EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION TO EXPAND WOMEN'S ROLE IN U.S. DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

HON. MICKEY LELAND
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago, Congress passed into law the Percy amendment to the Foreign Assistance Authorization Act. That amendment directed the Agency for International Development [AID] to assist developing nations to "integrate women into their national economies." In those past 15 years, much has been said and written about integrating women into development, but far too little has been done.

Congress did, however, make important progress last year in advancing the intent of the Percy amendment. The fiscal year 1989 foreign assistance appropriations legislation incorporated critical sections of H.R. 4049, both providing additional funding for women in development programs, and, more importantly, instructing AID to enhance the involvement of women in the design and implementation of development assistance programs and projects.

Today Representatives SCHROEDER, SNOWE, and I are reintroducing the Women in Development [WID] Act to permanently secure the incorporation of strong and clear guidelines on the women in development policies of the U.S. Government. Until women are incorporated fully in our development programs—from participation in the design, implementation and management of programs to the receiving of assistance from those programs—our efforts at promoting development will continue to be inequitable and ineffective in reaching those who most need our assistance.

Several facts about the role of women in the Third World serve to highlight their importance to the development process. Women are the poorest, hardest-working, least educated and most unhealthy people in the developing world. They perform two-thirds of the world's work, receive one-tenth of its income and own only one one-hundredth of its property. Studies have shown that rural women work, on average, 2 to 4 hours more per day than their male counterparts. Worldwide, one-third of all households are headed by women; in Latin America the figure is as high as 50 percent.

Women are the food producers of the developing world. In Africa, women are responsible for 80 to 90 percent of the food grown for home consumption. Women are also major income earners; their earnings provide for the most basic needs of their families: food, schooling, and medicines.

Furthermore, women are vital to the informal economy, the 30 to 60 percent of economic activity and employment which often is not officially recognized. In the Philippines, for example, four-fifths of the street food vendors are women. Most experts believe that the informal sector will be the greatest source of new employment in the coming decades.

Despite realities, women continue to be under-represented in or excluded from development programs. A study of U.N. development assistance efforts showed that in 1982, only 1 percent of all U.N. funds spent for increasing agriculture production were allocated to women.

In a time of reduced foreign aid budgets, we cannot afford to neglect women's role in the development process. AID studies have shown that the failure to integrate women has resulted in failed projects and wasted resources. It is time to include women fully in our assistance programs and to use our foreign aid dollars more wisely.

The legislation we are introducing today calls upon the Administrator of AID to make women participants in the planning, design, implementation, and evaluation of all development activities as well as recipients of assistance through those activities. The legislation directs AID to include women in proportion to their traditional participation in the designated activity or their proportion of the targeted population to the extent possible. These participation targets are not to serve as strict quotas in all of AID's activities, but as benchmarks for the Agency. The legislation calls for the full integration of women by 1995, but allowances are made for the possibility of serious obstacles. Should AID find that it is impossible to meet the benchmarks, they must identify the obstacles and what steps they propose to overcome them in project or program documents.

This bill identifies several other steps that the Agency must take. Wherever possible, economic data must be broken down by gender. Project evaluations must include an assessment of how effectively the project integrated women into the development process. Personnel evaluations must look at the same criteria at the staff level. AID must increase the number of, and the level of responsibility of, women in Washington and in mission-based professional positions in the Agency. AID's training programs must have as many women as men enrolled by 1993. Finally, AID will be required to establish a task force with representatives from its WID Office and from each of the regional and technical bureaus to oversee the implementation of this legislation, to assist mission staff in overcoming the obstacles to integrating women and to establish criteria to measure the Agency's performance in incorporating women in development activities.

In order to fund these increased activities, funding for the WID Office will be changed from the "up to $10 million" earmark that is current law to "not less than $10 million, not less than $8 million of which shall be extended as matching funds to support the efforts of the Agency's field missions to integrate women into their programs." This will allow the Office to provide greater levels of technical assistance to the missions and to maintain a larger staff, while continuing to carry out their current activities.

The legislation also provides modest funding for two U.N. organizations. UNIFEM would be authorized to receive $4 million to carry out its efforts. UNIFEM has been a small but very effective voice working to incorporate women into every aspect of the U.N.'s development programs. The bill also calls for $1 million for INSTRAW, the U.N.'s organization which carries out research on women essential to the efforts of the U.N. and many other development organizations to incorporate women. These modest contributions will have enormous impact when they are used to leverage funds from the UNDP's budget.

The sponsors of the Women in Development Act urge your support of this bill. If we want to spend our foreign aid dollars fairly and wisely, we must ensure that women are fully integrated as participants and recipients of development assistance. This bill is a clear and determined step in that direction. It deserves your support.

The legislation to promote the integration of women in development process in developing countries is reprinted for your information as follows:

H.R. —

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 "Women in Development Act of 1989."

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Women in developing countries play multiple and vital roles in economic development, but in many development activities their roles have been overlooked, ignored, or displaced.

(2) The full participation of women in, and the full contribution of women to, the development process are essential to achieving growth, a more equitable distribution of resources and services to meet basic needs, a higher quality of life in developing countries, and sustainable development.

(3) In developing countries, the income earned by women is crucial to their individual self-reliance, to raising the standard of living of their families, to the overall development of the community and society, and to strengthening national economies.

(4) Achievement of development goals is being retarded by the failure to effectively integrate women in development activities.

(5) Research shows that when women's participation in development activities is high, project success and sustainability tend to be high; when participation is low, project success and sustainability tend to be

moderate or low. Therefore, the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of United States bilateral and multilateral development assistance can be increased by improving the integration of women in all stages of the development process.

(6) In food production, low-resource women farmers provide the critical labor and offer the best hope for increasing food supplies in many developing countries. However, their contributions have been limited by a lack of access to appropriate extension, credit, and marketing services.

(7) Women are a major source of entrepreneurial talent in the informal sectors of developing countries and, with access to training, credit, and other forms of assistance, are expected to account for much of the growth in the private sector employment.

(8) United States and indigenous private and voluntary organizations have demonstrated effectiveness in strengthening women's organizations in developing countries through the development of managerial and analytical capabilities.

(9) The Agency for International Development states that its policy is that there be full involvement of women as participants and beneficiaries in all of the projects, institutions, and development processes supported by the Agency. In actual practice, the integration of women has traditionally received low priority in relation to other mandates. Although the Agency for International Development issued a policy paper in 1982 which provided guidelines for increasing the participation of women in the development process, insufficient steps have been taken to implement those guidelines. During 1988, however, the Agency did make greater efforts to increase the involvement of women in development projects, which is noted with appreciation.

(10) There are no strong accountability or management mechanisms within the Agency for International Development to ensure that the women in development policy is in fact being implemented.

(11) Training the staff of the Agency for International Development, the staff of universities participating in programs under title XII of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the staff of other agencies of the United States Government, and contractors involved in carrying out programs administered by the Agency, to recognize the essential economic roles of women and to develop strategies to incorporate women in programs, projects, and institutions supported by the Agency is a necessary precondition for improved integration of women in the Agency's development activities.

(12) Training programs held in host countries or the United States for project participants are important components of most development projects and reflect the development objectives and strategies of the Agency for International Development. The low representation of women in these training programs impedes their integration in development, limits performance of their current and future roles, and constrains overall economic development.

(13) Among United Nations organizations, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) have demonstrated that greater support for the productive activities of women can improve the well-being of communities and societies. The United Nations Development Fund for Women plays a unique and valuable role by developing and replicating projects and ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities. The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women serves as a catalytic force within the United Nations to ensure that research and data collection of all United Nations agencies identify women's economic and social roles.

(14) Research has established the value of fully integrating women and the poor in the development process, and especially in designing, implementing, and evaluating development projects. Such agencies as the Inter-American Foundation, the African Development Foundation, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development have carried out programs which have achieved a reasonable measure of success in carrying out these objectives.

SEC. 3. STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) STRENGTHENING WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY.—The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall take the following steps to strengthen the Agency's women in development policy:

(1) Ensure that the Agency seeks to incorporate the active participation of local women and local women's organizations in its development activities (including their involvement in the planning, design, implementation, management, monitoring, and evaluation of the activities) in approximate proportion to their traditional participation in the targeted activities or their proportion of the population, whichever is higher.

(2) Instruct Agency staff and contractors to collect sex-disaggregated data for, and include such data in, every Country Development Strategy Statement, Project Identification Document, Project Paper, Program Assistance Identification Proposal, Program Assistance Approval Document, and Policy Inventory, as well as all relevant research projects.

(3) Instruct Agency staff and contractors to seek to ensure that country strategies, projects, and programs are designed so that the percentage of women who receive assistance is in approximate proportion to either their traditional participation in the targeted activities or their proportion of the population, whichever is higher.

(4) Instruct Agency staff and contractors that, if a country strategy, program, or project is not designed so that assistance will reach women in the proportion specified in paragraph (3), they must identify in the appropriate document referred to in paragraph (2)—

(A) what the obstacles are to achieving that goal;

(B) what steps are being taken to remove or overcome those obstacles;

(C) to the extent that steps are not being taken to remove or overcome those obstacles, why they are not being taken.

(5) Ensure that project and program evaluations include an assessment of the extent to which the project integrates women in the development process and of the impact of the project or program on women, including both positive and negative implications of the project or program in enhancing the self-reliance of women and improving their incomes.

(6) Instruct Agency staff and contractors to ensure that country strategies, projects, and programs identify and take advantage of opportunities to assist women in activities that are of critical significance to their self-reliance and development, including (A) appropriate extension and related services to low-resource women who are engaged in subsistence or cash crop production, and (B) training, technical assistance, credit, and other services to strengthen the managerial skills and capabilities of women, with special attention to women's institutions and women entrepreneurs.

(7) Develop and implement a plan to provide training for all Washington and mission-based professional staff that provides guidance on strategies for achieving the goal of incorporating women in the planning, design, implementation, management, and evaluation of the Agency's development activities; and require universities participating in programs under title XII of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, other agencies of the United States Government, and contractors involved in carrying out programs administered by the Agency to develop and implement plans to achieve that goal.

(8) Increase the number of, and the level of responsibility assigned to, women who are in Washington and in mission-based professional positions in the Agency or who are employed by Agency contractors; and encourages organizations involved in carrying out programs administered by the Agency to do the same.

(9) Require that efforts to achieve the goal of integrating women into the Agency's development activities be an important factor in the personnel evaluation process for all Agency staff with responsibility for reaching that goal.

(10) In the case of education or training provided in the host country or the United States for project participants, increase training opportunities for women and make every necessary provision for addressing the specific needs of women.

(11) Ensure that the necessary steps are taken so that each of the preceding paragraphs of this subsection will be fully implemented as soon as possible, but no later than by the end of fiscal year 1995, except that the following targets shall be set for implementing paragraph (10): a minimum of 30 percent of the trainees should be women by the year 1991, a minimum of 40 percent of the trainees should be women by the year 1992, and a minimum of 50 percent of the trainees should be women by the year 1993, with approximately equal levels in each region.

(12) Establish within the Agency a task force on women in development. The task force shall consist of the director of the Women in Development office and senior-level staff from each of the regional and technical bureaus who are in decision-making positions regarding the integration of women in the operations of their bureau. The task force shall be responsible for—

(A) overseeing the implementation of this Act,

(B) assisting Agency missions in developing strategies to overcome the obstacles to integration of women in the development process that have been identified by the missions, by indigenous people and organizations, and by other evaluations of Agency programs;

(C) designing means for ensuring that staff at all levels of the Agency are subject to appropriate accountability for achieving the goals of incorporating women in the development process; and

(D) establishing specific criteria for measuring and evaluating the Agency's performance in incorporating women in development activities, and developing ways to in-

stitutionalize learning within the Agency on women in development activities.

(b) FUNDING FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Section 113(b)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by striking out "Up to $10,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "Not less than $10,000,000";

(2) by inserting "and section 667(a)" after "this chapter"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: "Beginning in fiscal year 1990, not less than $8,000,000 of the funds used each fiscal year pursuant to this subsection shall be made available as matching funds to support activities designed to better integrate women into the programs of the missions of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part.".

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act and thereafter as part of the annual congressional presentation documents for economic assistance, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall report to the Congress on—

(1) the specific steps taken as of the time of the report in implementing each paragraph of subsection (a);

(2) the additional steps to be taken to implement each such paragraph; and

(3) the use of funds pursuant to the amendments made by subsection (b).

SEC. 4. FUNDING FOR CERTAIN UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated to carry out chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international organizations and programs), there is authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, $5,000,000. Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to this section, 80 percent shall be available only for the United Nations Development Fund for Women and 20 percent shall be available only for the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS LIMITATION

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal the outside earnings limitation which is currently imposed on Social Security recipients.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the American work force is experiencing major demographic changes. The elderly are the fastest growing age group in the U.S. population. According to the Census Bureau, there are more than 30 million persons in the United States aged 65 and older. This number will continue to rise at a rate of 1.7 percent a year over the next 23 years. As a result, interest has grown for adopting measures which will eliminate penalties on senior citizens who choose to remain in the work force. One of these penalties is the Social Security earnings limitation.

Under current law, Social Security recipients between the ages of 65 and 69 are threatened with a reduction in Social Security benefits if their outside income exceeds $8,400. For those under 65, the earnings limitation is $6,120. For every $2 earned in excess of these limits, Social Security benefits are reduced by $1.

It makes very little sense to penalize Social Security recipients in this fashion. Social Security is a retirement program, not a welfare program. To deny full benefits to those who have paid into the system throughout their working careers is little more than a breach of contract.

The earnings limitation serves as a disincentive to work. In 1986, more than 1 million people had their paychecks reduced because of the earnings limitation, while yet another million lost their benefits entirely.

Many Americans are choosing to work longer, contributing not only to their own economic well-being, but that of the entire economy. The American economy will surely benefit not only from their contribution of labor, but also from their vast experience. The earnings limitation is counterproductive and outdated; it should be eliminated.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to include in the RECORD a statement I sent to the Rochester, NY Lithuanian-American community on their commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day, February 16. I am extremely pleased to have a Lithuanian-American community in my district and am proud to have the opportunity to represent Lithuanian-Americans. They have a unique contribution to make to our society and a past full of heroic figures and dramatic events.

LETTER TO THE ROCHESTER, NY LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Lithuania has a long, proud and eventful history. As early as 1009 Lithuania was an independent principality. For hundreds of years Lithuania played a major role in the politics and culture of Europe. Unfortunately, powerful external enemies divided Lithuanians between themselves for over a hundred years beginning in 1795. This difficult period was marked by numerous uprisings on the part of patriotic Lithuanians who wished to throw off the yoke of foreign rulers. The Lithuanian language was suppressed and persistent attempts to eradicate the unique Lithuanian culture were made.

The perseverance and courage of the Lithuanian people were not in vain. After 120 years of foreign rule, Lithuania declared its independence on February 16, 1918. During the period between the First and Second World Wars, Lithuania and the two other Baltic States maintained their independence bordered by unfriendly neighbors. The Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939 signaled the end of independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. In June, 1940, Soviet armies occupied Lithuania.

The United States never recognized this illegal occupation and to this day the status of these three nations has been a bone of contention between the Soviet Union and the United States. I fully support the policy we have followed. An invasion as blatantly illegal as that of the Soviet Union's into the Baltic States must never be legitimized.

Despite years of Soviet rule and the adoption of the initiative stifling central planning system, the events of the last 18 months have proven that the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have not lost their independent spirits. The wholehearted adoption of reform measures and the calls for autonomy and even independence from the controls of Moscow have been a shining example to all those who love freedom and self-determination.

February 16 symbolizes the undying spirit of the Lithuanian people and their hopes for future independence. It helps to keep alive the spirit of resistance to oppression that is still felt by Lithuanians in their native land. I am sorry I cannot be with you today in person, but I'm with you in spirit. We must not forget the people of Lithuania or of Estonia and Latvia.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, just last month Ukrainian-Americans commemorated the 71st anniversary of the Declaration of Ukrainian Independence and the 70th anniversary of the unification of the Western Ukrainian National Republic with the Ukrainian National Republic. While this quest for self-determination did not survive, the Ukrainian quest for freedom like all other such struggles is unquenchable and has endured to the era in which we live. Seventy years of repressive government including Stalinist famine and targeted persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals have not stemmed the desire for freedom within the hearts of the Ukrainian people.

As evidence of this continuing struggle for human dignity the world has witnessed an outpouring by the Ukrainian people demanding greater autonomy, cultural freedom, civil liberties, and press freedom. Despite this positive activity there is also the tragic and continuing reality of repression directed against those in the forefront of the freedom struggle.

Nevertheless, I am confident that this struggle, part of the tapestry of a worldwide struggle for freedom will go on until justice is attained. The rights for which the Ukrainian people are striving are included in a number of international treaties including the concluding document of the Helsinki Final Act.

Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to those of my colleagues in support of the efforts of the Ukrainian people for greater autonomy, cultural freedom, civil liberties, and press freedom.

HINDSIGHT ON GRENADA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I include the text of a letter distributed to all Members of the House on January 31 concerning the intervention by the United States in Grenada:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 31, 1989.

HINDSIGHT ON GRENADA

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The success of Grenadan communist propaganda apparently has survived the downfall of its authors. Earlier this month Cong. George Crockett circulated by "Dear Colleague" letter an article that bears this out. Promoting some academically fashionable ideas that can only thrive in the half-light of hindsight, the authors of this article would have us believe some incredible things: that "the Soviet Union was wary of involvement in Grenada and unresponsive to Grenadan appeals for support"; that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States' invitation to the US to intervene in Grenada was "window dressing" (as if these little nations really had had nothing to fear from Grenada); that little Grenada could in no way ever harm the big United States; and that American medical students on Grenada had little to fear, the US military intervention was a fiasco, and that US economic aid since the intervention has done little for Grenada.

There is so much to criticize about this type of "learned" hindsight that it is hard to know where to start. It is clearly hindsight, however, to state so categorically that American students were never in danger (when Grenadans were being executed in the street); it is hindsight to say that US military actions were inadequately coordinated (without having to experience the many challenges faced by military leadership in such situations); and it is easy to portray present Grenadan economic difficulties out of the context of the overall economic problems of the region and by ignoring the average 5% annual growth in Grenada since the 1983 intervention. Hindsight is equally flawed, however, when it is used to support academic suppositions that there was little Soviet involvement in Grenada and that the US and Grenada's neighbors had little to fear from its activities.

The Soviet leadership has never overlooked any opportunities for expansion. The facts show that the Grenadan communists were just as willing to provide such an opportunity to the Soviets. While the Grenadan Marxists portrayed themselves as populist reformers for the consumption of the American media and liberal American politicians, their communications among themselves showed a clearly different face. They had a clear desire to place their nation at the service of Soviet military expansion. Here are the words of the Grenadan Ambassador to the USSR, as taken from a then-secret report to the Party leadership in July 1983:

By itself, Grenada's distance from the USSR, and its small size, would mean that we figure in a very minute way in the USSR's global relationships * * *. For Grenada to assume a position of increasingly greater importance, we have to be seen as influencing at least regional events. We have to establish ourselves as * * * the sponsor of revolutionary activity. In this region at least * * * the twice per year meetings with the progressive and revolutionary parties in the region is therefore critical * * *.

"We must ensure * * * that we become the principal point of access to the USSR for all these groups even to the point of having our embassy serve as their representative while in the USSR."

The Ambassador then went on to point to the nearby countries of Surinam and Belize as the most vulnerable, whose recruitment or subdivision to the Soviet orbit would enhance Grenada's importance in Soviet eyes.

If armaments are any measure, the Grenadan communists succeeded in their efforts. When the US intervention was over, the tiny nation of 100,000 people was found to have been stockpiled with 10,000 rifles, 4,500 machine guns, 11.5 million rounds of ammunition, 294 portable rocket launchers, 84 82mm mortars, 12 75mm cannon, 15,000 hand grenades, 150 radio transmitters, and 160 field telephones, and had plans for the construction of an army equal to 15-25% of the population.

While it was easy for academicians (resting safely behind the protection afforded by our armed forces) to discount the Grenadan military buildup, it was quite a different matter for Grenada's tiny, unarmed neighbors. Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados said this after the intervention by US forces:

"The discovery of a sufficient store of ammunition to kill everyone in the Caribbean * * * will surely raise the question of the past government's intentions. Why did Grenada need motorised rubber landing craft? What would it have done with the 50 armoured personnel carriers it had agreed to obtain from the Soviet Union * * *? Can all these factors be ignored in assessing the threat posed to Eastern Caribbean countries, against which their Treaty entitles them to defend themselves?"

Once again, while it was easy for academicians to ignore the on-going construction of a Grenadan air field capable of handling the largest of Soviet military transports, this was not something responsible US policy makers should have ignored. With the post-intervention discovery of the armaments stockpiles and the many secret agreements the Grenadan communists had with the Soviet Union and its allies, we have to be grateful they didn't.

I want to add one final thought that may put the Grenadan intervention into better perspective for all of us. By itself, any single, small 'Third World' country can appear irrelevant to the grand strategy of defending the Free World. But when we look at the number of such countries affected by Soviet opportunistic expansionism, we can see that it is vital for the United States to respond where and when it is prudent and possible.

Where America has stood up to Soviet expansionism—in Afghanistan, Grenada, Angola and elsewhere—the tide has been turned. No longer is there the communist delusion of an inexorable Marxist march to world victory! Where America has proven irresolute—as in Nicaragua—repression continues, arms stockpiles grow, and plans for communist expansion fester.

Rather than using our hindsight to denigrate American successes, let's use it to learn the lessons that have put communism on the defensive in so many places around the world over the last eight years.

Sincerely,

GERALD B. SOLOMON,
Member of Congress.

DESIGNATING LAKE AMISTAD AS A NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would designate the U.S. side of Lake Amistad as a "national recreation area."

Amistad Recreation Area is an immense reservoir area on the Texas-Mexico border near the town of Del Rio in Val Verde County, TX. Lake Amistad is an international reservoir project of the United States-Mexico International Boundary and Waters Commission and was formed by the building of Amistad Dam in 1963-69. Under a memorandum of agreement with the U.S. section of the International Boundary and Waters Commission, the National Park Service has administered the U.S. side of the lake as a unit of the National Park System.

The Texas Historical Commission has documented that the area within Amistad Reservoir contains the highest concentration of prehistoric dry cave sites in the State of Texas. These sites contain cultural remains which record 10,000 years of aboriginal prehistoric occupation along the Rio Grande and its many tributaries. It is a human record unsurpassed in the State of Texas and much of North America. The ancient remains found in this area truly represent the cultural jewels of the Lone Star State.

Because of its unique characteristics, features, and resources, Amistad Recreation Area warrants national recognition and international attention. By elevating the status of this natural and cultural resource to the list of national sites to be preserved and protected, it is hoped that the National Park Service will redouble its efforts to conserve the important geologic, ecologic, ethnographic, archeological, pictographic, historic and recreations features found in Lake Amistad. This bill seeks to achieve that goal.

I would like to add that this bill is a noncontroversial bipartisan issue. It has been endorsed by Gov. William Clements, the National Park Service, the Texas Historical Commission, the Texas Antiquities Commission, the San Antonio Museum Association, and the International Boundary and Waters Commission. The National Park Service, IBWC, and the Texas Historical Commission were involved in drafting this legislation. The bill is consistent with the National Park Service's general management plan for Amistad Recreation Area.

I hope my Texas colleagues will join me in supporting this measure.

BOB MORISON, THE DEAN OF THE MARITIME PRESS

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week we said goodbye to an old friend, Bob Morison, who retired as the maritime reporter for the Journal of Commerce.

Bob slipped away so quietly that some might not have noticed.

Especially since his byline is still running on stories.

Bob always had a reputation for producing prodigious amounts of copy, but filing stories from retirement is, I think, above and beyond the call of duty. Perhaps a 31-year habit takes awhile to break.

That's right. Morison, as he was known, spent the last 31 years covering the ups and downs of the maritime industry, and there have been a lot of them.

He knew this industry. Probably better than a lot of people employed in it. Indeed, probably better than a lot of people tasked to regulate or legislate it.

He was fair. He was good. He did his job. He was respected both by his colleagues and by those whose doors he knocked on.

His friends at the paper have suggested that in his retirement he might be named Maritime Administrator. Or perhaps purchase the Washington Redskins and become the first ever owner-player-coach.

As seemingly attractive as either option might be, I believe Morison may pursue yet another path. Rumor has it that he is forming a cable television company that will provide live, national broadcasts of the hearings of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the meetings of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Once it's in your blood * * *.

THE ANTI-DRUG RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, let me be blunt. The Congress shirked its responsibility to the American people when it only partially funded the 1988 drug bill. We delivered only $500 million in new money out of an authorization of $2.7 billion for fiscal year 1989 to combat an industry that grosses 100's of billions of dollars each year. Every day more Americans become addicted to drugs and the costs which the American economy must absorb because of increased health expenses, decreased productivity and soaring crime and violence continue to rise. The very least we can do is fully fund our recently passed drug bill, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988—Public Law 100-690.

I realize that we are in a time of tight budget constraints but I also believe that an investment in effectively fighting drugs today will help protect the health of our citizens tomorrow and will also be more cost effective than waiting until the problem becomes even more critical.

A reasonable manner to raise this desperately needed funding is through a modest increase in beer, wine, and cigarette Federal excise taxes. Accordingly, today I am introducing legislation to increase Federal excise taxes 1 cent per beer, 2 cents per pack of cigarettes and 3 cents per bottle of wine to raise approximately $1 billion. My proposal would earmark 90 percent of these funds to be used only to combat drug abuse and drug trafficking and the remaining 10 percent for research on alcohol and tobacco related addiction. The 90 percent set aside solely to fight drugs will serve as an additional appropriation to be administered by the recently nominated Federal Drug Czar.

There is significant support for raising sin taxes 10 or even 20 times more than I suggest. Our excise tax proposal is extremely limited, but would provide a very significant chunk of the funds needed to fully fund the new drug bill which passed the Congress with overwhelming support.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this desperately needed funding measure. Let's show the American people that when we passed the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, we really meant business.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of my proposal be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. —

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 "Anti-Drug Resource Enhancement Act of 1989".

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN EXCISE TAXES ON WINE AND BEER.

(a) WINE.—

(1) WINES CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 14 PERCENT ALCOHOL.—Paragraph (1) of section 5041(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to rates of tax on wines) is amended by striking out "17 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "32 cents".

(2) WINES CONTAINING MORE THAN 14 (BUT NOT MORE THAN 21) PERCENT ALCOHOL.—Paragraph (2) of section 5041(b) of such Code is amended by striking out "67 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "82 cents".

(3) WINES CONTAINING MORE THAN 21 (BUT NOT MORE THAN 24) PERCENT ALCOHOL.—Paragraph (3) of section 5041(b) of such Code is amended by striking out "$2.25" and inserting in lieu thereof "$2.40".

(4) CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER SPARKLING WINES.—Paragraph (4) of section 5041(b) of such Code is amended by striking out "$3.40" and inserting in lieu thereof "$3.55".

(5) ARTIFICIALLY CARBONATED WINES.—Paragraph (5) of section 5041(b) of such Code is amended by striking out "2.40" and inserting in lieu thereof "$2.55".

(b) BEER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 5051(a) of such Code (relating to imposition and rate of tax on beer) is amended by striking out "$9" and inserting in lieu thereof "$12.30".

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 5051(a)(2) of such Code (relating to reduced rate for certain domestic production) is amended by striking out "$7" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "$10.30"

(c) FLOOR STOCKS.—

(1) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any tax-increased article—

(i) on which tax was imposed under part I of subchapter A of chapter 51 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or section 7652 of such Code before July 1, 1989, and

(ii) which is held on such date for sale by any person,

there shall be imposed a tax at the applicable rate on each such article.

(B) APPLICABLE RATE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the applicable rate is—

(i) 15 cents per wine gallon in the case of wine described in any paragraph of section 5041(b) of such Code, and

(ii) $3.30 per barrel in the case of beer.

In the case of a fraction of a gallon or barrel, the tax imposed by subparagraph (A) shall be the same fraction as the amount of such tax imposed on a whole gallon or barrel.

(C) TAX-INCREASED ARTICLE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "tax-increased article" means wine and beer.

(2) LIABILITY FOR TAX AND METHOD OF PAYMENT.—

(A) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—A person holding any tax-increased article on July 1, 1989, to which the tax imposed by paragraph (1) applies shall be liable for such tax.

(B) METHOD OF PAYMENT.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be paid in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate shall be regulation prescribe.

(C) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be paid on or before August 14, 1989.

(D) TREATMENT OF TAX-INCREASED ARTICLES IN FOREIGN TRADE ZONES.—Notwithstanding the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 19 U.S.C. 81a) or any other provision of law, any tax-increased article which is located in a foreign trade zone on July 1, 1989, shall be subject to the tax imposed by paragraph (1) and shall be treated for purposes of this subsection as held on such date for sale if—

(i) internal revenue taxes have been determined, or customs duties liquidated, with respect to such article before such date pursuant to a request made under the first proviso of section 3(a) of such Act, or

(ii) such article is held on such date under the supervision of a customs officer pursuant to the second proviso of such section 3(a).

Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, provisions similar to sections 5062 and 5064 of such Code shall apply to any article with respect to which tax is imposed by paragraph (1) by reason of this subparagraph.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR RETAILERS.—The taxes imposed by paragraph (1) shall not apply to wine or beer in retail stocks held on July 1, 1989, at the place where intended to be sold at retail.

(4) OTHER LAWS APPLICABLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the comparable excise tax with respect to any tax-increased article shall, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection, apply in respect of the taxes imposed by paragraph (1) with respect to such article to the same extent as if such taxes were imposed by the comparable excise tax.

(B) COMPARABLE EXCISE TAX.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "comparable excise tax" means—

(i) the tax imposed by section 5041 of such Code in the case of wine, and

(ii) the tax imposed by section 5051 of such Code in the case of beer.

(5) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) WINE.—The term "wine" means any article which is treated as wine for purposes of section 5041 of such Code.

(B) BEER.—The term "beer" has the meaning given such term by section 5052(a) of such Code.

(C) PERSON.—The term "person" includes any State or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of a State or political subdivision thereof.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on July 1, 1989.

SEC. 3. INCREASE IN EXCISE TAX ON CIGARETTES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to rate of tax on cigarettes) is amended—

(1) by striking out "$8" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "$9", and

(2) by striking out "$16.80" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "$18.90".

(b) FLOOR STOCKS.—

(1) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—On cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States which are removed before July 1, 1989, and held on such date for sale by any person, there shall be imposed the following taxes:

(A) SMALL CIGARETTES.—On cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, $1 per thousand.

(B) LARGE CIGARETTES.—On cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, $2.10 per thousand; except that, if more than 6½ inches in length, they shall be taxable at the rate prescribed for cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, counting each 2¾ inches, or fraction thereof, of the length of each as one cigarette.

(2) LIABILITY FOR TAX AND METHOD OF PAYMENT.—

(A) LIABILITY FOR TAX.—A person holding cigarettes on July 1, 1989, to which any tax imposed by paragraph (1) applies shall be liable for such tax.

(B) METHOD OF PAYMENT.—The tax imposed by paragraph (1) shall be treated as a tax imposed by section 5701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and shall be due and payable on August 14, 1989, in the same manner as the tax imposed by such section is payable with respect to cigarettes removed on or after July 1, 1989.

(C) TREATMENT OF CIGARETTES IN FOREIGN TRADE ZONES.—Notwithstanding the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998, 19 U.S.C. 81a) or any other provision of law, cigarettes which are located in a foreign trade zone on July 1, 1989, shall be subject to the tax imposed by paragraph (1) and shall be treated for purposes of this subsection as held on such date for sale if—

(i) internal revenue taxes have been determined, or customs duties liquidated, with respect to such cigarettes before such date pursuant to a request made under the first proviso of section 3(a) of such Act, or

(ii) such cigarettes are held on such date under the supervision of a customs officer pursuant to the second proviso of such section 3(a).

Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, provisions similar to sections 5706 and 5708 of such Code shall apply to cigarettes with respect to which tax is imposed by paragraph (1) by reason of this subparagraph.

(3) CIGARETTE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "cigarette" shall have the meaning given to such term by subsection (b) of section 5702 of such Code.

(4) EXCEPTION FOR RETAILERS.—The taxes imposed by paragraph (1) shall not apply to cigarettes in retail stocks held on July 1, 1989, at the place where intended to be sold at retail.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to cigarettes removed on or after July 1, 1989.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-DRUG RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to trust fund code) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 9511. ANTI-DRUG RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT TRUST FUND.

"(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND. —

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'Anti-Drug Resource Enhancement Trust Fund'.

"(2) ACCOUNTS IN TRUST FUND.—The Anti-Drug Resource Enhancement Trust Fund shall consist of—

"(A) an Anti-Illicit Drug Account, and

"(B) an Alcohol and Tobacco-Related Addition Account.

Each such Account shall consist of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to it as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

"(b) ANTI-ILLICIT DRUG ACCOUNT.—

"(1) TRANSFERS TO ACCOUNT.—There is hereby appropriated to the Anti-Illicit Drug Account amounts equivalent to 90 percent of the increase in net revenues received in the Treasury from the taxes imposed by sections 5041(b), 5051(a), and 5701(b) attributable to the amendments made by the Anti-Drug Resource Enhancement Act of 1989.

"(2) EXPENDITURES FROM ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Anti-Illicit Drug Account are hereby appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy for purposes authorized by law.

"(c) ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO-RELATED ADDICTION ACCOUNT.—

"(1) TRANSFERS TO ACCOUNT.—There is hereby appropriated to the Alcohol and Tobacco-Related Addiction Account amounts equivalent to 10 percent of the increase in net revenues received in the Treasury from the taxes referred to in subsection (b)(1) attributable to the amendments made by the Anti-Drug Resource Enhancement Act of 1989.

"(2) EXPENDITURES FROM ACCOUNT.—Amounts in the Alcohol and Tobacco-Related Addiction Account shall be available, as provided in appropriation Acts, to carry out research, prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, and other programs for individuals with any alcohol or tobacco-related addiction.

"(d) NET REVENUES.—For purposes of this section, the term 'net revenues' means the amount estimated by the Secretary based on the excess of—

"(1) the taxes received in the Treasury under the sections referred to in subsection (b)(1), over

"(2) the decrease in the tax imposed by chapter 1 resulting from such taxes."

"(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such subchapter A is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 9511. Anti-Drug Resource Enhancement Trust Fund.

TRIBUTE TO RICK EGGE

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rick Egge, who is completing his presidency of the National Utility Contractor's Association [NUCA]. Rick has spent most of his life in Washington studying engineering, raising a family, starting a small business, and volunteering his spare time for many worthwhile national and local causes.

