seek and find the information which will allow them to be all that they can be, for themselves, as well as for the good of this country. It is a challenge to improve our knowledge so we can evaluate these decisions we must have the fortitude to act upon them.

Democracy is founded on the needs and wants of the people for the benefit of all the people. It is of primary importance that we, as citizens, change the attitudes of society regarding the value of education. We can only do this if we become involved by demanding the best education for the youth of America!

The nation is only as strong as its people! We, as young people can only become the sum of the education we receive. If that education is not a quality education, then ultimately the country shall suffer! The Constitution grants us many rights and privileges. These freedoms must be carefully nurtured for the future citizenry.

Jacqueline Kennedy said, "If we bungle raising our children, I don't think whatever else we do well matters very much." In other words, whatever you might accomplish may well be undone by an uninvolved, uninformed next generation.

As today's citizens, it is your responsibility to create an educated system which will provide the background for learning that young people need. As tomorrow's citizens, we have the responsibility of learning all that we can to build a solid foundation for self-government. We must become a part of the tradition of American democracy, by adding our voices to those of the past—Voices which speak with the authority of well educated minds.

IMPORTANT TAX REDUCTION MEASURE

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is likely that the Ways and Means Committee today will vote on a major tax provision—restoration of a differential in the taxation of capital gains. I urge my colleagues on the committee, my colleagues from both political parties, to support this important tax reduction measure.

Some have cast the capital gains differential as a boon for the rich. This is unfortunate and quite simply not the case. On June 19, the vice chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, BILL ARCHER, wrote in the letter to the editor section of the Washington Post, "on the question of who would benefit from a capital gains reduction, according to a recent study, low- and middle-income taxpayers account for the vast majority of people who realize capital gains."

Further, today's Wall Street Journal lead editorial "I'm a Democrat" speaks to the misinformation campaign being employed to discourage Members from supporting a reduction in the capital gains tax.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 25, 1989]

"I'M A DEMOCRAT"

With those immortal words, House Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski explained last week why he opposes any cut in the capital-gains tax. He might as well have been explaining why the voters have come to believe his party cares more about redistributing wealth than creating it.

The Democratic effort of the past week to defeat a capital-gains cut can be described only as a political obsession—defined by Webster's as "a persistent idea, desire, emotion . . . especially one that cannot be got rid of by reasoning." It doesn't matter that almost everyone agrees that the tax cut would raise revenue, stimulate investment, make the U.S. economy more competitive or even benefit millions who are elderly or middle class. This is a matter of dogma, of Democratic fealty to the High Church of class warfare.

CAPITAL GAINS DISTRIBUTION—BY LEVELS OF ORDINARY INCOME, EXCLUDING CAPITAL GAINS

[Gains in billions]

Income group	Capital gains	Percentage of all gains
Less than \$10,000	\$35.3	20.8
\$10,000 to \$20,000	8.9	5.2
\$20,000 to \$30,000	10.7	6.3
\$30,000 to \$40,000	10.1	6.0
\$40,000 to \$50,000	11.1	6.5
\$50,000 to \$75,000	17.5	10.3
\$75,000 to \$100,000	12.5	7.4
\$100,000 to \$150,000	13.1	7.7
\$150,000 to \$200,000	8.7	5.1
Over \$200,000	41.9	24.7
Total	169.8	100

Source: Board on IRS data for 1985.

Tom Foley, trying to beat back bi-partisan support for the capital-gains cut, has made it the first litmus test of his Speakership. Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, replaying his populist demagoguery from the Iowa primary, denounced the idea as a betrayal of party principles. "This is an issue that describes a vast difference between the two parties at a time when the gap is widening between the rich and the poor," he said. When Ohio Representative Dennis Eckart declared at a party caucus that Democrats never would approve this giveaway to "the rich," his colleagues broke into applause.

The targets of this wrath are six Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee who want to cut the tax. Let's read the roll, because they are being threatened with reprisals for their independence: Ed Jenkins of Georgia, Beryl Anthony of Arkansas, Andrew Jacobs of Indiana, Ronnie Filippo of Alabama, and J.J. Pickle and Michael Andrews of Texas.

Mr. Jenkins, co-sponsor of a proposal to cut the top rate to 19.6% from 33%, says he's baffled by the vehemence of his party's opposition. "Suddenly it's become heresy for a Democrat to talk about capital gains," he told us last week. "But I was here as a staffer when John Kennedy reduced the

capital-gains tax." He was there, too, in 1978 when he co-sponsored the Steiger-Jenkins Amendment that cut the gains tax and ignited a burst of new venture capital.

He also may remember 1981, when a Democrat from Michigan, William Brodhead, outflanked the Reagan administration and offered an amendment to reduce the top tax rate on investment income to 50% from 70%. The Democratic Party hasn't always limited its message to class envy.

Yet today's national Democrats have somehow come to believe that only "the rich" realize capital gains. This view relies on numbers grouping taxpayers according to "adjusted gross income," which of course includes the capital gain itself. By that measure, if a grandmother living off her Social Security check decides to sell the AT&T stock she accumulated over the years for a \$80,000 gain, she suddenly qualifies as one of the "the rich." Since she wouldn't be "rich" the year before or the year after, this can be highly misleading.

A better measure would be classifying capital-gains recipients according to "ordinary income," as indicated in the accompanying chart: while this compilation is not ordinarily done, it has been tackled by former Treasury Assistant Secretary Paul Craig Roberts on IRS data for 1985 incomes. The result shows that some 20% of the dollar volume of all gains are realized by taxpayers with less than \$10,000 in wages and other ordinary income—retirees cashing in their lifetime savings.

"Of course there are wealthy people who are going to benefit. But the people I hear from are the people who have a gain from the sale of a farm or small business," says Rep. Jenkins, who returns to Georgia often enough to understand the voters. "They now pay 33% in capital gains to the federal government, and then about 15% to the state." Yet according to Messrs. Gephardt and Rostenkowski, these farmers might as well be Donald Trump.

If Mr. Gephardt were really so confident that class warfare is good politics, he'd let the capital-gains cut out of Ways and Means for a full debate on the House floor. But his party's efforts to kill the bill in committee suggest no such bravado. His "economic populism" includes appealing to middle-class voters without letting them discover that the Democratic Party considers them so rich they can be taxed with impunity. In 1989, this unfortunately is what it means to say, "I'm a Democrat."

The most significant element of the editorial is the chart which shows, by levels of ordinary income, the capital gains distribution. The result clearly shows that nearly 21 percent of the dollar volume of capital gains is realized by taxpayers with less than \$10,000 in wages and ordinary income. That accounts for \$35.3 billion in capital gains.

Mr. Speaker, a reduction in the capital gains tax rate is not a partisan issue, and, as the Wall Street Journal correctly points out, it is not a rich man's tax break. Instead, it will raise revenue, stimulate investment, enhance the competitiveness of our economy, and benefit the middle class and our elderly.

SR. CPL. RICHARD C. MORRELL—
DALLAS POLICE OFFICER OF
THE MONTH

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, our local law enforcement agencies and their dedicated employees are our first line of defense against crime. It is always a great pleasure for me, as a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and its Criminal Justice Subcommittee, as a Dallas resident, to join in paying tribute to some of our best local law enforcement officers.

Dallas Police Sr. Cpl. Richard C. Morrell has been recognized as July officer of the month, and I take pride in calling his achievements, described in the Dallas Police News, to the attention of my colleagues and fellow citizens.

OFFICER OF THE MONTH—SENIOR CORPORAL
MORRELL RECEIVES JULY HONOR

North Central Cpl. Richard C. Morrell, a nine-year veteran of the department, has been selected as the July Officer of the Month by the Dallas Community Police Awards Committee. He was honored Wednesday at a luncheon hosted by the Dallas Downtown Rotary Club at Union Station.

Cpl. Morrell has received 31 supervisor's commendations, 36 personal commendations, a Life Saving Bar, two Safe Driving Awards, Marksmanship Award, Field Training Officer Bar, Perfect Attendance Award and a Certificate of Merit for excellence in police work.

A Johnny Sides Rookie of the Year Award nominee in 1982, Morrell has kept his enthusiasm, dedication and continuing level of high performance since that time.

"He consistently maintains one of the highest activities in my sector," said Sgt. M.D. Adamek, "leading by far in 'on view' investigative arrests. He possesses an extraordinary knowledge of the state penal code, traffic laws, city ordinances and departmental procedures which give him the cutting edge in the field."

Continually keeping abreast of crime trends and problems, Cpl. Morrell directs all his efforts toward reducing them in his beat and sector. In December 1988, while assigned to a special task force to identify vandals who were desecrating local religious institutions, he spent long hours and diligent effort to help in its successful completion.

"Long-service employees such as Sr. Cpl. Morrell are the foundation upon which this department is built," said Sgt. Adamek. "The benefits gained by his years of experience and outstanding knowledge of his job cannot be measured in either monetary terms or on a performance evaluation form. He is a credit to both this division and the department as a whole."

VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY—
"PREPARING FOR AMERICA'S
FUTURE"

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, Heidi Johnson from Edina, MN, deserves congratulation on her fine speech-writing skills. Heidi was recently awarded sixth place honors in the VFW's Voice of Democracy broadcast script-writing contest.

I am pleased to include the text of her prize-winning speech, which follows, in the RECORD:

"PREPARING FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE"

What do you eat? No, I don't mean what do you consume through the mouth. On what does your soul feed? "That's my personal business, thank you!" True, however, the book which greatly influenced the establishment of our country states, "as a man thinks in his heart, so is he." So also, what you live affects me—your neighbor, your fellow citizen, your co-worker in preparing for America's future.

Preparation for America's future begins today as we build our character. "My character has little if nothing to do with the future of America!" you may say. Yet, we desire this moral stability in our leaders, do we not? Ah, yes. And who will be the leaders of our nation tomorrow? Why not ask Judge Allen Ginsburg and Senator Gary Hart, or on the other hand, why not ask George Washington and Abraham Lincoln? I am sure that each of these men would recommend the youth of America who have written "character" at the top of their priority list to be the future leaders. Character. Character is a composite of good moral qualities typically of moral excellence and firmness blended with resolution, self-discipline, high ethics, force, and judgment.

Character demands consistent responsible action. Does this application of self discipline permit us, America's youth to lay aside the pursuit of character until the future so that we can enjoy ourselves now? I ask you: Does a novice singer attain recognition overnight? Does a mathematician achieve a Ph.D. without consistent study? I am afraid the answer is "no". Leadership begins now as we build our character; as we say "no" to drugs, alcohol, immorality; as we determine to be obedient followers of good leaders; as we resolve to discipline ourselves to abide by a high set of moral principles and values even when we are all alone—this is character.

Do you understand the importance of character in your life? Consider this aspect: Which future leader is following your example? You can't respond definitely, for no one knows the answer. We need to mirror our expectations of America's leaders.

Do you have a healthy appetite? Do you feed your soul good food? It has been said, "Sow a thought, reap an action; sow an action, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny." If you display character in your life, then you have taken the first and foremost step in preparing for America's future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained at the time of the House rollcall vote 154. If present I would have voted "aye."

**TRIBUTE TO MELANIE CINCALA,
PASSENGER OF UNITED
FLIGHT 232**

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of United flight 232 on July 19, 1989, has, in some way or another, filled each of us with a profound sense of remorse for those who did not survive and astonishment at the number of passengers who in fact did. While the revelation of new details each day assists in providing a clearer understanding of what may have gone so terribly wrong, it does little to help us resolve the persistent desire to know the why of what went wrong.