In 1971, Rick and his brother, Jon, formed DYAD Construction based in Woodinville, WA. Rick is president of the contracting firm which has been involved in a variety of work including sewer-related projects, road construction, pumping stations, and treatment plants.

Rick has been very active in utility construction association activities. He was one of the founders of the Utility Contractor's Association of Washington and served a 2-year term as the chapter's first president. He has held a variety of elective positions within the National Utility Contractor's Association, culminating in serving as its president during 1988–89. Rick made a major commitment to worker safety programs during his presidential term. In 1980, he was named NUCA's prestigious "Ditchdigger of the Year," which is presented for dedication and commitment to the utility construction industry.

Despite his busy professional life, Rick also finds time to help out those less fortunate. He serves as a board member on the Little Bit Special Riders Program, which provides equestrian facilities, therapy for paraplegic, and handicapped children and adults.

Mr. Speaker, I join Rick's wife, Jeanie, and his three children, Jordan, Laura, and Ben, in congratulating him on the completion of a successful year as president of NUCA.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL AMENDING THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a piece of legislation which represents unfinished business for coastal States. The bill is the text of legislation I authored last year to assist coastal States in facing destructive natural forces, and it received favorable testimony before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Best yet, given our bleak budget climate, it authorizes no new funds while

aiding the fight to protect our ocean and Great Lakes shores.

My bill amends the Coastal Zone Management Act to create a national grant program for States with chronic, nonemergency coastal erosion, and flooding problems. Funds under this program will be made available to those who currently fall between the cracks of existing flood and erosion assistance administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers. In addition, the bill encourages responsible coastal planning by rewarding States which are directing development away from erosion and flood prone areas.

Under my bill, States with approved coastal zone management programs and States developing such programs are eligible for Federal moneys if the State imposes the equivalent of a 30-year erosion setback for new construction in the coastal zone. States must also meet a 20-percent match requirement which can be satisfied by inkind services, local government funds, or other means.

Funds received by States may be distributed in the form of loans, loan interest subsidies, or grants. States may pass on funds to local governments, homeowners, small businesses, and charities with property threatened or already damaged by erosion of flooding.

States must follow a funding hierarchy. First preference is given to nonstructural erosion and flood prevention measures, such as elevation of buildings, moving endangered property back from the water line, and planting vegetation. The next preference is to purchase the endangered or damaged property for public use consistent with the threat of erosion or flooding. The third preference is for structural solutions, such as groins, breakwaters, and jetties; however, these projects must be consistent with all environmental laws, protect the property for at least 30 years, and not cause erosion or flooding elsewhere. Finally, funds under this program may be used to match other Federal programs consistent with the purposes of the bill.

Dollars for the program will be drawn from the existing Coastal Energy Impact Program [CEIP] fund established under section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Loan authorization from this fund expired some time ago, and States are continuing to repay the loans made to them from the fund's coffers. These CEIP funds, originally appropriated for coastal use, are now being absorbed into the general operating account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and could well be used to purchase typewriters, or provide travel funds for the National Weather Service.

It only makes sense to me that moneys authorized and appropriated by the Congress to States for improvements to our much-maligned coastal areas should continue to be used for this purpose. While the funds available under the CEIP are small, they will provide some relief and could serve as seed money for additional assistance from other sources.

My colleagues will remember the attack on our coastal beaches documented by the media last summer. We must act to help preserve these areas from further degradation. My bill is one small, cost-free step in this direction.

WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I affirm my support today, along with my distinguished colleagues, Congressman MICKEY LELAND and Congresswoman PAT SCHROEDER, for the women in international development bill for 1989. I supported this legislation last year and was greatly encouraged by the inclusion of some very significant portions of it in the fiscal year 1989 foreign aid appropriations bill.

Last year saw the approval of key provisions designed to improve the role of women in international development. One required that Agency for International Development [AID] programs be designed so that the percentage of women participants in developing countries be demonstrably increased. A second stipulated that the percentage of women participants be in approximate proportion to their traditional participation in the targeted activities or their proportion of the population, whichever is greater. A third earmarked $5 million for strengthening Women in International Development [WID] Program initiatives—an increase over the previous amount of $2 million—with the provision that $3 million of that amount be used as matching funds. Finally, a fourth provided an increase in funding for the U.N. Development Fund for Women [UNIFEM] from $200,000 to $800,000, and a first-time line item of U.S. funding for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women [INSTRAW] in the amount of $200,000.

Though these funding amounts do not meet the $10 million floor last year's bill recommended, they are higher than prior amounts and represent a partial victory for the legislative intent of the proposal. I am also encouraged by the recent reports indicating that AID has shown improvement in integrating women into its development programs during this past year. Prior to these more praiseworthy reports, the conclusions of experts in development research demonstrated that women were being left out of development programs at all levels: in planning and implementation, in United States and overseas-based agencies, as participants and as recipients. The perpetuation over decades of this oversight resulted almost universally in worsening the survival conditions for women and children in developing countries rather than improving them.

For example, projects intended to increase a country's GNP may have trained men in growing cash crops while ignoring women, who traditionally had played a major role in the agricultural production of the target society. Often, in the aftermath of instituting projects like these, women in the community were left to grow the family's subsistence crops on marginal soils in remote areas farther removed from villages and sources of water.

This kind of policy implementation seems to have been based on incorrect assumptions that have discounted women's and men's interdependent roles in the community. All too often, projects have not accounted for women's pre-existing roles in producing crops, and in raising and tending animals for consumption. In addition, current schemes to encourage privitization of land, while beneficial in some important respects, are not acknowledging indigenous community standards that do not permit women's access to credit, capital, and consequently to land. Women have become locked out of opportunities to farm land that was once community owned.

Practices like these, though perhaps well-intentioned, have resulted in pauperizing women and children, and ultimately, have undercut the success of development projects. The women in international development legislation introduced here today does not just call for the inclusion of women in AID programming; it calls for a reassessment of our approach to development, one that reflects an awareness that to ignore women in development programs is to ignore their vital link to family and community survival.

The reported successes of the past year need to continue and to grow. Unfortunately, incorporating these aims into foreign appropriations legislation on a year-by-year basis will not ensure the fundamental kind of commitment we need. The legislation before us today aims to extend the gains made last year, enlarge upon them, and make them permanent. I urge my colleagues to give careful attention to this issue and join me in support of its passage.

FREEDOM FOR THE BALTIC

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to two special dates approaching in the history of the Baltic States. On February 16, we will remember the undying spirit of freedom shown by the Lithuanian people as they declared themselves free and independent in 1918. We remember a similar spirit of independence that fostered a similar declaration by the people of Estonia on February 23, 1918.

Together with the joyous remembrance of these glorious moments in Baltic history must also come the bitter memory of the subjugation of the Baltic people with the advent of the Russian Army in June 1940. Just as their shortlived freedom focused world attention to the spirit of the Baltic people, so their subsequent subjugation must also focus our attention to the harsh reality of the repression and persecution of the Baltic people that continues to occur.

Even now, in this era of glasnost, signs of that desire for freedom can be seen in Lithuania, in Estonia and in Latvia. And yet, subjugaton and human rights violations of these people will continue. To this day, Russian is

taught as a second language to students in the Baltic beginning in elementary school in an effort to replace the language of their native land.

The severe repression of the Catholic Church must also be remembered. Churches and seminaries have been ordered closed and other churches turned into museums. The persecution and harassment of priests and members of the religious orders has been so prevalent over the years that many practice their religion only secretly.

As we remember the declarations of independence by Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, we must never forget this illegal incorporation of free and sovereign states by the Soviets. We must always work to remember the spirit that gave birth to the declarations of independence in 1918 and to continue to hope for and support the Baltic people as they strive to realize the dreams of their forefathers and once again become independent.

I join with the members of these communities in New Jersey in remembering these important days and in calling upon the Soviet authorities to extend that spirit of glasnost to all their people, including the people of the Baltic States. Only when freedom rings in areas such as the Baltic, can we be assured of an improvement of conditions in the Soviet Union.

CLIFTON CARPENTER—APPOINTED TO U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to bring to my colleagues' attention the accomplishments of Clifton Carpenter, an outstanding young man from my district.

Clifton Carpenter was recently offered a full appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. In addition to this honor, Mr. Carpenter was just named "North Carolina High School Soccer Player of the Year" by Gatorade and Scholastic Coach magazine. This recognition comes at the end of a season when he scored 27 goals and 13 assists, making him Broughton High School's all-time leading scorer with a career total of 63 points. His coach accredits his playing ability to his outstanding skills and his ability to read the game.

Mr. Carpenter's past accomplishments include being named: all-conference, all-State, and leading team scorer. He helped his team win the North Carolina State Championship in the IFC Soccer Classic in 1988 and most recently was chosen to play on the U.S. Olympic Development Team.

I am very proud of Clifton Carpenter's accomplishments. I know that he will represent and serve his country well as part of the U.S. Olympic Development Team as well as in the U.S. Naval Academy.

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION 43D ANNUAL PUBLIC SERVANTS MERIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on February 22, 1989, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association will host its 43d Annual Public Servants Merit Awards Luncheon. The event recognizes the exceptional work and contributions of selected county court system employees. The association will present the merit awards in honor of Attorney Franklin A. Polk, who served as chairman of the organization for 40 years.

I would like to salute the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and this year's six public service award recipients. These individuals have averaged in excess of 29 years of public service to their community and have amassed a total of 174 years in public service.

The honorees are: Brenda J. Carey, deputy clerk, probate court marriage license bureau; Robert T. Gallagher, central scheduling, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court; Barbara A. Jeskey, admitting clerk, juvenile court detention center; Joseph W. Moran, Cleveland Clerk of Courts, Cleveland Municipal Court; Anita D. Newton, bailiff's department, Cleveland Municipal Court; and Ronald E. Piechowski, chief cashier, Cuyahoga County Clerk of Courts.

At this time I am pleased to share the accomplishments of the honorees with my colleagues.

Brenda J. Carey has served for 28 years as a deputy clerk of the probate court marriage license bureau. She has supervised that department since October 1, 1987. Mrs. Carey attended elementary school at Gesu and later graduated from Beaumont School for Girls in June 1959. She and her husband, Thomas F. Carey, Jr., have resided in Fairview Park for the last 18 years. During that time she and her husband have found the time to travel extensively. Their travels include trips to Canada, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Lichenstein, Switzerland, Spain and North Africa. She also enjoys gourmet cooking in her leisure time.

Robert T. Gallagher has spent over 29 years in public service beginning in 1959 as a clerk in the clerk of courts office for Cuyahoga County. He spent 5 years in the civil division, followed by 5 years in the criminal division. From 1972 through 1984 he served as bailiff for Judge John J. McMahon. Since 1984, Mr. Gallagher has served the public as a scheduler in the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Central Scheduling Office.

Mr. Gallagher also served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1954 through 1957. He attained the rank of corporal and received the National Defense Service and Good Conduct Medals. Mr. Gallagher and his wife, Judy, are the parents of three daughters and two sons.

Barbara A. Jeskey has 32 years of public service to her credit, beginning as a relief admitting clerk to the juvenile detention center in 1956. Presently the senior admitting clerk for the detention center, Mrs. Jeskey has filled many positions during her public service career. Her duties have included those of admitting clerk, release clerk, intercom, medical secretary, office manager, secretary to the superintendent and secretary to the chaplain.

Mrs. Jeskey attended Woodland Hills Elementary School and Nathan Hale Junior High School. She graduated from John Adams High School in 1956. She and her husband, Frank, are the parents of one daughter. Mrs. Jeskey states that she takes great joy in working with children.

Mr. Speaker, Joseph W. Moran has amassed 28 years of public service. From 1961 to the present he has worked in the clerk's office of the city of Cleveland. Mr. Moran graduated from Shaker High School in June 1951 and later attended Ohio University. He is presently a supervisor in the docketing department of the clerk's office.

Mr. Moran also served in the United States Navy from 1953 to 1957 in Korea. He is the recipient of the Korean Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, United Nations Service Defense Medal, China Service Medal and the Navy Occupational Service Medal. Mr. Moran and his wife, Deanna, have one son. His hobbies include fishing, gardening, volunteering, and cooking for others.

Anita D. Newton began her service 29 years ago as a "key girl" for the city of Cleveland at the Woodhill Swimming Pool. Since then, she has held many jobs with the city of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, and Cleveland Municipal Court. Mrs. Newton has served in traffic engineering, property appraisal, the department of public safety, the Cleveland Municipal Court Clerk's Office and finally, as a bailiff for the Cleveland Municipal Court from 1981 to the present time. In this capacity, she supervises the scheduling of evictions and rescheduling of housing code and municipal code violators for new court dates.

Mrs. Newton attended Robert Fulton Elementary School, Alexander Hamilton Junior High and John Adams High School. She sings soprano in her church choir and with the "Jerry Q. Parries and Christian Family Choir." The latter group performs across the country. Her hobbies include singing, cooking, and bowling. She and her husband, James, are the parents of three children.

Ronald E. Piechowski has served for 28 years in the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Clerk's office. He began his career as a part-time summer helper, filing car titles, in June 1960. Thereafter, Mr. Piechowski worked in pending files, posting and finally beginning in 1962, as a cashier. He is presently the chief cashier for clerk of the court, Gerald E. Fuerst. In this capacity, he oversees the more than $90 million that passes through the clerks's office yearly.

Mr. Piechowski also served in the Army National Guard of Ohio from 1963 through 1969. In his leisure time, he enjoys playing golf, attending antique and classic car shows and horse breeding.

Mr. Speaker, it is a special honor for me to join in the salute to these exemplary public servants. Employees such as Mrs. Carey, Mr. Gallagher, Mrs. Jeskey, Mr. Moran, Mrs. Newton and Mr. Piechowski make the system

work for all of the residents of the Cleveland metropolitan area.

I join with the bar association, its president, Mr. Lawrence M. Baker, and the Merit Award Committee chairperson, Mercedes H. Spotts, in paying tribute to the 1988 Public Servant Award recipients.

MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL ACT OF 1989

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation on behalf of myself and four other Members of this House requiring the President to impose sanctions on United States or foreign businesses helping additional countries acquire ballistic missile equipment and technology.

I am joined in sponsoring this legislation by Mr. SOLOMON and Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. KASICH of Ohio.

The Missile Technology Control Act addresses the critical need to halt the proliferation of this sophisticated technology. A number of the countries now acquiring ballistic missiles already possess chemical weapons. There is evidence that others in this category are actively pursuing a nuclear capability. To extend the reach of these countries' weapons to points throughout the Middle East, Europe, and, in the case of Argentina, in our own hemisphere, is dangerous and destabilizing. In their irresponsible efforts to make ballistic missile technology available to other countries, participating companies are courting catastrophe.

The evidence of European involvement in this dangerous spread of advanced weaponry is clear and unambiguous. West Germany's largest aerospace firm, Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm [MBB], has played a key role in a joint Argentine, Egyptian, and Iraqi missile program since the early 1980's. SNIA-BPD, a prominent subsidiary of the Italian industry leader, Fiat, has reportedly contributed vital components to this missile system which has a range approaching 1,000 kilometers. A French company is reported to be providing valuable inertial guidance components to this project. There is also reliable evidence that MBB is participating in a separate Iraqi missile project in the northern city of Mosul, the suspected site of Iraqi chemical weapons development.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and its major allies agreed some years ago to stop cold the proliferation of ballistic missiles. It nonetheless continues unabated. Clearly, the enforcement provisions instituted by many countries are utterly ineffective.

According to the provisions of the Missile Technology Control Regime, formally adopted in April 1987, adherent countries have committed themselves to preventing their companies from exporting equipment or technology that could contribute to the acquisition of nuclear capable missiles which can carry a payload of 500 kilograms to a distance of at least 300 kilometers. There is no international organization to monitor exports and each national government is expected to regulate exports from its own country. Where differences arise, resolution is left to the individual country. We encourage the administration to negotiate a more coordinated and efficient arrangement.

Recent developments, including the proven willingness of Iraq to use chemical weapons against civilian populations and the development of a Libyan capacity to produce chemical weapons, underscore the urgent need to put some teeth into efforts to curb the spread of ballistic missile technology.

The Missile Technology Control Act of 1989 is just such an effort. It requires the President to impose at least one of three sanctions on any company he finds in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime. These sanctions include: First, denial of U.S. export licenses; second, denial of U.S. Government contracts; and third, a ban on imports into the the United States from any such company.

The time has come for the United States to take strong action to put a ban on these reckless business practices. Perhaps our allies have done as much as they politically can. But by enacting this legislation, the United States can do more. Companies engaged in these projects will be forced to forego their business with us if they continue to pursue the profit gained by this extremely risky and ill-advised business.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. ENFORCEMENT OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME.

(a) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Whenever there is reliable evidence, as determined by the President—

(1) that a United States person—

(A) is exporting, transferring, or otherwise engaged in the trade of any MTCR item in violation of the provisions of section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) or section 5 or 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2404 or 2405), or any regulations issued under any such provisions,

(B) is conspiring to or attempting to engage in such export, transfer, or trade, or

(C) is knowingly facilitating such export, transfer, or trade by any other person, or

(2) that a foreign person—

(A) is exporting, transferring, or otherwise engaged in the trade of any MTCR item for which an export license would be denied if such export, transfer, or trade were subject to those provisions of law and regulations referred to in paragraph (1)(A),

(B) is conspiring to or attempting to engage in such export, transfer, or trade, or

(C) is knowingly facilitating such export, transfer, or trade by any other person,

then, subject to subsection (c), the President shall impose not less than one of the applicable sanctions described in subsection (b).

(b) SANCTIONS.—

(1) The sanctions which apply to the United States person under subsection (a) are the following:

(A) Denying such United States person all export licenses under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and sections 5 and 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (5) U.S.C. App. 2404 and 2405).

(B) Prohibiting all contracting with, or procurement of any products and services from, such United States person by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(2) The sanctions which apply to a foreign person under subsection (a) are the following:

(A) Denying the issuance of any export license under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) or section 5 or section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2404, 2405) if such foreign person is the designated consignee or end user in the application for such export license or if the President has reason to believe that such foreign person will benefit from the issuance of such export license.

(B) Prohibiting all contracting with, or procurement of any products and services from, such foreign person by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(C) Prohibiting the importation into the United States of any product or service of such foreign person.

(3) Sanctions shall be imposed under this section for a period of not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions on a person under subsection (a) with respect to a product or service if the President certifies to the Congress that—

(1) the product or service is essential to the national security of the United States;

(2) such person is a sole source supplier of the product or service, the product or service is not available from any alternative reliable supplier, and the need for the product or service cannot be met in a timely manner by improved manufacturing processes or technological developments; and

(3) the end-user of such product or service is the United States Government.

SEC. 2. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) REPORTS BEFORE ACTIONS TAKEN.—The President shall, at least 10 days before imposing any sanction, or waiving the imposition of sanctions, under section 1, report such proposed action to Congress.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The President shall include in the annual report submitted under section 14 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2413), a report on the status of any sanctions imposed under section 1, including the status of any waiver of such sanctions.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "United States person" means "United States person" as defined in section 16(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2415(2));

(2) the term "foreign person" means any person other than a United States person;

(3) the term "person" means a natural person as well as a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise, and includes the singular and plural of such natural persons and entities, and any successors of such entities;

(4) the term "otherwise engaged in the trade of" means, with respect to a particular export or transfer, to be a freight forwarder or designated exporting agent, or a consignee or end user of the item to be exported or transferred; and

(5) the term "MTCR item" means any item listed in the Equipment and Technology Annex of the Missile Technology Control Regime which was adopted by the governments of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States on April 7, 1987, and in accordance with which the United States Government agreed to act beginning on April 16, 1987.

SEC. 4. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

The President may issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this Act.

RETIREMENT OF JUNE H. COOK

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor June H. Cook, the director of Storrowton Village Museum in West Springfield, MA. June will retire from her position in February after 13 years of service to this historic New England landmark.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize June's great strides in improving the educational facilities the historic community. Under her direction, Storrowton Village has grown to a year-round attraction and an integral part of a curriculum designed to enhance our children's understanding of America's history and culture. Visitors to the museum can enjoy a tour of the buildings located on the grounds of the Eastern States Exposition while they observe June and her volunteers, who relive the historic charm of 19th century New England.

One of June's most outstanding achievements was the creation and development of the living history programs designed expressly for students in grades 2 to 6. Because of June's careful and successful management, children from as far away as New York can take advantage of learning about the history of early America. Started in 1975 for local students, the project has grown to a regionwide program including 2,900 students from around New England and New York.

June and her volunteers introduce students to the daily life of 19th century folks by instructing them in the livelihoods, customs, and lifestyles of the era. Youngsters dress in traditional attire and participate in scholastic, religious, and recreational activities of the time period. I can think of no better way to enlighten students than to provide them with this unique, first-hand, educational experience.

June's organizational abilities and historic expertise are drawn from a career devoted to the arts and humanities. In years past, June has displayed her ability and commitment as administrator of the Museum of Fine Arts in Springfield, as director of the Greater Springfield Arts Festival, and as board member of the Academic Artists Association, Inc.

The list of June's achievements is almost too long to recount. She has given endless hours to her community, volunteering her time as a Girl Scout leader for 15 years, and serving as chairwoman of the Town Report Committee and secretary of the Capital Planning Committee for the town of West Springfield.

Surely June's coworkers and 65 volunteers of Storrowton Village will regret the loss of their director. She has worked side by side with her volunteers not only as an administrator, but also as a friend. June's support and inspiration have won her the respect she truly deserves as she steps down from her job as director.

In the coming years, June will be able to pursue her personal interests, such as painting, sketching, and enjoying time with her family. Yet, I am pleased that the community will still benefit from her expertise, since June will continue her lectures on New England customs and traditions, even after her retirement.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to June H. Cook on the event of her retirement from Storrowton Village. The citizens of my district and, indeed, those from all over New England should be extremely proud of June, who has dedicated her career to the cultural and historic enrichment of us all.

"WINNING ON WELLNESS" PROGRAM

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring this House's attention to a very successful drug and alcohol prevention program being conducted in my district. The Severna Park Parent, Teacher, Student Organization is working on a "Winning on Wellness" Program that's been making strong inroads into the drug problem in our community.

Over the last few years, the PTSO has been utilizing different strategies to get the antidrug message across. One method has been to develop a core of student leaders who are educated, motivated, and committed to ridding their own school of drugs. These students are active in school government, athletics, and activities, and represent the leaders of Severna Park High School. As peers, they can work with the fellow students on their own level to convince them of the dangers of drugs. Parents have already seen a change in their youngsters attitude, and the change is spreading to the junior high school and elementary grades as well.

Another strategy is to get parents more involved in counseling their own kids. The PTSO found that parents often feel trapped and unable to do anything to combat drugs in their own home. Our group has established sessions for parents that are educational and supportive—making the parents the first line of defense in our war on drugs. Parents can learn of the signs of a growing drug problem in their children and develop skills to fight that problem. The PTSO has also established the Severna Park High School PRIDE, part of a national network of parents, professionals, and kids which supports students in fulfilling their potential through substance-free living. For another year Severna Park PRIDE will be sending representatives to a national conference to study new techniques for freeing our society of drugs.

Maryland's Anne Arundel County has been looking for a model program for combating drugs in our society and the Severna Park PTSO is on its way to becoming that model. Next week we'll hold an important session in our community with well-known law enforcement officer, David Toma conducting the meeting. This is just the next step for this community's long march to a drug-free school. I know my colleagues will join me in applauding this organization's efforts and share my confidence that with more programs like this one, the scourge on our youth called drugs will soon be a forgotten memory in this Nation's history.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, this month the Nation celebrates Black History Month. All across the country, in churches and schools, young people are learning about black history and the impact of black leaders on American society.

We are at a crossroads in time, Mr. Speaker, looking back at the years of progressive legislation that Congress enacted over 20 years ago with a spirit of fairness and activism, and the stalled interest that typified the years when Ronald Reagan was President.

The last 8 years have been a time of mixed signals and confusion on civil rights progress. The Reagan administration supported a failed policy of constructive engagement in South Africa, and Congress finally had to pass sanctions legislation over the President's veto.

Reagan opposed restoring important civil rights statutes, and Congress again had to override his veto. Reagan opposed an increase in the minimum wage, cut programs for the poor, and now many urban areas have come to resemble war zones, torn by drugs and a lack of Reagan administration support for low-income housing.

Yet beyond the tone of these years lie the accomplishments of many black leaders. Colin Powell, National Security Adviser under Reagan, won universal acclaim for his understanding of international relations. Samuel Pierce, the only black in Reagan's Cabinet, was also the only Cabinet member to serve a full 8 years, as the President's head of Housing and Urban Development. Other leaders including Jesse Jackson and Ron Brown—now chairman of the Democratic National Committee—have made an enormous contribution to the political arena.

Progress goes beyond individual action. On this day in the House, we are focusing on the role of the church in the last 8 years. Black churches have played a large role in shaping the political and social climate of this country. The churches have raised issue awareness and consciousness for both the black and white communities, going beyond the issues of the day to talk about subjects of local and national importance.

I am hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that we can work with President Bush to set the tone for a

new beginning for racial progress in our country. I want to give my full encouragement to those students who this month are studying black history. And I want to work with other leaders of this House and leaders in my congressional district to see that these students have every opportunity to reap the fullest economic and social successes possible.

A BILL TO PREVENT CREDIT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF MILITARY RANK

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation today which would amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to ban discrimination by lenders against members of the armed services on the basis of military rank.

It has been brought to my attention that some lenders will not even consider granting credit to members of the armed services below a certain rank. This is obviously unfair. While rank certainly provides some indication of income, it does not necessarily provide a picture of total income, it provides no indication of other resources, and it also does not provide a credit history. Yet some lenders apparently take the view that if an individual has not achieved a certain rank, he or she simply is not likely to be a good credit risk.

Mr. Speaker, this not only makes no sense but also represents an insult to the members of our armed services and their families. And I do not believe it should be allowed.

My bill would simply add military rank or grade to the list of bases upon which credit discrimination is not permitted. As with protential borrowers in other jobs, this measure would not prevent a lender from considering the individual's income, nor would it prevent a lender from considering how long the individual had held a particular job. It would simply prevent lenders from denying credit, or a chance for credit, on the basis of rank alone.

Mr. Speaker, those who volunteer to serve in our Armed Forces make many sacrifices, which frequently include a significant financial burden. Surely, discrimination by lenders should not be added to their problems. I hope my colleagues will join me in sponsoring this bill so that we can eliminate this problem.

Following is the text of my bill:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION BY CREDITORS ON THE BASIS OF THE GRADE OF AN APPLICANT WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 701(a) of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1691(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking out "or" the second place such term appears; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) on the basis of the grade of an applicant who is a member of the Armed Forces; or".

"CELEBRATING THEIR DAY IN THE SUN"—DEAF AWARENESS WEEK 1989

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, as a congressional trustee of Gallaudet University, I am reintroducing a commemorative resolution designating March 7 through March 13, 1989, as "Deaf Awareness Week." I am pleased to be joined by more than 115 of my colleagues in recognizing the significant events that occurred at Gallaudet University last March—culminating with the selection of a deaf president for the institution.

Gallaudet University is a liberal arts institution, located in northeast Washington, DC, charged with the unique mission of educating thousands of deaf and hard of hearing students from young preschoolers to Ph.D. candidates.

Last spring, between March 6 and 13, the Gallaudet campus served as the backdrop for major social and civil rights movement for the deaf community, their families, and friends surrounding the selection of Gallaudet's seventh president, who was not deaf or hard of hearing. The primary goal of this movement—deaf leadership at the university—was attained on March 13, 1988, with the selection of Dr. I. King Jordan, Jr., as the eighth president of Gallaudet University—the first deaf president in Gallaudet's distinguished 124-year history.

In introducing this resolution, I salute the many heroes of this special social movement. I am also mindful of the poignantly meaningful remarks and vivid gesture of Gallaudet's seventh president, Dr. Elisabeth Zinser, as she extended her hand and heart in recognition and celebration with deaf persons during this "their day in the sun."

In special recognition of the 24 million deaf Americans and the energizing events of this social movement we witnessed nearly a year ago, Deaf Awareness Week provides us the opportunity to celebrate and reflect upon the significance and importance of this historic social movement for deaf and hard of hearing Americans. It serves to educate and sensitize us all—recognizing deaf and hard of hearing individuals for their unique abilities and qualities.

Mr. Speaker, plans are currently underway at Gallaudet for a series of activities commemorating the important events of March 1988. It is my sincere hope that both the House of Representatives and Senate will promptly adopt this Deaf Awareness Week resolution in national recognition of the significant contribution that this historic social movement had for all Americans, especially those who are deaf and hard of hearing, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this resolution.

The following is the text of the Deaf Awareness Week commemorative resolution:

H.J. RES. —

Whereas during the second week of March 1988, a revolutionary sequence of historic social events evolved on the campus of Gallaudet University, the only university in the Nation which teaches exclusively deaf and hard of hearing students;

Whereas the events which occurred at Gallaudet University in the Spring of 1988 had great significance to all Americans, especially those who are deaf or hard of hearing;

Whereas the week long social protest at Gallaudet University awakened the people of nations around the world to the fact that deaf and hard of hearing individuals are able to achieve at the same level as others and need to be recognized as individuals with unique abilities and qualities; and

Whereas the week long social protest at Gallaudet University served to educate and sensitize the American people concerning the hopes and dreams of the 24,000,000 Americans who are deaf or hard of hearing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 7 through March 13, 1989, is designated as "Deaf Awareness Week". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this week by remembering the significance of the historic social movement, which began in March 1988 at Gallaudet University, through appropriate ceremonies and activities.

EL SALVADOR

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to an editorial written by Mr. Allen B. Hazelwood which was printed on January 29, 1989, in the Los Angeles Times. This editorial, "El Salvador: Sleepwalking Into Disaster," represents an important analysis of the current situation in El Salvador.

Having recently traveled to El Salvador with Mr. Hazelwood, I concur with his observations and hope that the evolving U.S. policy toward El Salvador will serve to reverse, rather than secure, the recent gains of the Communist guerrillas there.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 29, 1989]

EL SALVADOR: SLEEPWALKING INTO DISASTER

(By Allen B. Hazelwood)

By any political-military calculation, domestic and international events now favor the communist guerrillas in El Salvador. Many indicators point to a coming major offensive by the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN). The final days of 1988 were highlighted by guerrilla successes including car bombings in the capital, a daring daylight attack on the armed forces headquarters, and the forcing of about 40 rural mayors to resign after the assassination of eight of their colleagues and, just last week, a governor.

Meanwhile, the Socialist/Communist left has entered the political arena with the introduction of the Democratic Convergence party. While the party leadership remains

largely that of the FMLN's old political ally, it has candidates legally running for president and vice president in the March election. This "legitimization" is in part responsible for an increase in right-wing activity. A case in point is the birth of ARDE (the Anti-Communist Revolutionary Exterminating Action). This unwanted addition from the far right will further divide the Salvadoran people and fragment a fragile consensus of support in Washington.

Although the U.S. Embassy is optimistic about recent high-level changes in the Salvadoran military, they are unlikely to make much difference in the way the military influences events.

Although their forces are better equipped than in 1981, senior army commanders still do not fully understand all the requirements for fighting guerrillas and advancing the cause of the common people. Nothing is being done to deny the guerrillas their main "safe areas" and operational bases. The army should be moving to establish a battalion-size force near the guerrilla headquarters around the town of Perquin, 105 miles from the San Salvador, thus displacing the guerrillas from the entire Northern Department. Instead, the army has opted for a conservative defense of the safer and more pleasant urban areas.

Some U.S. advisers note that the majority of the Salvadoran people do not support the government, the military or the guerrillas. The people have designed their lives around the conflict. Each person seeks to avoid real participation or commitment. Despite evidence of heavy voting in five prior elections, perhaps 70% of the people are indifferent to the struggle.

In stark contrast, the communist leadership remains successful despite sharp internal differences over operational philosophies. The FMLN has educated the people to a steady theme of rampant social injustice under corrupt civilian and military officials. At the same time, the guerrillas have prevented the government from providing long-promised social and economic changes in the lives of the people who continue to suffer in a sad, sometimes tragic environment. In the rural areas the guerrillas and their "local peoples governments" have effectively blocked the seeds of democracy from taking hold while expanding the areas they control. More recently, a unified FMLN has succeeded in driving the beginning of a wedge between the Christian Democratic government and the increasingly restive military.

The major success of the Salvadoran left results from a remarkable ability to establish an international support mechanism. It has been particularly successful in the United States, following the Vietnamese Communist concept of exploiting the domestic political vulnerabilities of foreign powers.

Diplomatic efforts to settle differences with the guerrillas have gone nowhere. Nearly 11 years of intermittent efforts culminated in the much celebrated Esquipulas II plan, but, as President Jose Napoleon Duarte said to his Cabinet last month, "Esquipulas has only succeeded in killing off the Contras [in Nicaragua]." In recent weeks, the flawed "peace plan" has also been working to increase the flow of equipment and materiel to communist forces in El Salvador.

Despite all the bad news, there is reasonable cause for hope—if long-recommended U.S. initiatives are adopted and fully implemented.

The United States should insist that El Salvador legislate a realistic anti-terrorist law (suspected guerrillas are now freed within 72 hours) and establish an effective protection program for judges and key witnesses. When the military judge presiding over the case of the 1985 killing of four U.S. Marines was assassinated last May, a clear message went out to his colleagues on the bench.

The U.S. Embassy needs to maintain greater personnel continuity in key positions. Since 1981, Washington has sent four ambassadors and six military group commanders to El Salvador. Only one of the latter had the required training and experience in both counterinsurgency and guerrilla warfare.

As the highest priority, El Salvador should establish a nationwide civil defense program. This is the one solution that could turn the reconstruction program around and save the country. Community defense in coordination with Agency for International Development projects is the sure way to roll back guerrilla gains and prevent an otherwise inevitable communist victory. Unless the commanders of the armed forces agree to civil defense, any dream of democracy, peace and stability will be lost—along with almost 70,000 Salvadoran lives, more than a dozen Americans and $4 billion in U.S. aid.

If a predicted offensive occurs, the security of American advisers and trainers will be at serious risk. Some intelligence indicators point to 1989 as the year in which U.S. military personnel will be targeted. This would be a marked change from the FMLN's policy of avoiding confrontation with U.S. personnel.

Currently, the most dangerous area for U.S. military advisers is in the city of San Salvador. The time has come for the U.S. military group to accept recommendations to lower their number in the capital, which has become a war zone, and send home vulnerable dependents. There should be fewer U.S. military theorists and more Special Forces-qualified personnel in contested rural areas. There has long been a serious need for such specialists in low-intensity conflict, which requires multidimensional skills ranging from psychology to economics in addition to military expertise. Changing the balance of advisers, from desks in the capital to the "safer" field, is the best way to have a decisive impact on those Salvadoran commanders reluctant to challenge recent communist gains.

Finally, the United States would be well advised to stay out of the March election—something that we did not do very well in 1984. If we really support the democratic process, we ought to let the Salvadorans choose the leadership for their own future.

(Allen B. Hazelwood served for 21 years with the Marine Corps and Army Special Forces, including seven years as an adviser in El Salvador. Retired, he is a consultant with the National Defense Council Foundation.)

RELIGIOUS PASSIONS RUMBLE IN UKRAINE

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, religious belief is flourishing in the Ukraine despite the persecution Ukrainians have faced. Recently Christianity has experienced a revival that cannot be suppressed. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster, visions of the Virgin Mary, and the millennial anniversary of the establishment of Christianity in the Ukraine have bolstered open expression of religious belief. With the Speaker's permission I insert into the RECORD the following article from the February 9, 1989, issue of the Washington Times.

RELIGIOUS PASSIONS RUMBLE IN UKRAINE

(By Martin Sieff)

Savagely repressed for 70 years, Christianity has surfaced in the Ukraine with dramatic vigor and strength.

Three events over the past three years have fanned religious passions in the Soviet republic, which is larger than France and almost as populous.

First came the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of April 1986, on the weekend of Mikhail Gorbachev's first May Day celebration as party leader. The authorities were slow in taking precautions against the deadly radioactive cloud that covered Kiev and the western Ukraine after the fire in graphite rod reactor No. 4.

Officially, only 31 persons died in the disaster, but dissident sources believe that hundreds, and probably thousands, continue to die from radiation ailments. They claim that deaths attributed to cancer and heart disease, already high, appear to be soaring to cloak the radiation deaths.

A year to the day after the Chernobyl disaster came the second event: Youngsters in the western Ukrainian village of Grushevo began reporting visions of the Virgin Mary.

"What had the most impact on the Soviet officials was not the visions themselves, but the reactions to them," said a leader of the Ukrainian Christian Democratic Front (CDF). "Hundreds of thousands of people came to the site, day and night, not just from all over the Ukraine, but also from Russia, the Crimea, everywhere. People even abandoned their jobs to visit Grushevo.

"Even many Communist Party members came. They risked so much, yet they were not afraid. The communist authorities then realized that after 70 years they had not been able to liquidate the religious feelings that people held."

The reported visions boosted the morale of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, whose priests are still barred from conducting services even in churches that have been reopened. They also strengthened the perception that Chernobyl had been a divine warning, or judgment, on the communist regime.

The belief became widespread that the very name was a reference to the plague of "wormwood" in Revelation 8:10-11, wherein a great star falls burning from heaven and poisons the waters. "Wormwood" is translated in the Ukainian language as "chernobyl."

"The disaster has been widely taken as symbolizing the end of 1,000 years of terror, and we are now at the beginning of the millenium, and of a just, spiritual life on earth—the new millenium of justice," the CDF leader said. "Even Gorbachev's birthmark"—on his forehead—"has inspired jokes about the beast of Revelation."

After Chernobyl and Grushevo, the third great event was the millenial anniversary of the establishment of Christianity in the Ukraine by King Yaroslav the Wise in 988 AD.

Moscow had gone to great lengths to "hijack" the event by proclaiming it as the anniversary of Russian, as opposed to Ukrainian, Christianity. But under the dramatic shadows of Chernobyl and Grushevo, these efforts backfired.

The Russian Orthodox Church has been politically tolerated since the Russian nationalist revival of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. Russian Orthodoxy has a history of submission and accommodation to political overlords, dating to the early czars, that has enabled it to survive under communist control.

However, in the western Ukraine, the still-outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church, estimated to be up to 4 million strong, is a far more formidable and independent force. In 1987, it started "coming out from the underground, the catacombs," as one leader put it.

Since then, Ukrainian Catholic priests have celebrated Mass openly—after generations of secrecy—in public places. The Soviet authorities have allowed these religious ceremonies to be performed. But from midsummer 1988, the repressions started again.

"Officials and militiamen would disrupt or stop religious services, causing disturbances at them and fining people for attending them," one religious activist said.

The authorities began reopening Ukrainian Catholic Churches, but as Orthodox churches.

"They literally physically intimidated the people to enter them, forcing them to do so, beating them with sticks and batons," the activist said. "This is still taking place."

"Now, the Komsomols"—young communists—"are no longer punished for entering a church," the CDF leader said. "But in the western Ukraine the majority of the population are Ukrainian Catholics. Since there are only Orthodox churches allowed open, they attend these. People turn to God where they can."

THE THRIFT CRISIS: SALVAGING OUR HEALTHY INSTITUTIONS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has now announced the administration's plan for resolving the S&L crisis. In general, I believe it is a responsible and thoughtful proposal that attempts to balance the various concerns and interests at stake. It merits our most serious and expeditious consideration. There are, however, some serious questions that remain unanswered, and some important issues that remain unaddressed.

A major concern of my own is the inadequate attention given to the plight of our healthier thrift institutions. Much of the debate to date has focused on what to do with the hopelessly insolvent institutions that are continuing to drain our resources and jeopardize the stability of our financial system. Such a focus is inevitable. It is, after all, these institutions that pose the greatest immediate risk.

But other segments of the industry merit equal—perhaps greater—attention. A large proportion of our thrift institutions, while weakened and under great pressure, are fundamentally sound. They are largely victims rather than perpetrators in this thrift crisis. Certainly, the thrift industry should bear its fair share of the burden of resolving this crisis, and that burden will fall inevitably on these healthier institutions. But, if their costs are increased and their current needs are ignored, they will inevitably become part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

As we move to solve the thrift crisis, we must focus some of our attention on checking deteriorating situations before they too are beyond help. With a new infusion of capital and managerial expertise, our healthier institutions can survive and prosper. It is far better to intervene while help is useful than to wait and ultimately be forced to provide FSLIC assistance to even more insolvent institutions.

Today, I am introducing legislation that will provide the resources these institutions need. The Thrift Early Capital Attraction Plan ("TECAP") is a plan to inject capital into thrifts that are below minimum capital standards but that are still solvent. I would hope that this legislation will eventually become part of any comprehensive solution to the thrift crisis. In my view, the concept has the following merits:

(1) New capital is brought into the industry;

(2) The thrift charter is made more attractive;

(3) Responsible capital partners have an incentive to protect their investment and will, in effect, perform oversight functions that protect the insurance fund;

(4) Deteriorating situations can be addressed before they become situations requiring assistance;

(5) Regulators would have an additional option if it appears that a situation is deteriorating;

(6) Transactions between holding companies and their investee thrifts would still be sharply limited.

THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

In addition to the approximately 350-400 FSLIC-insured thrifts with negative net worth that have not yet been closed down, there are about a thousand more with total assets of about $800 billion that have some positive net worth but are nonetheless below minimum regulatory capital standards. Many of these institutions face inevitable failure unless they can attract additional capital.

If these institutions sustain additional losses wiping out their remaining capital, the ultimate loss to the insurance fund will increase. Any plan that deals only with thrifts that have no net worth and ignores the hundreds that have some, but inadequate, capital is inherently incomplete. We must provide methods and incentives for attracting additional capital for thrifts that can be salvaged with additional investment.

The massive losses sustained by many thrifts in recent years have left them with inadequate capital to support their operations. While some of these thrifts are insolvent, many more are simply incapacitated by the lack of sufficient capital. Because their investments and deposit growth are restricted, poorly capitalized thrifts face extremely limited business opportunities and, accordingly, have great difficulty returning to profitability.

An inability to shed poorly performing assets and acquire new ones relatively easily often leads management to engage in riskier transactions, in hopes of producing dramatic profits. Furthermore, if the institution's capital is already low, management has little incentive to protect shareholder value, and most of the risk is borne by the insurance fund.

Under current law, however, one important source of new capital and managerial discipline for such thrifts is foreclosed. A well-capitalized thrift holding company is prohibited from purchasing voting shares of thrifts in such situations unless it acquires control of the thrift. If the troubled thrift is declared insolvent, acquisition would be permitted in connection with an assistance transaction. In cases where the institution is not yet insolvent, the acquiror will become a multiple savings and loan holding company [MSLHC]. Because MSLHC's are sharply limited in the types of businesses in which they may be involved, an existing unitary holding company will be discouraged from injecting capital into a thrift that could otherwise circumvent the need for FSLIC assistance.

TECAP would supplement insurance fund resources without additional public expenditures. It would be highly advantageous to the thrift industry and its insurance fund to relax some of the restrictions on holding company investments to give healthy MSLHC's the opportunity to repair ailing thrifts before they become insolvent.

Permitting investment of up to 24.9 percent of the stock of a weakened thrift would provide both additional financial resources and new, constructive and voluntary discipline for the investee thrift without a transfer of control. My legislation would permit injection of additional capital prior to the point at which assistance is required, and permit recapitalized thrifts to operate more profitably without the need for heroic risk-taking.

THE TECAP LEGISLATION

This legislation would thus help infuse capital into institutions that may still have a future and allow us to address deteriorating situations before they are beyond salvage. Specifically, it would:

Amend the Savings and Loan Holding Company Act [SLHCA] to authorize unitary and multiple holding companies to make direct equity investment in newly issued common or preferred stock representing up to 24.9 percent of the investee thrift's total outstanding stock, when the issuing thrift had an equity to liability ratio of 5 percent or less.

Require that the funds be maintained as part of the capital of the investee. In no case could the investing holding company purchase shares held by existing stockholders. Thus the investee would have to agree to dilution voluntarily.

Require that the investing holding company's thrift subsidiary or subsidiaries be in compliance with applicable regulatory capital requirements, and that the investing holding company meet appropriate standards for financial and managerial resources established by regulators.

To permit oversight of the investment and to make additional managerial resources available to the investee thrift, permit management and director interlocks between the investing holding company and the investee thrift.

Require that each acquisition receive prior approval of the appropriate regulatory agency.

CONCLUSION

It is time for us to look forward rather than backward, and move to address problems before they degenerate into crises. I would welcome the support of my colleagues for this important initiative.

REPORT FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ON EXAMINATION AND COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN TELEVISION MINISTRIES

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, which I chair, held a hearing in October 1987 to examine the Federal tax rules applicable to tax-exempt organizations involved in television ministries. In followup to that hearing, I requested that the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] provide quarterly status reports on examination and collection actions involving television ministries. I would like to share with my colleagues the report which summarizes IRS's examination and collection activity in this area during the year following the subcommittee's hearing.

I want to assure my colleagues and the public that I have been told that most organizations involved in television ministries do comply with our tax laws. I believe that IRS enforcement of the tax laws is critical to the protection of the public, who contribute millions of dollars a year to these organizations with the belief that these funds are used for charitable purposes, not for the minister's personal benefit. Enforcement activity is a manner of ensuring compliance with the Tax Code and does not infringe on separation of church and state.

In summary, the IRS reports that some 34 examination projects were conducted in the last year. Six of these examinations have involved prominent television evangelists, and two have involved criminal investigations. According to the report, most of the cases involving prominent television ministries focus on the diversion of income from the tax-exempt organization for the private benefit of the organization's insiders. The IRS notes that, if these funds had been reported by the evangelists involved, these funds would be considered unreasonable and excessive compensation for the services rendered. The full report from Robert I. Brauer, Assistant Commission, Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations, Internal Revenue Service, follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Washington, DC, December 5, 1988.

Hon. J.J. PICKLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight, Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of November 2, 1988, for a comprehensive summary of Internal Revenue Service activities during the preceding year regarding television ministries. This report is publicly disclosable and covers the twelve month period beginning in October, 1987. A second report, containing information protected from public disclosure, will be provided to you under separate cover. The reports will be in lieu of a separate quarterly status report for the period July through September, 1988.

Service activities during the period centered around a significant number of examinations, including examinations of the returns of tax exempt organizations, related taxable organizations, and individuals. The examinations were, where appropriate, conducted in a coordinated manner and involved exempt organizations' agents, income tax agents, and criminal investigators. Such coordinated examinations involve the simultaneous examination of non-profit and for-profit organizations' returns as well as individuals' returns. Since these examinations began, nearly 100 agents and special agents have been involved in these examinations on a nationwide basis. I have enclosed a chart, edited for public disclosure, that provides additional information on the 29 separate examination projects, some of which involve many individuals and related organizations, that are currently in process or were closed since the last quarterly status report. An additional five examinations that had been reported on earlier quarterly reports have been closed, making a total of 34 examinations conducted and eight closed during the preceding year. Sixteen cases reported at various times were subsequently determined not to involve evangelists broadcasting on radio or television and were, therefore, dropped from later reports.

The 29 examinations described in the enclosed chart, which are also representative of all evangelist cases, include six examination projects involving prominent television evangelists. These individuals broadcast religious programming and solicit contributions on a national and, in some cases, an international basis. Because of (1) the size and complexity of these organizations, (2) the inadequacy of books and records in most cases, (3) a lack of taxpayer cooperation in some cases, necessitating the use of summonses, and (4) the need to observe the procedural safeguards of IRC 7611 and its predecessor (which set forth the special audit procedures applicable to entities that consider themselves to be churches), most of these examinations take several years to complete; a number are still in progress. Cases closed in the shortest time typically involve only minor employment tax issues.

Two of the six examination projects involving prominent television evangelists have involved criminal investigations. An additional three examinations of lesser known evangelists have also involved criminal investigations. Of the five total criminal investigations, three resulted in referrals to the Department of Justice, one is still undergoing preliminary investigation, and one case was closed without referral for prosecution. Civil issues in virtually all the cases involving prominent television evangelists focus on diversion of the tax exempt organization's income for the private benefit of insiders. Typically, the diverted amounts are not reported as income by the evangelist involved and, if reported, would constitute, in the Service's opinion, unreasonable and excessive compensation for the services rendered. Political campaign activity by IRC 501(c)(3) organizations is also an issue in three of the cases. With the exception of employment tax issues, other issues do not occur with any consistency. Two of the cases, both involving prominent evangelists, have been referred to the National Office for technical advice.

While the Service has been cognizant of, and careful to avoid infringing, First Amendment religious freedoms in conducting the 29 examinations, we have moved, in appropriate cases, to revoke income tax exemption and collect taxes after procedural and evidentiary standards have been met.

Sincerely,

ROBERT I. BRAUER.

Enclosure.

EXAMINATIONS OF MEDIA EVANGELISTS AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

[Status as of September 30, 1988]

Taxpayer	Issue	Status
1	Unreported income	The examination was started in April 1986 when taxpayer failed to file a return. The revenue agent's report was prepared and penalties assessed. The case was closed July 1988.
2	Unreported income (reported income not commensurate with life style)	The Criminal Investigation Division began an information gathering project in March 1987 based on an informant's letter. The project has been completed and the case has been referred to the Department of Justice for grand jury action, which has been accepted by the Department of Justice.
3	Unreported income and employment taxes	The examination began in September 1985 after the minister failed to file Forms 1040, 940, and 941. The Collection Division is attempting to secure assets, and is contemplating referral to Examination and/or Criminal Investigation Division.
4	Unreported income on form 1040	Examination of individual resulted in referral to Criminal Investigation Division. The case was subsequently referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution. Information was filed in U.S. district court in October 1988.
5	Political activities, commercial activity, inurement, unreported income	The examination was begun with an affiliated organization. Agents are onsite interviewing 3d parties as well as members of the organization's executive staff. The agents have reviewed the program content of the TV broadcasts and are discussing their findings with the organization, as well as activities that may have been conducted primarily for political purposes. The estimated completion date for the examination phase is March 1989.

EXAMINATIONS OF MEDIA EVANGELISTS AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

[Status as of September 30, 1988]

Taxpayer	Issue	Status
6	Unreported income	The forms 1040 for 1978–84 were examined and "church" income was determined to be personal income. The case is currently in the Collection Division and collection activity is in progress. The estimated completion date is December 1988.
7	Failure to pay taxes	Forms 941 were filed for 3 quarters but no employment payments were made. The organization paid the outstanding interest and has requested abatement of penalties. The estimated closing date is March 1989.
8	Failure to pay employment taxes	Forms 941 were filed but no payments were made. The taxpayer is now current in payments and is arranging a payment agreement for back taxes. The estimated completion date is December 1988.
9	Unsubstantiated deductions	Forms 1040, selected by computer scoring, are under examination. The estimated completion date is December 1988.
10	Political activity, lobbying, inurement	The cases have been assigned to an agent who contacted the taxpayer in June 1988. The form 990–T of an affiliated entity has been selected as part of the EO TCMP program and will be worked accordingly. The agents are collecting additional information on nonexempt activities. Due to the expected complexity of the case the estimated closing date is December 1989.
11	Unreported income	The examination of the form 1040 was begun in December 1985 as a result of computer scoring. The organization's funds were transferred to a 2d organization for the benefit of the minister. The case has been forwarded to the Appeals Division.
12	Employment tax	The Collection Division is attempting to secure delinquent forms 941. The organization is making payments but refuses to provide financial information. The district anticipates that the case will be closed by December 1988.
13	Nonexempt expenditures, inurement	The district has received information that the organization has used funds for nonexempt purposes and for its principal officer. The examination will commence during 1989.
14	Unreported income	The examination of the ministers form 1040 was begun as a result of a newspaper article on the minister. Examination contact has been made; however, the taxpayer has been uncooperative. The EP/EO Division is preparing a church tax inquiry letter on the minister's church and anticipates contact in December 1988. The estimated completion date is March 1989.
15	Unsubstantiated deductions	The form 1040 was selected for examination by computer scoring. The Examination Division is reviewing the information obtained in the examination. The estimated completion date is December 1988. The examination was started October 1987.
16	UBIT; allocation of expenses between commercial and religious programming	The examination of the form 990–T was initiated as part of the EO TCMP program. The district completed the examination with a change in UBI income; however, no additional tax was assessed. The case was completed August 1988.
17	UBIT, relationship between a related IRC 501(c) entity and the church; possible inurement; and, consolidated return issues.	Analysis of form 990–T indicates that the church may be improperly using an affiliated IRC 501(c) entity. The EP/EO Division began an examination of the related entity in March 1988. The examination may expand to include additional related organizations. Any expansion of the examination to include the church will be conducted under IRC 7611, Church Examination Procedures. The district has requested technical advice from the national office on the consolidated return issues. The district continues to examine the primary records of the organization.
18	Inurement	A church examination letter under IRC 7611 has been issued and a conference held. The district continues to gather information and is evaluating the best way to proceed. This is a coordinated examination involving both EP/EO and Examination Divisions.
19	Inurement, private benefit, unreported income, UBIT, church status	The hearing on the IRS proof of claim in the Bankruptcy Court has been postponed until at least Dec. 31, 1988. This deals with the exemption issue. An action has been filed on behalf of a secured creditor to liquidate the assets of the organization. Civil suits and counter suits between the organization and its founders are pending with both sides in the discovery stage.
20	Inurement, private benefit, political activity	An IRC 7611 notice of inquiry was sent August 1987, the notice of examination was sent in October 1987. The onsite phase began in January 1988. The primary issue is inurement to the benefit of the founder and his family. A review of the corporate books and records for 1984, 1985, and 1986 was completed in September 1988. The agents are evaluating the information.
21	Inurement, unreported income	The EP/EO Division has determined that an examination should be conducted as a result of an information gathering project. The case has not yet been assigned to an agent.
22	Inurement	The EP/EO Division has initiated an information gathering project as a result of a referral from the Criminal Investigation Division. Since it is still in the information gathering process we are unable to provide an estimated completion date.
23	Unreported income	This involves the individual's form 1040. The Examination Division's examination resulted in a referral to the Criminal Investigation Division based on unreported income by the taxpayer. The estimated completion date is December 1988.
24	Inurement based on the fact that the minister's retirement fund equals the organization's assets.	The EP/EO Division has completed the examination which was begun based on information from a State attorney general in March 1987. The case was settled. The exemption was terminated and the case closed.
25	Inurement, private benefit, unreported income	The exempt organizations cases are currently in the national office for technical advice. The other cases (individuals and taxable organizations) are pending in the Appeals Division. A tentative agreement on a settlement proposal has been reached. The estimated closing date is December 1988.
26	Inurement; private benefit; allocation of expenses	Examination of form 1040 initiated as a TCMP pickup. Issues involve use of "church" assets by the minister. Estimated completion date is March 1989.
27	Nonpayment of taxes	After making a series of payments toward tax liability on forms 941 and 1120, the organization ceased all further contact with collection personnel. Collection activity is in progress. Taxpayer has reduced its outstanding balance substantially in the last 3 mo. The estimated completion date is March 1989.
28	Nonpayment of employment and income taxes; fraud potential, both individual and corporate.	This case was initiated as a result of nonpayment of taxes due on form 941. It is currently in collection but a referral to Examination Division is pending and informal contact has been made with the Criminal Investigation Division. Collection activity is in progress. The estimated completion date is December 1988.
29	Other income; miscellaneous expenses	This is an Office Examination case of a computer selected 1986 form 1040. The taxpayer was contacted by letter in June 1988. No interview has been conducted as of this time. The estimated completion date is June 1989.

THE POSTAL REORGANIZATION ACT

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by WILLIAM D. FORD of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service as well as every member of that committee to assure that the intent and the spirit of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 is fully implemented and beyond compromise. The bill I am introducing amends the act to provide that the financial transactions of the U.S. Postal Service shall not be included within either the President's budget or the Congressional budget and shall not be counted in calculating the Federal deficit.

The effect of this bill will be to move the U.S. Postal Service or, more specifically, the Postal Service Fund, off budget, a status which it held for most of the fiscal years between 1974 and 1985.

This bill is similar to H.R. 4150 which WILLIAM D. FORD of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service introduced in the 100th Congress. The primary difference is that this bill does not provide for an increase in the statutory borrowing authority of the U.S. Postal Service. That the legislative measure I propose has deep and broad bipartisan support is aptly demonstrated by the overwhelming 390 to 16 margin by which H.R. 4150 passed the House.

This legislation is absolutely essential. Congress established the U.S. Postal Service as a break-even, self-sustaining, and fee-for-service entity to be operated in a businesslike manner under the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. In so doing, Congress conferred upon the U.S. Postal Service certain management authority. Included within the scope of this management authority is the authority to allocate its revenues and arrange its spending priorities so that it can effectively and efficiently fulfill the postal mandate set forth in article I, section 8, clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution.

The management authority granted by Congress was, in effect, infringed in 1985, when the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] unilaterally placed the Postal Service Fund on budget through some form of administrative action. As a direct result of being on budget and therefore subject to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, the U.S. Postal Service was forced to severely reduce its spending without regard or reference to business considerations such as the effect on patron services and plans for modernization and building. Postal management was prevented from "managing."

To those who argue that the U.S. Postal Service must be included in the President's budget and the Congressional budget because the Federal budget must be unified and accurately reflect the overall operations of the Federal Government, I respond that including the Postal Service Fund in the Federal budget actually distorts the overall picture. This distortion derives from the fact that, in connection with funds for capital improvement, the U.S. Postal Service operates on an accrual accounting basis while the Federal budget is designed on a cash accounting basis. Consequently, dollars spent for capital improvements are deemed by the U.S. Postal Service to be dollars invested for a longer term busi-

ness objective or benefit. Under the Federal budget, however, these same dollars are deemed to be operating losses and, therefore, deemed to contribute to the Federal deficit.

To those who argue that there are other Government entities which would also have a claim to being off budget, I respond that most of those entities are Federal credit instrumentalities which provide funding for certain legislatively mandated activities. However, the budgets of these entities do not involve significant capital investment activities, such as large-scale construction and high technology automation, similar to those of the U.S. Postal Service.

I emphasize that the amendment proposed in this bill is neither new or revolutionary. This proposal will simply give practical effect to the intent of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 and assure that the U.S. Postal Service functions in the manner which is consistent with the will of Congress rather than in a manner set by Executive fiat.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. —

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 "Postal Reorganization Act Amendments of 1989".

SEC. 2. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND.

(a) TREATMENT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 20 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2009 the following:

"§ 2009a. Budgetary treatment of the Postal Service Fund

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the receipts and disbursements of the Postal Service Fund, including disbursements for administrative expenses incurred in connection with the Fund—

"(1) shall not be included in the totals of—

"(A) the budget of the United States Government as submitted by the President, or

"(B) the congressional budget (including allocations of budget authority and outlays provided therein);

"(2) shall be exempt from any general budget limitation imposed by statute on expenditures and net lending (budget outlays) of the United States Government; and

"(3) shall be exempt from any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, ans shall not be counted for purposes of calculating the deficit under section 3(6) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 for purposes of comparison with the maximum deficit amount under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 nor counted in calculating the excess deficit for purposes of sections 251 and 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, for any fiscal year.".

(2) CHAPTER ANALYSIS.—The analysis for chapter 20 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2009 the following:

"2009a. Budgetary treatment of the Postal Service Fund.".

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in any amendment made by subsection (a) shall be considered to diminish the oversight responsibilities of the Congress under law, rule, or regulation with resepct to the budget of the United States Postal Service.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to budgets for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1989.

WE SHOULD RESTORE THE TAX DEDUCTION FOR IRA'S

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to restore the deduction for contributions to individual retirement accounts [IRA's].

When Congress established the IRA incentive for retirement savings in 1981, it was taking an important step to encourage Americans to provide for their own security. The IRA concept leads us away from reliance on Government-sponsored Social Security. It also fills an important role by providing Americans with the flexibility to establish funds which respond to their own particular needs. Americans have made it clear that they like the idea of maintaining individual plans, and that they have confidence in their abilities to provide for the future.

Not only do IRA's benefit individual Americans—they also benefit the national economy. By encouraging long-term savings, IRA's help form the underpinnings of our economy in providing for needed capital formation. Indeed, incentives for savings should be expanded, not further restricted.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986, which I did not support in its final form, reduced or eliminated tax deferrals for contributions to IRA's for any employee who is an active participant—or who has a spouse who is an active participant—in an employer-sponsored retirement plan unless the tax filing unit's AGI falls below a specific limit. My bill would restore the tax treatment accorded to IRA's prior to enactment of tax reform.

Like many of my colleagues, my office has been flooded with mail from constituents appealing for this restoration of IRA deductability. I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in sponsoring this measure.

WILEY A BRANTON, CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, ATTORNEY, LAW SCHOOL DEAN

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the life and work of Wiley A. Branton, civil rights leader, attorney, and former dean of the Howard University School of Law, who died on December 18, 1988, in the District of Columbia.

A native of Pine Bluff, AR, Wiley Branton completed Arkansas AM&N College before becoming one of the first black graduates of the University of Arkansas School of Law.

Wiley Branton served this country's civil rights movement in numerous ways, including as defense counsel for southern blacks accused of crimes in Pine Bluff, director of the Atlanta-based voter education project that was designed to increase voter registration of blacks, and executive secretary to President Johnson's Council on Equal Opportunities.

It was in 1957 that Wiley A. Branton served as the principal attorney that represented the nine children who integrated Central High School in Little Rock. AK. Wiley A. Branton served as special assistant under two U.S. Attorneys General from 1965 to 1967, those important years of change. In 1967, Wiley Branton was appointed executive director of the United Planning Organization in the District of Columbia.

His life has contributed to the growth and development of those around him in many ways. In 1977, Wiley Branton become the eighth dean of Howard University School of Law, where he served until 1983. And in 1983, he joined the Washington office of Sidley and Austin, a Chicago-based law firm in which he was a partner at the time of his death.

Over the years Wiley A. Branton received numerous honors, including the C. Francis Stratford Award from the National Bar Association, 1958; the Henry W. Edgerton Civil Liberties Award from the Civil Liberties Union, 1977; the Charles H. Houston Medallion of Merit from the Washington Bar Association, 1978; the Lawyer of the Year Award from the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, 1986; the Whitney North Seymour Award from the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, 1987; and the Martin Luther King, Jr., Leadership Award from the District of Columbia Public Library, 1988.

To his wife, Lucille, and his five children, we extend our condolences but also our gratitude for sharing this great humanitarian with all of us for these many years.

Wiley A. Branton has earned the respect, admiration and lasting friendship of all for his courageous, resolute dedication and unselfish efforts in forging new paths in our society. We shall miss him but we will never forget him.

NEWMAN E. WAIT, WORLD WAR I DRIVER, CELEBRATES 97TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in inviting members of this House to join me in paying tribute to Newman E. Wait of Gansevoort, NY, a great American.

As we approach the end of the 20th century, there are fewer and fewer surviving witnesses to that first tragic, brutal war that consumed the entire world in its fury and changed western civilization forever. Mr. Wait, a World War I veteran and outstanding citizen in my district, is such a witness.

Logistics play an important role in modern warfare, and Mr. Wait played an important part

in that role. Even before America's formal entry in World War I, Mr. Wait made his way to France to volunteer his services. When America finally entered the war in 1917, Mr. Wait enlisted and served as a driver with "Groupe Robinson, Reserve Mallet" during some of the bloodiest battles of the war, including the Aisne and Marne Defensives, and the Somme Offenses. He came home with eight bronze stars on his Victory Medal.

Service to his country was quickly followed by service to his community. For 47 years he was president of Adirondack Trust Bank in Saratoga Springs, making that institution a pillar of integrity and trust, an institution still led by his heir, Charles V. Wait.

On March 7, Mr. Wait will celebrate his 97th birthday. On Saturday, March 4, family and friends gathered in his hometown of Gansevoort to celebrate with him. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and other Members to join me in saluting Mr. Newman E. Wait, American patriot, community leader, and beloved family man.

THE MONRONEY AMENDMENT RESTORATION ACT OF 1989

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, again I am introducing in this first session of the 101st Congress legislation that will restore full coverage of the Monroney amendment prevailing wage system for Federal employees.

The Monroney amendment Restoration Act of 1989 is similar to legislation I introduced last year (H.R. 4145), which was approved by this Chamber as an amendment to the fiscal year 1989 Defense Department authorization bill. Mr. Speaker, you will recall unanimously approved the amendment when the Defense authorization bill received floor consideration. However, the measure failed to survive a conference with the Senate because of that Chamber's objections to so-called labor legislation in a Defense Department bill. Seldom does the other body object to legislation on the grounds of germaneness, but the Senate's objections prevailed when this provision in the Defense Department authorization bill was debated in conference.

What this bill does is to correct an inequity contained in the fiscal year 1986 Defense authorization bill which exempted prevailing wages to DOD civilian employees under the wage compensation system established by what is known as the Monroney amendment.

The Monroney amendment was enacted under Public Law 90–560 in 1968. The purpose of this legislation is to provide a fair basis for fixing and adjusting the pay of Federal blue-collar workers assigned to specialized positions. It recognized that the Federal Government has an obligation to "make fair and relevant wage comparisons for Federal blue-collar employees whose skills and training do not compare with private enterprise jobs in the locality where they are working."

Under the Monroney amendment, Federal agencies are required to "determine whether there exists in the local wage area a number of comparable positions in private industry sufficient to establish wage schedules and rates for principal types of positions for which the survey is made * * *." If Federal agencies find that the number of comparable positions are insufficient, they must set wages on the basis of both local private sector rates and rates paid for comparable positions in the nearest wage area with similar employment and industrial characteristics. In certain cases, it is necessary to import wage data from outside the local wage area in order to make a fair and relevant wage comparison for a Federal blue-collar employee whose skills, training, and competence do not compare with a private enterprise job in the same locality.

Monroney amendment prevailing wage determinations applied to all Federal civilian employees through 1985. In that year Congress adopted a Defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1986 containing language that exempted all Department of Defense blue-collar workers from the Monroney amendment. The proposal to exempt DOD employees was introduced as an amendment to the 1986 DOD Authorization Act during its consideration by the Senate Armed Services Committee. There was no debate on the repeal. No justification was provided to explain why DOD should be the only agency exempt from the provisions of the Monroney amendment.

This unfair discrimination of DOD civilian employees has had a negative impact on the civilian employees at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, part of which I represent. As of last year, blue-collar employees at Kelly Air Force Base lost, on average, 55 cents per hour in their pay. Yet, just across town, employees at the Audie Murphy Veterans Hospital receive full wages established under the Monroney amendment prevailing rate determination system.

The Monroney amendment will correct the present inequity. DOD civilian employees are no better and no worse than employees in other Federal agencies. They deserve to be treated under the same basic wage determination system used by non-DOD agencies.

This bill restores fairness to the wage determination system for all classes of Federal employees working in the Department of Defense, and I invite my colleagues who share my concerns for equity and fairness to join me in supporting this bill.

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH AND POLICY ACT OF 1989

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with nine cosponsors, the Global Environment Research and Policy Act of 1989. This bill will improve our understanding of the significant global environmental changes we are now witnessing by providing for a national global change research plan. Furthermore, this bill will encourage development of a coordinated national policy to abate, mitigate, and adapt to the effects of these changes through the creation of Council on Global Environmental Policy [CGEP]. Finally, this bill will amend the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] to take into consideration the impact of major Federal actions on the global environment.

Title I of the bill directs all Federal agencies involved to coordinate their scientific research activities. By developing a coordinated research plan, we will enhance our understanding of the Earth system on a global scale, improve our capability to predict natural or human induced changes and, most importantly, provide the best scientific information on which we can develop necessary and responsible policy decisions.

Title I is similar in concept to S. 169, a bill recently introduced by Sentor HOLLINGS, the chairman of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee and one of the Senate leaders, along with Senators GORE and WIRTH, on the issue of global climate change.

Title II establishes the CGEP which shall initiate, coordinate, and recommend domestic and international global environmental programs, studies, and policies taking into consideration the findings and recommendations of the national global change research plan.

Title III amends NEPA to clarify its application to major Federal actions affecting the global environment including the impact on the oceans, the atmosphere, and other aspects of the global environment.

Last summer, a severe drought devastated the Midwest resulting in an estimated $13 billion in lost farm production alone. Last September, hurricane Gilbert ravaged the Caribbean. Human casualties were estimated in the hundreds. Estimates for economic loss for all nations affected by hurricane Gilbert range between $10 and $12 billion.

These events are stark and current reminders of our need to understand the Earth system and the impact humankind has on its delicate dynamic. Separating natural variability from changes induced by human activities presents a great challenge to science. My bill meets this challenge by facilitiating the coordination of the best scientific capabilities of the U.S. Government in a 10-year research plan.

There is a consensus in the international scientific community that humanity, in the next generations, will face potentially severe problems of adaptation to global warming and sea level rise.

Evidence of systematic increases in greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and the chloroflourocarbons [CFC's] is well documented. Observational evidence of a rise in the height of sea levels is also a well accepted fact.

The greenhouse effect as a contributing mechanism to global warming has long been understood by the scientific community. The so-called greenhouse gases absorb radiation from the Sun and the Earth, blocking the escape of energy into space, and hence, warming the lower layers of the atmosphere. The steady input of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, recorded for the last 30 years, will double sometime before the middle of the next century. The effect of other greenhouse gases such as methane, nitrous oxide, and

CFC's has proven to be cumulative, furthering the greenhouse effect. Methane input continues to rise by 1 percent a year. The recent Montreal protocol, addressing the ozone depletion problem, succeeded in restricting—but by no means eliminating—the input of CFC's into the atmosphere.