Much more memorable than the facts, when they are finally known, will be the heroic acts of those who endured the carrier's traumatic ordeal and helped to ensure that others survived as well. Clearly, the skills and composure demonstrated by Capt. A.C. Haynes when the odds were most against him is the reason so many of his passengers were able to survive. However, equal responsibility for those who survived rests with those who demonstrated outstanding courage and selfless determination in doing what they could to rescue the lives of their fellow passengers. We in Ohio's Ninth District are particularly thankful for the life of Melanie Cincala, a 17-year-old passenger of flight 232, and proud beyond words of her efforts to ensure the safety of two small children who otherwise may have perished.

A resident of Sylvania Township and a junior at Sylvania Southview High School, Melanie's experience, and that of her fellow passengers, serves as a poignant reminder that when human technology falters, the strength and determination of the human spirit is sure and true. While we will long mourn the tragedy of the lives lost, both young and old alike, the courage demonstrated by Melanie and others like her, provides lasting comfort in that while human life is too often fragile, our resolve to protect its demise is forever strong.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in the House join me in rejoicing with her family and friends for her return to our community. Our hope is that her memory of this fateful incident will be forever overshadowed by the inexpressible gratitude of the family whose children's lives she helped to secure.

AGENT ORANGE BENEFITS ACT
DESERVES OUR SUPPORT**HON. JOLENE UNSOELD**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I am joining Congressman LANE EVANS today in cosponsoring his bill to bring justice to thousands of Vietnam era veterans who are still suffering from the effects of the herbicide, agent orange, but have been denied assistance by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Ironically, millions of gallons of agent orange were dropped on the jungles of Vietnam in an effort to save lives. Years later, thousands of soldiers have cancer, nervous system disorders, or other serious problems that they attribute to agent orange exposure. Numerous studies and health experts agree with this conclusion.

In the face of this suffering, the Department of Veterans Affairs has dodged its duty to assist those afflicted veterans. Time after time, the VA has refused to acknowledge the health problems attributable to agent orange. And it has imposed an impossible burden of proof on vets seeking to establish that their health problems are related to agent orange exposure. The VA has set up one roadblock after another to those who loyally and unselfishly served their country.

In my congressional district, there is a veteran who served as an infantryman in Vietnam. Immediately upon his return in the early seventies, he began to develop chloracne, boils, and lesions. Eventually his skin had erupted so much that the affected areas grew together, damaging his nervous system. He is now unable to walk and is confined to a wheelchair. He cannot write and his speech is impaired. He also has associated kidney and liver problems.

This veteran has been examined by the Department of Veterans Affairs physicians, and has been told they cannot determine the cause of his afflictions. The VA has, however, determined that they are not service connected, and thus not eligible for treatment by the VA.

For thousands of other Vietnam vets, the war has not yet come to an end. In light of bureaucratic delays and mounting evidence, it is past time for Congress to step in on the side of these veterans and end the conflict. The time for further study is over.

I rise today in support of legislation which will give the benefit of the doubt to the veterans afflicted by agent orange. Congressman EVAN's bill would establish a presumption that certain illnesses and conditions of Vietnam veterans are related to agent orange exposure and should be compensated. To do otherwise would unfairly deprive these veterans of their right to medical attention for service-connected disabilities.

Veterans who suffered from problems due to agent orange exposure need our help now, not after another 12 years of study. Veterans who risked their lives in Vietnam for their country should not be ignored by their country when their lives are again in danger. I urge my

colleagues to support this important legislation and bring home fairness for these veterans.

HONORING WENDEL THOMPSON

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding resident of Maryland's Third Congressional District. The Department of Energy has selected Wendel Thompson as 1 of 50 DOE employees nationwide being honored for outstanding volunteer service to their communities.

Dr. Thompson was chosen by the Department of Energy for his work in the United States and Puerto Rico, assisting the homeless and disadvantaged.

For more than 10 years, Wendel Thompson has worked as a telephone volunteer for FISH, a 24-hour emergency hotline in Howard County, MD, helping fill emergency requests for food, transportation, and other forms of assistance.

In addition, Dr. Thompson headed a project to help build sanitary facilities for a church in the mountains of Puerto Rico. He is also an active worker in his church, participating in the prison ministry at Jessup, the church choir, and Habitat for Humanity which provides homes for people who otherwise could not afford one.

Wendel Thompson is one of the unsung heroes bringing a spirit of compassionate volunteer activism to work in our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Wendel Thompson for his many years of outstanding volunteer work.

**TRIBUTE TO THE MAHONING
VALLEY CHAPTER OF THE
ULSTER PROJECT COMMUNITIES
FOR PEACE**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mahoning Valley chapter of the Ulster Project Communities for Peace of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

The Mahoning Valley chapter of the Ulster Project Communities for Peace was formed 2 years ago by a committee of men and women concerned with the welfare of the children of Northern Ireland. These children have been forced to live in an atmosphere of fear and hate, in a country where their religion dictates where they go to school, where they work, and where they live. Religious freedom is a concept seldom imagined by the children of Northern Ireland.

The Mahoning Valley chapter of the Ulster Project Communities for Peace has succeeded in defining the concept of religious freedom for a number of Irish teens from both Protestant and Catholic families. This program, which is funded by donations from generous

individuals and businesses of Mahoning Valley, selected an equal number of boys and girls and Protestants and Catholics to come to the United States and live with host teens and their families. The host teens in this program contribute invaluable amounts of their time and energy to ensure a valuable experience for the visiting Irish teens. During their 1-month stay, the teens from Northern Ireland participate in events that allow them to meet other young people from various religions, including the other Protestant and Catholic teens from their home country. This allows both Protestant and Catholic teens to meet on neutral territory, and form friendships based on mutual understanding and acceptance.

Mr. Speaker, the Mahoning Valley chapter of the Ulster Project Communities for Peace has given the gift of free choice to the teens from Northern Ireland. It has given them an alternate view of religious expression and tolerance. Above all, it has given them the opportunity to cross religious barriers, and even form friendships that will touch their lives forever. It is an honor to represent this outstanding group of individuals.

STRENGTHENED OVERSIGHT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX DESERVED DEBATE

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that the rule for the consideration of the Department of Defense authorization bill will not allow me to offer two amendments that I believe would have significantly improved health, safety, and environmental compliance at our Nation's nuclear weapons plants, including the Rocky Flats plant in Colorado.

The first amendment would have given the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board a stronger hand in its efforts to oversee operations at the weapons plants. The second amendment would have prevented the Department of Energy [DOE] from paying production bonuses to the contractors who run the nuclear weapons plants unless the contractors were in substantial compliance with health, safety, and environmental laws.

I believe our Nation will be the worse off without these changes. I also believe Congress will be the worse off for not having had the opportunity to debate the issues these amendments bring up.

The first amendment would have strengthened the Board and given it more credibility in the eyes of the public. With better assurance of safe operations at its facilities, perhaps DOE itself could have carried out the safety initiatives Secretary Watkins has announced with more credibility. It's a real shame the amendment was not allowed.

The amendment would have:

Protected members of the Safety Board from being removed by the President for political reasons;

Removed an absurd limit on Board staff. Under current law, the Board can hire no more than 100 people to help oversee the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

entire DOE weapons complex, a hiring limit that makes a mockery of the Board's responsibilities;

Allowed the Board to conduct unannounced inspections of any DOE weapons plant;

Required the DOE to notify the Board of any abnormal occurrence at a weapons facility that resulted, or could have resulted in, a release of radioactive or hazardous materials in excess of allowable limits; and

Broadened the Board's jurisdiction to include several facilities, like the Nevada test site, the Mound plant in Ohio, and two tritium facilities in South Carolina, which are currently exempt from Board scrutiny.

It is even more of a shame when you consider that this amendment was already modified from its original form. The amendment I offered originally would have given the Board true regulatory powers, something I've been working on for over a year now. The current Board has no such powers; the only power it has is to investigate, to review, and to make recommendations.

However, I had to modify that amendment because of the way Congress is structured into committees, each of which jealously guards its area of jurisdiction. Two of the three committees affected by my original amendment objected to having it come up on the defense bill without hearings by their committees. So I worked with these committees and came up with changes that met their concerns while still adding some strength to the Board. Even after this effort, however, a fourth committee, the Rules Committee, prevented the amendment's consideration.

The second amendment I wanted to offer would have prevented the DOE from paying contractors production bonuses unless the contractors were in substantial compliance with safety, health, and environmental laws. This amendment is needed because of what we've seen at Rocky Flats and other plants, where contractors have received multimillion dollar bonuses even as safety and environmental concerns were largely ignored.

Secretary Watkins did recently propose an improvement to the bonus system, but it just doesn't go far enough. The problem is, even under his proposal, a contractor could still do a terrible job on safety and the environment and yet get multimillion dollar bonuses. That's just not acceptable, which is why it's again a shame that this amendment will not be considered by Congress.

While I'm disappointed at this outcome, I intend to continue to work for strong independent regulation of DOE's weapons plants, and for other provisions that will improve the safety of those plants. I'm dedicated to this because it's of vital importance to the people of my district who live near the Rocky Flats plant.

It's also critical for national security reasons. At one point last year, three key facilities were closed for safety reasons. A strong regulatory board could have made a big difference in addressing those safety problems before they had developed into a national security crisis.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week I was granted a leave of absence for official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 2939, rollcall No. 150, the foreign operations appropriations bill.

KUDOS TO MR. MICK BLACKSTONE

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Mr. Mick Blackstone, a constituent of mine, on the occasion of his receipt of the Environmental Education Achievement Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. As the head of the Anne Arundel County, MD Marine Trades Association, I have had the pleasure of working with Mick on an array of issues affecting the Chesapeake Bay and Maryland waterway boaters. I have always been impressed by the depth and breadth of his commitment to serving his association members. His dedication to environmental education is equally as strong, as he is the author of two informative books on the Chesapeake Bay. One is a child's fable, but a story from which all of us can learn. In "The Day That They Left The Bay," Blackstone tells of a calamitous day that may come if we do not respect the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. Another book, "Sunup to Sundown: Watermen of the Chesapeake Bay" details the daily lives of Maryland's watermen and their contributions to our maritime heritage.

I remain convinced that this recognition from the EPA is only the first of many kudos to come to this public service-minded gentleman. I ask that my colleagues to join me in saluting Mick Blackstone on this auspicious occasion.

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing at the request of the administration legislation which would establish a national commission to review the alignment and mission structure of Federal veterans' health care facilities nationwide.

I want to emphasize that the bill is being introduced as a courtesy to the administration. It should not be construed that I support the legislation. I met with Secretary Derwinski yesterday and expressed to him my reservations

about the bill. The Veterans' Affairs Committee will, however, give the proposal a fair hearing.

NATIONAL D.A.R.E. DAY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.J. Res. 276, I urge my colleagues to observe September 14, 1989, as "National D.A.R.E. Day." D.A.R.E. is an acronym for drug abuse resistance education, which is a nonprofit educational program designed to teach children how to refuse drugs. The program uses a trained police officer for 17 weeks to teach fifth and sixth grade students about topics such as: drug use and misuse, resisting peer pressure, building self-esteem, assertiveness training, media images of drug use, role models, and support systems.