The oceans are a very important component of the integrated Earth climate system. The oceans' unique role results from their ability to store heat and to take up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Scientific attention should continue to focus on the interaction of the ocean and other components of the system. An effective national program in global environmental change must include a strong focus on the interaction of the oceans and other components of the system. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fleet Modernization Act of 1989, which I introduced on February 7, 1989, provides for the fleet capability and the scientific equipment needed in carrying out the objectives of the national global research plan mandated in this act.

The global mean temperature is now as high as it has been since the last glaciation, about 18,000 years ago. Although we cannot ascertain that the greenhouse effect is responsible for the current warming trend, some scientists are ready to state with a large degree of confidence that current temperatures represent a real warming rather than a natural fluctuation. However, scientific consensus has not been reached over whether we are in fact witnessing global warming due to the human-induced greenhouse effect or to natural variability. Furthering scientific consensus on climate change is the foremost reason for pursuing this Federal research effort.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am particularly concerned about the profound effects global warming will have on marine living resources. Biological production and distribution of fisheries will be notably altered with uncertain implications for the economies of both coastal and inland regions. In addition, the rise of sea levels will bring flooding to many coastal areas. Even small increases in sea level pose a considerable threat to low-lying communities and ecosystems including the barrier islands of North Carolina, the coasts of Florida, and the Mississippi delta. Beach erosion, wetland destruction, and flooding of coastal structures are problems which will require adequate solutions, based on sound scientific knowledge.

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, human activities such as fossil fuel burning, industrial practices, agriculture, and land use patterns must be regarded as active elements in the global environment. However, the cumulative effect of these activities is not fully understood. Responsible policy decisions addressing the consequences of global change can only be formulated with reliable scientific information. The questions that need to be addressed are not simple. They require the understanding of the whole Earth as one integrated and dynamic system. This formidable scientific challenge will require the concerted effort of some of our Nation's most innovative scientific capabilities.

Collaboration among scientists from diverse disciplines is essential if we are to understand the complex interactions of ocean, atmosphere, ice, solid earth, and biological systems. Research will require the use of the most advanced technology in ocean-going vessels, supercomputers satellites, and remote sensing instruments. Data management systems capable of processing, storing, and distributing the information collected will be of central importance. International collaboration will be necessary to collect the essential global observations. Cooperative efforts are currently underway. Attention has centered on two scientific research programs: The International Geosphere Biosphere Program [IGBP] developed by the International Council of Scientific Unions [ICSU] and the World Climate Research Program sponsored jointly by the World Meteorological Organization [WMO], the United Nation's Environment Program [UNEP], and ICSU.

The United Nations has moved from addressing the scientific issues to examining the wider policy implications of global change. Last year UNEP and WMO set up the intergovernmental panel on climate change [IPCC]. The IPCC set up three working groups to explore the: First, scientific issues, second, potential impacts, and third, response strategies of global environmental change. Last week the working group on response strategies, chaired by the United States, met in Washington, DC.

The Federal Government in recent years has spent millions of dollars on global change research. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Energy conduct research in different global climate areas within their respective missions. As this Nation's realization of the imperative need for global change research continues to grow, so will the appropriations for these programs. Institutional coordination and budgetary efficiency are essential if this array of research efforts is to be pooled together to solve one of humanity's most compelling scientific challenges.

Title I of my bill directs the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology [FCCSET] to develop a 10-year plan to coordinate scientific efforts and budgetary resources of numerous Federal agencies into a unified global science program. In addition, title I requires FCCSET, in carrying out its reponsibilities to:

Develop goals and priorities which will advance scientific understanding and provide a basis for policy decisions;

Define the role of each Federal agency and department in implementing the plan;

Describe the levels of Federal funding, and specific activities required to achieve the goals and priorities of the plan;

Review, prior to the President's budget submission, each agency budget in the context of the plan and make the results available to each agency and to the Office of Management and Budget;

Coordinate the Federal effort with the National Research Council and with other national and international research initiatives; and

Submit progress reports periodically to Congress on the implementation of the plan.

The plan is to be implemented by the Federal agencies and shall include national global change research policy recommendations and proposals for the implementation of that research policy through legislative and regulatory changes.

Title II establishes the CGEP as an Executive Office of the President to be chaired by the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and composed of members from different Federal agencies and the Chairman of FCCSET. This Council shall analyze and recommend national policies to abate, mitigate and adapt to the impacts of global environmental change. In addition, CGEP shall:

Coordinate and initiate Federal studies on economic and social impacts of global environmental change;

Incorporate in its policy decisions the findings of the national global change research plan;

Provide recommendations to FCCSET on policy goals and objectives which most effectively provide a basis for global environmental policy decisions;

Collect and analyze data and information on social, economic, and environmental impacts of global environmental change and related policy; and,

Submit to Congress, after 5 years, and periodically thereafter, a comprehensive national program in response to the impacts of global environmental change;

On January 9, 1989, the Washington Post reported that the Council on Environmental Quality was prevented by the Reagan White House from issuing a regulation calling for consideration of the greenhouse effect when Federal agencies assess the environmental impact of their actions. Title III of my bill makes it clear that federal agencies must assess the effects of their action on the global environment.

In view of the present uncertainties in our knowledge of global climate change, scientific understanding of the whole Earth system should be a national priority. Furthermore, the result of this formidable research effort should be incorporated into a comprehensive national global enviromental policy. The success of the global climate change research program lies in a concerted effort at the national and international level. Our challenge will not stop with the scientific understanding of the problems that lie ahead. We must develop the institutional capacity to effectively incorporate scientific discoveries into national policy at all levels. My bill is an attempt to develop a coordinated Federal research program and institute a central policy coordinating body sensitive to the findings of the research plan and to emerging needs of different agencies and sectors of our society.

Any of my colleagues who wish to obtain a copy of the Global Environment Research and Policy Act of 1989 or to cosponsor it should contact the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at 226–2460.

WELCOME TO OUR NEWLY NATURALIZED CITIZENS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere pleasure that I congratulate the residents of New York's 22d Congressional District who have chosen to become citizens of the United States with all the privileges, freedoms, and responsibilities that American citizenship entails.

Our beautiful Hudson Valley region in New York State is proud of its newest citizens, and I invite my colleagues to join me in welcoming the following newly naturalized Americans and extending to them our best wishes for a happy and prosperous life in their new homeland:

Aharon Abed, Jose Abraham, Marie Mire Alcime, Lolita May Almero, Luis Ferna Alonso, Joseph Altagracia, Pedro Husm Andal, Jackques Aristide, Gladys Aristide, Larisa Aronov, Joseph Astride, Raymond Audige, Jorge Octa Avila-Buit.

Victoria S Babayov, Linda Broo Bacchus, Anthony Yo Baek, Maide Mart Baptiste, Esther Barnoy, Maureen He Belford, Joseph LeF Belizaire, Jose Franc Bencosme, Ruth Marth Bentson, Emilie Bernard, John Bialek, Krystyna Bialek.

Hana Blum, Sharon Mon Boothe, Carolle Ma Bordes, Sevinc Ere Bridges, Norma Patr Brown, Leola Agne Brown, Rocco Cafagna, Xiao Chuan Chan, Dusit Chariton, Muoi Tam Chau, Kinh Tu Chau, Michael Se Chen, Joan Li-Ju Chen, Siu Lian Chen.

Kan Chin Cheng, Sin Mui Cheng, Biu Wing Cheung, Tak-Choi D Cheung, Tyrone Val Chin, Ramon Infa Constancio, Castera Ca Constant, William Ja Crudge, Amelia Gab Cruz, Dennis Bri Cruz, Rommel Ben Cruz, Helen Cruz-Dittm, Euvindsonz Dacilas.

Patricia Dalrymple, Yamilee Dambrevill, Bhupen Dev Dave, Bertha Och De Garcia, Emilio De La Cruz, Roy Macase Del Mar, Marcia Mer Delaphana, Arold Desamours, Maryse Desir, Blanca Nie Diaz, John Digaletos, Ramon Mend Dikitanan, Zelpha Som Dikitanan, Yuri Dobruskin.

Digna Anal Dominguez, Anne-Marie Dominique, Marie Gabr Dorante, Zahava Dror, Jose Anton Duenas, Francisco Duran, Behroz Min Dutia, Jose Carlo Eiras, Avi Bryan Epstein, Jean-Louis Ersulia, Rosa Marie Estevez, Shahela Fabio, Masoud Fallah.

Mansur Mic Falleh, Raise Farber, Arthur Arr Faris, Rosaria El Fata, Gordon Rus Finch, Beverly Je Finch, Lahra Beth Finch, Nelicia Ch Flefil, Faustino Flores, Jean Walne Francois, Moses Fridlich, Shedly Gachette, Mehrdad Mi Gachpazany, Remedios d Gatchalian.

Rochel Geffrard, Serge Genoret, Bernhard Gerla, Frank Fran Gibbons, Boris Gindis, Mauro Gomez, Manuel Gui Gonzalez, Lucy Gonzalez, Elizabeth Grasmuck, Krystyna Grzyb, Zenaida Guerrero, Pedro Guzman, Griselda Guzman.

Atiga Hag, Lennon Cla Henry, Hazel Ione Henry, Joseph Heraghty, Hung Thinh Hguyen, Mathew Illicattil, Aliya Iman, Naz Iman, Zacharia Isaac, Zdzislawa Jakubiak, Freddy Javier, Gabriel Jean, Rose Bedic Jean-Bapti, Marie Dani Jean-Charl.

Baptiste Jean-Franc, Marie Ange Jeanty, Rony Joseph, Sarah Kaminsky, Kaveh Anto Khosrowsha, Seth Kim, Rhonda Klein, Rosa Berll Knipping, Chia Hsing Ko, Alexander Korsunsky, Irina Vlad Korsunsky, Joe Kevin Lafleur, Gloria Luc Lalinde.

Marie Sain Lamy, Young Soon Lee, Fritz Lemite, Yolanda Be Lies, Fong Ching Lim, Adrian Lim, Luz Milagr Lopez, Jean Dygui Loubeau, Jacqueline Louis, Simcha Tzv Lovi, Mary Bridg Lynch, Dieter Mahlstedt, Martina Ol Makinde, David Malool.

Teresita A Mongonon, Clara Rosa Manzano, Vin Mao, Lidia Anto Martinez, Mercy Mala Mathew, Josef Matus, Darina Matus, Gloria Mar McCleese, Daniel Fra McEnery, Rafael Hil Mendez, Cecil Leon Miller, Ivy May Miller, Karen Agne Momah.

Reza Khons Mosavi, Bissoonday Narine, Enriquita Navarro, Than Thi Nguyen, Tram Thi Nguyen, Tho Tan Nguyen, Giovanni Nicosia, Mirta Nunez, Margaret M O'Conner, Yoon Hae Oh, Robert Ala Oliveros, Vincente R Ortega, Julio Palacios, Zeanhy Ter Park.

Jagdish Ra Patel, Victor Paz, Jacques Jr Pean, Betty Pearl, Antonio Peniche, Jose Efrai Peralta, Nhora Perez-Lali, Lucken Phanor, Jill Phillips-O, Lulu Lourd Piano, Florence Pierre-Pie, Jaroslaw Pluta, Alexander Poltorak.

Valeria Le Poltorak, Thomas Pottakulat, Patricia Puranda, James Albe Quintana, Maria Rowe Ramos, Maria Cris Ramos, Patrick Raymond, Rosa Maria Rodriguez, Joel Marc Rodriguez, Jesus Garc Roque, Frank Rosano, Gennaro Russo, Andre Jose Saint-Loui, Henry Salamon.

Blesilda D Salgado, Emma Cruz Santa Ana, Grecia Ant Santana, Efren Guil Santos, Jocelyne B Saturnin, Rosemarie Scandura, Helen Ilan Schleicher, Josette Seide, Neddy Seide, Radu Mihai Serban, Shailesh Shah, Steadroy C Shaw, Liliane Fa Shenouda.

Pei Chi Sc Shih, Surinder K Singh, Lavanya Srivatsan, Simpson St Fort, Demetre Stathopoul, Sokhom Taing, Albert Min Tang, Anita Man- Tang, Maritza Taveras, Carrine El Taylor, Michel Leo Theveny, Francoise Theveny, John Thomas, Kunjoonjam Thomas.

Rafael Urena, Jose Benif Valencia, Hulda Valencia, Joseph Vaniapilli, Annam Karu Varghese, Francisca Vasquez De, Jose Veras, Jean Smart Vilfranche, David Juli Volsky, Barbara Volsky, David Chih Wang, Gary Chih- Wang, Thomas Wang.

Leonie Del White, Keith Deno White, Huey-Yuan Wu, Jasmine Zamor, Gregory Sl Zuchowski, Alina Zeno Zuchowski, Myriam Bar de Avila, Luna Sagpa de Guzman, Corazon Pa deCastro.

IN SUPPORT OF THE PUYALLUP INDIAN SETTLEMENT

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, today, I take great pride in joining my colleagues from the State of Washington in introducing the Puyallup Indian settlement bill. This legislation culminates over 4 years of persevering efforts by dedicated participants from a variety of interests. The introduction of the Puyallup bill marks a historic moment for the citizens of my congressional district and the State of Washington, and symbolizes the triumphs that are possible when individuals and communities join together to build bridges of cooperation and mutual interest.

I wish to commend the tireless efforts of both the Indian and non-Indian negotiating teams who crafted the settlement agreement and steered it through many difficult moments to reach finality. Particularly, I join the citizens of Tacoma and Pierce County, WA, in offering my gratitude to Puyallup Tribal Chairman Bill Sterud and the members of the tribal council, Jim Waldo, Harry Sachse, Mayor Sutherland, Chris Smith, Ray Corpus, Randy Harrison, Larry Killeen, John Terpstra, John Ladenberg, Lynn Anderson, and several others who have been unwavering in their commitment to this process. I am especially pleased to have had the strong support of Governor Gardner throughout the negotiating process, and am deeply indebted to Senator INOUYE for his active and visible support in encouraging a settlement agreement.

Mr. Speaker, on August 27, 1988, following a two-thirds majority vote of acceptance of the proposed settlement package, a new chapter began between the Puyallup Indian Nation and non-Indian local governments and private interests. Rather than a continuing relationship characterized by division and mistrust, the settlement agreement laid the cornerstone for a relationship to be based on cooperation and mutual benefit.

The history preceding the present settlement is not an easy one for any of the parties. It is a history characterized by a long series of disputes over land and jurisdictional claims relating to such matters as: Ownership of the Commencement Bay tidelands and areas of the former Puyallup riverbed, the perceived or intended boundaries of the the treaty reservation, control of railroad and other rights-of-way, control of the fisheries resource and habitat, jurisdiction over law enforcement, environment, navigation, and authority and control in the areas of land use, and business regulation and zoning.

While one must clearly recognize that the historical grievances that are felt by the tribe and the non-Indian community are of such magnitude and deep-felt nature that parties feel that no agreement can completely redress all perceived injustices from the past. However, what is important is that the various parties have freely through their own will and efforts, chosen to fashion a settlement of tribal claims that holds the promise of a better and brighter tomorrow for all involved. The agreement ensures the avoidance of lengthy and divisive litigation, which would be costly and damaging to the community.

The Puyallup settlement bill that I am introducing today, is the next critical stage in ensuring that the terms laid out in the Puyallup settlement are implemented, and that the Federal share of the package is made available. Through participation in significant historical acts that have given rise to the present circumstances, the Federal Government is a responsible party to all matters that have been disputed between the Puyallup Tribe and non-Indians, and should rightfully contribute to the resources necessary to implement the settlement agreement. However, the Federal share of the settlement is under 50 percent, as set forth in its cost-sharing arrangements.

As indicated in the provisions of both the bill and the settlement, both the Indian and non-Indian recipients will receive immediate and long-term tangible benefits from the agreement. Overall, the package contains $111 million in direct benefits to the membership of the Puyallup Tribe. Within the benefit package, the tribe is slated to receive approximately 900 acres of land, including forest land, fisheries enhancement, open space lands and commercial properties to produce future income. Additionally, the tribe will receive funds to buy land and pursue economic opportunities aimed at establishing a stable future income.

The direct acquisition of land and financial benefits means that the Puyallup Tribe will be able to enter the 1990's on a firm economic foundation that will promote prosperity and ensure a promising future for its children. The settlement further reinforces the benefits of lands awarded by making allowances for new lands to be placed into trust under the tribe's jurisdiction, thus guaranteeing that the tribe will have an opportunity to expand its land base. Furthermore, the agreement acknowledges and preserves tribal trust ownership of the current bed of the Puyallup River within the 1873 boundaries.

In recognition of the many crucial needs facing the tribal membership, the new agreement includes important provisions aimed at meeting critical social service needs and better protecting the well-being of the members of the Puyallup Nation. Central to this goal of the agreement, a permanent trust fund is established to address the needs of the tribal membership, including: health care, tribal elders care, housing rehabilitation, burial and cemetery maintenance, education and scholarship loans, day care for the tribe's children, and cultural preservation activities.

Because this settlement is one that skillfully balances the concerns of all affected parties, the non-Indian participating entities will also receive many positive benefits from its implementation that will manifest into the 1990's and beyond. Most importantly, non-Indian participants in the agreement will be relieved of any burden caused by lands and properties in dispute. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the Puyallup Tribe agrees to release its claims to tidelands, former riverbeds, initial reservation, and other land claims. Through another provision of the package, the tribe agrees not to assert governmental control over non-Indian lands, businesses on non-Indian lands, and non-Indian homeowners.

One impact of the settlement that I believe is a truly significant ramification for the future is that it provides for a greater degree of cooperation between the tribe and non-Indian governmental entities on matters that have far-reaching importance to the community. The agreement establishes a cooperative approach for governmental authority and responsibility, including: A system for consultation and dispute resolution for land use matters and environmental concerns, a resolution of navigational conflicts, and an agreement on how future governmental services are to be provided.

Perhaps the most important ramification to emerge from this settlement agreement, is that its implementation will foster a more positive state of relations and knit together more closely the Indian and non-Indian communities. Because of this important settlement, I see in the 1990's a more positive situation, of a community working together, forging ahead, for the good of all concerned.

I urge my colleagues to give their full support toward the passage of this legislation.

A UNIFORM DEFINITION OF GREAT LAKES

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill which will provide a single definition for the term "Great Lakes" as used throughout the United States Code, and especially for maritime matters.

Various laws have passed which highlight the role of the Great Lakes. However, the references to the lakes are not uniform, creating some confusion over the coverage of the laws, especially in regard to the important connecting channels. The bill I have authored will clarify the waters encompassed by most references to the Great Lakes. However, I must stress that the intent behind this bill is mainly housekeeping: I do not intend to substantially alter any statutory jurisdiction.

Accordingly, certain violations or departures from this standard definition may be required due to the peculiar circumstances of a given situation or law. For example, there are some legal references to the Great Lakes which are based on treaty provisions or other special agreements. These particular limits, such as those found under the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between the United States and Canada (16 U.S.C. chapter 15A), the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972 (33 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.), the Great Lakes Commodities Marketing Board (33 U.S.C. 2309), Great Lakes Pilotage (46 U.S.C. chapter 93), the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships (46 U.S.C. 14101), are to be preserved.

Although I believe we have exhausted the United States Code for references to the Great Lakes, there may be some instances where additional adjustments may need to be made. I look forward to working with the affected Federal agencies and other interested parties to correct these omissions or errors.

DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, along with my distinguished colleague, Hon. SILVIO CONTE, that will expand the dependent care tax credit, make it applicable for respite care expense, and make the credit refundable to those whose tax liability does not exceed the credit to which they are otherwise entitled.

The circumstances which have prompted me to offer this legislation since 1983 have not improved. Indeed, the national focus on family needs in recent months has dramatically exposed the critical work and caregiving dilemmas families are facing today. This concern is shared by President Bush, whose dependent care proposal, which I applaud, recommends the same concepts offered in this bill. Both plans seek to provide assistance through the use of an expanded tax credit that is indexed and refundable. I am offering this legislation for passage in the 101st Congress because it is time that we adjust the dependent care tax credit to better assist families as they try to balance competing work and caregiving demands.

Dependent care expenses fall most heavily on working persons, especially working mothers, who must provide for the care of dependent children while having to devote primary portions of their day to earning a living. Studies show that 53 percent of women with children under the age of 6 are working outside the home. Of the women who are heads of household with children under 6 years old, 57.6 percent are working outside the home.

Providing adequate care for elderly dependents is an equally important concern. Often women who are responsible for their children also face the responsibility of caring for their aging parents. In a study done by the Geriatric Center of Philadelphia, 28 percent of nonworking caregivers had quit their jobs in order to meet caregiving responsibilities while 26 percent of working caregivers had contemplated having to quit for the same reason. One out of ten middle-aged women—45–65 years—is responsible for the care of an older relative. It is clear that respite care is an extremely vital service, the use of which can help caregivers avoid the dilemma of having to choose between giving up their careers or institutionalizing an elder family member at great financial expense.

The current dependent care tax credit is available to taxpayers who incur work-related expenses for the care of a child under age 15, a disabled spouse, or any other dependent who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for him or herself. In 1981, Congress replaced the previous flat rate credit for dependent care with a sliding scale that focused the maximum benefit of the credit on lower income households. The scale currently allows a 30-percent credit for work related dependent care expenditures up to $2,400 for taxpayers with incomes of $10,000 or less; the credit is reduced by 1 percentage point for each $2,000 of income between $10,000 and $28,000 to a minimum of 20 percent. Currently a family earning $10,000 a year would have to pay $2,400 a year, nearly one-fourth of its income, to receive the maximum credit of the $720. It should be noted that under present tax laws, a 1988 family with an income at $10,000 or less would probably not have the tax liability necessary to claim the credit, and therefore, would not receive the benefit.

The dependent care tax credit expansion I propose addresses the increased needs and costs relative to dependent care and respite care by expanding the credit to more realistically reflect present tax liability levels. The tax

liability threshold for a head of household with one dependent is $12,380; the threshold for a married couple with one dependent is $13,914. Under my proposal, the sliding scale would be raised to 50 percent of work related dependent care expenditures for families earning $15,000 or less. The scale would be reduced by 1 percentage point for each full $1,000 of income, with persons earning $45,000 or more receiving a credit of 20 percent. In addition, the dependent care tax credit would be indexed to the cost of living and be made refundable so that those families with incomes too low to have a tax liability or whose credit exceeds their tax liability would have access to the credit. Currently, 91 percent of all claims are made by families with incomes greater than $10,000 a year. A refundable tax credit that is indexed to the cost of living will ensure that lower income families have the same access to the credit that middle and higher income families do, and who now derive considerable benefit from the credit.

Finally, this legislation offers relief from the expense of respite care. This legislation would allow a credit on up to $1,200 for one qualifying dependent and $2,400 for two qualifying dependents for respite care expense. A caregiver would be able to either hire someone to come to the home to care for the elderly dependent for a few hours a day or week, or could bring that dependent to an adult day care center. My proposal would also permit up to a 2-week stay in an institution in order for the caregiver to tend to other personal or family affairs. A credit on expenses incurred for respite care would be available without regard to the caregiver's employment status.

Respite care credit is a part of this legislation that should be highlighted. Studies show that 80 to 90 percent of all medically related care, personal care, household maintenance, transportation, and shopping needs required by elderly persons is provided by their families. The role of the primary caregiver is often a female family member, who gets caught between meeting the needs of her children and her aging parents, causing this woman and others in similar situations to be viewed as part of the "sandwich generation." The magnitude of the strain that can develop in circumstances like these is both physical and financial. The dilemma of balancing work and caregiving needs has become so widespread a condition of family life that it requires national attention in the form of some assistance. A respite care credit will offer assistance to care-givers that will save dollars for both families and for the Government through postponement or avoidance of expensive institutionalizations. Further, it is an important way to address the needs of elderly citizens, the fastest growing and increasingly vulnerable segment of our Nation's population.

The dependent care and respite care tax credit provisions of this bill offer a thoughtful, prudent, and compassionate approach to helping families provide for their loved ones. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort by supporting this important piece of legislation.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join with me in commemorating the 71st anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day. On January 22, Ukrainians around the world remembered their moment of freedom in 1918 when the Ukraine declared its independence and its right to self-determination.

The formation of the Ukrainian National Republic 71 years ago signified an important step in the history of the Ukrainian people as they have struggled to assert their identity and their beliefs while under foreign domination. Although many years have passed since this declaration, the memory of this day still lives in the hearts of all Ukrainians. From the first, the new nation struggled to hold onto its newfound freedom, battered by armies from the east and west. Despite a valiant effort, the Ukrainian National Republic was crushed by the Communist Russians in the summer of 1920.

Several years later, in 1932–33, the Ukrainian people would experience yet another setback—a tragedy that must not be forgotten. Over 7 million Ukrainians were starved to death because of the Stalin policy of collectivization—a policy designed to suppress the nationalistic dreams of the Ukrainian people. I was pleased to have authored, with Senator BRADLEY, the law that created the Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Last summer, I joined Senator BRADLEY in working to pass the legislation to extend the life of this important Commission so that its work could be completed.

Although some of us are aware of this great tragedy inflicted on the Ukrainian people, this has been, for the most part, a silent chapter in the history books. The Congressional Commission hopes to change this by their report on the famine. The report issued last summer draws from the many months of research and the many hearings conducted by the Ukraine Famine Commission. I am hopeful that this report will be circulated widely and that soon, our schools will ensure that students learn about this tragedy as they learn about so many other similar tragedies. It is only with knowledge that we can combat the ignorance that produces crimes against humanity.

Despite famines and persecutions, despite the curtailment of their civil liberties, and despite the injustices they have been subjected to, the Ukrainian people continue to display courage and perseverance and have not given up the hope that, one day, they too will breathe the air of freedom. In this period of glasnost, I hope that this new thinking will also include the people of the Ukraine. It is important that we, in Congress, continue to stress the need for addressing the valid concerns of this brave community.

As the famous Ukrainian poet Taras Schevchenko said, "Our souls will never perish, freedom knows no dying." May the hope of freedom for the Ukrainian people never die and may their quest for independence be successful.

ESTHER M. DUNNEGAN—A SALUTE TO EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Esther M. Dunnegan of Morrisville who has recently been named North Carolina's National Endowment for the Humanities/Reader's Digest Teacher-Scholar for 1989.

Ms. Dunnegan, a social studies teacher at Athens Drive High School in Raleigh, is one of 53 teachers chosen by the NEH and Reader's Digest for a year of independent study in the humanities. She will study the historical and modern influence of Islam on the cultures of Nigeria, Pakistan, Malaysia, Trinidad, and Egypt.

Too often, good teachers must struggle to devote adequate time to explore the disciplines they teach. I am pleased to see the National Endowment for the Humanities provide teachers the opportunity to expand their knowledge in a given discipline by supporting a full year of self-directed academic study in the humanities. This program is a fine example of the public-private partnerships actively working to improve public education. NEH is to be commended for its continuing commitment to improving the quality of teaching and research in the humanities.

We in the Fourth District of North Carolina are proud of Ms. Dunnegan. This honor is not only a reflection of her dedication to learning, but a reflection of the high standards of teaching in the Wake County school system. I wish her the best of luck and continued success in her endeavors.

A SALUTE TO LT. MONTEL B. WILLIAMS AND "REACH"—THE AMERICAN DREAM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as you know, during the month of February our Nation celebrates Black History Month. Programs and events are being held throughout the country to commemorate the occasion. In my congressional district, the Cleveland Public School System will sponsor a number of programs featuring Navy Lt. Montel Williams. This dynamic black leader has a power-packed message for our Nation's young people. It is a distinct honor and privilege for me to join the 21st Congressional District in welcoming Lieutenant Williams to Cleveland.

In just a few days, schoolchildren, teachers, parents and business leaders will hear this young man deliver motivating speeches and challenge youth to achieve. Lieutenant Wil-

liams, a special-duty intelligence officer, is on a mission to motivate children to stay in school. His message is simple: "Stay in school. Go to college. Stay off drugs. And most important, you can be a success."

It all began in January 1988 when Williams was tapped by the Navy's Minority Officer Recruitment Efforts [MORE] to serve as a recruiter. He agreed on the condition that he be given an opportunity to speak to the college-age audience about education and obstacles. The response to Lieutenant Williams' presentations has been overwhelming. He has spoken to more than 250,000 schoolchildren and 10,000 teachers, business and civic leaders from Los Angeles to Washington, DC. He has a unique gift for inspiring and motivating people of all ages and interests, and his message transcends race and socioeconomic backgrounds.

Lieutenant Williams doesn't stop at speaking engagements, however. He has designed an entire nonprofit organization around the notion of inspiring children and reversing the negative trends that affect youth. REACH the American dream seeks to encourage children to reach for their highest potential, to inspire family and community members to reach out to one another in a spirit of caring cooperation; and to challenge corporate citizens toward greater levels of commitment and involvement with schools and local programs. The nonprofit organization is enjoying great success.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share highlights of Lieutenant Williams' distinguished career with my colleagues. He grew up in the suburb of Glen Burnie, MD, and was elected president of his class at Andover High School. Upon graduation, Williams enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps where in 6 months he was meritoriously promoted twice and selected to attend the Naval Academy Prep School in Newport, RI. Lieutenant Williams was the first black marine selected to attend the Naval Academy Prep School and entered as one of 40 marines in 1976. Of those 40 original marines, Lieutenant Williams was one of four who graduated.

Upon commissioning in 1980, Lieutenant Williams was stationed on Guam where he served as a communications officer and direct support division officer. From 1982–83, Williams studied and obtained a degree in the Russian language at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA. He was then stationed at Fort George G. Mead, MD, and served onboard the U.S.S. *Sampson* during the United States invasion of Grenada. While ashore, he served as the operations officer for the fleet support division, and also as the director of a special operations division which supports U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf. Lieutenant Williams is currently assigned to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet Staff, and works for the director of cryptology.

Since commissioning, Lieutenant Williams has been the recipient of numerous awards for his dedication and hard work. He has been awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, two Navy Expeditionary Medals, one Humanitarian Service Medal, one Navy Achievement Medal, two Navy Commendations Medals, a Meritorious Service Medal and several other unit and service awards.

Lieutenant Montel Williams is fond of saying, while pointing to his audience, that education is the key to their success. And success, he notes, wears a number of uniforms, from military threads to Polo pinstripes. "The more role models we can identify and draw the kids attention to," he says, "the more options they see for themselves."

Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Williams is an excellent role model, a charismatic speaker and a very personable young man. We are delighted to have him participate in our Black History Month celebration and welcome him to the 21st Congressional District.

A SALUTE TO LYNNE GOLDMAN WEINGARTEN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my affection and admiration for a dear friend who will celebrate her 50th birthday on Valentine's Day. Lynne Goldman Weingarten has a host of fans who love her for her generous and compassionate nature, for her wonderful sense of humor and for her steadfast devotion and loyalty. I am proud to count myself among her friends.

Throughout her outstanding career as an educator and family therapist, Lynne has distinguished herself for her devoted service to humanity. As a counselor at Beverly Hills High, she has been a steadfast presence to help her young charges with their problems and their plans.

Her service with the Wellness Community of Santa Monica has helped countless families to deal with the joy of life and the determination to live it to its fullest. All of those fortunate enough to know Lynne have been personally enriched by her ability to communicate the great lessons she has learned in this selfless service.

In addition to the demands of her career, Lynne has volunteered countless hours of work for Hebrew University, the Maple Center for families in crisis, Planned Parenthood and One Voice. Her efforts for these organizations are yet another demonstration of her tireless gifts of time and energy to improve the well-being of her community. She has opened her home to help the poor, the disadvantaged, the homeless and the traumatized.

Lynne is the beloved daughter of two of Los Angeles' most distinguished citizens, Harvey and Lillian Silbert. She is the attentive and devoted mother of two beautiful daughters, Jill and Gina.

I am personally grateful to Lynne, not only for her shining example of how life ought to be lived, but for her gracious generosity in hosting a most special occasion in my life. My wife, Janis, and I were married in Lynne's home, and will forever remember the love and joy that she brought to that wonderful day.

I speak today for a legion of friends and family in paying tribute to Lynne Goldman Weingarten and ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this remarkable woman. Happy birthday, Lynne, and many, many happy returns of this joyous day.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL VISITING NURSES ASSOCIATION WEEK

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Visiting Nurses Associations of western Massachusetts. During the week of February 19–25, the Visiting Nurses Association will be celebrating National Visiting Nurses Association Week in recognition of their outstanding service to our communities.

For more than 100 years, the Visiting Nurses Association has provided quality home health care to all needy persons requiring their specialized services. By coming into the home to care for ill and disabled individuals, visiting nurses provide assistance on a variety of problems created by a family member's illness.

These dedicated nurses allow the infirm to seek comfort in their own homes. They provide tremendous services that include home health care, homemaking, meal preparation, shopping, and other domestic duties. Without them, those recovering in their homes would be unable to carry out normal daily activities.

Above all, Mr. Speaker, it's not just the tasks the nurses do for those taken ill, but it's the joy they give to the people they help. A visit often brightens each individual's day and lets them know someone really does care.

I am proud to honor the Visiting Nurses Association on this week commemorating its outstanding service. Its dedication to the needs of ailing people across the Nation deserves our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

REMOVING A DISINCENTIVE TO VOTING

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for an alternative way of selecting jurors for grand and petit juries in each U.S. district court. Under current law, which is basically the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968, Federal juries are composed of men and women whose names have been culled from voter registration lists or the lists of the actual voters of the political subdivisions within each judicial district or division.

It is essential, in a democracy, that juries be composed of people who represent a cross section of the community. This is an issue of fairness and of individual rights under our constitutional form of government.

At the same time, it is inappropriate that only those citizens who are registered to vote or who actually vote are selected to serve on

juries. Service on a jury should be viewed as an essential component of responsible citizenship.

Further, it is fundamentally important for citizens to participate in a democratic form of government. The way for citizens in a democracy to participate is with their votes. Unfortunately, our most recent election marked a new low in the level of voter participation.

Our Nation is the greatest democracy in history. At the same time, the level of voter registration and participation in the United States is nothing short of abysmal, particularly when compared to other western, industrialized democracies.

I am convinced—based not so much on findings explained in volumes of studies and reports, but on my own, often casual conversations with local elected officials, elections and voter registration officials, and ordinary, everyday people—that many Americans do not register to vote because they do not want to serve on juries. In this country, people who have not registered to vote because of a fear of jury service have articulated concerns about inconvenience, including the actual time involved and lost work, expense, and a general reluctance to become involved.