I would like to commend Sargent Kathi Rhodes and the D.A.R.E. Unit of the Montgomery County, Maryland Police Department for their drug prevention work in my district. A report from the Rand Corp. stated that: "Prevention is the principal long-term hope for controlling the problem of drug abuse, and there are many and varied prevention programs underway in the [Washington] area." The D.A.R.E. Program is an effective part of the area drug prevention program. In national studies, students involved in the D.A.R.E. Program show significantly less drug abuse, less vandalism and truancy, better study habits, decreased gang activity, and a more positive attitude toward police and school officials.

While I continue to give strong support for drug interdiction efforts and treatment for substance abuse, I believe our best hope for a reduction in drug abuse lies in prevention. The D.A.R.E. Program seeks to provide a foundation for young children to live a life free from substance abuse. Once again I applaud the work of D.A.R.E., and I urge my colleagues to observe September 14, 1989, as "National D.A.R.E. Day."

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. SADA E IWATAKI

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very extraordinary individual and "Super Lady," my friend and constituent, Mrs. Sadae Iwataki, supervisor of adult English as a second language programs for the Los Angeles Unified School District.

As a teacher, curriculum development specialist and administrator, Mrs. Iwataki has been a leading educator in addressing the English language acquisition needs of adults in the Los Angeles area. At the end of July, she will be retiring after 32 years of service.

Indeed, her hard work, energy and sheer determination has paid off. She brought the

AESL program to acclaim as an excellent provider of instruction to students with language acquisition needs, making the department a dynamic force in both the division and district. Through her work and recognition, she has brought honor to the division.

Highlights of her career include serving as supervisor for 8 years at LAUSD. This position involved staff development, the supervised planning, organization, implementation and evaluation of the ESL programs, coordination of onsite inservices, direction of two annual districtwide inservices, and her involvement of input and guidance to principals and teachers in improving ESL instruction. Mrs. Iwataki was also responsible for curriculum, and the supervision of ESL teacher committees which resulted in instructional support materials. In 1978 until 1981, she served as a consultant and assistant to the supervisor.

Her tenure in the education field began in 1957, as an ESL teacher with the Los Angeles Unified School District. Her other positions include project director of bridging the Asian language and culture gap between 1971 until 1974. She also served as instructor between 1975 and 1982, teaching methods and materials in teaching English to the foreign born adult, as part of the extension program at UCLA. In addition, she was curriculum coordinator between 1969 and 1971 at Cambria—Evans—Community Adult School.

Mrs. Iwataki holds numerous memberships and affiliations having served as CATESOL president, 1981-82; TESOL, member of the large executive board, 1977-80; and conference presenter.

Mrs. Iwataki has long been recognized for her outstanding contributions to the community having received the E. Manfred Evans Award in 1982, the CATESOL Regional Service Award in 1986, the CATESOL Service Award in 1987, and the James E. Alatis Award TESOL in 1988, a personal award established in her honor.

In honoring Mrs. Iwataki on the special occasion of her retirement, the parents, teachers, educators and students in Los Angeles wish to extend a thank you from their hearts, for your invaluable contributions to the community. We wish you the very best for continued success and prosperity in the future.

You will be sorely missed, but never forgotten.

PATIENT ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT DAY

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution which will designate October 4, 1989 as "Patient Account Management Day." Patient account management personnel directly influence the health-care delivery system of every State in the Union by efficiently managing the administrative needs of health-care providers.

There are 4,500 members in 44 chapters of the national organization of the American Guild of Patient Account Management. These

members represent patient account management personnel from all across the Nation. Patient account managers provide patients with important and relevant information, guidance, and assistance about the complex system of health care reimbursement so they may better understand and manage their medical bills.

Patient account management personnel assist hospital and/or physician's offices by monitoring an effective and positive cash flow. Patients rely on patient account management personnel's expertise to assist them in understanding the complex world of Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial insurance coverage.

Please join me in declaring October 4, 1989 as "Patient Account Management Day." Patient account management personnel are the financial backbone of today's health-care system.

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION: AN ANNIVERSARY NOT WORTH CELEBRATING

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this past week marked the 10th anniversary of the Sandinista's accession to power in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas came to power with the promise of a new and better Nicaragua, offering greater freedom from the civil and political strife that had plagued the Somoza regime. The transition government that was formed by Daniel and Umberto Ortega and their associates was met, at least initially, with overwhelming support.

Mr. Speaker, the subsequent 10 years have shown the Sandinista's promise of a new and better Nicaragua to have been empty. The last 10 years have been marked by massive arrests of political prisoners, torture, the extermination campaign against native Nicaraguan Indians, and a broad counterinsurgency campaign. In addition, Nicaragua has been active in exporting revolution to its neighbors. The Sandinistas back their words and deeds with a 70,000 man military, far beyond any possible security requirement. Not surprisingly Nicaragua has alienated virtually all of the states of the Western Hemisphere. Only Cuba and Panama continue to voice support for the Ortega regime.

The economy of Nicaragua is in a shambles. The Sandinistas who seized control of the government have demonstrated that they are incompetent managers—incompetent at handling the day to day affairs of government and providing basic services to its citizens. Per capita income is \$300, lower than any nation in the hemisphere. Inflation continues at an astronomical rate, making the currency virtually worthless. Indeed, were it not for the continued support of the Soviet Union, the Nicaraguan economy long ago would have collapsed.

But the Sandinistas have behaved so badly that even the Soviet Union has begun to disavow them. Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev has stated that the Nicaraguans should

not expect continued military and economic assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I would call to the attention of the members of this body a prescient essay that recently appeared in the July 20 edition of the Omaha World Herald entitled "A Date Not Worth Celebrating." As this editorial notes, "foreign aid from the west is down to a trickle. Continued Soviet aid is questionable and the hostility of the United States is unchanged. The best hope for Nicaragua is that 10 years hence the Sandinistas will be gone altogether." This is indeed a worthwhile hope.

Following is the editorial "A Date Not Worth Celebrating," Omaha World Herald, July 20, 1989.

[From the Omaha World Herald, July 20, 1989]

A DATE NOT WORTH CELEBRATING

The flags waved in the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua, Nicaragua, this week, but the country had little to celebrate as it marked the 10th anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

Ten years ago the Sandinistas were confident that they could repeat in Nicaragua what Fidel Castro had managed in Cuba—an old-fashioned, mass-based, socialist-fascist revolution led by an elite band of revolutionaries.

In truth, the Castro model of revolution was already fading and made no sense in the dynamic age of international trade that exploded in the 1980's.

To make matters worse, the Sandinista leaders had naive ideas about economic life and made the mistake of running roughshod over businessmen, the press, the Catholic Church and the middle class.

These heavy-handed tactics inspired democratic opposition. An armed guerrilla movement formed that for a time was subsidized by the United States, whose initial friendliness to the revolutionary regime (including millions of dollars in aid) was repaid with scorn and an open invitation to Cuba and the Soviets to help build another socialist state.

The results of Sandinista incompetence and the contra guerrilla war have been devastating. Inflation is so high that the nation's currency is worthless. Illiteracy and unemployment are at 30 percent. Per capita income is \$300, the lowest in the hemisphere. Managua has become a shabby, run-down city, and enthusiasm for the revolution is restricted to the favored few—the Sandinista elite and the 70,000 in the army.

Despite these travails, President Daniel Ortega and his inner circle remain arrogant and spiteful. They have not cooperated with the Arias peace plan devised by neighboring Central American presidents. They have flirted with Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega and remain cozy with Castro while accepting military aid from the Soviets. Concessions that have been made to the democratic opposition have been made grudgingly.

It remains to be seen if the Sandinistas keep their pledge to hold free elections next February. Their stubbornness has cost them the support of neutral Western European nations and has alienated the good will of many former friends in the U.S. House and Senate.

Foreign aid from the West is down to a trickle. Continued Soviet aid is questionable and the hostility of the United States is unchanged. The best hope for Nicaraguans is that 10 years hence the Sandinistas will be gone altogether.

OUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked an important day in North Carolina history. It was on this day 202 years ago that a North Carolinian introduced a measure which led to the creation of our current system of electing the President of the United States. I am referring to our electoral college.

Rather than my description of how this system came to be, below is an essay written by one of my constituents which tells the story much better than I could have done. It is written by Mr. Seth B. Hinshaw of Julian, NC. Seth was the Republican elector for the Sixth Congressional District in the 1988 elections.

If you are interested in how our electoral college system of electing Presidents came to be, I commend the following essay to you:

Today, July 25, 1989, is the 202nd anniversary of the greatest contribution of North Carolina to the Constitution, for on July 25, 1787, delegate Hugh Williamson of Edenton, North Carolina, introduced a measure in the Constitutional Convention which led to the creation of the system of electing our Presidents which came to be called the Electoral College.

The Constitutional Convention faced a serious problem as it considered a fair mode of selecting the national executive. James Wilson of Pennsylvania wanted the people to elect the president directly, but this proposal was widely considered to be inexpedient. Delegate George Mason of Virginia said that it would "be as unnatural to refer the choice of a proper character for a chief magistrate to the people, as it would to refer a trial of colors to a blind man." James Madison in the Virginia Plan called for the president to be selected by the congress, but this proposal became less popular as the delegates realized that the president needed to be independent of the legislative branch. Madison even changed his mind upon the selection by congress. "The candidate would intrigue with the Legislature (Congress), would derive his appointment from the predominant faction, and be apt to render his administration subservient to its views."

The solution of the crisis on presidential selection came from Hugh Williamson. He proposed on July 25, 1787, that the people of each State select Electors to cast the votes for President. The local communities would elect one of their members to cast the vote of that region, and the Electors of each State thus chosen would meet together. Each Elector would cast two votes for President, thereby giving the small States an opportunity to have a serious chance of electing one of their citizens the president. Since the Electors could not vote for two people from their own State, the large States would be forced to cast ballots for people from other States and not dominate the executive branch of government.

Delegate Williamson guided his proposal through the Brearly Committee and then to adoption with help from Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania. They foresaw that the large States might "throw away" the second votes of their Electors to ensure the election of a pre-arranged candidate, so Williamson amended his proposal by creating the office of Vice-President. This office would be given

to that person who received the second highest number of Electoral Votes, so the Electors would know that both of their votes should be cast seriously. He later said, "Such an officer as vice-President was not wanted. He was introduced only for the sake of a valuable mode of election which required two to be chosen at the same time."

This compromise was influential in the early adjournment of the Convention. Richard P. McCormick wrote that "To its designers, and to the delegates generally, this plan was viewed as a compromise between the large and the small States, a fact that was adverted too frequently in the Convention, during the course of ratification, and subsequently. . . . This arrangement was thoroughly consistent with the federal principle, if not with the principle of majority rule."

The Constitutional Convention's decision on the election of the President through Presidential Electors was hailed as a victory by those who wanted the people to have a voice in the election of the president. Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina stated that "the dangers of intrigue and corruption are avoided." Delegate William R. Davie of Halifax, North Carolina, said "It is impossible for human ingenuity to devise any mode of election better calculated to exclude undue influences."

Of all the articles in the Constitution, only the presidential electoral system was widely accepted by the people immediately. Alexander Hamilton began Federalist 68 as follows:

"The mode of appointment of the Chief Magistrate of the United States is almost the only part of the system, of any consequence, which has escaped without severe censure or which has received the slightest mark of approbation from its opponents. The most plausible of these, who has appeared in print, has even deigned to admit that the election of the President is pretty well-guarded. I venture somewhat further, and hesitate not to affirm that if the manner of it be too perfect, it is at least excellent. It united in an eminent degree all the advantages the Union of which was to be desired. It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided."

Although the use of Electors in the selection of a president has been ridiculed in the past, the fact is that in several instances it was the use of such Electors which helped the Nation to avoid national calamities. In 1824, it was the failure to the Electors to elect a President which helped bring congressional interference in the selection of presidents to an end by discrediting the caucus system.

Then in 1876 and 1888, the Presidential Electors prevented the theft of the presidential election. There was a sizeable bloc of Democratic office-holders in the Southern States which was opposed to giving black citizens of the United States the right to vote. These people used every means ever conceived to deny the vote to the black third of the population. As a result, they were able to deny the Republican Party of hundreds of thousands of votes by former slaves, as any respectable historian of the era will admit. But the Presidential Electors stepped in and gave the election to the candidate who actually won the elections of 1876 and 1888. In the former case (1876), this intervention saved the nation from a second and unnecessary civil war.

The Electors have operated even recently to avoid national distress. In 1960, the presi-

dential election was so close that both sides could (and did) claim to have received the most popular votes. Every reform of the system which has been proposed would have elected Richard Nixon that year, and the direct vote would have led to a series of national recounts which would have held the selection of the president prisoner to the petty influence of partisan canvassing boards. But the Presidential Electors give legitimacy to the election of President Kennedy and averted the national nightmare which might have ensued.

The "Electoral College" system, which was proposed by Hugh Williamson 202 years ago today, is a vital and productive part of our national governmental system. At several key points in our Nation's history, the Electors were there to save us from unwarranted disaster, both by bringing the Constitutional Convention to a successful close and later in solving presidential succession problems before they occurred. It was, then, an American solution to American conditions and a system which we as Americans can cherish as exemplary of the foresight of our founding fathers.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HON.
FRANK THOMPSON

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, our wise and witty friend and former colleague Frank Thompson died on July 22, 1989.

Those of us who had the privilege of serving with Frank and of enjoying his humor and his hard work found grief in the news of his passing.

The following are excerpts from the obituary published by the Washington Post:

He served in the House from 1955 to 1981. When he left Congress, he was second-ranking Democrat on the Education and Labor Committee and chairman of the Administration Committee. He also had been a founder of the Democratic Study Group, a leader in passage of the landmark Landrum-Griffin Labor Act, a high official in the 1960 presidential election campaign of his friend John F. Kennedy, and a House whip in the passage of the 1964 civil rights bill. He was a figure of accomplishment, wit and grace. Tall and debonair, he was a worldclass raconteur who seemed both highly respected and well liked. He was often mentioned as a possible candidate for governor or senator, or member of the Cabinet in a Democratic administration.

Mr. Thompson was a native of Trenton, N.J. After his father's death, when Mr. Thompson was 12 years old, he went to work as a machine operator in the local General Motors plant. He was educated at Wake Forest College and its law school and also received a law degree from Rutgers University. During World War II, he served with the Navy in the Pacific battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He also served on active duty during the Korean War.

He began practicing law in Trenton in 1948. From 1950 to 1954, he served in the New Jersey General Assembly, becoming its minority leader. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Trenton in 1954.

Soon after going to Congress, he joined with other liberal members of his party to

form the Democratic Study Group. That forum eventually played an important role in advancing civil rights legislation, persuading the House to turn against the war in Southeast Asia, and promoting House procedural reforms.

In 1960, he led the Kennedy presidential campaign's voter registration operation. After the election, Mr. Thompson teamed with Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) in an epic and successful effort to enlarge the House Rules Committee.

This was to make the powerful body more accurately reflect the will of the democratic majority and to greatly increase the chances of the Kennedy administration's legislative program. After Rayburn's death, Mr. Thompson managed the unsuccessful campaign of Bolling to become majority leader.

He later sponsored bills creating the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities.

He also made his mark on bills dealing with education.

On the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. Thompson was recognized as one of labor's strongest supporters in Congress and rose to become chairman of the labor-management relations subcommittee. That subcommittee had jurisdiction over the drafting of labor-management relations laws. Long respected for both his clout and intelligence, some observers wrote that in later years he lost several key battles for labor when he misread the mood of the Congress and the country for pro-labor legislation.

He took over the chairmanship of the House Administration Committee in 1976. His predecessor, Wayne Hayes (D-Ohio), had built a seemingly unimportant committee chairmanship into a power bastion that controlled enormous patronage on the Hill and passed on congressional expense accounts, staff and many staff salaries. Hayes was ousted from the chairmanship and left Congress after it was revealed that he had put his mistress, Elizabeth Ray, on the House payroll. Mr. Thompson devoted his energies on the committee to pushing for campaign finance reform.

Survivors include his wife, Evelina, of Alexandria; two daughters, Ann Henderson of Washington, and Nina Lyons of Crosswicks N.J. a brother, Daws, of Trenton; and three grandchildren.

CELEBRATION OF THE PANDIT
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to your attention to an upcoming special event. The Rajan Devadas Photographic Exhibition will be inaugurated by His Excellency P.K. Kaul, Ambassador of India, this Thursday, July 27, 1989, at 7 p.m. at the Capital Children's Museum, 800 Third Street NE, in Washington, DC. The theme of the exhibition is "Unity in Diversity."

The Children's Museum has graciously provided the space for this month-long exhibit. The exhibit is being held as part of the Birth Centenary Celebration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and will showcase India in its diversity and grandeur. Later, the exhibit will travel to

other U.S. cities to promote good will and Indo-American friendship.

In 1986, at the invitation of the Government of India, Rajan Devadas spent almost 3 months traveling throughout India. A selection of these photographs encompasses the exhibition, illuminating various aspects of life in India—its people, places, art, architecture, and the magnificent Indian landscape. A special segment of the exhibition consists of photographs of the children of India in tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru, whose love and respect for children is legendary.

Mr. Devadas' art of photography embraces numerous styles, allowing a multifaceted framework to explore the universality and versatility of his themes and approaches. While inaugurating Mr. Davadas' first one-man show in Washington, DC, in 1967, then ambassador the Honorable B.K. Nehru, in his eloquent speech, said, "Rajan's work is a feast to the eyes and food for the soul."

The evening should prove to be educational, exciting, and most of all, inspiring. I encourage everyone to attend this important celebration to demonstrate our appreciation and support for the special relationship that exists between the United States and India.

PATIENT ACCOUNT
MANAGEMENT DAY

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I introduced the following resolution designating October 4, 1989, as "Patient Account Management Day," a day in which Congress and the American people will recognize and increase awareness of people who are patient account managers nationwide:

Whereas 4,500 members in 44 chapters of the American Guild of Patient Account Management represent patient account management personnel from across the nation.

Whereas patient account management personnel directly influence the health care delivery system of the United States by efficiently managing the administrative needs of health care providers.

Whereas hospital and/or physician's offices depend on patient account management personnel for their expertise to monitor an effective and positive cash flow.

Whereas patient's rely on their expertise to assist them in understanding the complex world of Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial insurance coverage.

Whereas patient account management personnel provide patients with important and relevant information, guidance, and assistance about the complex system of health care reimbursement so they may better understand and manage their medical bills.

Whereas patient account management personnel are the "Financial Backbone" of today's health care system: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that October 4, 1989 is designated as "Patient Account Management Day", and that the President of the United States

is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the designated day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN RECOGNITION OF GREG YOUNG, "CITIZEN BEE" NATIONAL CHAMPION

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to one of my outstanding young constituents, Greg Young of Austin, TX, the winner of the fourth national Citizen Bee competition sponsored by the Close Up Foundation. Greg recently graduated from Pflugerville High School and will be attending my alma mater, the University of Texas, this fall.

Members may know that the Citizen Bee competition is one of the Close Up Foundation's most recent initiatives, designed to stimulate a greater understanding of our American heritage and the issues confronting our Nation. Participating students are asked to master information based on American political and cultural history, government, economics, and current events. Competitions are held at the school, regional, and State levels, with the best of each State competing in national finals such as those recently held here in Washington, DC. This year, more than 35,000 students from 29 States took part in the Citizen Bee competition, and 76 finalists competed in the national competition with 15 advancing to the final round. Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud each of these finalists for the countless hours of study and preparation which this rigorous competition demands, and I ask that a list of all 76 finalists be entered in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to express my gratitude to all of the local, State, and national sponsors who helped to provide this learning opportunity for our young people. At a time when news reports cite the appalling lack of civic knowledge among students, it is truly gratifying and refreshing to know that programs such as Close Up and the Citizen Bee are receiving such support. They do inspire our students to become better informed participants in our system of government, and this surely is a prudent investment in our country's future.

Again, my hearty congratulations to Greg Young of Austin. He and his parents should be very proud of this outstanding accomplishment. I know my colleagues in the House will join me in wishing him continued success throughout his college days and well beyond.

CITIZEN BEE STATE WINNERS

Alabama: Tracy Lynn, Albertville. Matthew Robb, Huntsville. Jason Watts, Boaz.

Arizona: Frank Pasquale, Phoenix. John Hawkins, Morenci.

Arkansas: Louritha Green, Mineral Springs. Chris Brazell, Pine Bluff. Edward Shane Smith, Beebe.

California: Stephanus Philip, Moorpark. Margaret Kuo, San Clemente. Ken Kuniyuki, Torrance.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Colorado: Beth Bates, Colorado Springs. Jon Whitney, Littleton.

Delaware: R. Vaughan Williams, Wilmington. Vinay Vauki, Dover.

Florida: Tim Delaune, Titusville. Vickie Edrington, Tallahassee. Matt D'Alessio, Sunrise.

Hawaii: David Suzuki, Honolulu. Lance Suzuki, Honolulu.

Kansas: Christopher Warren, Topeka. Brian Lipscomb, Olathe. Lee Hallagin, Buffalo.

Maryland: John Davidson, Potomac. Marc Singer, Lanham.

Massachusetts: Gabe Ross, Southboro. Luke Erickson, Westfield.

Michigan: Jofi Joseph, Muskegon. Todd House, Fenton. Kevin Schnell, Fremont.

Mississippi: Lisa Stanley, Horn Lake. Carey Roberts, Petal.

Minnesota: Tim Arretche, Sebeka. Tony Schmitz, Annandale. John Devlin, International Falls.

Missouri: Brian Shipley, Kansas City. David Grebe, St. Charles.

New Mexico: Brian Black, Melrose. Robert Byrd, Melrose.

North Carolina: Richard Senzel, Raleigh. Chris Layton, Greensboro.

North Dakota: Ryan Candee, Bismarck. Bob Sanders, Glenburn.

Ohio: Wendy Crowl, Libson. Benjamin Wriht, Columbus Grove. Dale Masel, Fostoria. Glenn Gibson, Hamilton. Hao-Yuan Tung, St. Clairsville. Amy Schneider, Norwalk.

Oklahoma: Matt Taylor, Altus. Greg Willis, Hobart. Steven Shipe, Walters. William Staufenberg, Tulsa. John Glover, Bristow.

Oregon: Shawn Monette, Salem. Todd Rygh, Woodburn.

Pennsylvania: Naresh Kannan, Salisbury. Andrew Irwin, Radnor.

Rhode Island: William T. Johnson III, Warwick. Denis M. Beauregard, Woonsocket.

South Dakota: Robin Benson, Sioux Falls. Mike Jerstad, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee: John Sellars, Dandridge. Derek Dawson, Millington.

Texas: Corey Weiss, Amarillo. Steven Rodriguez, Austin. Greg Young, Austin. Robert Rogers, Houston. Gautum Dutta, Arlington.

Vermont: Vincent Byrne, Fair Haven. Andrew Toye, Perkinsville.