It is clear that people who do not want to serve on juries, do not register to vote. By not voting, these people are not exercising an important right denied to so many others in the world.

Again—and this is a point that deserves to be stressed—in a democratic system of government, it is imperative that juries are a representative cross section of the community. If the possibility of serving on juries is a disincentive to people who want to vote and participate in our elections, we should remove this disincentive.

The legislation I am introducing today will amend the way that the clerks of the Federal district courts develop rolls of those eligible for jury duty. My bill will require the use of substitutes, specifically information compiled by the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service, for voter registration lists or the lists of actual voters.

In addition, my bill recommends that the States develop their own lists of prospective jurors that are not based on voter registration lists or lists of actual voters. The States should use other sources for compiling names of those to serve on State juries, including records of motor vehicle licenses and registrations, lists of utility customers, and State or local income tax returns.

All citizens, age 18 or older, should be eligible for jury service. We all benefit from the freedoms and rights of American citizens. Thus, all citizens shall contribute to those freedoms and rights by serving on juries, if called. The selection process should not be dependent on identifying prospective jurors based on whether or not a person has exercised his or her right to vote.

I hope you will support this legislation. By eliminating this disincentive to voting, I hope that many more of our fellow citizens will take the time to study the candidates and the issues and then exercise that most precious of rights: the right to vote.

PROFAMILY VALUES

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 16 years after the U.S. Supreme Court overturned Roe versus Wade, thousands of people marched in Washington, DC, to voice their support for the prolife movement in our country and to call for the reversal of the Court's decision.

I met with several people who traveled to the Nation's Capital from the 21st Congressional District in my office, and was encouraged by their commitment to ending the tragic number of abortions that happen every year.

I am hopeful that the statements made by President Bush during the "March for Life" on January 23 will help to continue the ever-growing antiabortion sentiment in this country.

I am also confident that in the coming years the message of a "kinder, gentler nation" will be that of the caring family and adoption for those children who are born unwanted.

I want to thank those people who made their voice heard during this important time, and to lend my support to those who will continue to speak about profamily values in our community.

GEOGRAPHY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution which would designate the week of November 12–18, 1989, as "Geography Awareness Week." I am proud to be introducing this legislation along with my esteemed friends and colleagues, Representatives BILL GREEN and DALE KILDEE. This resolution, which was first introduced in the last Congress, is another expression of my strong belief in the importance of foreign language and international education.

During Geography Awareness Week, last year, there were literally thousands of activities across the country focusing on geography and its importance. At this time, I would like to commend the National Geographic Society and its president, Gilbert Grosvenor, for their strong interest in this resolution. The society is again planning many activities this year in connection with Geography Awareness Week, and interest should be even greater this year than last.

Although some progress is being made, there is still considerable evidence for the need to increase our attention to this fundamental subject. The Gallup organization recently released a survey, commissioned by National Geographic, of nearly 11,000 adults in nine countries that was the largest international study of its kind to date. Overall, the survey found that Americans unfortunately ranked below all but two other countries, Italy and Mexico, that participated. Among the specific findings, even with all of our involvement in the Persian Gulf, 75 percent of Americans could not locate that body of water on an unmarked map of the world. Even with our very extensive involvement in Central America and with its proximity to the United States, 45 percent could not locate this region on the map. Also related to Central America, less than half knew in which country the Sandinistas and Contras are struggling for control, with many naming Lebanon, Afghanistan, or Iran. Regarding Africa, only 55 percent could identify South Africa as the nation in which apartheid is official government policy. One particularly disturbing result of the survey was that American young adults fared worse than those of any other participating country and than their post-World War II peers.

This news is not only shocking; it is frightening. We depend on a well-informed populace to maintain the democratic ideals which have made and kept this country great. When 95 percent of some of our brightest college students cannot locate Vietnam on a world map, even after our extensive involvement in that country, we must sound the alarm. When only 25 percent could name four countries that acknowledge having nuclear weapons, we must acknowledge that we are failing to sufficiently educate our citizens to work and live in an increasingly interdependent world. This is especially true when our young people, our future, are even less knowledgeable in geography than are adults.

This ignorance of geography, along with a comparable lack of knowledge of foreign languages and cultures, places the United States at a significant disadvantage with other nations economically, politically, and strategically. We cannot expect to remain a world leader if our populace does not even know who the rest of the world is.

In 1980, a Presidential Commission found that U.S. companies fare poorly against foreign competitors partly because Americans are often ignorant of things beyond our borders. As Gov. Gerald Baliles said in a Southern Governors Association report, "Americans have not responded to a basic fact: the best jobs, largest markets, and greatest profits belong to those who understand the country with which they are doing business."

One of the key themes and tasks for this Congress has been restoring America's competitiveness in a highly complex, rapidly changing world. Improving our knowledge of the geography, language, and culture of other lands is a concrete, attainable, and important goal in the context of international trade and our place in the world economy. It is a substantial way to give content to the "buzzword" of competitiveness.

The understanding necessary to accomplish this, as I have said, can come only from knowledge of the peoples, cultures, resources, and languages of other nations. This is the sort of knowledge that the study of geography seeks to impart. Alarmingly, in spite of this, the discipline of geography has become seriously endangered in this country. Departments of geography are being eliminated from many institutions of higher learning, and less than 10 percent of elementary and secondary school geography teachers have even a minor in the subject.

However, in the midst of these negative indicators, I feel it is very important to note some hopeful signs that geography education is beginning to experience a long-awaited and badly needed resurgence. Among these:

The National Geographic Society has instituted a pilot school program in which schools in different parts of the country establish innovative geography education programs to test their effectiveness.

Two of the schools, Alice Deal Junior High here in Washington and Audubon Junior High in Los Angeles, have won recognition for their programs in national competitions.

At the college level, the University of Tennessee is instituting a requirement that incoming students there have a certain level of knowledge of geography. This is going to cause elementary and secondary schools throughout the State to beef up their geography education programs.

In addition to the declaration of a National Geography Awareness Week, a number of States, including Oregon, Colorado, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and Utah have all instituted such weeks at the State level. These are all important occasions to promote geography education and awareness in each State.

In California, the State Board of Education, after finding that students were sorely lacking in their knowledge of geography, adopted a new, statewide history-social studies framework in which geography will be studied in specific relation to the history and culture of each country, region, and period studied at each level. This is considered a potential landmark step, one that will hopefully initiate a broad movement for improving geography education throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, we are a nation with worldwide involvements. Our global influence and responsibilities demand an understanding of the lands, languages, and cultures of the world. It is for this reason that I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution focusing national attention on the integral role that the knowledge of world geography plays in preparing our citizens for the future of our increasingly interdependent, interconnected world. It is my hope that again passing this resolution will be just one more step in a revitalization of the study of geography in this country. All of our citizens should have access to the type of education that will help them appreciate the great beauty and diversity of this Nation, and its place in an even more diverse world.

H.J. RES. —

Whereas geography is the study of people, their environments, and their resources;

Whereas the United States of America is a truly unique nation with diverse landscapes, bountiful resources, a distinctive multiethnic population, and a rich cultural heritage, all of which contribute to the status of the United States as a world power;

Whereas, historically, geography has aided Americans in understanding the wholeness of their vast nation and the great abundance of its natural resources;

Whereas geography today offers perspectives and information in understanding ourselves, our relationship to the Earth, and our interdependence with other peoples of the world;

Whereas statistics illustrate that a significant number of American students could not find the United States on a world map, could not identify Alaska and Texas as the Nation's largest States, and could not name the New England States;

Whereas according to a recent Gallup poll, Americans ranked among the bottom third on an international test of geography knowledge, and those age eighteen to twenty-four came in last;

Whereas geography has been offered to fewer than one in ten United States secondary school students as part of the curriculum;

Whereas departments of geography are being eliminated from American institutes of higher learning, thus endangering the discipline of geography in the United States;

Whereas traditional geography has virtually disappeared from the curricula of American schools while still being taught as a basic subject in other countries, including the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union;

Whereas an ignorance of geography, foreign languages, and cultures places the United States at a disadvantage with other countries in matters of business, politics, and the environment;

Whereas the United States is a nation of worldwide involvements and global influence, the responsibilities of which demand an understanding of the lands, languages, and cultures of the world; and

Whereas one-third of adult Americans can not name four of the sixteen N.A.T.O. member nations, and another one-third can not name any;

Whereas national attention must be focused on the integral role that knowledge of world geography plays in preparing citizens of the United States for the future of an increasing interdependent and interconnected world; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period commencing November 12, 1989, and ending November 18, 1989, is designated as "Geography Awareness Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

CELEBRATE PRESIDENT'S WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN BY WORKING

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the third Monday in February, the Federal observation of President's Day, would no longer be considered a legal Federal holiday, if a bill I am reintroducing today is enacted.

This legislation is being reintroduced in the 101st Congress for two reasons. First, we need to return to the true meaning of commemorative days, such as President's Day and Columbus Day, by remembering and honoring these Americans for what they contributed and meant to our country and not lessen that emphasis by giving Federal employees an extra day off. Let's face it, the true purpose behind such holidays has become a commercial heyday for retail businesses, in addition to providing 3-day weekends for Federal employees at an enormous cost to our Nation's taxpayers.

Second, the Federal Government could save at least a minimum of $43 million if just the Federal employees in Washington, DC would work on President's Day, instead of having an extra day off. The savings to the Federal Government more than doubles if all Federal employees across the United States would work on this day. These figures do not begin to take into consideration employee productivity and service to the general public.

Mr. Speaker, realizing that this will not be very popular legislation among Federal public employees, I am reminded of the thousands of State and local community employees in my home State of Wisconsin that do not have the luxury of this holiday. Let's join these other public employees, and our counterparts in the private sector that honor our Presidents by working on the third Monday in February.

The following is the text of the bill:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. REMOVAL OF HOLIDAY DESIGNATION.

Section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FROM LIST OF DAYS CONSIDERED LEGAL HOLIDAYS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING FILING DEADLINES IN CONTESTED CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—Section 15(a) of the Federal Contested Election Act (2 U.S.C. 394(a)) is amended by striking "Washington's Birthday,".

(b) RULES OF FEDERAL COURTS AND AGENCIES.—Any provision in the rules of any Federal agency, the Bankruptcy Rules, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Rules of the United States Tax Court, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Rules of the United States Claims Court, or the Rules of the Court of International Trade which treats Washington's Birthday as a legal public holiday shall be of no force or effect whatever.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first January 1 that occurs after the 1-year period following the date of the enactment of this Act.

AN OPENING IN THE CYPRUS DISPUTE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it has been said in recent months that peace seems to be breaking out all over. That may be something of an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that events of the last year or so demonstrate that many world leaders sense a greater urgency about resolving longstanding problems.

The Soviet pullout from Afghanistan and the recent accords in southern Africa are two examples that come readily to mind. There are other areas where peace is being given a chance, and I'd like to think that one of them is on the island of Cyprus.

On January 30, Mr. George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, offered Mr. Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriots, a number of proposals that I hope will create an opening in the search for peace. For his part, Mr. Denktash has submitted proposals from the Turkish Cypriot community.

It is hard for any American, even one versed in the history of Cypriot politics, to appreciate the complexities involved in the search for peace on that island. Today's divisions are permeated by the memory of events that took place over a period of 3,000 years.

During this period, Cyprus has been dominated by a succession of peoples: Greeks, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Franks, Turks, and British. It is not hard to see why—Cyprus is situated in a crucial location between Europe and the Middle East.

Today its importance lies not only in its geographical location but in its role as a source of division between two important NATO members—both of whom are crucial to preserving NATO's southern flank. Anything that serves to divide Greece and Turkey should be of concern to all of us in the free world.

The mere fact that President Vassiliou has offered this comprehensive series of proposals speaks well of his seriousness about the importance of the peace process. It shows that he is willing to cooperate with the United Nations peace initiatives and that he is committed to a negotiated settlement of this issue.

Three specific things stand out. First, he appears to be willing to leave open the possibility of a rotating presidency. Second, he has reaffirmed a prior commitment that each province—the Greek zone and the Turkish zone—will have equal status vis-a-vis the other province. Third is his proposal to demilitarize the island. From a personal point of view, I think this would be an appropriate first step to bring about negotiations in a peaceful environment.

I am well aware that any proposals, from either side, will generate suspicion in those with a long memory and a desire to settle old scores. But I believe that the latest round of proposals offer the possibility that men of good will can find common ground, and perhaps develop the disposition to trust each other.

For too long, our Government has placed this issue on the backburner. The issue deserves far greater attention than it is getting—if only to restore to Cypriots of all persuasions the human rights and common decencies all men and women should expect. But Cyprus also has a crucial strategic importance for NATO and its defense of the western world.

This issue should not be allowed to fester. The latest round of proposals has given the issue new momentum; I urge the Bush administration to do what it can to keep the ball rolling.

IN COMMEMORATION OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S BIRTHDAY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the February 15 birthday of Susan Brownell Anthony, a pioneer in the cause of women's rights and civil rights, who is most renowned for her efforts in securing women's right to vote. Though most people have heard of Susan B. Anthony, few know the extent of her tireless and unselfish efforts in pursuing the right to vote. I am very proud to represent the area where she resided most of her adult life, and I would like to share with you some of her great history.

Susan B. Anthony's efforts to promote women's rights began early in her life and never ceased. Susan, her parents and her sister attended the first women's rights conference in Seneca Falls in 1848, where she heard Elizabeth Cady Stanton speak. In 1850, she met and was influenced by Stanton, with whom she would work closely in many endeavors in the years to come. In 1852, Susan was denied the right to speak at a meeting by the Sons of Temperance in Albany, NY. As a result of this treatment, she organized the women's New York State Temperance Society, the first of its kind ever formed. In 1853, she assisted a group of Rochester, New York seamstresses in drafting a code of fair wages for women workers. Later, in New York City, she organized a working women's association which encouraged employed women to form unions to win higher wages and shorter hours.

In addition, Susan published a suffrage paper called the Revolution which advocated an "educated suffrage irrespective of sex and color" as well as equal pay for equal work, practical education for girls, the opening of new occupations for women, and more liberal divorce laws. In 1870, she began a 30-year period of almost ceaseless travel throughout the country, working for a Federal suffrage amendment. From 1892 until her retirement in 1900, she served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which she helped found.

Susan B. Anthony devoted her entire life to securing the right to vote for all, and especially for women. More than any other suffrage leader, she was the victim of ridicule, often in the form of harsh and abusive newspaper attacks. Susan endured arrest and a trial in 1872 for casting a ballot in a national election. She was, however, sustained by an unshakable belief in her cause and did not stop in pursuit of her goal. As she neared the end of her life, she gained the popular respect of many, and upon her death newspapers, political leaders, and colleagues paid her high and long overdue tribute.

The 19th amendment to the Constitution securing women's right to vote was ratified in 1920, 14 years after Susan B. Anthony's death, proving her statement true that "failure is impossible." I think it is only fitting that we honor the woman who made lifelong sacrifices in order to gain the right to vote for the majority of our people.

THE RETIREMENT OF THOMAS F. COFFEY

HON. ROBERT LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. THOMAS of Georiga. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to the attention of the House today a special event in the life of a very special man, the Honorable Thomas F. Coffey, Jr.

Tom is the editor of the Savannah Morning News and Savannah Evening Press, the dean of the Savannah, GA, newsmen, and one of the most respected journalists in our State and region. Effective March 1 of this year, he will retire as editor of the paper after a career of more than five decades.

I bring this to the attention of the Congress in recognition of Tom's extraordinary career and also because his life as a journalist has itself been a statement about the best qualities of citizenship in the United States.

Those of us in public life are privileged to move about in many communities in our Nation, and I know that one of the things that we notice is how much better a city can be if it has the good fortune of having a fine newspaper. A newspaper can be more than a source of news, it can be a community's conscience, its watchdog, and its institutional memory. In Savannah, GA, we are privileged to have two such papers in the Savannah Morning News and Savannah Evening Press.

But a newspaper is not ink on paper. A newspaper is the men and women who give it life. A newspaper is only as good as those men and women, and it is only as strong as they are strong.

That is why the retirement of Tom Coffey is an event worthy of special notice in our Nation's Capital.

Tom entered the news business as a copy boy when he graduated from Savannah High School in 1940. He has remained in the city as a journalist since that time with the exception of distinguished service in the Army in World War II. As a combat infantryman, he was wounded in the Philippines, and after his service, he chose to come back to the city he loves, Savannah.

Tom is a man of supreme professionalism, and he could have chosen to move through the corridors of print or broadcast journalism anywhere in the Nation. But he chose to stay in Savannah and devote himself to his hometown and his people. In that role as a citizen and a journalist, he has enriched the quality of life of generations of Georgians.

Tom's pen can be a sharp one, and he has turned it on me every now and then when he thought I needed a little advice. But he has always been fair. Most of all, everything he has done in his career has reflected his fundamental love for his city and his dedication to helping make it great.

Mr. Speaker, Tom's retirement has a silver lining. He will continue to write a regular column and will devote his considerable talents to writing a book and working on community projects such as helping to compile a written history about St. Michael and All the

Angels Episcopal Church, where has has long served as a lay leader.

So on behalf of all of the people of the First Congressional District, I would like to take this moment to salute a time of passage in the career of a man who has distinguished himself as a citizen-journalist in the highest traditions of our Nation.

We are grateful for Tom's service. We are proud that he will continue to be an active part in the life of our communities in Georgia.

Most of all, we thank him for having devoted himself to his hometown. His work has made life better for a great many people. That is a testament and an achievement that we all aspire to, but few of us attain.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point an article that appeared recently in the Savannah Morning News regarding Tom Coffey's retirement.

PAPERS' EDITOR COFFEY ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT AFTER 5-DECADE CAREER

Thomas F. Coffey Jr., editor of the Savannah Morning News and Savannah Evening Press and dean of the city's newsmen, will retire March 1.

Coffey, 65, has won numerous awards and honors for his reporting, editorials and personal columns in both print and broadcast news in Savannah during a career that has spanned five decades—including nine mayors, 10 presidents and 12 governors.

He will continue to write a column for the Morning News and Sunday News-Press.

"I've decided that it's time to move on to other pursuits," Coffey said. he said the pursuits would include travel and writing.

"I've enjoyed the opportunity I've had working here. I've said this before, but I've had a front-row seat on the passing parade of life in this part of our world."

"Tom will be sorely missed," said Don Harwood, News-Press general manager. "He has been a giant at our papers. There is no way we can replace him. We will just have to struggle on without him."

"We will indeed miss Tom," said Executive Editor Wallace M Davis Jr. "We will miss his experience and his wisdom. He has been a part of these papers for so long that it is hard to imagine them without him. He has served journalism and his community well. No newsman is more respected."

Davis said he was delighted Coffey had agreed to continue his column. The columns will resume in March, after a February vacation.

Coffey, a native of Walthourville, was named editor of the two newspapers in 1987, more than a half-century after he started out in the trade as a carrier boy for the Evening Press as an eighth-grader.

After he graduated from Savannah High School in 1940, he got a job as a Press copy boy. A year later, he moved into the newsroom as a cub reporter, hammering out obits and rewrites under the direction of then-editor John Sutlive.

During the succeeding years, he worked as sports editor for both newspapers, Press city editor and managing editor for the News and Press. He was named associate editor in 1974, a post he held until he was promoted to editor.

Coffey has been away from the papers only three times. During World War II he served in the Army as a combat infantryman and was wounded in the Philippines. In the mid-1950s, he spent 18 months in television news and sports with WSAV-TV. From 1969 until 1974, he worked in city government, including two stints as acting city manager.

He has been active in veterans, patriotic and cultural organizations in the community and is a popular public speaker at civic and fraternal events.

His first project after he steps down as editor will be to help compile a written history about St. Michael and All the Angels Episcopal Church, where he is a longtime communicant and lay reader.

He said his second writing effort will be a book "that has never been written" about Savannah, including its politics and people.

"It's not going to be a kiss-and-tell book, but it will go into some detail about what actually took place behind the scenes," he said. "I've already got a title that my good friend Arthur Gordon suggested—'Only in Savannah.'"

Among the many honors Coffey has received are Best Editorial and Best Personal Column awards from the Georgia Press Association and a citation from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for a series of columns on American Freedom in the Bicentennial Year.

He was married to the former Mary Corley, who died last July. His daughter, Mrs. Loran D. Smith Jr., and his two grandsons, live in Pooler.

A GENTLE REMINDER TO US ALL

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as I travel through the 25 cities and towns in the Fifth Congressional District, every so often an old-timer will stop me and recant a long-remembered anecdote about former Congressman Jim Patterson. During my tenure over the last 5 years throughout the Waterbury area and the valley, story after story is told of Jim Patterson; the dignified, respected Congressman who served our district with honor and distinction. "I remember Jim Patterson * * * he helped my family with a military problem," said one. "Jim Patterson never said no to anyone, he was always there to help when the chips were down," said another.

About 1 year ago, I decided to pay a visit to Jim and Jeanne Patterson. When I arrived at their home I was met by a most friendly and cordial couple. We had planned to meet here for a short period, but ended up talking for hours and could have gone into late evening. So many questions raced through my mind. "What was Congress like 30 years ago? What were the key issues, who were the legislative leaders, et cetera?" These questions certainly did not dominate our discussion. As a matter of fact we barely discussed politics. So what did we talk about? Well, here was a tremendously successful businessman, veteran, community leader, Congressman, former drug enforcement official, and scholar-athlete who could have spent the time bragging about his own personal accomplishments. But Jim and Jeanne Patterson wanted to talk about their family, their children, their grandchildren, where they lived, what they were doing. As I recall there were at least four doctors in the family. A happy crowd of grandchildren that liked to visit and a lot of traveling by grandma and grandpa to see the kids. I watched Jim and Jeanne Patterson as their eyes swelled with pride. What a gentle reminder, at age 80, with success after success behind him, at a time when others would reflect upon their own deeds in business and government, this gentle man felt his greatest accomplishment was a good, loving family, a loving wife of many years.

Yes. A gentle reminder to us all.

Following is an editorial which appeared in the Waterbury, CN, Republican-American on February 9, 1989:

JAMES T. PATTERSON

James T. Patterson of Bethlehem escaped public notice during the past decade or more, but it was because he did not want to remain in the limelight after serving in Congress. His latest public recognition was when Republicans honored him last year for his service to the old 5th Congressional District that covered all of Litchfield County as well as Waterbury and lower valley towns.

Mr. Patterson, who died at the age of 80, was elected to Congress in 1946 and re-elected five more times. He went down to defeat at the hands of Democrat John S. Monagan in the 1958 landslide in which former Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff was elected by a massive plurality of more than 240,000 votes. Mr. Patterson was unsuccessful two years later in a come-back attempt.

Unlike others in Congress, Representative Patterson did not become a major lobbyist but lived a quiet family life in Litchfield County.

He was never a boisterous congressman, but that didn't diminish his worth to his constituents. Whether it was solving the industrial problems of the major brass and copper manufacturers of the Naugatuck Valley or those of an individual constituent, Representative Patterson was known for his concern and service.

He won the nickname "Copper Jim" because he fought long and hard to provide adequate copper supplies at realistic prices so crucial to the industries of the valley. He was the author of the Patterson Copper Act.

His appeal cut across party lines because of his attention to the needs of so many people. As a Marine Corps veteran, he fought for benefits for all veterans. Some said there were few churches in the district that he did not visit at one time or another.

Representative Patterson served in Congress at a time when it was a much more gentlemanly career. He fit the mold of the times.

THE FUTURE OF UNITED STATES-JAPAN RELATIONS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between the United States and Japan is extraordinarily important to the peoples of both countries and to Asia and the world. Despite constant communication between the two governments and numerous meetings be-

tween private citizens, there is a disturbing edge to the rhetoric hurled across the ocean in reaction to economic disputes. As the world enters a new era in which a greater sharing of responsibilities among Japan, Western Europe, the United States, and Canada will be essential, there is an urgent need to explore not only the divisive issues but those that can reinvigorate the relationship.

In August 1988, distinguished leaders from both countries candidly probed the most difficult aspects of the relationship, exploring the risks and the opportunities. They found that the crux of today's frictions—both power and burdens—presents a new challenge thus far not adequately addressed by either party. The conferees proposed a series of recommendations to head off failure in the proper management of the crucial issues, a failure that would put at risk not only United States-Japan relations, but also economic prosperity, political stability, and strategic security in Asia and in the world. The following are the conclusions of the report of the Conference co-convened by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Asia Pacific Association written by Ambassador Francis McNeil and Professor Seizaburo Sato entitled "The Future of United States-Japan Relations":

CONCLUSIONS

Neither Japan nor the United States has a viable alternative to managing our differences. Otherwise, the cost to both societies would be incalculable and produce disastrous effects upon the world economy and regional as well as global security. The optimists judge that we will have the wisdom to coordinate policies and economies. The pessimists fear we may not be up to the task. All concur in the importance of political leadership to guide us through adjustments that will take time and stress the patience of our societies.

The restoration of economic equilibrium through reduction of America's chronic budget deficit and Japan's chronic capital surplus largely depends on macroeconomic measures. These would include fiscal and monetary policies that stimulate consumption in Japan and savings in the United States, complemented by a greater opening of Japan and the enhancement of American competitiveness. Such measures, and the change of attitudes that must accompany them, will take time. In the meantime, the most urgent tasks lie in ensuring that the narrowing trend in the trade imbalance continues and in finding appropriate ways to share responsibilities and power. Just as Japan must put its capital surplus to constructive uses in the international arena (the ecnomic sinews for shared responsibilities), so must the United States support a growing leadership role for Japan in the world. Shrinking the trade gap and shifting some of the "burden" would not only spur economic progress but would reduce contention, providing a less harsh political environment for the process of adjustment to work its way through the two societies.

Essentially we agree on the need for:

More coordination of macroeconomic policies among the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

Common understandings on how to narrow the trade gap most quickly.

Common understandings with respect to trade regimes—multilateral, regional, bilateral, or some mix thereof.

More effective integration into the world economy of the rapidly developing Asian NIEs.

Workable mechanisms to reduce the burden of Third World debt and coordinated policies for economic aid—bilateral and multilateral.

Combating stereotypes (racial and otherwise) among the public and the mass media to achieve greater understanding of each other's societies, their strengths and diversities as well as their flaws.

Expansion of privately sponsored dialogue between Americans and Japanese.

We recommend in particular that the two countries:

Jointly examine priorities for sharing responsibilities and decision-making power in the world arena—economic, political and (within international and Japanese domestic constraints) security.

Expand or initiate mutual efforts with respect to the problems of aging in our societies, cancer and AIDS research and treatment, environmental protection and reduction of pollution, civil and military research and development, and narcotics suppression, particularly demand reduction and treatment of addicts.

Undertake cooperative studies on:

Reducing the trade deficit and alternative trade regimes.

Third World debt and growth.

International regulation of the securities markets.

Increase exchanges, particularly among working media and the next leadership generation, a *sine qua non* for intelligent management of the relationship in the years ahead. Among other things, exchanges should fostert Japanese understanding of the role of minorities in American culture (e.g., recent discussions with Japanese business sponsored by Congressional Black Caucus members) and American understanding of Japan's growing contribution to Third World development.

Consider possibilities for a long-term, joint public interest effort to charter research and sponsor dialogue about significant issues, global as well as bilateral, in the coming decade.

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Chairpersons

William E. Brock, III, President, William Brock Associates, Former U.S. Senator, Former Special Trade Representative.

Robert Matsui, Member, United States Congress.

Sadako Ogata, Director, Institute of International Relations, Professor, Sophia University.

Motoo Shiina, Member, Diet, Vice-Chairman, LDP Policy Affairs Research Council.

Delegations

Michael H. Armacost, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Michael Carns, Lt. Gen., USAF, Deputy US Commander-in-Chief Pacific.

Shinji Fukukawa, Senior Advisor, Ministry of International Trade & Industry, Former Administrative Vice Minister, MITI.

Gerald Greenwald, Chairman, Chrysler Motors Corporation.

Bernard Harleston, President, City College of New York.

John Hughes, The Christian Science Monitor.

Charlayne Hunter-Gault, National Correspondent, MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour.

James Kelly, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of Asian Affairs, National Security Council.

George R. Packard, Dean, School for Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University.

Tsutomu Hata, Member, Diet, Chairman, LDP Research Commission on Comprehensive Agricultural Policy, Former Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries.

Saburo Kawai, President, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Vice Chairman, Keizai Doyukai, (Japan Association of Corporate Executives).

Kou Maruyama, Vice President, Japan Automobile Federation, Former Administrative Vice Minister, Japan Defense Agency.

Iwao Nakatani, Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Osaka.

Myer Rashish, President, Rashish Associated, Inc., Former Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Robert S. Scalapino, Director Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley.

William Schneider, Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute.

Donna E. Shalala, Chancellor, University of Wisconsin.

Peter Tarnoff, President, Council on Foreign Relations.

Toshiaki Ogasawara, President, Asia Pacific Association of Japan, Publisher, Japan Times.

Hisahiko Okazaki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Former Ambassador of Japan to Saudi Arabia.

Seizaburo Sato, Professor, Department of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo.

Setsuya Tabuchi, Chairman, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Chairman of the Board, The Nomura Securities Company, Ltd.

Yoshihide Uchimura, President, Japan Fisheries Assocation Former Administrative Vice Minister, Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries.

Jiro Ushio, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Ushio, Inc.

Tadashi Yamamoto, President, Japan Center for International Exchange.

Kiichi Watanabe, Governor, Small Business Finance Corporation of Japan, Ltd.

CONFERENCE COORDINATION

William H. Gleysteen, Jr., Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations.

Francis McNeil, Conference Coordinator for the Council on Foreign Relations.

Kazuo Takahashi, Conference Coordinator for the Asia Pacific Association of Japan, Programme, Director, Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

Alan D. Romberg, Senior Fellow for Asia, Council on Foreign Relations.

Brenda Lei Foster, Executive Director, Pacific Asian Affairs Council, Deputy Conference Coordinator Council on Foreign Relations.

Wanda Sako, Program Coordinator, Pacific Asian Affairs Council.

Toshihiko Okoshi, Programme Officer, Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

Masayo Hasegawa, Programme Officer, Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

PAPER WRITERS AND CONTRIBUTORS [1]

Edward Lincoln, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution.

Michael Mochizuki, Assistant Professor, Yale University.

Jeffrey E. Garten, President, Eliot Group, Inc.[2]

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[1] Professors Scalapino and Sato and Ambassador Okazaki also contributed papers.

[2] Unable to attend conference.

Kazumasa Iwata, Associate Professor, University of Tokyo.
Shinichi Kitaoka, Professor, Rikkyo University.
Shigiki Nishimura, Ground Self Defense Force Staff College.
Heizo Takenaka, Associate Professor, Osaka University.

A TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYWOMAN TERESA P. HUGHES OF LOS ANGELES, CA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 21, 1988, the Los Angeles Unified School District unanimously approved the renaming of Bell New Elementary School No. 1, of Cudahy, CA, the "Teresa Hughes Elementary School." Although most elementary schools are named after their location, this action was taken to honor Assemblywoman Hughes for her years of hard work and dedication in the field of education.

I would like to point out that Assemblywoman Hughes' accomplishments include, but are not limited to, her instrumental role as a fierce advocate on behalf of education. Dr. Teresa P. Hughes was first elected to the assembly in a special election in 1975. She represents the 47th Assembly District which includes south central Los Angeles, and the cities of Bell, Cudahy, and Huntington Park.

As a former legislative and education consultant to the State commission on teacher credentialing and professor of education at California State University, Los Angeles, Assemblywoman Hughes' previous professional experience as a social worker, teacher, school administrator, and professor has enhanced her reputation as a pragmatic and devoted legislator. I would like to highlight just a few of her legislative accomplishments.

Assemblywoman Hughes is the successful author of legislation mandating affirmative acton reporting for California's universities, and authorizing $800 million in bond money to construct school classrooms. She was instrumental in gaining passage of the Hughes Earthquake Safety Act of 1987, which allocates State funds for the reconstruction of nonconforming school buildings; as well as legislation to create a State school of the arts. Her efforts also included work on the Hughes-Hart Education Reform Act of 1983 which funded education proposals to upgrade California's scholastic programs.

In the field of health, Assemblywoman Hughes led the fight to provide research grants for lupus disease and high blood pressure. She introduced legislation to protect physicians from civil and criminal liabilities for informing the spouse of a patient of a positive test result for the AIDS antibodies, in addition to several provisions which would finance displaced homemaker centers, and provide adequate compensation for related development disabilities work-activity programs.

In the area of public safety, Assemblywoman Hughes authored laws establishing a gang and drug prevention program in public schools, and worked toward increasing the prison terms for gang-related drive-by shootings. She provided leadership on instituting a training program for prosecutors on gang-related crimes and developing a pilot program for burglary prevention.

During her successful tenure as an elected official, she was responsible for laws to provide $100 million to construct or rehabilitate low- and moderate-income housing. Her legislative efforts included proposals to establish antiredlining home loan laws; provide adequate notices before a person loses their home due to foreclosure; and institute a replacement housing program for development agencies established before 1975.

In addition, Assemblywoman Hughes authored legislation protecting consumer interests and creating the California Museum of Afro-American History and Culture in Los Angeles, a major center of culture. She continues to serve on the board of directors of the Afro-American Museum and is on the foundation board of the Museum of Science and Industry.

Dr. Hughes is very actively involved in local, State, and community organizations. Her accomplishments include founder of Aware Women, and membership in numerous organizations which include the California State Employees Association, the California Teachers Association, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, the Democratic Women's Caucus, and Delta Sigma Theta, Inc., a public service sorority. She is on the board of directors for the local Coalition of One Hundred Black Women, the Black Agenda, and on the corporate board of Blue Shield. She serves as a member of Los Angeles Mayor Bradley's Education Committee, the board of trustees of the Los Angeles County High School for the Arts; and the Education Council of the Music Center of Los Angeles County.

As a credit to her legislative leadership role, she has been the chairwoman of the assembly Committees on Human Services and Housing and Community Development; the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education; the California Legislative Black Caucus; and the California Women Legislators Caucus. She presently sits on the assembly Committees on Public Employees and Retirement, Housing and Community Development, and Local Government. She is chair of the assembly Committee on Education and is also a member of the State Allocation Board.

Indeed, Assemblywoman Hughes deserves our recognition and many thanks for her vigorous role as a skillful legislator whose work has benefited the people of her community, and the citizens of California. I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing our thanks and appreciation to Assemblywoman Hughes for her strong commitment and dedication to public service.

MAX ROBINSON, TELEVISION PIONEER

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the life and work of Max Robinson, who died in the District of Columbia on December 20, 1988, at the age of 49.

Max Robinson, after growing up in Richmond, VA, attended Oberlin College in Ohio and Virginia Union University in Richmond, before moving to Washington to launch his television career as a floor director trainee at WTOP-TV—now WUSA-TV—in 1965.