Virginia: Caleb Echterling, Harrisonburg. Chris Martin, Fairfax.

Washington: Mel Wheaton, Spokane. Veronica Carrillo, Bremerton.

DoD Schools: Daniel Taylor, Sembach, West Germany.

DUCK DAY, USA

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, despite the kidding which will undoubtedly result, I gladly lend my support today for a cause in which I believe, by introducing a resolution which will designate August 12, 1989, as "Duck Day, USA." I have already heard plenty of wisequacks and allegations of fowl play and I know that if any bill fails Mr. Darman's "Quack" test, this is it.

This resolution, however, is not about ducks—it's about children with learning dis-

abilities. "Duck Day, USA" recognizes the Kenley School, which holds annual duck races in Abilene, TX, to raise money for its work with learning disabled children. Kenley has served as an educational model for institutions that help children with these disabilities. Recognizing the school's unique activities will help others to develop their own innovative programs.

The fact that Duck Day is fun, however, doesn't mean we shouldn't take it seriously. I hope that while my colleagues tease me about my ducks, they will also give their serious support to learning disabled children in their own districts, as well as those at Kenley School. I hope that they won't duck their responsibility to this worthy cause, but rather, will support my bill, "Duck Day, USA."

EMILY K. RAY, A VALUED EMPLOYEE

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, for the past 11-plus years I have had on my Washington staff an outstanding person in Emily K. Ray, a product of Cashion, OK, and a graduate of my alma mater, Oklahoma State University. Cashion is a Kingfisher County community of 547 people according to the 1980 census.

Emily went to work for the constituents of the Third District of Oklahoma as a receptionist when we were housed on the top floor of the Cannon House Office Building but, as cream rises to the top, she quickly rose to become a legislative correspondent, then a legislative assistant, and for the past 3 years she has been my legislative director. She was my Appropriations Committee legislative assistant dealing with defense, energy and water development, transportation, science and technology, education, and several other important issue areas. She effectively served as my liaison with the various committee staffs dealing with those issues, as well as the constituents and the number of outside firms and individuals and Federal agency representatives whose interests are a part of the process.

She was quickly recognized as one who knows what is going on and also recognized for her intelligence and her ability to comprehend the situation while suggesting and devising answers to the many problems we face. Emily has also provided off-the-Hill leadership by currently serving as president of the Oklahoma State Society. She has also been very active and is a former president of the Oklahoma State University Alumni Association in the Washington area. She has served as an officer in several capacities in both organizations.

Emily is leaving employment with the House of Representatives in the middle of August. However, we will see more of her, for she has been chosen to be the first special assistant for Federal relations to the new president of Oklahoma State University, John R. Campbell. Her new duties will require her to return to Washington from time to time.

Also, although the two facts are not related, her moving to Stillwater certainly made the following more feasible—Emily and Charley Elliott, a Pawnee, OK, livestock auction owner and former banker, are going to be married in November.

The impact that Emily K. Ray's intelligence, hard work, and ability have had on the lives of the residents of the Third District of Oklahoma is incalculable. She has worked long and hard hours over 11 years at my side to improve the quality of life for Oklahoma residents.

I'm going to miss her. My staff is going to miss her. But, in her going, we wish her well, for she has an opportunity to better herself and better one of our mutual loves—Oklahoma State University.

As she parts, I can think of no better adieu for her than the phrase attributed to St. Matthew, 25:21, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. . . ."

TRIBUTE TO REBECCA IRRER

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rebecca Irrer of St. Johns, MI. Ms. Irrer, 21, recently qualified to compete in the World Triathlon in Avignon, France, during August. Rebecca is 1 of 6 women in her age division who will represent the United States, racing against women from 58 other countries. The triathlon will consist of a 1.5 kilometer swim, 40 kilometer bike race and a 10 kilometer run.

Rebecca, who is an exercise physiology major at Michigan State University, has achieved the ranking of All-American in the triathlon and hopes to one day turn professional. She has prepared for what she describes as "my biggest race" by training up to 6 hours per day for the past 3 years.

Community support for Rebecca has been tremendous. Several St. Johns area businesses and residents have pledged to help her finance her trip to Europe, and more are expected to contribute before she leaves on August 6.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the House, please join me in congratulating Rebecca on her outstanding achievement and wishing her the best of luck as she travels overseas to represent our country in this most prestigious athletic event.

H.R. 3009, THE STEEL MODERNIZATION AND FAIR TRADE ACT

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills announced the President's steel policy. The Bush plan would extend the steel voluntary restraint agreements [VRA's] for 2½ years, begin international negotiations to eliminate trade-distorting practices in steel, revamp the short supply

process, and increase the overall import ceiling by 1 percent per year, with the additional quotas going to those countries committed to eliminating trade-distorting practices.

Overall, I approve of the direction of the President's plan, particularly its emphasis on international negotiations and rewarding fair traders. Where I differ with the proposal, however, is on the length of extension. Achieving an international consensus on fair trade in steel will be difficult. Our negotiating leverage will be greatest if our trading partners believe that VRA's will remain in place until an agreement is reached. A 5-year extension would provide this leverage; 2½ years do not.

Given my views on steel, I have introduced the Steel Modernization and Fair Trade Act (H.R. 3009). My bill would:

Extend the VRA's for another 5 years.

Like the President's plan, reserve a percentage of the domestic market for fair traders. My plan would reserve up to 4 percent of our domestic market as bonus quotas for foreign countries that: First, commit to fair trade in steel; second, observe environmental standards equivalent to those imposed on the domestic steel industry; and third, respect basic worker rights. These bonus allocations would not change the overall level of steel allowed into the United States; rather, they would redistribute steel imports in favor of fair traders. Besides providing an incentive for countries to change their trade and other practices, these bonus quotas would buttress negotiations for an international agreement in steel.

Call for international negotiations on fair trade in steel, leading to the reduction or elimination of the use of subsidies, dumping, and other unfair practices and the creation of an effective mechanism to enforce the agreement. Upon completion of the agreement, the President would phase out the VRA's gradually, guarding against any immediate surges in steel imports.

Require the Commerce Department to establish procedures for processing short supply requests within 20 days. The President calls for a 30-day standard, with a 15-day fast track procedure in certain cases.

Expand the International Trade Commission's annual report to include information from steel users and producers about steel quality and service, and to indicate the method by which steel producers are fulfilling their worker retraining requirement; i.e., are companies preparing former employees for jobs outside the steel industry or are they conducting on-the-job training for current employees?

My plan offers many of the innovations of the Bush plan but maintains the 5-year extension of Representative MURTHA's bill, which I cosponsored. Printed below is the text of my bill.

H.R. 3009

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Steel Modernization and Fair Trade Act".

SEC. 2. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT REGARDING UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES IN STEEL PRODUCTS.

Section 803 of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting "PROVISIONS RELATING TO FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRADING PRACTICES IN STEEL PRODUCTS" before the period in the section heading;

(2) by inserting "(a)" before "It is the sense of the Congress that—"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) It is further the sense of the Congress that the President should promptly commence negotiations with steel-exporting nations for the purpose of entering into a multilateral agreement under which the parties agree to—

"(1) the reduction or elimination of the use of subsidies, dumping, and other unfair and restrictive international trade practices regarding steel products; and

"(2) effective mechanisms for the strict enforcement of violations of the agreement.

"(c) If a multilateral agreement described in subsection (b) is entered into, it is further the sense of Congress that the President should take appropriate action to phase-out bilateral arrangements gradually (without permitting surges in overall or specific steel product imports) and should submit to the Congress at biannual intervals a report containing information regarding—

"(1) the operation of the multilateral agreement during the interval; and

"(2) the share of the domestic market for steel products that was accounted for by foreign-made articles during the interval.

"(d)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), until a multilateral agreement described in subsection (b) is entered into, the President shall reserve not to exceed 4 percent of the annual domestic market in steel products for articles produced by those foreign countries that, in the judgment of the President—

"(A) are not engaging in, or are substantially reducing their use of, unfair and restrictive trading practices regarding steel products;

"(B) require steel product manufacturing facilities to observe pollution control and other environmental standards that are substantially equivalent to those imposed on the steel industry; and

"(C) are satisfactorily implementing internationally recognized worker rights within the meaning of section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2417(a)(4)).

"(2) The reservation under paragraph (1) of a portion of the domestic market for steel products manufactured in foreign countries may not result in an aggregate foreign share of the domestic market in steel products that exceeds 20.2 percent."

SEC. 3. SHORT SUPPLY SITUATIONS.

Section 805(b) of the Steel Import Stabilization Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary of Commerce shall establish—

"(1) procedures for processing, within 20 days after the date of request therefor, authorizations to import steel products in short supply situations; and

"(2) in coordination with the steel industry, a system for anticipating, and implementing preventive action regarding, short supply situations."

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF ACT.

Section 806(a) of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) is amended—

(1) by striking out "fifth" in subsection (a)(1) and inserting "tenth";

(2) by striking out "or fourth" in subsection (a)(2) and inserting "fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth";

(3) by inserting "to promote efficient service to the customer," after "employment costs," in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii); and

(4) by adding at the end of subsection (b) (3) the following: "For purposes of this paragraph, the United States International Trade Commission shall—

"(A) particularly focus on obtaining information from small and large domestic steel products consumers, as well as from companies in the steel industry, regarding the improvements in quality and service that result from industry modernization; and

"(B) indicate—

"(i) the general nature of the worker retraining efforts undertaken by the steel industry, and

"(ii) with respect to the moneys referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the amounts used to retain displaced former employees as compared with the amounts used for on-the-job retraining within the industry."

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL AT URI

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bill Fishbein, president of Coffee Kids, recently brought to my attention some of the good work that has been undertaken by the interfraternity council at the University of Rhode Island.

Fraternities and sororities are frequently featured in the news in a negative sense. Seldom do we read in the newspaper such outstanding accomplishments as the \$114,000 for charitable activities that were raised by the IFC at the University of Rhode Island last year. The six o'clock news doesn't mention the 600 units of blood donated or the 7,700 hours of community service provided by fraternities and sororities at URI. It is these activities that go unnoticed by all but those who give of themselves and their time and those who directly benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the interfraternity council at the University of Rhode Island for its exemplary work under IFC president, Jeff Britt. The outstanding contributions of the IFC have a positive impact on the campus and on the community, and I am proud to represent the young men and women at URI who are willing to work to make a different world.

DOD AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, due to very pressing business in my district, I was not present to vote on the amendments to H.R. 2461, the Department of Defense authorization bill. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 166 "nay";

Rollcall No. 167 "yea";
Rollcall No. 168 "yea";
Rollcall No. 169 "yea";
Rollcall No. 170 "yea";
Rollcall No. 171 "yea"; and
Rollcall No. 172 "yea".

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAIRNESS IN CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACT OF 1989

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Fairness in Campaign Finance Act of 1989, a bill that will accomplish an important task that Americans have demanded of us. It reforms the election process.

With this bill, we can check the growing power of special interest groups and offer challenging candidates a fair chance for electoral success. Campaign costs will return to a more reasonable level and the proper balance will be restored between the influence of individual citizens and special interest groups in the election process.

My bill would allow only one-third of the total funds raised for a campaign to come from political action committees. The bill provides for periodic checks through FEC reports to ensure this ratio throughout the campaign. This plan would ensure that the majority of funds come from the most proper source, the constituency of individual citizens. The people's voice will not be drowned out by a flood of PAC dollars.

To understand the influence that PAC's now have on the political process, one needs only to examine a few statistics. Approximately \$500 million in PAC money was raised for the 1988 elections, a 500-percent increase since 1974. This trend clearly illustrates the enormous role that special interest groups play in today's election process.

House incumbents pull in an average of 47 percent of their campaign funds from PAC's. Citizens have doubts that Members of Congress can continue to fairly represent individual citizens when nearly half of their campaign funding comes from special interest groups.

An equally important point to consider is the impact that PAC money has on the ability of challengers to run effective races against incumbents. In the 1988 congressional campaigns, the 408 incumbent candidates raised a total of \$82 million in PAC funds compared to \$9 million raised by the 328 challengers. In light of these figures, it is not surprising that 402 of the 408 incumbents were reelected, a 98.5-percent victory rate.

This tremendous advantage is unfair and undemocratic. The challenger must now not only prove himself politically, but must also overcome overwhelming financial obstacles. PAC money allows incumbents to sit back, relax on the issues and pour amounts of money into their campaigns that their opponents cannot hope to raise.

With the proliferation of political action committees and PAC dollars, our legislators are now torn between the interests of these new

financial constituencies and the constituency of the individual citizens we are elected to represent. This is not the way representative government was meant to be established, and it must be changed. We must ease the pressure on members of Congress to conform to the interests of these financial constituencies and return our loyalty to the voters.

Several bills have been offered to accomplish this goal. Of these, only the Fairness in Campaign Finance Act offers a reduction in PAC dollars that is fair to all parties and avoids future loopholes.

I do not favor legislation such as that which would disallow any form of PAC funding. The bill is too strong and rejects the value of PAC's altogether. I believe that PAC's are not undesirable per se. They provide the means for like-minded citizens to form, pool their resources, and promote their interests during the election process. Special interest groups are legitimate organs of the political process and their opinions should be considered. They are a useful tool for the expression of strongly held views, but a tool which should be used within limits. The problem exists because, without limits, the influence of PAC's have grown disproportionately strong.

A second proposal would put dollar limits on the amount of money a PAC can contribute to a campaign. Though this approach acknowledges the need for reform, it would be an easy law to sidestep. PAC's could simply divide, contribute in smaller increments and achieve the same outcome. Though the number of contributing sources would increase, an equal amount of dollars would be exchanged.

Another approach to the problem is to set a maximum level of contributions that candidates may receive from PAC's. But this approach would artificially create an equality of candidacies that may not be appropriate. If one candidate is an overwhelming favorite among citizens and interest groups alike, there should be no reason to limit the money he can receive from PAC's so long as the proportion of PAC dollars to funds from other sources is reasonable.

Finally, we might consider the bill that calls for limiting PAC money from certain types of organizations. The difficulty of implementing such a bill would outweigh the benefits. Outlawing some PAC contributions at the expense of others would create the opportunity for numerous loopholes and require an enormous monitoring task to ensure that contributing organizations are properly qualified. Such a bill would prove costly and inefficient.

What we need instead is to set simple rules that allow no misunderstanding and no exceptions. The Fairness in Campaign Finance Act will not only limit the financial impact that special interest groups can have on elections, but will also allow challenging candidates a reasonable chance to win.

Incumbent Members will no longer be able to rely so heavily on the contributions of the industries they regulate. Their candidacies—like those of their challengers—will have to be based on a solid foundation of support from individuals in the districts they represent. Elections will once again be based more upon the

exchange of opinions and ideas than on unequal levels of campaign funding.

I urge my colleagues' support for the Fairness in Campaign Finance Act. It will give the campaign field back to the people and restore the standard of fair and democratic elections.

THE B-2 DEFICIT CONNECTION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, future historians will look back on this time and not believe that the American Congress spent itself into poverty. They will say that while the smoke and mirrors of the Gramm-Rudman deficit number lulled the Congress to sleep, the real debt of the United States continued to rise at an astronomical rate.

You all may have heard it already. While Gramm-Rudman says the deficit will run "only" \$128.4 billion, the real amount of debt the United States will sell on the marketplace this year is \$264 billion. The difference in the numbers is what Gramm-Rudman does not count but everyone else does. Wall Street knows it, the Europeans know it, and the Japanese figured it out a long time ago.

And in the face of ever rising budgetary deficits, we will be asked today to endorse yet another big spending program today.

We have already said "yes" to the Superconducting super collider and then to the space station. Soon we will be asked for initial funding for Mars. Today we will be asked for \$70 billion for the B-2 bomber.

Everyone knows that by saying "yes" to every big project we are really going to say "no" later on, in midproject, with half the funding already spent. Everyone knows that * * * but Congress.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL LIGHTHOUSE DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a special occasion which communities all across America will be celebrating next week. August 7, 1989, marks the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Lighthouse Act and the commissioning of the first Federal lighthouse in the United States.

In honor of those events, I was proud to sponsor a resolution last year which designated August 7, 1989, as National Lighthouse Day. The celebration next week will provide some long overdue recognition for the important role which lighthouses played in the history of our country, and the values of safety, heroism, and American ingenuity which they represent. At the same time, I am hopeful that it will encourage communities and citizens groups around the country to rededicate themselves to the protection and restoration of these historic structures.

As America continues its technological progress into the 21st century, it becomes easy to forget the wholesomeness and serenity of preindustrial establishments such as lighthouses. The history they provide gives us the opportunity to step back in time and learn more about our country. The contributions they made to our society, from protecting our coasts to guiding our sailors, should continue to be appreciated and remembered.

I am proud to point out that there are three restored lighthouses in my congressional district in southern New Jersey. These three, the Cape May Point lighthouse, the Finns Point lighthouse, and the Hereford Inlet lighthouse, contribute greatly to New Jersey's beautiful coastline.

The Cape May Point lighthouse, which was first lit on October 31, 1859, was reopened to the public in 1988 after being closed for 50 years. Today, with restoration virtually complete, its light once again shines bright, giving comfort to seamen nearly 19 miles into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Hereford Inlet lighthouse was built in 1874 and is a beautiful example of Victorian architecture. Under restoration since 1982, it continues to provide North Wildwood with a valuable monument to Cape May County's maritime history.

Last, the Finns Point lighthouse, located in Pennsville, is a 113-year-old marvel. It served as an aid to navigation along the Delaware River from 1877 until 1950, when the river channel was enlarged and deepened.

Unfortunately, not every lighthouse is as lucky as these to have been adopted by a local citizens group or community. Many have fallen into disrepair and desperately need support. For this reason, I have been pleased to join with other Members of Congress in sponsoring legislation to establish the National Bicentennial Lighthouse Fund in order to provide Federal assistance for local lighthouse restoration efforts.

Mr. Speaker, the National Lighthouse Day celebration on August 7, 1989, will indeed be a special event. I hope it further rejuvenates the spirit of these maritime institutions and the impressive restoration efforts which are now taking place in the many communities. It is important that future generations have the opportunity to learn more about and appreciate the unique role which lighthouses played in helping to build our great Nation. I hope that everyone will join me in supporting this effort in the months and years ahead.

COUNTERFEIT BOLTS AND FASTENERS

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to focus my colleagues' attention on H.R. 3000, the Fastener Quality Act. Today the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology favorably reported the bill without amendment.

The legislation was introduced yesterday by Chairman DINGELL and myself. The bill reflects several months of bipartisan negotiations be-

tween the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Over 100 Members have joined us as cosponsors including 90 percent of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee's membership.

The purpose of the act is to reduce the danger and costs of fastener failure in buildings, aircraft, motor vehicles, military equipment, and in other critical uses. It requires that fasteners used in high strength or critical applications conform to the standards and specifications declared by the manufacturer. Conformity must be demonstrated by tests in an accredited laboratory and on certificates of conformance showing the results of the testing. Civil and criminal penalties are prescribed for the sale in commerce of counterfeit fasteners. In addition, the act provides a mechanism for standardization of high strength fasteners and establishes a testing laboratory accreditation program in the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

The United States uses billions of fasteners in buildings, nuclear powerplants, bridges, motor vehicles, airplanes, and other equipment each year. High strength bolts are used by the military, the space program, and private industry. In recent years, counterfeit and substandard metal fasteners, produced both in the United States and abroad, have pervaded U.S. industry, creating an enormous national safety problem. As a result, both the military and civilian sectors of the economy have experienced dangerous equipment and construction failures, as well as extraordinary expenses.

Since the problem was initially identified, collective steps taken by industry and the Government have proven to be very costly. In some cases, entire inventories have been scrapped and structures have been reassembled. These failures have also led to increased emphasis on supplier quality and receipt inspection. While industry may be able to correct the problem with increased surveillance of fastener suppliers and sole source procurement, this can eventually result in less competition among producers and would provide no protection for the unwary. Existing protections of law governing transactions between buyer and seller have been ineffective in eliminating the dangers created by counterfeit fasteners introduced into our country's infrastructure.

This legislation is designed to ensure that a supply of quality fasteners exists for use in critical applications. It requires final testing of sample fasteners by an accredited laboratory for conformance to standards, specifications, and grade identification markings, before the lot from which the sample is drawn can be sold. The act also requires certificates of conformance to document the test results, traceability through a registered manufacturer's mark on the fastener, and a lot number identification on the shipping container.

Civil and criminal penalties will encourage compliance. The legislation will provide backing to fastener industry efforts to police its own ranks and to promote competitive sources of supply for fasteners used in critical applications. Quality fasteners used in both the military and civilian sectors of our econ-

my will reduce the dangers of construction and equipment failures, and the subsequent threats to public safety and national security.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Fastener Quality Act will help eliminate defective fasteners, and that it is long overdue. I urge my colleagues to give it their strongest support.

SUPPORT OF TIME EXTENSION FOR THE COWLITZ FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that has far-reaching implications for two very important Northwest resources: fisheries and hydroelectric power. This measure authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] to extend the deadline for the commencement of the Cowlitz Falls Hydroelectric Project, No. 2833.

The Lewis County Public Utility District [PUD] has been pursuing this project for nearly 10 years and was given the green light by FERC in June 1988. In April 1988, FERC granted the one-time, 2-year time extension to the PUD. The project is now required to be under construction by June 30, 1990. FERC has no discretion to further extend the deadline, only Congress can do so.

The Senate has already passed the necessary legislation (S. 750) on June 8, 1989, to permit FERC to issue as many as three, 2-year extensions on this project. The bill that I am introducing today would do the same.

Mr. Speaker, the PUD has identified the Cowlitz Falls project as the only major energy resource, apart from energy conservation, that is both cost-effective and located within the district. Earlier this year, the Northwest Power Planning Council agreed with the PUD's conclusions and projected a need for more regional power resources in the 1990's. Additionally, the Bonneville Power Administration announced recently that there no longer existed a regional energy surplus and that new sources would need to be developed.

The Cowlitz Falls project, with the generating capacity of 70 megawatts and an average of 261,000 megawatt-hours of electricity annually has the potential to contribute substantially to the region's future energy needs. This energy production is the equivalent of about 428,000 barrels of oil or 128,000 tons of coal per year.

Despite the need for the project, it is too costly for the ratepayers of Lewis County to finance alone at this time. With the extensions provided by this bill, the PUD hopes to attract other utilities who will share the costs—and benefits—of the Cowlitz Falls project. In agreements signed earlier this year, the PUD assured its customers that it would raise rates by no more than 14 percent. This extension will provide needed flexibility to develop the best financing program for the project.