Following a move to WRC-TV, where he became that station's first black reporter, Max Robinson began reporting the local news segment on the "Today Show."

Max Robinson returned to WTOP-TV in 1971 to join Gordon Peterson as the most respected news anchor team in the District of Columbia. In 1978, Max Robinson became the Chicago-based member of a three-man ABC network news team.

In addition to the distinguished contributions he made to television journalism and by leading the way as a popular, respected anchorman, Max Robinson found time—out of his concern for and commitment to blacks—to participate in numerous organizations, including two that he helped found: the National Association of Black Journalists and TransAfrica. Max Robinson was honored numerous occasions for his outstanding achievements as a broadcaster, including the award of an emmy in 1966 for a documentary on life in Anacostia. He also gained fame and recognition for the work he did as the key coverage person during the Hanafi hostage crisis at three buildings in Washington, DC, in 1977.

This expression of appreciation for a life that has made many contributions to the betterment of his fellowmen is but a small gesture in comparison to the achievements in his all too brief life span. As a pioneer in the television news profession, and for his many other efforts, Max Robinson has earned the lasting respect and admiration of all of us.

JEWISH HERITAGE WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased once again to be the sponsor of legislation designating May 7-14, 1989 as "Jewish Heritage Week." House Joint Resolution 136, acknowledges the Jewish contribution to our Nation's heritage and culture over the years. This measure takes specific note of Israel Independence Day, which will be celebrated for the 41st time on May 10, 1989.

The months of April, May, and June mark dates of importance to the American Jewish community, among them, Passover, Holocaust Memorial Day, Jerusalem Day, and the anni-

versary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. It is a time of particular reflection for the Jewish community, which notes the redemption from slavery under the Egyptian pharoahs, the immense suffering and horrors of the Holocaust, and the birth of the modern State of Israel only a few short decades ago. Jewish Heritage Week allows our Nation to acknowledge the uniqueness of Jewish culture and heritage, and those aspects which have become a part of daily life in this country.

This Nation prides itself on the rich diversity of its ethnic heritage. House Joint Resolution 136 is an important component in celebrating this rich fabric of our culture, and accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsorship. Adding their support as original cosponsors are Representatives SCHUMER, MORELLA, and HOYER. And, Mr. Speaker, to assist my colleagues in better understanding House Joint Resolution 136, I ask that the text of the resolution be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I look forward to the House considering this measure in the near future, so that we can acknowledge as a body the many contributions made to society by the American Jewish community.

H.J. RES. 136

Whereas May 10, 1989 marks the forty-first anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel;

Whereas the months of April, May and June contain events of major significance in the Jewish calendar—Passover, the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Holocaust Memorial Day, and Jerusalem Day.

Whereas the Congress recognizes that an understanding of the heritage of all American ethnic groups contributes to the unity of our country; and

Whereas intergroup understanding can be further fostered through an appreciation of the culture, history and traditions of the Jewish community and the contributions of Jews to our country and society; Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of May 7, 1989 through May 14, 1989, is designated as "Jewish Heritage Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, State and local government agencies, and interested organizations to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities and programs.

THE INTERGENERATIONAL LIBRARY LITERACY ACT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Intergenerational Library Literacy Act, that will assist libraries in addressing the problem of the growing numbers of latchkey children who are increasingly being left in libraries because of the lack of adequate day care.

As you know, many working families are struggling to find adequate, affordable day care for their children. With the average cost of care totaling $3,000 per child, in addition to the fact that there are not enough day care slots, finding quality care can be an impossible task. Currently, 2.1 million children, ages 5 to 13 years, regularly spend some period of time without adult supervision after school.

Libraries, since the turn of the century, have made a commitment to serving the needs of children. Nothing, however, has prepared libraries to deal with the deluge of unsupervised children who, on a regular basis, are spending extended periods of time in the library because of a lack of day care.

A study conducted by the American Library Association in May 1988, indicates that what to do with and about library latchkey children has become one of the most rapidly developing public library policy arenas. For example, the Brooklyn Public Library has 100 or more unattended children a day; and in Los Angeles County a 1985 survey found about 2,000 children a day whose parents used the libraries as an after school center. In places as disparate as Illinois, Texas, and Oregon, librarians are trying to cope with a problem that is really a community problem—how shall we care for our children and who shall be responsible.

The Intergenerational Library Literacy act will amend title VI of the Library Services and Construction Act to permit libraries to apply for grant of up to $40,000 when establishing these intergenerational programs. This is larger than the amount currently available to libraries applying for title VI funds. These funds will be spent to establish demonstration programs that will match older volunteers with libraries interested in developing after school literacy and reading skills programs for latchkey children. Additionally, older volunteers, through program and example, will stress positive images of aging.

In order to provide a core of volunteers upon which libraries may rely, this bill will also amend the Domestic Service Volunteer Act to establish intergenerational library literacy programs as "programs of national significance." This will permit the Retired Service Volunteer Program to better target its resources at intergenerational library programs.

At present, library staff time is increasingly being spent in ensuring that latchkey children are not disturbing other patrons or damaging library property, leaving staff less time to devote toward normal duties. With the advent of the Intergenerational Library Literacy Act, libraries will be able to address this problem while joining the two generations in innovative programs which combine a variety of community resources.

Today, both Federal agencies and nonprofit organizations sponsor older volunteer programs. ACTION programs such as the Retired Senior Volunteer Program [RSVP] and organizations such as the American Association of Retired Persons [AARP] provide volunteers in a variety of settings.

As the population ages, there will continue to be an increasingly large number of older adults who seek meaningful opportunities for contributing to society outside of paid employment. Older volunteers bring with them a lifetime of experience which many are eager to share. The natural affinity between the oldest and the youngest generations, as described by researchers, provides a supportive environment in which both groups thrive. Older adults find fulfillment in sharing their skills and many young children have the opportunity to relate to a surrogate grandparent who embodies the positive aspects of aging.

This intergenerational approach to latchkey children in libraries will permit these older adults to contribute their vast knowledge in assisting a new generation of citizens grow and develop as literate, informed adults.

The text of the Intergenerational Library Literacy Act follows:

H.R. —

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 "Intergenerational Library Literacy Act".

SEC. 2. INTERGENERATIONAL LIBRARY LITERACY DEMONSTRATION GRANTS.

Title VI of the Library Services and Construction Act (20 U.S.C. 375) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"INTERGENERATIONAL LIBRARY LITERACY DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

"SEC. 602. (a) GRANT PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to local public libraries to establish demonstration projects to provide intergenerational library literacy programs for school children during afterschool hours.

"(2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The aggregate amount of grants under this section to a local public library may not exceed $40,000.

"(3) INELIGIBILITY OF LIBRARIES RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER SECTION 601.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a local public library under this section in any fiscal year in which the library has received a grant under section 601.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Each local public library that receives a grant under this section shall establish a demonstration project as follows:

"(1) NEW PROGRAMS.—The local public library shall use funds from a grant made under this section only to establish and administer new intergenerational library literacy programs and may not use the funds to assist or expand similar ongoing programs relating to literacy.

"(2) MULTIPLE LOCATIONS.—The local public library shall, to the extent possible, provide intergenerational library literacy programs in a variety of locations throughout the area served by the library.

"(3) AFTER SCHOOL HOURS.—The local public library shall provide intergenerational library literacy programs only during afterschool hours.

"(4) OLDER ADULT VOLUNTEERS.—In the provision of intergenerational library literacy programs, the local public library shall utilize older adult volunteers and older adult volunteer programs and may utilize other community volunteer resources.

"(5) OLDER ADULT ROLE MODELS.—In the provision intergenerational library literacy programs, the local public library shall emphasis and provide examples of positive older adult role models (by example and through the provision of information) for the participating children.

"(6) 1-YEAR DURATION.—The local public library shall design and organize the demonstration project so that any funds received from any grant under this section are expended not later than the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date that the

library first receives funds from a grant under this section.

"(7) EVAULATION AND REPORT.—The local public library shall conduct an evaluation regarding the demonstration project established pursuant to a grant under this section and the effect of the intergenerational library literacy programs on the participating children, and shall submit to the Secretary, not later than 18 months after the library first receives funds from a grant under this section, a report regarding the evaluation.

"(c) APPLICATION AND SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS.—

"(1) APPLICATION.—To receive a grant under this section, a local public library shall submit an appication as the Secretary may require, which shall include the following:

"(A) CERTIFICATION OF FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—Certification that the local public library will fulfill the requirements of subsection (b).

"(B) DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS.—A description of the intergenerational library literacy programs to be established and administered under the demonstration project.

"(c) DEMONSTRATION OF NEED.—A statement demonstrating the presence in the area served by the local public library of unsupervised school children who would benefit from a literacy program and interaction with older adults.

"(2) SELECTION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall select local public libraries to receive grants under this section from libraries that have applied under paragraph (1), and may select only libraries that meet the criteria for selection established under subparagraph (B).

"(B) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—

"(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for the selection of local public libraries to receive grants under this section.

"(ii) PREFERENCE FOR LIBRARIES USING GRANTS TO ESTABLISH ONGOING PROGRAMS.—The criteria established under clause (i) shall require that, in making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to any local public library that includes in the application under paragraph (1) a plan for the continued operation of the intergenerational library literacy programs after the time at which the funds received by the library from grants under this section have been expended.

"(d) REPORTS.—Not later than the expiration of the 3-year period beginning on the date that the Secretary first makes a grant under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report setting forth the findings and conclusions of the Secretary regarding the demonstration projects established with grants made under this section. The report shall include any recommendations of the Secretary regarding the establishment of a permanent program to develop intergenerational library literacy programs in local public libraries.

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—The term 'demonstration project' means a project established and administered by a local public library under subsection (b) that consists of intergenerational library literacy programs.

"(2) INTERGENERATIONAL LIBRARY LITERACY PROGRAM.—The term 'intergenerational library literacy program' means a program using older adults to increase literacy, improve reading skills, or encourage reading for unsupervised school children, established under subsection (b).

"(3) OLDER ADULT.—The term 'older adult' means any individual who is 60 years of age or older.

"(4) SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The term 'school children' means children who are of the ages appropriate for or attend school in a grade not higher than 12.

"(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue any regulations necessary to carry out this section.".

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL LIBRARY GRANTS PROGRAM.

"(a) INELIGIBILITY OF LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES RECEIVING GRANTS UNDER SECTION 602.—Section 601 of the Library Services and Construction Act (20 U.S.C. 375) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) The Secretary may not make a grant to a local public library under this section in any fiscal year in which the library has received a grant under section 602.".

"(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 601 of the Library Services and Construction Act (20 U.S.C. 375) is amended—

(1) by striking "title" each place it appears and inserting "section"; and

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting "under this section" after "libraries".

SEC. 4. PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE UNDER RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEERS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title II of the Domestic Voluteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5001 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

"SEC. 202. In making grants under section 201 and determining the amount of the grants, the Director shall give priority to programs of national significance, such as volunteer programs in libraries during afterschool hours to provide literacy and reading skills training for children whose parents are not at home during afterschool hours.".

"(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the 1st section of the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4950 prec.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 201 the following new item:

"Sec. 202. Programs of national significance.".

SALUTE TO JOSEPH AND RACHAEL PIETRUSZKA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a special and highly respected couple, Joseph and Rachael Pietruszka, who will be recognized by Chabad of the Valley for their dedicated leadership in the Jewish community.

Joseph and Rachael were both born, raised, and educated in Poland and are survivors of the Holocaust. In the early 1940's, the young couple emigrated with their son to the United States. They presently reside in New York where they enjoy a full and productive life and are an inspiration to all those privileged to know them.

Joseph and Rachael Pietruszka are well known for their kind and thoughtful ways. Their exemplary leadership in humanitarian endeavors are characterized by a strong sense of idealism. Their religious commitment, visionary judgment, and selflessness are an example to all those around them. Throughout their lives, Joseph and Rachael have always given freely of their time and energy to a multitude of worthy endeavors.

Joseph and Rachael are hard-working members of the community. They have witnessed history unfold and have never lost sight of the ideals and values for which this Nation stands. Their pleasant personalities and ready willingness to be helpful to others has endeared them to both family and friends.

I am proud to give recognition to this outstanding couple, and I invite my colleagues to share in this expression of gratitude to Joseph and Rachael Pietruszka.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS REMEMBERED ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow will mark the historic 25th anniversary of passage of the Civil Rights Act. I want to take this opportunity to honor a very special Michigan legislator who was instrumental in bringing women's rights into the language of the Civil Rights Act, and to the forefront of our national consciousness.

Michigan's Lt. Gov. Martha W. Griffiths, and I first served together in the State legislature in the early fifties and then in the House of Representatives from 1955 until 1974. Through her tireless work and perseverance she was responsible for the adoption of an amendment to the Civil Rights Act which included women under its many provisions.

We often take the guarantees of this act for granted. However, this was not the case in 1964. The battle for passage was long and difficult and met with fierce opposition. Today, the act enriches the lives of all Americans, its sense of fair play and equality of opportunity reinforces the freedom this country was founded upon. Through her insistence, women's rights were made a part of the Civil Rights Act.

Mr. Speaker, her leadership and vision earned the respect of her colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Today Martha continues to serve the citizens of Michigan with this same kind of dedication.

Congratulations to you Martha and to all Americans on the first 25 years of protection under the Civil Rights Act.

ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of more money for the budget for the new Department of Veterans' Affairs. Without additional funds, we will not be able to provide for adequate health care and other essential services for this Nation's 27.3 million veterans.

There are 432,000 veterans living in the State of Louisiana, 157,000 are older veterans and another 61,000 are in their midfifties. It is critical that these faithful and loyal Americans be recognized, appreciated and assisted in their time of advanced age and infirmities. As a grateful and understanding nation, we must be sure to provide truly sufficient health care and services to these veterans.

There are other factors that this grossly inadequate budget will affect: the regional offices operations, shortages in manpower are causing claim backlogs. The construction of VA medical facilities will also be affected; there is not enough money to staff and equip newly built facilities. Facilities over 35 years old need renovations and repairs. All in all, we need to provide more money to provide needed services. It is not too much to ask that a grateful nation provide decent and safe facilities for the brave Americans who left behind their families and risked their lives to serve their Nation.

The price of freedom is not cheap. The cost of veterans' benefits is the direct result of the cost of war and the cost of defense in peacetime. Our Nation must be willing to recognize the needs of our older and infirm veterans who fought so long and valiantly to keep peace in America. I am in support of increased funding for our new Department of Veterans' Affairs and I am glad to speak in behalf of legislative efforts to that end.

BAN NUCLEAR POWER IN EARTH ORBIT ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at achieving a United States-Soviet ban on the use of nuclear power in Earth orbit. For environmental and national security reasons, I believe the time has come to curb all notions of surrounding our globe with nuclear reactors.

Although I support the continued use of nuclear power for deep space science missions, nuclear reactors in Earth orbit are a different matter. Military missions of dubious merit are the driving force behind proposals to use nuclear-powered satellites. The Strategic Defense Initiative Program, for instance, could involve as many as 100 nuclear reactors in orbit. Curbing the power source for provocative military spacecraft would play an important role in helping prevent a United States-Soviet arms race in space.

There are strong environmental and safety reasons for blocking the use of nuclear reactors in Earth orbit. Nuclear-power spacecraft have had a deeply troubled history, with nearly 15 percent of all missions suffering accidents or failures of some form. For example, a Soviet nuclear-powered spacecraft reentered the Earth's atmosphere in 1978, spreading radioactive debris across 40,000 square miles of tundra in northern Canada. My legislation would help make sure that such an accident never be repeated.

Some Pentagon officials claim that nuclear power is essential for their space activities. For example, Richard Verga, who is in charge of developing power sources for the SDI Program, recently said that space nuclear reactors would be "survivable, compact, lightweight and affordable," making them "an ideal technology" for space weapons and advanced military satellites. An article in today's New York Times, however, casts doubts on these claims. According to the story, a recent internal audit of the principal U.S. space nuclear reactor program found that the design of that system has an "extremely high risk" of failure, that its weight is "out of control," that it has little chance of being survivable against attack, and could cost as much as $1.8 billion. For the interest of my colleagues, I recommend that they read the article in today's New York Times.

For a full description of my arguments in support of a ban on nuclear reactors in Earth orbit, I am providing below the text of a speech I delivered last month before an audience of space nuclear reactor scientists in Albuquerque, NM.

Joining me today as original cosponsors of the Ban Nuclear Power in Earth Orbit Act are my colleagues: MORRIS UDALL, JAMES SCHEUER, LES AUCOIN, JAMES OLIN, EDWARD MARKEY, DOUG WALGREN, THOMAS FOGLIETTA, and GEORGE HOCHBRUECKNER. I encourage others to cosponsor this important legislation.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 9, 1989]

AUDIT CITES FLAWS IN PROGRAM FOR NUCLEAR REACTOR IN SPACE

(By William J. Broad)

The Federal Government's main program to fashion a nuclear reactor for use in outer space is seriously flawed and in danger of failing, according to a Government audit made public yesterday.

The audit found that the current design for the spaced reactor lacks key data on its technical feasibility and would produce a device too heavy to easily be lifted into space and too fragile for use by the military.

The current design has an "extremely high risk" of failure, the auditors found, concluding that "this power plant will not achieve its objectives."

The audit was the first sign of technical questions about the program, which has long been publicly criticized as threatening to rain nuclear debris on the Earth.

RELEASED BY ADVOCACY GROUP

The report, completed last year, was made public by the Committee to Bridge the Gap, a private group based in Los Angeles that opposes the placing of nuclear reactors in orbit. The group's director, Steven Aftergood, said he obtained the report from sources in the reactor program.

Reactor program officials responded that some of the criticisms were well-founded and that some corrective actions had been taken.

The prototype space reactor, known as the SP-100, is meant to generate 100 kilowatts of electricity and to be small enough to fit in the space shuttle.

According to the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, the project could cost as much as $1.8 billion. Under joint development by National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense, the reactor is to be built by the General Electric Company and first launched into orbit in the mid-1990's.

Although no Federal agency has yet said it wants to use the reactor, its designers say it could have a variety of civilian and military functions, including powering bases on the Moon and Mars as well as space sensors and weapons.

The audit was conducted by 10 reactor experts from the Air Force, the Los Alamos and Oak Ridge National Laboratories and other research establishments. The team was headed by Glenn E. Cunningham of the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.

On June 28 last year, a 37-page report of the audit was sent to Dr. Vincent C. Truscello of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, who directs technical aspects of the reactor project.

The audit team said engineers were extrapolating far beyond available data and as a result, "the entire program has extremely high risk."

VULNERABILITY CITED

In addition, the team called the reactor's weight "out of control," estimating it at six tons rather than the 3.3 tons in the original specifications.

Finally, the team said the reactor's use by the military "has been precluded" since the device has little built-in protection from attack.

Dr. Truscello said in a telephone interview that his design group had acted on most of the important criticisms. He said he strongly disagreed that the design was flawed because of lack of data. He agreed, however, that the reactor was too heavy and said that the audit triggered a re-evaluation that brought the weight down to 4.2 tons.

NUCLEAR POWER IN SPACE: BALANCING THE RISKS AND BENEFITS

(By Congressman George E. Brown, Jr.)

Good morning, and thank you for inviting me to speak at your annual conference on space nuclear power systems. I note that most of your deliberations during the next few days will be extremely technical in nature. Discussions on power conversion systems, advanced materials, and reactor shielding requirements would seem to be the tough topics to be addressed at this conference, while this morning's remarks from politicians would appear to most observers to be the easy agenda items. But let me remind you of Albert Einstein's quote that "Politics is harder than physics." In the field of space nuclear power, this may well turn out to be the case. Solving the policy issues relating to the future uses of nuclear power in space could well be a more difficult task than actually developing a new nuclear reactor for space applications.

As some of you may know, my academic background was in engineering. As a result, I have a reasonable degree of insight into the challenges that each of you face in the course of your work to design, develop and operate space nuclear power systems. The obstacles before you are difficult ones, but they are tangible. You know the specifications of what you are working on. You can measure concrete parameters during experimentation. Your path is a clear one of formulas and persistence.

The political context of your work, however, is much murkier. The debate that has surfaced concerning future applications of space nuclear power is based on varying perceptions of acceptable risk, on differing opinions about federal spending priorities, and on personal views concerning U.S.-Soviet relations. Such factors cannot be easily quantified. But in some fashion, the differing views on this topic—and all other topics within the political realm—must be weighed. Our instruments for doing so may seem crude at times—we rarely use carefully calibrated balances of micrometers to measure political views in the Halls of Congress—but such is the nature of representative democracy.

I am glad to have this opportunity to provide my general views on space nuclear power, and to discuss the specific reasons why I introduced legislation last September to ban the use of nuclear reactors in Earth orbit.

As a starting point, let me share my whole-hearted enthusiasm for the tremendous accomplishments that have been made as a result of space nuclear power. During the past 20 years, radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) have served as invaluable keys to the engine of our space science and exploration program. The Apollo effort could not have been the smashing success that it was without the use of RTGs as power sources on the surface of the Moon.

Similarly, without RTGs, we may never have seen the likes of the incredible images sent back from the Viking rovers on Mars, or from Voyager 2 as it made its closest approach to Uranus in January 1986, nearly 1.8 billion miles away. Those surprising photos have revolutionized our understanding of those planets, and yet there is more to come. Voyager 2 will capture the world's attention once again later this year, with its expected rendezvous with Neptune.

The Pioneer-10 and -11 probes, each with RTGs aboard, have now left the Solar System and are serving as our emissaries in the Universe beyond. We have sent these spacecraft on an incredible voyage, the true significance of which we may never know. And we could not have accomplished this task without the use of the nuclear power systems engineered by you and your colleagues. From the present vantage of these distant space probes, our Sun appears as but a faint star, far too weak to generate a photovoltaic current.

With the launch of the Galileo spacecraft later this year, and the Ulysses probe next year, you will have further reason to celebrate. I am confident that these missions will contribute greatly to our understanding of the planet Jupiter and the Sun.

Space nuclear power has enabled us to go where no man has gone before. It has revealed sights that Galileo, Copernicus, or Ptolemy could never have imagined. This is the essence of science. This is the lure of space.

Having heralded the benefits of space nuclear power, let me now discuss my reservations about space nuclear power—specifically, my concerns about its use in Earth orbit. These concerns have led me, with a host of my colleagues, to introduce legislation to ban the use of nuclear power in Earth orbit.

History has shown how difficult it is to launch and maintain nuclear-powered satellites in Earth orbit. Over the past 30 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have launched more than 60 spacecraft with nuclear power sources on board. Approximately 15 percent of these missions have suffered some form of failure or accident, some of which have resulted in significant releases of radioactivity into the environment.

Since most of you are familiar with these accidents, I will review them only briefly. In April 1964, a U.S. navigation satellite fueled with a plutonium power source failed to reach orbit and blew apart, releasing 17,000 Curies of plutonium-238 into the atmosphere. In January 1978, a Soviet spacecraft with a nuclear reactor on board reentered the Earth's atmosphere, spreading radioactive debris across nearly 40,000 square miles of northwest Canada. In 1983, and again last summer, the Soviet Union lost control of a nuclear-powered satellite. Fortunately, these two failures ended without incident.

Following the 1978 accidental reentry and crash landing in Canada, then-Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger pointed to the "serious risks" of space nuclear power and said that it was "inappropriate to have nuclear reactors orbiting the Earth." That same year, President Carter sought an international ban on nuclear power sources in Earth orbit.

In my opinion, there should be a ban on the use of nuclear power sources in Earth orbit, not only for environmental and safety reasons, but also for national security reasons.

At the present time, the Soviet Union is the only nation actively using nuclear reactors in Earth orbit. It does so to power radar ocean reconnaissance satellites (RORSATs), used to target naval vessels. Many U.S. military officials have argued that the U.S. needs to launch a multi-billion dollar antisatellite (ASAT) weapons program with the potential to shoot down these RORSATs. A better approach, in my mind, would be to reduce the RORSAT threat by getting the Soviets to abandon that program.

Soviet scientists, including Dr. Roald Sagdeev, and advisor to General Secretary Gorbachev, have endorsed a ban on nuclear power sources in Earth orbit. My legislation, which I will discuss in a moment, would help determine whether the Soviets are really serious about abandoning RORSATs.

I have long been a critic of anti-satellite weapons development. I am convinced that U.S. national security would suffer in the event of a U.S.-Soviet ASAT arms race. The United States is enormously dependent on military satellites for communications, early warning, navigation, and intelligence gathering. We are far more dependent upon military satellites than the Soviet Union is—in part due to geography, since likely points of U.S.-Soviet conflict are on the Soviet Union's periphery, and in part due to technology, since we have done a better job of exploiting the military opportunities afforded by satellites.

At the present time, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has a sophisticated and reliable means of disabling military satellites. And that is as it should be. It would make all the sense in the world to negotiate an ASAT Limitation Treaty to preserve this situation. But instead, the Pentagon is expected to announce sometime soon the initiation of a new U.S. ASAT program, which it will argue is critical in order to shoot down RORSATs. And efforts by the U.S. to put weapons into space will provide a similar stimulus to Soviet ASAT efforts.

From what I have seen, in briefings by industry and in presentations by NASA, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense, the vast majority of proposed missions for nuclear power in Earth orbit are military ones—and provocative ones at that. The concentrated power provided by the controlled fission of uranium is viewed as an "enabling technology," one that could make it possible to operate large-scale weapons in orbit around the Earth, in addition to powering other components of a space-based missile defense system.

I'll tell you right up front that I am opposed to the deployment of weapons in space. At a time when the world is faced with unprecedented human suffering and the prospect of global environmental crises, when our nation is overwhelmed with the crime and corruption caused by illegal drugs, and when we have mounted up enough debt to bankrupt the nation's economy for generations to come, I can think of no greater folly than a dangerous and costly U.S.-Soviet competition in space weaponry.

According to the American Physical Society's 1987 report on directed energy weapons, the Strategic Defense Initiative program could require "perhaps a hundred or more" nuclear reactors in space. These reactors would be used initially for targeting and tracking, battle station "housekeeping," and orbital maneuvering. More advanced reactors would provide the megawatts of burst power needed for lasers and other futuristic weapons.

Such a proposal would increase by many orders of magnitude the risks associated with space nuclear power. A single SP-100 reactor—the type being eyed by the SDI program—could have several hundred times the quantity of long-lived radioisotopes as does a single RORSAT. A deployed space-based defense could increase by tens of thousands, to hundreds of thousands, the amount of radioactive, bomb-grade uranium circling the globe. Add to this a deployed Soviet space-based defense, fueled as well with nuclear reactors, and I shudder to think of the consequences of an accident.

Chernobyls in space. You may not like to hear this phrase, but it is one that comes to the minds of many who cannot erase thoughts of Chernobyl, the Challenger Accident, Three Mile Island, or Bhophal. None of these accidents were supposed to happen, yet all of them did. Assurances about putting space nuclear reactors into "safe orbits" can only go so far. Accidents do happen.

But my concern about a space-based defense goes further, to the impact it would have on the character of near-Earth space. If the United States deploys hundreds of weapons in space, including 100 or more nuclear reactors to power them, you can be sure that the Soviets will eventually do something similar. As a result, the envelope of space surrounding our planet would be transformed into a battleground for military conflict. This would be a travesty. Space should be explored for the common good of all mankind, and not turned into yet another stage for nationalistic rivalry.

One of the conclusions of the Office of Technology Assessment's report last year on the SDI was that, "in the absence of arms

control agreements to the contrary, we should expect from the beginning of [missile defense] space deployments an intense competition between the superpowers for control of near-Earth space."

Each U.S. deployment would invite a Soviet response; each Soviet response would prompt a U.S. counter. This measure-for-measure competition would bring a host of risks. Space would become a hostile arena. The weapons would be targeted against each other, as well as against military satellites of all kinds. Our nation's command, control, and intelligence satellites would become vulnerable to attack as never before. And for what purpose? so that we can further "complicate Soviet attack plans"? That is the avowed goal of the SDI these days. But let's be realistic. We don't need hundreds of space-based battle stations to further deter the Soviet Union from initiating World War III. We're just saying that we do, for lack of any other justification for a space-based defense.

Now, I am sure there are some in this room who are convinced that we could outsmart the Soviets at each turn as we proceeded with the proposed Phase I of a Strategic Defense System, and with each subsequent phase. Our satellites would be made more survivable, our lasers quicker to the draw, our kinetic kill vehicles faster out of the chute, our sensor systems better at tracking and assessing the ongoing space battle. And with this edge, some would argue, we would be prepared to fight—and to win—any conflict that might develop.

What I am telling you is that the world is tired of this sort of thinking. The Cold War has raged for too long. It has drained the coffers of the Soviet Union, leaving their economy in a shambles. And it has diverted our own energy and resources from major problems that are corroding our quality of life—problems such as environmental decay, foreign economic competition, illegal drug use, and inadequate schools. Secretary General Gorbachev has taken some important steps toward reducing the military tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. Cautiously, but aggressively, we should keep pushing him to take further steps.

My proposed ban on nuclear power in Earth orbit is designed to move the Soviets a bit further down this new path they have chosen. The central provision of the bill is aimed at establishing a U.S.-Soviet moratorium on the use of nuclear power in Earth orbit, and would only take place if the Soviet Union took the first step by ending its RORSAT program. Specifically, the bill calls on the President of the United States to urge the Soviet Union to end the use of nuclear power in Earth orbit. If the Soviet Union responds with an announcement that it will abandon the use of nuclear power in Earth orbit, then the United States would be prohibited from launching spacecraft into orbit with nuclear power sources on board. This prohibition would cease if the President certified to Congress that the Soviet Union had violated its declared policy to halt the use of nuclear powered satellites.

To promote an enduring and permanent prohibition, the bill calls upon the United States to initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union on the subject of space nuclear power. The goal of these talks would be an agreement specifying what, if any, exemptions might be made for short-duration orbital tests of nuclear power sources for civilian applications. It seems prudent to me that any agreement should have a 15-year duration, at which time it would be subject to review.

Such a ban could be easily verified, given the strong gamma and infrared signals emitted by space reactors. Earth-based sensors can also detect with ease the distinctive physical design of space nuclear reactors, comprised of radiator panels and a shielding system to protect on-board electronic systems.

The final section of my legislation states that nothing in the bill shall prohibit the use of nuclear power sources for deep space scientific and exploration missions or for a Moon base. As I said earlier, the use of RTGs for unmanned probes and for lunar missions has provided a marvelous contribution to space science. The Voyager, Viking and Pioneer probes stand out as some of the true scientific accomplishments of this century.

In last year's version of the bill, I included a provision aimed at encouraging a transition away from plutonium-fueled RTGs for deep space science, and toward uranium-fueled reactors for such missions. In this year's legislation, however, I intend to drop that provision. It is clear to me now that the benefits of RTGs far outweigh their risks, and that extraordinary precautions have been taken to ensure their safe use.

If adopted, this legislation could lead to the end of the RORSAT program, which would diminish current concerns about the military and environmental risks of those satellites. This would help reduce the perceived need in some U.S. military circles to embark on a multi-billion dollar anti-satellite weapons program. The bill could eliminate the prospect of an accident involving the reentry of a nuclear-powered satellite. And, it would further erode momentum to build an array of gold-plated space weapons that would add nothing to our sense of national security.

Some have viewed my bill as an attempt to kill the SP-100 program. It is not. I support continued work on the SP-100. However, I think its schedule for development should be paced to meet specific civilian applications, and should not be artificially propelled by unwarranted enthusiasm to build a space-based defense.

I feel that there would be no harmful impact on the nation's civilian space program if my bill were adopted, since it would do nothing to impede the use of nuclear power for a Moon base or for assisting with a manned mission to Mars, and because proposals for the civilian use of nuclear power in Earth orbit are either too speculative to be of interest to me or not worth having if the only way to get them is through a Faustian bargain that includes space weapons.

I want this nation to have the best civilian space program possible. I will be working to ensure funding this year for the Comet Rendezvous and Asteroid Flyby/Cassini mission. During the coming decades, we should send landers, rovers, and sample return missions to all of the major planetary bodies in the Solar System. We should use the Hubble Telescope as simply the beginning of a series of great orbiting observatories, looking to the farthest reaches of the universe. We should also provide full funding for Mission to Planet Earth, to study the changes humans are making on the climate and resources of our beautiful, yet vulnerable planet. A planet that, in my humble opinion, should not be enveloped with radioactive satellites or with orbiting battle stations.

THE HANDGUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, cheap, easily obtained, dangerous handguns are a serious and unncessary threat to everyone. The Handgun Violence Prevention Act, which I am delighted to cosponsor, is a reasonable and practical way to help end the spread of these Saturday night specials. These are the guns that community leaders and police officials recognize as the easily concealed, portable menaces that produce death and tragedy on a daily basis all across this country. Reason and common sense tell us that we must stop the acquisition of the new Saturday night specials and the legal transfer of these killers. This legislation will accomplish that and I hope that my colleagues will support the effort to make this bill law during this session. It would be one of the best things we could do for the country and our constituents.

STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S SCIENTIFIC BASE: CONGRESSIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCIENCE, MATH, AND ENGINEERING

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a bipartisan group of 27 members of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee including Chairman ROE, I am introducing the Congressional Scholarships for Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Act.

We all know our science education system is critical to all our future—and that it is in real trouble. There is good reason that blue-ribbon national commissions title their reports on the U.S. educational system as "A Nation at Risk." Just last month, tests comparing American science students with students abroad confirmed any doubt about where we are. As the headline from the Washington Post said: "Survey of Math, Science Skills Puts U.S. Students at Bottom." This survey, funded by our National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Education shows American 13-year-olds scoring at the bottom, behind Spain and South Korea.

INTEREST IN SCIENCE DECLINING

We cannot take our supply of scientific talent for granted. Fewer students are choosing to study science and math. From 1966 to 1987, college freshmen planning to major in biological sciences, engineering, physical sciences, and mathematics fell from 21 to 14 percent. Interest in mathematics dropped by more than four-fifths, from 4.5 to 0.6 percent. Freshmen selecting engineering careers dropped by more than one-fourth, from 12 to 8.5 percent between 1982 and 1987. Although degrees in computer sciences are on the in-

crease, baccalaureate degrees in math, science, physics, and biology are declining.

At the same time, foreign nations are succeeding dramatically in science education. The Soviet Union is presently training four times as many engineers each year as America. For each 100 students in their population, Japan is now training twice as many engineers as the United States.