This project is also the only potential means of someday restoring the magnificent salmon and steelhead runs that once returned to the upper Cowlitz River. Older dams, built in an-

other era, have cut off this habitat. Because of its run-of-the-river design, the Cowlitz Falls project will permit fish collection in the future when scientists cure the fish diseases now plaguing lower Cowlitz River fish runs.

Mr. Speaker, the question that many of my colleagues will have is why Congress should allow this project to receive additional time before proceeding with construction?

The answer is simple.

After the Cowlitz Falls project received a FERC license in 1986, the PUD applied for a Washington State Shoreline permit. At that time, three separate parties—a State agency, a corporation, and a local citizen—filed formal appeals before the State Shoreline's Hearings Board. The PUD, while recognizing its Federal preemptive rights, did not exercise them. Instead it attempted to negotiate reasonable solutions acceptable to all of the parties.

Last month, the PUD reached an accord with all appellants through separate, but inter-related, settlement agreements. These agreements contain many project enhancements and provide added environmental mitigation.

One of the most exciting aspects of this project is its potential benefit to the fisheries resources in the upper Cowlitz drainage. I am particularly pleased that the PUD will be providing financial support for a new Trophy Trout Program being sponsored by one of my local sportsmen's organizations, the Friends of the Cowlitz.

Under the Trophy Trout Program, the PUD will grant \$100,000 in capital construction matching funds to build trout rearing pens on the upper reaches of the Cowlitz River. In addition, the PUD will contribute up to \$35,000 annually to rear and stock trophy-sized rainbow and cutthroat trout. These are trout which will be raised in river water ponds for 3 to 4 years, on a natural diet, before being released.

Once established, the trophy trout fishery on the Cowlitz River is expected to attract sports enthusiasts from throughout the Pacific Northwest, pumping needed tourism dollars into the local economy.

In short, I want my colleagues to know that this utility district used its one-time, 2-year extension to address the environmental concerns of the three appellants. It chose not to enter the courts to seek its Federal preemptive rights and it agreed to provide additional mitigation for fisheries resources that were not required under its FERC license.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation differs in minor respects to the Senate counterpart. To begin, it pertains only to the Cowlitz Falls project. My colleague from Arkansas, Mr. ALEXANDER, recently has introduced H.R. 2694, which covers the three projects in his State that were included in the Senate bill.

Also, my bill does not include provisions of S. 750 relating to the time limits within which the PUD must complete construction of the project and acquire necessary real property interests. While I would be quite content if this body were to pass legislation identical to the Senate bill, I will be encouraging the Energy and Commerce Committee to consider several deletions from the Senate bill.

First, the Federal Power Act does not specifically limit the time for completion of a project's construction. It requires the licensee

to commence such construction in good faith and with due diligence, but gives FERC the discretion to extend the time for finishing a project when necessary.

Similarly, the Federal Power Act presently does not constrain the time in which the licensee may acquire the property needed for project construction and operation. FERC typically requires that all necessary property rights be acquired within 5 years after issuance of a license, but that time can be extended for good cause. Therefore, there really is no need for the provisions in S. 750 that authorize FERC to extend the time requirements for project completion and acquisition of real property—the Commission already has the discretion to do so.

Not only are these provisions unnecessary, they actually create deadlines that don't presently exist and thus could detract from the flexibility this legislation is intended to provide. While the PUD believes it can complete project construction well within the 5-year timeframe, it is concerned about tying the deadline for property acquisition to the date of the bill's enactment. The legislation might require the PUD to purchase thousands of acres of land in and around the project reservoir years before the project becomes operational. In such a case, a premature and onerous expense would be imposed upon the PUD's ratepayers.

Mr. Speaker, I offer these minor modifications of S. 750 in an effort to fine-tune that legislation, not to overhaul it. I do not want the differences in my bill to delay consideration of this legislation in any way. As I have indicated, if my alternations pose significant problems, I would be pleased to amend my bill to conform to S. 750.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. CHARLES CROWE

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of one of my constituents, Mr. Charles Crowe. Mr. Crowe has been recognized by the Department of Energy for his outstanding service as a volunteer in his community of Oak Ridge, TN. I would like to congratulate him for receiving such an honor and share my pride in the inspiring example he has set for all American citizens by briefly describing the extensive work he has done for his community.

Mr. Crowe, currently chief of the contract management branch at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge operations office, has used his free time to help with various community programs that promote the well-being of young people, primarily minority youth. Some of Mr. Crowe's work includes tutoring, career, and college counseling, helping students find summer employment, providing transportation, and helping students with applications for college admission, financial aid, and scholarships. In addition, Mr. Crowe sponsors an annual career opportunity program for high

school seniors where approximately 30 minority professionals are asked to meet and share their experiences with the students.

Because of the work he has done, Mr. Crowe has been selected as one of two exceptional employees from the Oak Ridge operations office in the Department of Energy's national program to honor extraordinary community service provided by DOE employees.

I am very proud that this exceptional individual is a member of my constituency. Because of his time and dedication, the lives of many young people in Oak Ridge are a little brighter. Mr. Charles Crowe is a shining example of an active and concerned citizen and I am so pleased to be able to honor him today.

I want to thank the Secretary of Energy, Adm. James D. Watkins for bringing Mr. Crowe's extraordinary achievements to my attention. And finally, let me congratulate Charles Crowe again for his accomplishments and the distinguished honor which he received.

THE 250TH BIRTHDAY OF THE
TOWN OF TYRINGHAM, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the town of Tyringham, MA, as it prepares to celebrate its 250th birthday.

Secluded deep in a valley of the picturesque hills of Berkshire County, the town of Tyringham can boast about many things, among them a most interesting history. Tyringham is the only town in Massachusetts to be named after a woman. The town was incorporated in 1762, during the time in which Francis Bernard was Governor. Governor Bernard had inherited land in England from a Mrs. Beresford, formerly Miss Tyringham, whom he decided to name the town after.

The town was settled in 1739, from which date the 250th birthday is taken. Tyringham can boast its skill in the maple-sugar-making trade, which it learned early on from the Indians. The town also prides itself in possessing one of the earliest paper mills in the country which was built in 1832, and the manufacturing of hand rakes at an even earlier date.

Tyringham was also the sight of a Shaker settlement. It was here that, according to legend, the devil was buried. Apparently, the devil was causing a great deal of trouble for the Shakers in Tyringham and in turn, was chased out to Mt. Horeb. Here the Shakers dug a pit and threw the devil in, face down, with clam shells in his hands so that when he attempted to claw his way out, he would only dig himself further down.

Among the many noted residents of the town was the renowned author, Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. Twain lived in Tyringham during the summer of 1903 and presented the library with a complete set of his books. Another well-known summer visitor was Grover Cleveland. The residents of the town have always taken great pride in Tyringham and this 250th birthday is something that they certainly have the right to boast about.

Unlike many neighboring towns, Tyringham remains free from tourists and to this day retains its reputation as a "hinterland settlement." In fact, it can be said that Tyringham remains virtually unchanged by time. The population of this small town is currently 350 people, the same number as when the Federal census was taken in 1790. The mood of the town is the same as it was many years ago, adhering to the same old-fashioned New England values. Tyringham remains a pure and traditional town, and has no industry, not even a gas station. The residents are proud of their town and enjoy the peace and quiet of their humble abode.

The town of Tyringham has a number of festivities planned to commemorate this special occasion. Among the events arranged for the birthday celebration, which begins July 30 and runs through August 6, are a town picnic at Shaker Pond, a concert given by several members of the Boston Symphony, a photography contest, a pet show, a hay ride, and a spectacular parade consisting of 12 fire departments, marching bands, antique cars, floats, and many special guests.

In addition, Tyringham memorabilia will be gathered for a time capsule which will be buried in the Tyringham cemetery later in the summer. The festivities will conclude on Sunday, August 6, with an old-time service at the Tyringham church, featuring actual excerpts delivered from sermons given 250 years ago.

A 250th birthday is indeed a milestone that the town of Tyringham should be proud of. I am honored to extend my most sincere congratulations to all the residents of Tyringham on this most festive and historic occasion.

HONORING DR. DAVID A.
SHIRLEY

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to honor one of America's great research scientists and administrators: David A. Shirley. Dr. Shirley will be stepping down as director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory on August 30, 1989.

Dr. Shirley received his B.S. from the University of Maine in 1955 and his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley in 1958. He then joined the staff at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, where he rose to become an associate director of the laboratory and founding head of the materials and Molecular Research Division from 1975 to 1980. Since 1980, he has been director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. Dr. Shirley has also been a faculty member in the University of California, Berkeley Chemistry Department since 1959, and a full professor since 1967. He served as vice chairman from 1968 to 1971, and chairman, from 1971 to 1975, of the chemistry department.

During his tenure as director of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Dr. Shirley has been extremely successful in guiding the scientific direction of the laboratory to help meet our na-

tional scientific and technological goals. LBL recently served as the intellectual and physical home for the central design group for the superconducting super collider. LBL's historic expertise in constructing accelerators was essential to this project's early success. Under Dr. Shirley's leadership, LBL also became the home for the Center for Advance Materials, which is today working with the American industry to provide our Nation with advance materials for the 21st century.

Two more recent projects begun under Dr. Shirley's leadership will have a major impact on LBL and our Nation in the coming years. Currently under construction at LBL is the advanced light source, a new \$100 million accelerator complex that will put LBL in the forefront of international synchrotron radiation research. This is a unique national user facility, whose design is now being duplicated all over the world. It will be used by government, academic and industrial researchers in fields as wide ranging as advanced materials development, biological imaging and semiconductor development. It will be a world-class facility that will keep LBL at the cutting edge of scientific research.

The second project is LBL's involvement as a DOE Human Genome Center. The human genome project may well be one of the most scientifically important projects that this nation has ever undertaken. Fully decoding the genetic book of man will provide us with the potential of treating, and eventually eliminating the more than 3,000 genetically related diseases. It is an extremely exciting project and one in which LBL and the Department of Energy have a critically important role.

With these major projects, and many others either underway or in the planning stages, Dr. Shirley has placed LBL in a strong scientific leadership position. People have referred to our national laboratories as the hidden jewels of our national scientific enterprise. I agree with this sentiment and believe that Dr. Shirley's tenure as director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory has added a special luster to that particular jewel. I wish him well in his continued role as a senior scientist at LBL, and chemistry professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and I thank him for his outstanding service and contributions to our Nation.

IN MEMORY OF SALVATORE
BONTEMPO

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of a distinguished citizen and good friend, Salvatore Bontempo, former State chairman of the New Jersey Democratic Party and Assistant Secretary of State under President Kennedy. In both public and private, Sal Bontempo was, for the 79 years of his life, an inspiration to his family, friends, and neighbors.

Salvatore Bontempo was an unselfish man who dedicated most of his life to public service. His contributions on the local, State, Fed-

eral, and military level enriched the lives of many while providing a model for the young people of his day.

Born and raised in Newark, NJ, Sal Bontempo earned a bachelor's degree in government science from the University of Notre Dame. Immediately upon graduation he entered local government, serving as Newark's director of purchasing from 1933 to 1942 while at the same time working towards a law degree from the John Marshall School of Law, now Seton Hall Law School.

With the advent of World War II, Sal Bontempo proudly came to the aid of his country, serving as a colonel in the Army Air Force and, after the war, continuing on to serve in the U.S. Air Reserves.

On his return to Newark, Sal Bontempo was elected to the office of city commissioner, a job he performed until 1957 when he was appointed by Gov. Robert B. Meyner to the post of commissioner of conservation and economic development. In this capacity Sal Bontempo led the drive to improve and maintain the 14,000-acre Meadowlands tract in Hackensack, as well as instituting the Green Acres program to acquire and preserve open lands in New Jersey. Thanks to Sal Bontempo's efforts, millions of New Jersey residents and visitors today enjoy hundreds of Green Acres parkland tracts across the State.

In 1961 Sal Bontempo had the honor of being selected by President Kennedy for the post of Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Security and Consular affairs. It was only fitting that this man, who had done so much for the State of New Jersey, now have the opportunity to serve his President and his country.

Sal Bontempo returned to New Jersey in 1969 to become chairman of the Democratic State Committee. His strong leadership of the State party won him the admiration and friendship of a new, younger breed of Democratic leadership, and the deepened respect of the old.

Sal Bontempo's dedication to his party led Vice President Hubert Humphrey, a life-long friend, to call him: "Mr. Democrat". Sal Bontempo's love of his State led him to place 142 acres of land from the Braidburn Country Club, which he owned, in a restrictive covenant so that the people of Florham Park could enjoy its beauty for years to come. And Sal Bontempo's loyalty to his friends led him to place them before all else, save his family: his wife, Gloria; his sons, Thomas and Paul; his sisters, Theresa and Catherine; and his granddaughter, Christina; all of whom he loved dearly.

Perhaps my admiration for Sal Bontempo can be summed up in his own words, spoken to friends and colleagues at a dinner honoring him in 1976. He said, "I haven't done anything special, it just turned out that way. Like most people, I've just done what I'm supposed to do".

Salvatore Bontempo was an inspiration to many. He served as a model to his community, and to those who wanted to help others, not advance themselves. Sal Bontempo was my friend, and he will be sorely missed; but I can take solace in the knowledge that his memory and deeds will bring warmth and hap-

piness to the hearts and minds of his family and many friends for years to come.

THE SUPREME COURT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 26, 1989, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE SUPREME COURT

The decisions of the recently concluded session of the Supreme Court demonstrate again that the Court remains a powerful institution in American society. The Court's decisions may be written in dry legal language, but they cut to the quick of American lives, arouse passions on both sides, and propel hot issues into the political arena.

The session that ended recently appears to stand as a watershed in the Court's history. The most striking event of the session was the emergence of a conservative majority. The decided shift resulted from the appointment of one justice, Anthony Kennedy. The Court was dominated for the first time in many years by a conservative majority that controlled the outcome of important issues ranging from civil rights, abortion, the death penalty, and criminal law.

The decisions in this term—more than 130 written opinions—remove all doubt about President Reagan's success in his eight-year effort to shift the Court in a more conservative direction. Reagan appointed three members to the Court and their importance can be seen in the number of recent cases decided by a 5-to-4 majority. More than one-fifth of the decisions written by the Court were decided by this narrow margin, and almost all of these cases involved the Reagan appointees as part of the majority. Overall, Chief Justice Rehnquist, leader of the conservative bloc, helped form the majority in more than 70% of the decisions.

The conservative tilt of the Court can be seen in its outlook toward individual rights and protection. Traditionally the Court has been the branch of government where people who felt frustrated or aggrieved by the political process sought relief, but that era may be ending. Many of the most recent decisions limited personal rights against those of the state or community. Although they often stopped short of flatly overruling major precedents, the majority was sufficiently united to narrow the application of federal laws and constitutional provisions.

Conservatives also moved to check judicial activism. The Courts has, in large measure, adopted the view that judicial decision-making is illegitimate unless based on specific decisions by elected representatives or on relevant tradition or history. Where the Court found that the Congress left ambiguity in the law, as in the anti-racketeering statute, it refused to infer congressional intent. Instead, the Court left to elected officials the business of rejuvenating ambiguous or intellectual laws.

An unusually sharp tone characterized exchanges between justices this term. Most often the exchanges were within the conservative majority as it debated how far to go in revising existing doctrines and how quickly to do it. In the abortion decision, for example, one justice said another who

agreed with only part of the majority decision "cannot be taken seriously" and that the justice's thinking was "irrational."

The Court issued a large number of civil rights decisions withdrawing from an active approach to individual rights and liberties. The Court acted to narrow the application of anti-discrimination and job bias laws, making it harder for minority workers to sue employers. The Court ruled that affirmative action programs to help minority-owned businesses must be limited to correcting carefully documented examples of past discrimination. It also held that affirmative action settlements are vulnerable to attack by workers citing reverse discrimination. Further, the Court limited the scope of an 1866 civil rights law, holding that it applies only to hiring policies and cannot be used to bring a lawsuit over biased treatment once a job commences.

On abortion, the Court handed down a single major ruling by a narrow 5-to-4 decision. The Court gave states the right to impose new restrictions on abortions performed with public funds or by public officials. The decision threatens a woman's right to an abortion in the early stages of pregnancy. The Court may now be inclined to uphold state restrictions concerning abortions if they do not "impose an undue burden on a woman's abortion decision." The Court will hear three more cases during the upcoming October session which should clarify its position toward abortion restrictions.

The Court issued several opinions concerning the death penalty. It upheld state laws to impose the death penalty on minors who were 16 or 17, and also ruled that states may impose the death penalty on the mentally retarded as long as juries consider their mental capacity as a factor in the defendant's favor. Both rulings are based on the conclusion that the death penalty in neither case was "cruel and unusual punishment" barred by the Eighth Amendment.

In the area of criminal law, the Court moved to expand the power of the police. The Court ruled that the "Miranda" warning police give suspects need only say that a lawyer will be appointed for them if they go to court. The Court also held that the government may freeze the assets of people facing racketeering or narcotics charges, even if this leaves them without enough funds to afford a lawyer. In another case, the Court ruled that police may stop airline passengers for questioning if their behavior matches a drug-courier profile.

The Court handed down several decisions concerning freedom of expression, one of the few areas where the conservative majority fractured. The Court ruled that a Texas law against flag desecration violated First Amendment protection of free speech. The Court also ruled that the Congress may ban dial-a-porn which is obscene, but it cannot totally ban telephone messages which are indecent.

Several other cases stand out in the session that just ended. Ruling that local governments cannot support overtly religious holiday displays, the Court decided that a Nativity scene standing by itself in a county court house was an unconstitutional endorsement of religion, but that a Hanukkah menorah displayed next to Christmas decorations was permissible. The Court upheld drug testing for railroad workers after accidents and for government workers in some instances. It also ruled that states must tax the pensions of retired federal and state workers equally.

HONORING MIKE SCHMIDT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 1989

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago today, a constituent of mine by the name of Michael Jack Schmidt played his 2,155th game at third base to break Eddie Matthews' all-time National League record. On May 28, of this year Michael Schmidt played his final game in the major leagues. I rise today to pay tribute to this Hall of Famer-to-be, who for the past 16 years has thrilled Philadelphia Phillies fans and baseball fans across the country.

Whether it was one of his booming home runs to deep left-center field or a charging bare-handed throw to first base, Mike Schmidt was a sheer delight to watch.

In his career he amassed 548 home runs, seventh all-time in the major leagues, and the most of any third baseman in baseball history. He led the National League in home runs eight times, the most ever.

He led the National League in RBI's four times, compiling 1,595 RBI's, the most of any third baseman, 17th alltime in the major leagues, and 6th in the National League.

Mike Schmidt was an all-around player, probably the best overall third baseman in baseball history. He earned 10 Gold Gloves during his career, the most of any National League player ever. He was selected to play in the All-Star game 12 times and selected to start 9 times. Fans across the Nation paid tribute to Mike Schmidt this year by selecting him as the starting third baseman for the National League, after having already retired earlier in the year. He was one of only three players selected as league MVP three times and was selected as MVP of the 1980 World Series. He was voted the greatest Phillies player ever by fans in 1983.

Along with his accomplishments on the field, Mike Schmidt has worked to help the community. Beginning in 1981, Mike Schmidt provided tickets to each game for groups not normally able to attend a Phillies game. Additionally, he has raised over \$1 million for the United Way since 1985.

I want to congratulate Mike Schmidt for the great career he had and thank him for the excitement and entertainment he provided for us. A great career has come to an end, but the memories of his competitive flair and devotion to the game will live long in the hearts of baseball fans across the Nation.

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 sched-

uled, 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, July 27, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 28

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the tax treatment of debts that are cancelled when farmers attempt to restructure their loans.
SD-215

JULY 31

8:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Janet D. Steiger, of the District of Columbia, and Deborah Kaye Owen, of Maryland, each to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.
SR-253

9:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 30 and H.R. 2392, bills relating to oil shale mining claims.
SD-366

9:30 a.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To resume evidentiary hearings in the matter relating to the impeachment of Judge Alcee L. Hastings.
SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of John A. Knauss, of Rhode Island, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmospheres.
SR-253

1:30 p.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the matter relating to the impeachment of Judge Alcee L. Hastings.
SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on enforcement of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).
SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Andrew C. Barrett, of Illinois, Sherry P. Marshall, of North Carolina, and Alfred Sikes, of Missouri, each to be a

Member of the Federal Communications Commission.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 972 and S. 1304, bills relating to the Department of Energy's efforts to operate and manage its atomic energy defense activities in a safe and environmentally sound manner.
SD-366

AUGUST 1

9:00 a.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the matter relating to the impeachment of Judge Alcee L. Hastings.
SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-253

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the seriousness and extent of ground water contamination problems.
SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on livestock and poultry.
SR-332

Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 1338, S.J. Res. 179, and S.J. Res. 180, measures to protect the physical integrity of the flag of the United States.
SR-325

2:00 p.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the matter relating to the impeachment of Judge Alcee L. Hastings.
SH-216

Joint Economic
To resume hearings on the midyear economic outlook.
2359 Rayburn Building

2:30 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the Farmers Home Administration implementation of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-233).
SR-332

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1009, S. 743, and S. 744, bills relating to the purchase of broadcasting time by candidates for public office.
SR-253

Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the matter relating to the impeachment of Judge Alcee L. Hastings.
SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 630, to conserve,
protect, and to restore the coastal wet-
lands of the State of Louisiana.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on certain
programs of the Department of
Energy.

SD-342

11:30 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 321, to
revise provisions of law that provide a
preference to Indians.

SR-485

1:30 p.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the
matter relating to the impeachment of
Judge Alcee L. Hastings.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence
matters.

SH-219

AUGUST 3

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to strengthen and improve U.S. agri-
cultural programs, focusing on wool
and honey.

SR-332

Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the
matter relating to the impeachment of
Judge Alcee L. Hastings.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with
the National Ocean Policy Study on
coastal zone management.

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on airline pilot supply.

SR-301

1:30 p.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the
matter relating to the impeachment of
Judge Alcee L. Hastings.

SH-216

AUGUST 4

9:00 a.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the
matter relating to the impeachment of
Judge Alcee L. Hastings.

SH-216

1:30 p.m.
Special on Impeachment Committee
To continue evidentiary hearings in the
matter relating to the impeachment of
Judge Alcee L. Hastings.

SH-216

SEPTEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1165, to provide
for fair employment practices in the
U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Repre-
sentatives.

SD-342

SEPTEMBER 19

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the protection of
water quality.

SR-332

CANCELLATIONS

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 870, to label con-
sumer products containing substances
that contribute to the depletion of the
ozone layer in the upper atmosphere,
to regulate the sale, distribution, and
use of such substances in consumer
products and services in and affecting
interstate commerce, and to recapture
and recycle such substances.

SR-253