It is particularly important to develop more role models for women. Women now receive 38 percent of the total science-related undergraduate degrees. But these are concentrated largely in the social and life sciences. In recent years, the share of undergraduate science and engineering degrees obtained by women has shown no increase. And in engineering, computer, physical, and sciences, the number of women receiving degrees is actually declining. We cannot succeed in fulfilling our national requirements for scientists and engineers if we fail to attract half the available talent pool.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS BILL

Under this bill, the National Science Foundation would establish an annual merit-based competition for selecting one young man and young woman from each congressional district to receive a 4-year scholarship to pursue undergraduate education in science, mathematics, or engineering. NSF would establish broad-based, local committees of educators, scientists, mathematicians, and engineers to submit nominees for these national awards. Students would be selected on the basis of their potential to excel and their motivation to pursue a career in science, math, or engineering fields. Scholarships would be up to $5,000 per year and be used for tuition, fees, and room and board expenses.

Because of their broad geographic distribution, CASE scholarships would serve as highly visible role models for all high school students and symbolize the national stake in science and engineering.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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 "Congressional Scholarships for Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Act".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to strengthen the United States science, mathematics, and engineering base by offering opportunities to pursue postsecondary education in science, mathematics, and engineering;

(2) to encourage role models in scientific, mathematics, and engineering fields for young people; and

(3) to strengthen the United States scientific, mathematics, and engineering potential by encouraging equal participation of women with men in scientific, mathematics, and engineering fields.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Director of the National Science Foundation (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Director") shall establish and implement a competitive, merit-based program for selecting one male and one female from each congressional district of the United States each year to receive a four-year Congressional Scholarship for Science, Mathematics, and Engineering.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The Director shall notify all public and private secondary schools and all institutions of higher education in the United States annually of the availability of scholarships under this Act.

(c) NOMINATING COMMITTEES.—The Director shall establish for each congressional district, or, to the extent a contiguous group of congressional districts reflects a geographic region similar in demographics, geography, and economic status and activity, for each such group of congressional districts, a broad-based committee of educators, scientists, mathematicians, and engineers who shall submit to the Director nominations of one male and one female from each congressional district for scholarships under this Act. The membership of each committee shall reflect geographic distribution within its area.

(d) ELIGIBILITY.—Only individuals who are citizens or nationals of the United States, or who are aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible for scholarships under this Act. In addition, prior to receiving a scholarship, an individual must have been accepted for admission to an institution of higher education in the United States that is currently accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association.

(e) CRITERIA FOR NOMINATION AND SELECTION.—Individuals shall be nominated and selected for scholarships under this Act on the basis of potential to successfully complete a postsecondary program in science, mathematics, or engineering, and on the basis of motivation to pursue a career in science, mathematics, or engineering. After consultation with educators with expertise in the field of educational testing and measurement, the Director shall determine the criteria for measuring the potential and motivation of nominees.

(f) NATURE AND AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.—Scholarships awarded under this Act may be used only for tuition, fees, and room and board expenses. Such scholarships shall be limited to a maximum of $5,000 per year, except as necessary to accommodate a recipient completing a four-year academic program in less than four years.

(g) MAINTAINING ELIGIBILITY.—(1) In order to maintain eligibility to receive funds pursuant to a scholarship awarded under this Act, a student must—

(A) be enrolled at an institution of higher education in the United States that is currently accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association;

(B) major in any field of science, mathematics, or engineering;

(C) maintain academic performance in good standing, as determined by such institution; and

(D) except as provided in paragraph (2), carry a full-time academic work load, as determined by the institution in which the student is enrolled under standards applicable to all students enrolled in that student's program.

(2) The Director shall make exceptions to the requirement under paragraph (1)(D) in the case of—

(A) active duty as a member of the armed services;

(B) disability certified by a qualified physician; or

(C) exceptional personal circumstances or emergencies, as determined by the Director.

(h) NOTIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Director shall notify each Member of Congress in writing of selections made from such Member's district at least one week before public announcement of such selections is made.

(i) MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE.—The Director shall monitor the implementation of and compliance of the nominating committees with this Act.

SEC. 4. NONDISCRIMINATION.

(a) SOLICITATION, NOMINATION, AND SELECTION OF STUDENTS.—The Director shall ensure that the solicitation, nomination, and selection of students for the program established by this Act shall be carried out without discrimination on the basis of race, age, handicap, religion, ethnic background, economic status, marital status, parental status, or sexual preference.

(b) SELECTION OF NOMINATING COMMITTEES.—The Director shall ensure that the selection of nominating committees under section 3(a) shall be carried out without discrimination on the basis of race, age, handicap, religion, ethnic background, economic status, sex, marital status, parental status, or sexual preference.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for the purpose of carrying out this Act $5,500,000 for the fiscal year 1990, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993.

NATIONAL SALUTE TO HOSPITALIZED VETERANS WEEK

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, this coming week, February 12 through 18, is National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans Week. On this occasion, I would like to recognize the outstanding health care which the Department of Veterans' Affairs Medical Center provides in Marion, IN, and the dedicated VA employees who make it all possible.

This center was opened in 1889 as a soldiers' home for disabled volunteer soldiers. In 1921 it became a psychiatric facility which today has 99 buildings on a 151-acre campus.

Marion is a referral center that provides acute psychiatric care for veterans in northern Indiana, for the care of subacute psychiatric patients for whom care cannot be provided at the Indianapolis VA Medical Center, as well as for chronic psychiatric and extended care patients from throughout Indiana. In fiscal year 1987 it served over 3,000 inpatients, and had more than 60,000 outpatient visits.

I have toured this facility many times, and have been impressed by the care and commitment which the staff, consisting of approximately 1,000 full-time-equivalent employees, provides these veterans. Particularly impressive is the manner in which the staff has been able to cope with continuing budget cuts in light of an ever-increasing workload.

There is reason to be very concerned about the kind of care that will be offered at the

Marion Medical Center, as well as every other VA medical facility, under the current and proposed budget. It is going to be increasingly difficult to retain existing staff, and hire new staff, unless the budget for the Department of Veterans' Affairs is increased. Staff shortages will eventually lead to the closing of beds, and the turning away of patients. Our Nation's veterans, to whom so much is owed, will no longer be able to rely on this facility, and other VA facilities, to provide essential services. If this is allowed to happen, our commitment to this Nation's veterans will not have been kept.

The hospitals and other medical units of the Department of Veterans' Affairs are an integral part of this Nation's health care delivery system. There is still time to reverse the effect of budget cuts on our VA health care program.

There is much that our Nation owes to the hospitalized veterans that are being honored. As we pause next week to honor our Nation's hospitalized veterans, let us remember that it will require more than our good will to provide these individuals with the care that they need. It will require the strong financial commitment of this Congress to provide veterans medical care that our Nation can be proud of.

PUGWASH

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Federal pay proposal, Mrs. BOXER raised an incident that deserves the attention of our colleagues and the public.

Last week, in a periodical press gallery election, four reporters were purged from the executive committee over the issue of disclosure.

Ousted were journalists who tried to enforce a 50-year rule—ignored by their colleagues—which says the outside income of gallery reporters must be made public.

So, while the latter-day Lord Actons wrote that "honoraria corrupt Congress and paid travel corrupts absolutely," they voted to continue collecting speech fees and enjoying travel to plush resorts—without disclosure—as if their objectivity could never be questioned.

Well, hogwash—or, as the Post might say, "pugwash." I guess under their system you can't kill the messenger but it's OK to bribe him in secret.

IN RECOGNITION OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to black America. Black history, from slavery to civil rights, has been wrought with struggle and conflict. The first black Americans were brought to this country in the 1600's as indentured servants. Eventually, the evil of slavery became incorporated in American society and by the early 1800's, one-third of the Southern population was enslaved, and those blacks who were not, suffered harsh discrimination. But they did not give up. Staunch opponents and victims of slavery took steps to rid society of this disgrace. Harriet Tubman is one black leader who should be admired for her role in instituting the underground railroad which led slaves to freedom.

With the declaration of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, it would seem that the pathway to black freedom had been cleared. But this was only the first step. This liberty only put fear into the white population. Restrictions were put on activities of black citizens. There were "whites only" restaurants, theaters, schools, and even water fountains. Extremist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan began to gain recognition. Yet another widespread movement had to be implemented in order for blacks to obtain their inherent rights. The civil rights movement was the response.

The civil rights movement is our most recent and most widely familiar period of black struggle. From this period arose great black leaders like Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus and, subsequently, ignited the movement; and Adam Clayton Powell who took steps to personally desegregate this very Congress. Most noted, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has been granted a day of recognition so that his courage will be remembered and followed by those blacks still suffering from discrimination.

Those notable black leaders, and the many unnamed black freedom fighters, should be gratefully acknowledged. From slavery, to discrimination, to the relative equality that blacks exercise today, they have come a long way and they deserve utmost respect. Black History Week is the appropriate time to congratulate black Americans on their accomplishments.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED ACT

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, there are over 4 million children and youth with handicaps in America being served under the Education of the Handicapped Act [EHA]. This act constitutes the principal mechanism through which the Federal Government assists States and local agencies to meet the special education needs of handicapped children. Central to the act are discretionary grant programs (Parts C–G) aimed at: first, supporting and improving the direct services provided under EHA; second, identifying and solving persistent problems in providing services; and third, assisting individuals with handicaps to make the transition to postsecondary education, vocational training, and competitive and supported employment. The programs support a variety of essential research, technical assistance, demonstration, information dissemination, personnel training, and model projects and activities. This program, as revised in the landmark Public Law 99–457, is intended to assist States and local agencies toward achieving special education and related services for all infants, children and youth with handicaps.

The discretionary programs, which need to be reauthorized by September 30, 1989, provide critical funds of approximately $180 million to State and local education agencies, other public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education. The main and common goal is the improvement of the educational and related services provided to infants, children and youth with handicaps. Over the years, the discretionary grant programs have supported a variety of successful program endeavors, such as:

Regional Resource and Federal Centers Programs in Vermont, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Utah, and Oregon;

Services for Deaf-Blind Children and Youth Program resulting in funding for 41 single State and multistate projects;

Early Education for Handicapped Children including, strategies of services for birth to 5 year olds, inservice training for infant personnel, mainstreaming models, service delivery for medically fragile infants, as well as a number of outreach, experimental and research projects, and three research institutes;

Severely Handicapped Program, which provides funding for a series of projects on social and communication skills, as well as a number of projects to develop statewide system change in services to the severely handicapped;

Postsecondary Programs, which focus on regional programs for deaf students, projects to adapt existing postsecondary programs to allow participation of the persons with handicaps with their nonhandicapped peers, research and model programs to improve the access to postsecondary opportunities;

Secondary Education and Transition Services for Handicapped Youth which focuses on cooperative models for the implementation of transition services, job related training projects for mildly and moderately handicapped and supported employment model programs for students with severe handicaps;

Special Education Personnel Development, in the areas of preservice, inservice, model training approaches, and parent training programs throughout the country;

Information and Recruitment Clearinghouses, including three national clearinghouses on education of the handicapped, postsecondary education, and personnel recruitment;

Innovation and Development programs which foster implementation and demonstration of research findings, and support field and student initiated research;

Media Services and Captioned Films which include such programs as the Loan Service for Captioned Films and Recordings for the Blind;

Special Education Technology which assures that new technological advances such as videodiscs, personal computers, and new

communications devices be applied to the education of the handicapped; and

Special Studies

The reauthorization of the discretionary programs of EHA will assure that all infants, children and youth with handicaps, and their families, will be able to take full advantage of the services provided at the State and local level. Promoting the widespread availability of these services has enabled children and youth with handicaps to participate fully and independently in their educational environment to reach their full educational potential. The discretionary programs have empowered parents with vital information and training, facilitated the availability of trained personnel to serve all children and youth with handicaps, and expanded the knowledge base of best practices through research and the development of instructional media. If infants, children, and youth with handicaps are to benefit equally from educational opportunities they must be afforded the means for doing so. This bill will complement the Federal assistance to States under EHA part B and part H, to implement free and appropriate educational programs for all infants, children and youth with handicaps, by supporting the technical assistance, information, training, technological, and research activities necessary to assure that services are provided at the State and local level.

For the reasons described above, I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation which is critical to assuring the equal educational opportunity of all infants, children, and youth with handicaps.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR CENTERS AND SERVICES TO MEET SPECIAL NEEDS OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) REGIONAL RESOURCE AND FEDERAL CENTERS.—Section 628(a) of the Education of the Handicapped Act (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Act") (20 U.S.C. 1427(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

(b) SERVICES FOR DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN AND YOUTH.—Section 628(b) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1427(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

(c) EARLY EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.—Section 628(c) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1427(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

(d) PROGRAMS FOR SEVERELY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.—Section 628(d) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1427(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

(e) POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.—Section 628(d) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1427(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

(f) SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRANSITIONAL SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED YOUTH.—Section 628(f) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1427(f)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS.

Section 635(a) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1435(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking "and"; and

(B) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992"; and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking "and"; and

(B) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR RESEARCH IN THE EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS.

Section 644 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1444) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA FOR HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS.

Section 653 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1454) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR TECHNOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL MEDIA, AND MATERIALS FOR HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS.

Section 662 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1462) is amended—

(1) by striking "and"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

SALUTE TO AMERICAN FLORAL INDUSTRY

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the men and women in America's floral industry for their help in making last month's bicentennial inaugural activities a visual pleasure for the thousands of visitors who came to Washington.

Credit goes to the Society of American Florists which coordinated the procurement, design, and delivery of over 300,000 floral arrangements to all the official bicentennial inaugural events. More than 200 SAF members from around the country came to the Nation's Capital, at their own expense, to help. I know of at least 10 volunteers who were from my own State of Texas.

Flowers are not often thought of as agricultural products, but they are. And like food, flowers provide nourishment. Food nourishes the body. Flowers help nourish meaning in our lives. It's not surprising that studies have shown flowers actually improve and benefit an individual's mental well-being.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Society of American Florists for helping enhance the festive spirit of the Bicentennial Inaugural. And I salute the entire floral industry for its ongoing efforts to make our world a much more pleasant place to live and work.

LEGISLATION TO ASSIST SMALL COMMUNITIES WITH GROUND WATER RADIUM CONTAMINATION

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, last year I was pleased to see the Radium Grant Removal Program incorporated and passed by both Chambers in H.R. 791, a ground water research bill. While efforts were made in the final days of the last session to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation, the job proved too complicated to complete before adjournment.

Both House and Senate versions established this grant program to provide assistance to small communities experiencing problems in their drinking water because of naturally occurring radium contamination.

I am today introducing a separate bill which will provide communities across the country some relief in financing the installation of expensive technology that is needed to remove the radium and bring those affected water systems into compliance with stringent standards set by EPA.

A conservative estimate of the total capital costs for installation of technology for communities nationwide with populations under 25,000 is $1 billion. While we cannot begin to allocate this level of assistance, the $20 million this bill authorizes over 3 years will allow local communities with populations under 20,000 to use the money to provide insurance and to prepay interest for local obligations. By reducing the overall financial burden on municipalities, each Federal dollar used will maximize what a local government can afford to pay. In a time of scarce budget dollars, this seems a judicious allocation of our resources.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that you and the other Members of the House will join me in this effort to help small communities enable themselves to obtain safe drinking water.

INTRODUCTION OF TOY SAFETY AND CHILD PROTECTION ACT

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Toy Safety and Child Protection Act. As you may recall, I first introduced this legislation in the 100th Congress. The intention of this bill is to address a growingly serious problem: The need to increase the safety of toys sold in the United States. This legislation would require toy manufacturers to place warning labels on an especially dangerous class of toys: Those containing small parts which can cause injury and death of children by choking. This legislation would also require warning labels to state the potential hazards of the toy to young children.

In 1986, at least 133,000 children were treated in hospital emergency rooms for toy-related injuries. There were also at least 35 reported fatalities in 1986. The second largest category of toy-related injuries involved the ingestion or aspiration of small toys or parts of toys, or insertions of these objects in the nose or ears. In 1985 alone, small toys or toy parts were responsible for 18 deaths, and over 12,000 injuries.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission, which sets safety standards for certain toys and other children's articles, recognized the danger of toys with small parts when it prohibited toy manufacturers from making toys with small parts designed for children under the age of 3. If a toy intended for under age 3 fits within a test cylinder 1.25 inches in diameter, it may not be marketed to that child.

Toy manufacturers, however, still produce thousands of toys for children over 3 with small parts. The Consumer Product Safety Commission does not require these toys to have informative labels which warn parents not to buy them for kids under 3.

Warning labels currently found on some toys are entirely voluntary, and are in some cases inadequate and confusing. There are thousands more toys on the market with small parts designed for children over the age of 3 that do not contain any warning label at all.

The CPSC recommends that parents "select toys to suit the age, skills, abilities, and interests of the individual child." The CPSC acknowledges, however, that "not all toys are age labeled or provide adequate explanations of why certain toys may be inappropriate or even hazardous for children who are younger or older than the recommended ages." The CPSC has unfortunately failed to take regulatory action to require toy manufacturers to place informative labeling on their products.

Those toy manufactuers that include warning labels on their products, furthermore, may not adequately phrase the warning, or give sufficient information, to allow the parents to make an informed decision. A recent informal poll of parental toy buyers done by the Toy Group of the Americans for Democratic Action demonstrated that most parents think that toy warning labels have to do with educational level rather than safety. Many parents indicated a willingness to buy toys marked "recommended for age 3 and up" for their child who was under 3 years of age because they believed that their child was smarter than average and could "grow into" the toy.

When parents were informed that the warning label actually referred to the safety of the toy, not a single parent was willing to purchase the toy for their child.

The Toy Safety and Child Protection Act will resolve this problem not only be requiring all toys with small parts to have warning labels, but requires the warning label to include the word "warning" in capital letters and by containing a description of the hazardous consequences which can result from use of the toy by a child under 3. While minimum standards for the new label would be determined by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, a likely possibility would be "warning: this toy contains small parts—use of this toy by a child under 3 years of age may cause choking."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues with young children and grandchildren, on their next trip to the toy store, to take a close look at the toys with small parts. They may see a paint set, currently available at toy stores and manufactured by Knobler—H.K., which includes a minute paint brush which fails the small parts test and could easily be swallowed. The toy has no label. My colleagues may also find a "little mommy" diaper and bottle set, which contains a descriptive label stating "ages 3 and up," but which does not state that it contains small parts which would also fail the cylinder test.

This legislation is especially important as there is a growing realization that current regulations to protect children under the age of 3 from toys with small parts are inadequate. The CPSC voted on February 5, 1988, to seek information on the merits of increasing the dimensions of the test cylinder used to enforce the current standard. This decision came after a formal petition filed by the Consumer Federation of America and the New York State Attorney General charging that the current standard does not adequately protect children from exposure to toys with parts that may cause choking. Statistics gathered by the CPSC indicated that 37 deaths were caused between 1973 and 1983 by small toy parts larger than the current CPSC standard.

Requiring manufacturers to place warning labels on toys with small parts would be a perfect complement to a stricter CPSC standard on small parts. More dangerous toys would come under regulation and more parents would know of the danger of the toys they see in the toy store.

Parents have a right to know which toys contain small parts and what small parts can do to young children. Deaths due to small parts in toys are preventable. Congress must intervene where the Consumer Product Safety Commission has failed. If the life of one child is saved by a proper warning label, it will be worth the effort.

CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS HONORED FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO WORKER SAFETY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House a special honor that has been given our colleague TOM LANTOS. In recognition of his contributions to workplace safety and health, TOM has been honored with the "1988 Commitment of Life" award by the National Safe Workplace Institute [NSWI]. The awards are made annually to a small number of individuals nationally by the National Safe Workplace Institute, a private nonprofit organization founded to investigate workplace safety and health issues, to intervene on behalf of individuals to assure worker health and safety, and to acknowledge individuals who have made an important contribution to workplace safety and health. Mr. Speaker, TOM is the only Member of this House who has been so honored.

In presenting the award to Congressman LANTOS last week, Joseph A. Kinney, the executive director of the National Safe Workplace Institute gave him high praise:

From the standpoint of job safety and health, Congressman TOM LANTOS has proven himself to be one of the best friends of the American workers.

TOM was recognized for his activities as chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment and Housing for the Government Operations Committee. Mr. Speaker, I know first hand of his contribution to worker health and safety, because I served as a member of his subcommittee in the 100th Congress.

Under TOM's able leadership the committee has undertaken a number of important initiatives for worker safety. The investigation of unsafe conditions in the meatpacking industry prodded the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] to issue the highest fines to date for violations of Federal worker protection laws and led OSHA to develop a new program to assure better safety in meat packing.

The subcommittee investigation of the failure of the Federal Government to seek criminal penalties against companies whose willful negligence has led to the death and permanent injury of workers forced the U.S. Department of Justice to alter its policy on seeking criminal penalties against those who willfully violate safety laws. A recent Illinois Supreme Court decision, which relied heavily on the oversight report of the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, is only the beginning of TOM's positive impact in this area.

Under TOM's leadership the subcommittee also undertook an important investigation into the dismantling of CAL-OSHA and held hearings in San Francisco on the impact of that decision upon California working men and women. He also held hearings on the failure of OSHA to issue regulations to protect health-care workers from AIDS and other blood-borne diseases such as hepatitis B. As

a result of his initiative, OSHA finally issued its long-delayed regulations.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in paying tribute to our colleague, my neighbor and good friend, TOM LANTOS for his receiving this important recognition.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, on January 22 the Ukrainian people celebrated their 71st Independence Day. The Ukrainian National Republic was formed in 1918 with high hopes of freedom, sovereignty, and independence. This unconditional declaration in 1918 proclaimed the rights for all Ukrainian citizens. The rights included freedom of speech, religion and press, security of individual, and personal property, the 8-hour workday and freedom of assembly and minorities. As a member of the Helsinki Commission, who has looked at the human rights picture worldwide for 8 years, I value these rights very highly.

The brave Ukrainian people sought and got the right to practice freely their unique culture, language and religion. Unfortunately, however, after a short period of time—in the early 1920's, the Bolsheviks took over and denied this nation any attempt to exercise self-determination.

Despite almost 70 years of Soviet domination, the dreams of freedom and strong nationalistic feeling are alive among the people of Ukraine as well as among the thousands of Americans of Ukrainian background. I am honored to join with the Ukrainian-American in Pennsylvania and all over the United States, to memorialize the 71st anniversary of the declaration of independence of Ukraine.

Sadly, today the human rights activitsts in Ukraine are being punished, harassed, and slandered simply for trying to exercise their basic rights; such as freedom of speech and assembly. While I recognize and credit the human rights reform process that is taking place in the Soviet Union, I feel strongly that there is much room for improvement.

The Ukrainian-Americans, who still feel strong ties to the native country they left behind, have both preserved their cultural traditions and integrated them into American society. Their contribution to American life, span from Ukrainian folk arts to vibrant community activities. They publish 2 daily newspapers, 8 major weekly newspapers and over 80 weekly and monthly periodicals and magazines. Their political, educational, and professional societies as well as various youth organizations are active in many areas of American culture and society.

I am very proud to represent a large number of Ukrainian-Americans and I join with them in expressing our faith and hope that the millions of Ukrainians will be successful in seeking to regain their political freedom and self determination.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mrs. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues, Representative MICKEY LELAND and Representative OLYMPIA SNOWE in introducing the Women in Development Act of 1989.

Women produce, process, and market up to 80 percent of the food in developing countries. They run 70 percent of all microenterprises. One-third of all households are sustained by women. If we help 100,000 women, we are helping 400,000 children.

Last year, many of you cosponsored our legislation and helped us send minor tremors through the halls of the Agency for International Development. Over the last year, efforts by AID to train its personnel to integrate women into the planning, implementation and evaluation of its development projects have increased notably.

Women are too important to the future of the developing nations to be marginalized or neglected. When women are offered resources and the power to make the decisions over those resources, they accomplish impressive results, for themselves and for the communities the United States is trying to assist. Research shows that when women are integrated into the planning and implementation of a development project, the project is more likely to succeed and to benefit more people.

Now we are working to incorporate the women in developrnent policy into the foreign aid authorization, making it a permanent part of U.S. development policy. We ask you to join us in this effort.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM G. EVANS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 30, 1989, the community of northeast Ohio suffered a tragic loss with the passing of Mr. William G. Evans.

The list of Bill's contributions to his country and community is endless. Few people knew of Bill's distinguished service in World War II with the 3d Army Armored Division in Europe. On one occasion, he crawled to safety from his burning tank, an incident which proved he earned his three battle stars.

After the war, Bill returned to Cleveland and began working to instill quality and equality in all levels of government. In the late sixties, he played a key role in Carl Stokes' election as the first black mayor of a major American city. Through his leadership in such organizations as the Americans for Democratic Action and the Cleveland City Club, Bill was at the forefront of many important battles, such as the fight to restore education funding. Bill believed that a quality education should be available to everyone, not just to those who can afford it. This was the kind of intense concern for others that made Bill such a special person.

Bill will be remembered for his warmth, dependability, sense of humor, and sense of commitment. I had the pleasure of knowing Bill on both a professional and personal level. He will always be a great friend. Many Americans may never learn of Bill Evans' work on their behalf. Many more do know and will always keep Bill close in their memories.

EMANUEL FOUNDATION FOR HUNGARIAN CULTURE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding organization, the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture. Founded in 1987, this group of concerned Hungarian-Americans was established to restore and promote the few remaining vestiges of Jewish culture in Hungary through the creation of an International Tribute Committee for Hungarian Jewish Holocaust Victims. The Emanuel Foundation is led by such distinguished Americans as actor Tony Curtis, Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel, and chairman of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman.

As my colleagues know, hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews were murdered by the Nazis during the Second World War, despite the heroic efforts of such individuals as Raoul Wallenberg and others who succeeded in saving tens of thousands. Jewish culture in Hungary was highly developed, but the hateful fanaticism of Hitler and the Hungarian Fascists turned many of its cultural monuments to ashes.

In memory of the victims of this great tragedy, the Hungarian Government has provided a plaza at the intersection of Rumbach and Wesselnyi Street in central Budapest, and at this excellent location the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture is constructing a memorial to Hungarian holocaust victims and heroes. The inspiration for the project was the growing concern that the atrocities of the past were being forgotten and, even worse, denied.

This monument will assure that present-day Hungarians, Hungarian-Americans, and families of the victims of Fascist atrocities do not forget the unspeakable tragedy of the Holocaust, and it will remind future generations that the world must condemn genocide now and forever. The memorial is a sculpted rendering of a tree in the shape of an inverted menorah, with the names of Holocaust victims inscribed on its leaves and base.

Mr. Speaker, we must never allow the atrocities of the past to go forgotten, unless we are willing to risk their recurrence. This monument in the center of Budapest—a city where thousands died at the hands of Nazi and Fascist murderers—will serve forever to remind and to warn us. The Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture deserves our commendation for this outstanding effort.

NATIONAL SALUTE TO HOSPITALIZED VETERANS

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 16th annual National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans, which will be held on February 14.

The National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans is a way of paying tribute to these men and women not only for the contributions they have made to this country, but also to the special courage they have shown in their daily battles against illness, pain, and loneliness. As part of the salute, special quests will be touring Veterans' Administration facilities across the country to visit with patients. Veterans, youth, civic, and religious groups around the Nation will be taking part in activities to honor our hospitalized veterans.

The National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans is a fitting tribute to these men and women who have given so much to their country. It is important that we as citizens take the time to acknowledge their sacrifices and let them know that they are remembered and appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, many thousands of veterans of America's armed forces have served this Nation in times of both peace and war, and in doing so they have assured the safety and prosperity of all our people as this Nation enters its third century of independence.

Each year, more than a million veterans enter Veterans' Administration facilities nationwide for medical attention.

The Veterans' Administration, for the 16th consecutive year, has organized a national day of tribute honoring all hospitalized veterans, with the purpose of urging all Americans to remember these men and women especially on this day and throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join that effort and offer a special tribute to the patients in the West Haven Veterans' Administration Medical Center, who deserve our concern and sincere appreciation.

I call upon my colleagues and all our citizens to pay tribute to hospitalized veterans on this day and each day of the year.

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT LAND WITHDRAWAL ACT OF 1989

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with my distinguished colleague, RICHARD STALLINGS of Idaho, that will help address a serious national security and environmental problem facing this Nation.

This bill, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act of 1989, allows for the possible opening of the WIPP facility to receive transuranic waste. Located near Carlsbad, NM, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant [WIPP] has been designated to become the Nation's first repository for defense-generated transuranic waste. This is a Department of Energy project that was authorized by Congress in 1980.

While I also introduced WIPP land withdrawal legislation during the 100th Congress, this bill has been significantly expanded from what was introduced in 1987. The reasons for the changes were to address numerous concerns regarding the operation of the WIPP project and ensure that the Department of Energy meets strict environmental and safety tests.

The transuranic waste destined for WIPP is currently sitting at the Department of Energy facilities around the Nation including the Rocky Flats plant in Colorado, and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. At several of these facilities, particularly Rocky Flats, the last of the authorized storage space for transuranic waste is being quickly used up. What is especially alarming about this situation is that there is no place to store any overflow waste generated at Rocky Flats. Without addressing this critical situation, Rocky Flats could close within the next few months.

Above all, the current method of storing this waste is not a final solution to safely disposing of defense-generated transuranic waste. That is why the Federal Government has spent nearly $650 million building WIPP.

In its most basic form, the legislation would permanently withdraw 10,240 acres of Federal lands located in New Mexico from certain public land laws. Until the land withdrawal is finalized, no waste can be transported to the WIPP facility. In the broadest sense, it is legislation that protects the health and safety of the citizens of New Mexico and the Nation. If it is proven to be a safe repository, this legislation would allow WIPP to open and become operational.

I want to make it perfectly clear that passage of this legislation does not automatically allow for the shipment of transuranic waste to WIPP. There are many conditions and certain environmental standards that must be met before waste shipments can begin. The responsibility will clearly be on the back of the Department of Energy to prove to Congress and the Nation that WIPP is ready to operate and receive transuranic waste.

One of the important additions to this legislation is creating a trigger on when the actual land withdrawal will take place. That trigger is the successful completion and approval of the Department of Energy's Final Safety Analysis Report which proves the facility has been safely designed.

Under this legislation, absolutely no waste can be received at WIPP until the Department of Energy shows that WIPP complies with Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] standards for the storage of transuranic waste. At that point there is a strict cap on the amount of waste that can be received at WIPP until EPA disposal standards are met. Within this cap, only the amount of waste that is necessary for specific experimental and operational tests can be received at the facility. The Department of Energy must show this waste is retrievable until EPA disposal standards are met.

If the Department of Energy determines by a certain date that WIPP is not a suitable site for permanent disposal of transuranic waste, the legislation provides for a process to retrieve the waste and close the facility.

There will be a substantial amount of oversight of the project. The State of New Mexico, the Environmental Evaluation Group [EEG], the National Academy of Sciences, and the Environmental Protection Agency will each have an important role to play in evaluating various aspects of the project and consulting with the Secretary of Energy. In fact, the State of New Mexico and the EEG will have the ability to implement a conflict resolution process to resolve specified concerns they may have with the WIPP project.

I know the safe transportation of this waste is a major concern in New Mexico and the other corridor States through which waste shipments will travel. This legislation contains numerous provisions to address transportation safety such as requiring Nuclear Regulatory Commission certification of the container that will be used for transporting the waste. The bill also authorizes the Department of Energy to provide emergency prepardness training and equipment to affected communities.

One of the key components of the bill authorizes the payment of $250 million to the State of New Mexico.

Again, this legislation only sets in motion the possibility of WIPP opening. The bill establishes a long checklist of requirements and conditions that the Department of Energy must meet. I feel these provisions adequately protect the safety and welfare of the people of New Mexico and this Nation.

If the Department of Energy wants to solve a very critical situation regarding the storage and ultimate disposal of defense-generated transuranic waste, it knows what must be accomplished. I believe the requirements are necessary and reasonable.

I ask that my colleagues join me in seeing that this legislation moves quickly through the House.

IT'S TIME TO REPEAL THE EARNINGS LIMIT ON SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I reintroduced legislation to repeal the earnings limit on Social Security. The earnings limitation is an unnecessary burden on the elderly. It discourages senior citizens' efforts to better their own condition, to remain independent, and to maintain a sense of pride in their ability to work.

Last year, the Commissioner of Social Security, Dorcas Hardy, called for an end to the earnings limit when she testified before the Ways and Means Committee. She pointed out that the earnings limitation equals a 50 percent marginal tax rate, because for every $2 a senior earns over the limit, $1 is withheld from his or her Social Security check.

At present the annual earnings limitation is $6,480 for those age 62–64, and $8,880 for those age 65–69. There is no limit on earnings for those age 70 and over.

The earnings limit discriminates against working people and work income. Other sources of income, such as dividends and interest, do not count toward the earnings cap. The earnings test reduces work incentives, and causes some older workers to deliberately hold down their earnings to avoid being penalized.

Repealing the earnings test would reduce the administrative costs of Social Security. The Social Security Administration spends a significant amount of its resources in efforts to identify overpayments and to collect from those senior citizens who have earned too much. The Social Security Administration informs me that over half a million overpayments were made in 1988 because of the earnings limitation. Many seniors who have received overpayments find that it is a real hardship to pay the money back. They may file a request for a waiver of the overpayment, based on financial hardship. Eliminating the need for adjudicating such requests would save money and help cover the cost of any additional benefits paid to older workers.

For these, and other reasons, the time has come to repeal the Social Security earnings limitation. People over 65 should have the freedom to work and earn as much as they can, and to remain in the labor force as long as they want, without having to worry about their Social Security checks being reduced. The earnings limitation is actually a form of age discrimination, and it should be repealed.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 8, 1989, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

This year millions of federal documents will be stamped confidential, secret, or top secret to restrict their distribution. Every nation needs to keep secrets. Sensitive information used by diplomats, the military, and intelligence officers could harm the national interest if it became widely known. But when too many documents are classified, and when too many people have access to them, it becomes extremely difficult to protect that information. And when the classification system is used for political rather than national security purposes, confidence in the management of sensitive information is undermined. I have come to the conclusion that it is time to review the government's system of classifying information.

So many government documents are now classified that an accurate accounting may not be possible, but they likely exceed several hundred million pages. In 1987, almost twelve million documents were classified for the first time, 10% more than in 1986. Throughout the 1980s, the volume of classified information has been growing, partly because of increased defense spending and covert activity, but also because of an executive order issued by President Reagan in 1982 that made it easier for government officials to classify documents and keep them classified. It even made it possible for the government to "reclassify" information that had previously been made public. Presidents from Eisenhower to Carter issued executive orders aimed at reducing the volume of classified information. Breaking with that tradition, the Reagan executive order has encouraged greater government secrecy.

Decisions to classify or to declassify information are important in a free society because they determine what information can, and cannot, be made available to the public. Those decisions are routinely made by over 6,700 individuals designated by the President or selected agency heads. Members of Congress may review classified material related to their legislative responsibilities, but they do not make classification decisions. The number of people making such decisions has declined in recent years but is still, in my judgment, too high.

Many documents are given a higher classification than they deserve, and others are classified when they do not merit any special protection at all. Estimates of the rate of overclassification vary enormously from a low of 5% to a high of 50%, but no one disputes that overclassification is a serious problem. It produces cynicism and carelessness among those who handle classified material. It also overwhelms an already strained security system. As Justice Potter Stewart said, "When nearly everything is classified, then nothing is classified."

Too many people have access to classified materials. The procedure for screening individuals before they receive classified information is overburdened by the number of people who are given clearances. Over four million Americans now hold security clearances. Even with expensive efforts to investigate their backgrounds and supervise their activities, the sheer numbers of persons with clearances overwhelms the system and makes effective security very difficult to achieve.

The "need to know" principle is one way to protect classified information, but it is often ignored. Too many people with clearances have access to too much information. A clearance should not entitle a person to anything. It is only one condition for use of classified material. Once someone has met this condition, they should be given only the information they need to know in order to do their job.

Another serious problem is political rather than practical. The freest possible flow of information is essential to the continued vitality of our democratic political process. The power of the Executive Branch to withhold or release sensitive information, like all powers, carries with it the risk of abuse.

Classification decisions can be used to hide misconduct, to avoid public accountability, to manipulate the public policy debate, and to impede congressional oversight. For example, the Department of Energy has known for some time that there were major environmental problems at many of its nuclear weapons production facilities. Yet much of that information, which was of obvious importance for the public safety of those living nearby, was classified for years. Many believe that this information was classified less to protect national security than to prevent government embarrassment and postpone the expense of rebuilding our nuclear production capabilities. In addition accounts of Sandinista aid to guerrillas in El Salvador and the role of Libya in certain terrorist incidents were exaggerated and sometimes timed for their impact on policy debates. Decisions to withhold and misrepresent information in the Iran-conta affair violated legislative reporting requirements and denied the Congress an opportunity to perform its role in making and evaluating foreign policy. Too often classified information is used to make policy look good, rather than to make good policy.

In my view, classification procedures must be revised in order to better protect the national security. The Congress should act to reform the nation's classification system. We need to reduce the number of people with clearances and the volume of classified material. We should further reduce he number of people who make classification decisions and ensure that penalties are imposed when they abuse their authority. We must restore vitality to the "need to know" principle. These changes would strengthen our classification system and allow us to focus our energies on giving the best possible protection to truly sensitive national security information. We also need to guard against the temptation to use classification to hide official misconduct and distort public debates. Both President Bush and the Congress must work together to establish an atmosphere of trust in carrying out their shared responsibilities to protect our national secrets without compromising our democratic institutions.

TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and colleague, the retiring Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh Jr. He is the longest serving Secretary of the Army or Secretary of War, as the position was called until the creation of the Department of Defense in 1947. On February 2 he beat the record established by Henry Dearborn, President Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of War. His years as the top Army civilian have been marked by quiet, selfless, and determined devotion to duty. Unlike others who seemed eager to work in the glare of the public spotlight, Jack Marsh was content to work quietly behind the scenes to promote the vitally important work of the U.S. Army. He brought to the job an unusual mix of political common sense and Army experience.

Born on August 7, 1926, in Winchester, VA, the future Secretary of the Army was commissioned from OCS in the U.S. Army in 1945 at the age of 19. He is a graduate of Parachute School and Jumpmaster School at Fort Benning and holds senior parachutist wings.

An attorney, John Marsh earned his law degree in 1951 from Washington and Lee University. Gaining admission to the Virginia bar, he took up practice in Strasburg, VA. From 1951 to 1976 he served in the 116th Infantry Regiment, the 29th Infantry Division, and the State Headquarters Detachment to the Virginia National Guard, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1976.

From 1963 until 1971 Jack served in Congress, a four-term respresentative from Virgin-

ia's Seventh District. While a Member of Congress, he volunteered as a National Guard major for 30 days' active duty in South Vietnam. This experience, the experience he gained in 1973–74 as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, and as his service as Counselor to President Gerald Ford, all helped prepare Jack Marsh to assume the duties as Secretary of the Army in 1981.

Under his quiet leadership, working closely with three very able Army Chiefs of Staff, Generals Edward "Shy" Meyer, John Wickham, and Carl Vuono, the Army has undergone a dramatic transformation in the 1980's. We now have a modern Army—one that has fielded a variety of new, capable, and very lethal weapon systems. A short list of new systems includes the M–1 tank, the M–2 fighting vehicle, the AH–64 Apache helicopter, the multiple launch rocket system, and the Patriot air defense missile.

As important as force modernization to the Army has been, so too has been the solid achievement in improving the quality of Army recruits. Both the Army and the National Guard have seen a tremendous increase in the number of high school graduates serving in uniform. From 1980 to 1988 the number of high school graduates in the Active Force jumped from 54 to 93 percent. In the Guard the figures for the comparable period increased from 61 to 87 percent. Today, leaders throughout the Army point to our service people—enlisted, NCO, and officer—as the finest resource in our military establishment. They are smart, tough, and disciplined.

The U.S. Army today is the beneficiary of the vision, dediction, and quiet effectiveness of John Marsh. He is a true public servant, in the finest sense of those words. Mr. Speaker, as Jack Marsh relinquishes his duties as Secretary of the Army, I want to wish him and his lovely wife, Glenn Ann, all the best that life has to offer.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HERBERT E. ZUCCA

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of an outstanding citizen of my district, Mr. Herbert E. Zucca, who recently retired after 43 years of dedicated service to our Armed Forces. Mr. Zucca is deserving of special recognition not only for his inspirational leadership and outstanding military service, but also for his unselfish contributions to the community.

Mr. Zucca was born on December 7, 1928, and joined the Navy shortly after his 17th birthday. He served on three different diesel submarines before being discharged from active duty in October 1947. In January 1948 he returned to military service, and for the next 35 years served with the 406th Infantry Regiment, the 314th Infantry Regiment, and the 418th Civil Affairs Company at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base in Kansas City, MO.

During his 20 years with the 418th, Herb held the highest enlisted position in the unit, dedicating much extra time and energy to his work. He has received the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters, 10 Army Reserve component achievement medals, three Armed Forces reserve medals, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the National Defense Medal, three overseas training ribbons, the NCO Development Program Ribbon (third level), and the enlisted Navy Submariners Badge.

In July 1983, by which time he had reached the rank of first sergeant, Herb was transferred to the Ready Reserve. After his transfer to the Retired Reserve at age 60 last December, Herb is now considering service in a National Guard unit composed of retired reservists receiving no compensation whatsoever.

Last March Herb and his wife, Opal, celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary. Their four children, Timothy, Wayatt, Marta, and Colette, now have families of their own. In 1970, Herb and Opal joined the Foster Parent Program in Jackson County, MO, and have hosted over 160 foster children in their home through this program. In 1985 they also joined the Black Adoption Agency, through which they adopted their daughter LaQuisha. Herb and Opal are also active in their church.

Mr. Speaker, neighbors such as Herb and Opal Zucca are a source of great pride to me as the Representative of the Kansas City metropolitan region. I extend my best wishes to Herb and his family for whatever challenges they take on in the years ahead. It is an honor for me to bring Herb's achievements to the attention of the House and to commend him for his fine service to our area and our Nation.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CHAPTER OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join so many others in Montgomery County in expressing my appreciation and congratulations to the Montgomery County Chapter of Planned Parenthood. On February 14, the chapter will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

Montgomery County Planned Parenthood began in 1939 as the Maternal Welfare Association, Inc., at the request of the county health officer. They opened their first clinic the following year in space provided by Montgomery General Hospital. In 1943, it became the Planned Parenthood League of Montgomery County and opened a clinic in the Public Health Department of Rockville.

In 1951, the league applied and was granted separate affiliation by Planned Parenthood Federation of America. By 1961, Planned Parenthood merged with the District of Columbia association to form Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, DC [PPMW].

By 1970, Planned Parenthood established themselves as the most comprehensive family planning organization in the area. It started a volunteer program at the University of Maryland's Student Health Center, began weekly rap sessions for teens, educated clients at the Department of Social Services and Food Stamp Offices, and began programs at the detention centers, group homes, MARC, Head Start, and with parents in the Northeast Health Center. Planned parenthood was appointed to the citizens' advisory committee on family life and human development and to the council on adolescents.

Mr. Speaker, planned parenthood has served thousands of Montgomery County citizens over the past 50 years by providing high quality, low cost family planning services. Nationally, more than 800,000 unintended pregnancies per year are prevented as a direct result of family planning organizations like planned parenthood; more than half of those are among teenagers. Each dollar invested by the Federal Government into a family planning organization like PPMW yields a savings of $2.70 in health and welfare costs.

I am proud to represent such a committed organization, and I salute the dedicated health professionals and community volunteers for their tireless efforts in making available the best in family planning services. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate planned parenthood on their 50th anniversary and wish them many, many more.

THE NATIONAL PUERTO RICAN PUBLIC POLICY AGENDA

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues today a matter that should concern us all as the 101st Congress begins to set its priorities for the national agenda. As you know, I represent 3.5 million American citizens in Puerto Rico, but there are also some 2.5 million Puerto Ricans living on the U.S. mainland, and their concerns are sometimes unique.

As such, the National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc. [NPRC] has established a public policy agenda for 1988–90, and it is that agenda which I want to share with my colleagues today. NPRC, based in Washington, was founded in 1977 to further the social, economic, and political well-being of Puerto Ricans throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico. It is a nonprofit, tax-exempt association providing a presence and voice at the national level for all Puerto Ricans.

I am certain that my colleagues will find the following summary an important one as the Congress debates priorities:

SUMMARY

Nearly two-and-a-half million American citizens of Puerto Rican descent live in the United States mainland. They constitute an identifiable community within the general U.S. population that has a special historical relationship with the United States; an ongoing relationship with Puerto Rico; and a particular economic, social, and educational profile that requires a distinct approach to issues of priority concern.

Because it believes the needs and requirements of the Puerto Rican community differ in some significant aspects from those

of other Hispanic groups in the United States, the National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc., (NPRC) has developed a public policy agenda keyed to those special needs and requirements. While the issues outlined are of major importance to all Hispanic Americans, the NPRC Public Policy Agenda emphasizes the elements that have a special impact on Puerto Ricans.

The 65 national and community organizations that constitute the NPRC membership have selected five issues for special action: (1) civil rights enforcement and empowerment; (2) community economic development; (3) health; (4) education; and (5) welfare reform, employment, and training. NPRC's agenda in each area is summarized below.

CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

Puerto Ricans were made citizens of the United States in 1917 with full and expressed recognition of their cultural and language heritage. As an organization of native American citizens, NPRC:

Objects to efforts to make English the official language of the United States;

Asserts Puerto Rican civil rights in such areas as voting, housing, and employment; and

Expects that the U.S. Department of Commerce will provide an accurate count of Puerto Ricans in the 1990 Census to ensure their proper representation in the apportionment of political power.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Together with the private sector, federal and state governments have a responsibility for community economic development. Puerto Rican community-based organizations should be an integral part of economic development efforts for low- and moderate-income Americans and must be represented in policy formulation and program design. In this regard NPRC will:

Develop and strengthen partnerships between the public and private sectors and community-based organizations;

Support retention of tax incentives for the economic development of Puerto Rico as being the best interest of the Puerto Rican communities in the United States; and

Encourage the federal government to increase funding for federal housing programs that promote new construction and rehabilitation, especially in low-income areas.

HEALTH

The Puerto Rican community faces serious health risks which are compounded by low income, unemployment, and language barriers. Thus, NPRC:

Supports efforts to extend adequate health insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid to all poverty populations;

Urges federal, state, and local governments to increase funding for substance abuse prevention programs; and

Insists that adequate funding be allocated for AIDS education, research, treatment, and outreach through culturally sensitive programs.

EDUCATION

An estimated 50 percent of Puerto Rican youth never finish high school; moreover, the National Center for Health Statistics figures for 1984 show that only 34 percent of Puerto Rican mothers aged 18 and 19 had completed high school. Therefore, NPRC:

Supports efforts to improve access to culturally sensitive adolescent pregnancy prevention programs;

Urges all levels of government to expand dropout prevention and recovery programs starting at the earliest grade levels; and

Exhorts federal, state, and local governments to fund adequately bilingual education and adult literacy programs.

WELFARE REFORM, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRAINING

Given the fact that more than one-third of all Puerto Rican households are on welfare, NPRC:

Supports efforts to provide education and jobs for the poor, especially through programs targeted to female-headed households that also provide health and child care.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST WINNER

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Heidi Weaver, daughter of Ronald and Lynne Weaver. Heidi attends North Gem High School in Bancroft, ID and is the 1988–89 winner of the Voice of Democracy contest for the State of Idaho.

Heidi's speech focuses on the idea that "All the World Is a Stage." She offers a challenge to each of us to take the future into our own hand and use our influence to have a positive effect upon our world. I would like to share her remarks with you:

Imagine yourself in a beautifully decorated auditorium waiting for a great production to begin. The curtain slowly raised on a boy and a girl standing hand-in-hand surveying the world. Their faces are full of undaunted courage, of faith in the future and faith in themselves. An inscription on the stage at their feet reads, "It's your world, what are you going to do with it?" The world belongs to each generation in its time and each generation answers this question in its own way. William Shakespeare said, "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts."

Each generation has it's moment in the spotlight, plays out its part and then exits leaving the stage upon which the next generation plays out its own unique drama.

The great men and women who came before us have set the stage. Some left it a better place than when they found it, others a worse place. It's our turn, the world is ours, what are we going to do with it?

We, the youth of today, are preparing to step into the world's spotlight tomorrow. The world we face is shadowed by the threat of nuclear war. It's a world where hundreds of people die everyday from fatal and incurable diseases, and a world where people are afraid to leave their homes because they fear for their safety. Is this the kind of world we want to pass on to our children who wait so eagerly in the wings? I say no! America's future is in our hands. We must prepare for the role we'll play in building a bright future for our country.

There are many elements necessary in preparing for a great production, such as costumes, props, and most importantly actors. These elements are also important in preparing for our greatest production, life.

Costumes are an important part of any production, they must be used to emphasize a person's true character not to hide it. The time has come for each of us to take off our costumes and unmask our true selves before the world. We must have the courage to stand up for what we believe in. We show our true character not only by what we say, but by what we do.

Props can also add to any production, but we must be careful not to become so obsessed with material things that we forget that which is truly important. How can we as a society compare the material things often valued so highly to the beauty, dignity and value of a human life!

Just as the actors are the most important element in building a good production, the key to building a strong nation lies in building strong in individuals. Noted statesman Richard Aldington once said, "The wealth of a country lies in its men and women. If they are mean, unhappy and ill, the country is poor." Just as no man can rise above the limitations of his character no nation can rise above the character of its citizens.

Each of us writes the script by which we live. We are the directors of our future. We have the potential to become anything we desire. If we set our sights high enough our future will reflect that desire. James Allen said, "Man attains the measure that he aspires. His longing to be is the gauge of what he can be. To fix the mind is to foreordain achievement."

The future doesn't just happen, it is always shaped by somebody. Are we going to reach out for that future or are we going to trust that future to someone else?

We must begin to prepare for the future now for our lives set the stage upon which the youth of tomorrow will build their lives. The future belongs ot each one of us and we decide the role we'll play in life's drama. "I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something. What I can do I should do and with the help of God I will do!" The world is yours, what are you going to do with it?

CONGRATULATIONS TO THOMASVILLE AND CUMMINGS HIGH SCHOOLS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the saying goes that good things come to those who wait. The fans of the football teams at Thomasville High School and Cummings High School can attest to that. Both schools had waited a number of years to win their first North Carolina high school football championships. In 1988 the long waits came to an end as both schools emerged victorious from the State high school football playoffs. The entire Sixth District of North Carolina is proud to say that two of our State's new football champions come from our district.

The new 3–A champions are the Cavaliers of Cummings High School in Burlington, NC. In the 19-year history of the school, the Cavaliers had never won a State championship before. In 1988 the Cavaliers were perfect. When they defeated Shelby 41 to 14 on December 9, 1988, Cummings capped a perfect

15-0 season. Congratulations go to each member of the Cavalier Football Team, Head Coach Dave Gutshall and his assistant coaches, Principal J.A. Freeman, and the students, faculty, and staff of Cummings High School.

If Cummings' wait for a football championship seemed long, the fans of Thomasville High School in Thomasville, NC, would say that was nothing. Thomasville High has been around, in one form or another, for more than 50 years, and the school had never won a football championship before. The Bulldogs came close in 1983 and 1987, but in both instances, lost the title game. Those years of frustration came to an end on December 9, 1988, when the Bulldogs beat the previously unbeaten Hertford Bears 13 to 10 to capture their first State 2-A title. Congratulations go to the entire Bulldog Football Team, Head Coach Allen Brown and his assistant coaches, Principal Daniel Cockman, and the students, faculty, and staff of Thomasville High School.

As they say, good things come to those who wait. Two Sixth District schools waited a long time to savor victory, but the longer the wait, the sweeter the taste. Congratulations to Thomasville and Cummings High Schools. There is a dilemma on the horizon. Thomasville will be moving up to the 3-A ranks next year. There is a good chance that we might have two Sixth District football champions playing each other for another title. The good news is that the Sixth District stands a good chance of being the home of next year's 3-A champions.

TRUTH IN DEFICIT REDUCTION

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, as you know, last year Congresswoman OAKAR and I, at your direction, established a task force to examine the impact of the Social Security Trust Fund on the Federal deficit. The task force consisted of a bipartisan group of noted economists and experts on the Federal budget and Social Security.

Yesterday, we released the report of this task force to the public. The task force recommends the removal of the Social Security Trust Fund from the budget deficit calculation. A summary of the reasons for this recommendation follows:

First, the future costs of providing for an aging population requires a greatly increased rate of national savings. Instead, the national savings rate today is barely one-third of the average over the 30-year period from 1950 to 1980.

Second, the current practice of using Social Security Trust Fund surpluses to offset current Government expenses means that these surpluses are not adding to national savings. Additional national savings are essential if we are to increase investment and growth—thereby reducing the burden imposed on future workers who will be supporting the baby boomers during retirement.

Third, the use of Social Security receipts to reduce operating deficits results in funding general outlays with regressive wage taxes instead of the more progressive corporate and personal income taxes.

Fourth, although the Social Security Trust Fund is currently running a surplus, after 2030 the fund will need to redeem securities now being purchased to keep the system solvent. Using these surpluses to cover current deficits misleads the public by depicting greater progress on deficit reduction than is actually occurring and by not explicitly showing the Government's future obligation to redeem the trust fund's bonds.

In conclusion, if the reserves in the Social Security Trust Fund are to be of any benefit in easing the financial burden of the baby-boom generation's retirement, it must be applied to enhancing economic growth. This can only occur if we truly balance the Federal budget and use the Social Security Trust Fund reserve to augment national savings. In removing Social Security from the deficit calculation we will also remove the temptation to balance the budget on the backs of senior citizens who have been promised a secure retirement.

Ms. OAKAR and I, along with two cosponsors have introduced legislation to remove the Social Security Trust Funds from the deficit calculation beginning in fiscal year 1991. Doing so will restore honesty to our budget process and help assure the future of Social Security for both current and future recipients.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WYCHE FOWLER

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, our former colleague WYCHE FOWLER has represented Georgia for 2 years now in the U.S. Senate, and already is distinguishing himself as one of the leaders of that great legislative body.

Just recently, Senator FOWLER was named assistant floor leader by Senate Majority Leader GEORGE MITCHELL. Clearly, the Senate has come to recognize and appreciate the outstanding qualities of leadership and statesmanship which we in the House of Representatives saw WYCHE FOWLER exhibit during his 10 years serving Georgia's Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a column published last Sunday in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution. In that column, Durwood McAlister pays tribute to Senator WYCHE FOWLER for his distinguished representation of Georgia as a Member of the U.S. Senate.

FOWLER EMERGES AS SENATE LEADER IN ONLY TWO YEARS

The United States Senate has been described as "the most exclusive club in the world." Inside that club is a smaller group, the even more exclusive "inner club"—the leadership. That is where much of Washington's power and influence are concentrated.

And who is the newest member of that "inner club"? None other than Georgia's very junior senator, Wyche Fowler.

Only two years ago, Mr. Fowler was the liberal representative of Georgia's 5th District in Congress, given little chance of success in his statewide race for the Senate. He not only won the race; he has quickly established himself as a force to be reckoned with in the nation's capital.

Despite his short tenure, he was chosen this week by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell as assistant floor leader, a position that makes him an active participant in the agenda-setting deliberations of the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

In his book, "Safire's Political Dictionary," William Safire has this to say about the "inner club" of the Congress: "Its members, whatever their political affiliation, have certain things in common: some degree of seniority and a secure seat; a working belief in compromise; the quality and force of their personality; and a willingness to do solid, difficult work in the committees where legislation is forged."

Mr. Fowler obviously comes up short on seniority and some Republicans would argue that his seat is not all that secure; but it is apparent that Mr. Mitchell sees in him an abundance of the other qualities required for membership in the inner circle.

He said as much in his announcement of Mr. Fowler's appointment. "One of the reasons I created this position, and one of the reasons I selected Senator Fowler for it," he said, "is that I want to encourage bipartisanship, and I know that Senator Fowler is widely respected among all of his colleagues, including the Republican members of the Senate. It will be his job, among other things, to help build bridges to enable us to work cooperatively to deal with the serious challenges and problems facing our country."

Citing Mr. Fowler's 12 years of experience in Congress, Mr. Mitchell went out of his way to stress the importance of the Georgia senator's new role. "I intend that he will become an active participant in the Democratic leadership in the Senate," he said. "And that involves not just activities on the floor, but right in this very room where we meet regularly to attempt to determine what our course of action should be, what legislation to bring up, when to bring it up, how to present it."

He added, "It will be an important position . . . He will have access to all of the policy staff and will be instrumental in guiding the direction of the policy committee as well."

All in all, it is a remarkable development.

Many able senators—John F. Kennedy among them—have served their full Senate careers without becoming members of the "inner club." Wyche Fowler has attained that eminence after only two years in the Senate.

Georgia's senior senator, Sam Nunn, has long been recognized as one of Washington's most respected leaders. Now Mr. Fowler joins him as a key player in shaping the country's future. Few other states contribute more to this nation's leadership.

Georgians have reason to be proud.

PASSIVE SMOKING ON COMMERCIAL AIRLINES

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I have reviewed an article published in the February 10 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association [JAMA] entitled "Passive Smoking on Commercial Airlines." The study was conducted by the Smoking, Tobacco, and Cancer Program of the National Cancer Institute at the request of the Surgeon General, on four Air Canada flights.

Stripped to its essentials, the study seems to say two things—that passengers who are immediately adjacent to the smoking sections on commercial flights may be exposed to some cigarette smoke and that nonsmoking passengers in the nonsmoking sections find cigarette smoke from the smoking sections to be both irritating and annoying.

Presumably, this study will be used to help justify extending—and perhaps making permanent—the 2-year moratorium on airline smoking imposed by Congress last summer. Those who wish to perpetuate the smoking ban may cite this study as proof that separating nonsmokers from smokers on airlines provides inadequate protection to nonsmoking passengers.

In my judgment, to place such reliance on this study would be entirely unwarranted. You do not have to be a scientist to see why.

First, this study involved only nine subjects—only five of whom were passengers—on a mere four flights. Drawing any conclusions from such limited data would be like predicting the result of a national election based on interviews with a handful of voters.

Second, these subjects, all of whom were nonsmokers, were not selected at random. Eight of the nine are employees of Air Canada which banned smoking on most of its flights in 1987. When it came time to answer the study's annoyance questions, these employees were surely aware of their employer's policy.

Third, it is quite possible that the subjects' answers to the irritation and annoyance questions were biased by the consent form that was used. This form stated unequivocally—and without justification—that exposure to cigarette smoke causes health problems. Faced with these assertions, it is hardly surprising that the study participants claimed to be annoyed by exposure to cigarette smoke.

Fourth, we cannot be sure how much of the irritation and annoyance reported by the subjects—even crediting those reports—was actually due to cigarette smoke from the smoking sections, and how much might have been due to low relative humidity, carbon dioxide, ozone, and other such factors. It is elementary for scientists to control for such "confounding variables." The study published in JAMA did not do so.

Indeed, no effort was made at all to measure the symptoms of passengers in the middle of the nonsmoking sections. Although the JAMA article suggests that these passengers were unlikely to be exposed to cigarette smoke, that does not mean they were unlikely to suffer from the effects of other cabin conditions that were less than optimal. Without focusing on a representative sample of the passengers in the nonsmoking sections, no conclusions concerning the causes of reported discomfort can be reached.

Fifth, the authors do not come right out and say that cigarette smoke is a health risk to passengers in nonsmoking sections, but they invite the reader to draw that conclusion. They begin by citing the 1986 report of the Surgeon General, which asserts that tobacco smoke is a cause of disease. Then they report that some passengers in nonsmoking sections are exposed to tobacco smoke.

It's easy to complete the syllogism—a nonsmoker is at risk when inflight smoking is permitted. But there is no showing that the levels of exposure in this setting actually present any health risk. In fact, much of the available evidence is to the contrary.

Given these factors, the JAMA study can be viewed as little more than a political document, written to fuel passage of legislation to ban smoking on all flights. In addition to the questions raised by the study on its face, I note that the Tobacco Institute repeatedly requested information concerning the study under the Freedom of Information Act but received only a small fraction of the documents that were undoubtedly in the Government's possession.

I hope and trust that the airline smoking study to be conducted under the supervision of the Department of Transportation will be more objective than the study reported in this week's issue of JAMA.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SHOULD FURNISH HOUSE INFORMATION REGARDING COMMISSION ON BASE REALIGNMENT

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a cosponsor of the resolution of inquiry directing the Defense Secretary to furnish the House of Representatives with information regarding the actions of the Commission on Base Realignment and Closure.

I would like to express my frustration and concern with lack of information Members of Congress have received thus far from the Commission. The documentation does not adequately or accurately explain the Commission's recommendations and major portions of vital information have been whited out.

As Members of Congress, our obligation is to act responsibly in reviewing the Commission's recommendations. Without an opportunity to analyze the Commission's working papers or the supporting evidence, we would be ignoring the concerns and welfare of the hundreds of thousands of citizens who would be directly affected by the proposed closures.

The documentation requested by this resolution is absolutely necessary for Congress to make a fair judgment on the Commission's recommendations. Therefore, I urge swift action on this request.

TRIBUTE TO MARY D. KILLORAN

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an individual who has worked tirelessly on behalf of the people of Suffolk County. On January 26, 1989, Mary D. Killoran was sworn in as president of the Eastern Long Island Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Killoran, a resident of Sag Harbor, NY, has a long history of distinguished service to the community. During the 1970's she served as county committeewoman for the Democratic Party in New York City. In 1975 she was appointed by Manhattan Borough president, Percy Sutton, to Community Board One, and for 2 years served on the board's human resources committee.

Mary D. Killoran, president of the Eastern Long Island Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is an outstanding person. Her many personal and professional accomplishments deserve our applause. I ask that my colleagues join me in commending Mary D. Killoran for her community spirit, and professional dedication.

THE GRIDLOCK RELIEF FOR INTERSTATES PROGRAMS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will help urban and suburban areas of the country cope with increasing levels of traffic congestion on the Federal Interstate System. Our colleague, Senator JOHN WARNER, is introducing an identical bill today in the other body.

Urban and suburban segments of the Federal Highway System have become increasingly congested as traffic volume has increased beyond expectations. In many areas, the system is simply breaking down under the huge load of traffic.

The legislation we are introducing today—The Gridlock Relief for Interstates Program [GRIP]—would create a new category of Federal highway funding to expand the capacity of heavily traveled portions of the Federal Interstate Highway System located in suburban and urban areas of the country. Two billion dollars a year would be made available nationwide for the program.

Funds authorized under our legislation could also be used for construction of noise walls or other sound abatement devices, acquisition of rights-of-way for construction of mass transit

facilities, and acquisition of land for park-and-ride-type facilities.

The type of funding program we have proposed is desperately needed throughout the Nation.

In the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, for example, interstate highways such as I-66, I-395, I-495, and even I-95 near complete gridlock during peak travel periods. The result is that commuters cannot get to work and interstate commerce cannot flow.

Funds provided under the GRIP legislation, however, could be used to widen I-66 from the Capital Beltway to Prince William County where virtual gridlock occurs every day during rush hours. Bottlenecks on the Capital Beltway—I-495—could be eliminated. The Wilson Bridge—I-95—could be widened or even double-decked.

The problem of congested interstate highways is not unique to the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The Transportation 2020 Program held a series of 65 forums across the country to discuss the future of the Federal highway program. Witness after witness in State after State testified about the critical transportation problems that urban and suburban areas are facing.

In California, a witness from the general assembly testified that urban congestion is costing California $2 million a day in lost productivity. The summary report on California's Transportation 2020 forum notes: "Traffic congestion in urban/metropolitan areas is California's most serious transportation problem."

In North Carolina, a State not often associated with urban traffic congestion, the Transportation 2020 findings on urban traffic noted that every city in North Carolina with a population over 100,000 has passed a major transportation bond issue within the last 3 years by overwhelming margins.

Our legislation addresses these critical problems by directing Federal funds to the areas of the country where traffic congestion has virtually closed down the Federal Interstate Highway System.

The funds would be allocated to the States based on a formula which gives preference to urban/suburban areas with high levels of traffic congestion on the Interstate System. Rural areas of the country, however, would not be adversely affected because the Federal interstate construction program is virtually completed and our legislation does not affect other highway funding categories.

In 1956 the Federal Government made a commitment to construct an Interstate Highway System linking the 48 contiguous States. That goal is nearly complete and the current highway program is scheduled to end in 1992. We must begin now to look at changes that need to be made to address our Nation's transportation needs and get a GRIP on traffic. We offer this legislation as a starting point for the discussion on this critical issue and we welcome ideas and suggestions from our colleagues.

Northern Virginia and other urban/suburban areas of the country are facing tremendous needs in the area of transportation improvements. Our legislation addresses these needs in a way that will bring relief not only to northern Virginia, but to other regions of the country as well without penalizing rural or less populated areas.

I urge Members to support this legislation.

A copy of our legislation and a section-by-section analysis of the bill follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE GRIDLOCK RELIEF FOR INTERSTATES PROGRAM [GRIP]

SECTION 1. URBAN INTERSTATE EXPANSION PROGRAM

Section 1 provides the Secretary of Transportation authority to approve projects for the purpose of expanding the capacity of interstate highways, certain highways built to interstate standards and certain toll roads located within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more.

Section 1 also authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to expend funds under this program for noise barriers, acquisition of right-of-way for mass transit facilities and acquisition of land for construction of parking lots to encourage car and van pools and mass transit ridership where capacity expanding programs are undertaken.

SECTION 2. APPORTIONMENT FORMULA

Section 2 establishes the formula for apportioning funds to the states under the capacity expansion program. The formula considers two factors: interstate lane miles located within urbanized areas and vehicle miles travelled on those lanes. The two factors receive weights of 55 percent and 45 percent respectively.

SECTION 3. PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; DISCRETIONARY USE OF LAPSED FUNDS

Section 3 provides that funds awarded under this program shall be expended within one year after the end of the fiscal year in which the funds were authorized.

Funds that are not expended within this time frame lapse and are made available to the Secretary of Transportation to distribute on a discretionary basis.

Section 3 establishes criteria governing the distribution of discretionary funds. Discretionary funds are available until expended.

SECTION 4. FEDERAL SHARE

Section 4 establishes 80 percent of the cost of any project undertaken as the federal share under this program.

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 5 authorizes $2,000,000,000 per year for this program in each of fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. URBAN INTERSTATE EXPANSION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 119(a) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(1) RESURFACING PROGRAM.—" before "The Secretary" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) CAPACITY EXPANSION PROGRAM.—The Secretary may approve projects within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more for expanding the capacity of open-to-traffic routes of the Interstate System designated under sections 103 and 139(c) of this title and open-to-traffic routes on the Interstate System designated under section 139 (a) and (b) of this title before the date of the enactment of the first sentence of paragraph (1); except that the Secretary may only approve a project pursuant to this paragraph on a toll road if such toll road is subject to a Secretarial agreement provided for in subsection (e). Sums authorized to be appropriated for this paragraph shall be out of the Highway Trust Fund and shall be apportioned in accordance with section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title. The Federal share for any project under this paragraph shall be that set forth in section 120(n) of this title.".

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROJECTS.—Section 119(c) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking out "Reconstructing" and inserting in lieu thereof "ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROJECT.—Reconstruction and capacity expansion projects"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Secretary may approve under subsection (a)(2) as a part of a capacity expansion project within an urbanized area of 50,000 population or more on a route of the Interstate System construction of noise barriers along such route, acquisition of right-of-way for future construction of mass transit facilities along such route, and acquisition of land for construction of parking lots to encourage car and van pooling and mass transit ridership by persons traveling on such route if such barriers, right-of-way, or land are or will be located in such urbanized area.".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 119(a).—Section 119(a) of such title is further amended—

(A) by inserting "RESURFACING AND CAPACITY EXPANSION PROGRAMS.—" after "(a)";

(B) by indenting and aligning paragraph (1), as designated by subsection (a) of this section, with paragraph (2), as added by such subsection (a); and

(C) in paragraph (1), as so designated, by striking out "this subsection" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "this paragraph" and by striking out "this section" and inserting in lieu thereof "this paragraph".

(2) SECTION 139.—Section 139 of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting before the period at the end of the last sentence of subsection (a) and before the period at the end of the fourth sentence of subsection (b) the following: "and funds available to it under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title for expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of any highway designated as a route on the Interstate System under this subsection before such date of enactment"; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the last sentence of subsection (c) the following: "and Federal-aid highway funds available to it under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title for expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of any highway designated as a route on the Interstate System under this subsection".

SEC. 2. APPORTIONMENT FORMULA.

Section 104(b)(5) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(C) For expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of the Interstate System:

"55 percent in the ratio that lane miles on the interstate routes designated under sections 103 and 139(c) of this title (other than those on toll roads not subject to a Secretarial agreement provided for in section 119(e) of this title) and located within such areas of each State bears to the total of all such lane miles within such areas of all States; and 45 percent in the ratio that vehicle miles traveled on lanes on the interstate

routes designated under sections 103 and 139(c) of this title (other than those on toll roads not subject to a Secretarial agreement provided for in section 119(e) of this title) and located within such areas of each State bears to the total of all such vehicle miles within such areas of all States. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence no State (excluding any State that has no interstate lane miles) shall receive less than ½ of 1 percent of the total apportionment made by this subparagraph for any fiscal year."

SEC. 3. PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; DISCRETIONARY USE OF LAPSED FUNDS.

Section 118(b) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by redesignating paragraph (4), and any references thereto, as paragraph (5) and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) INTERSTATE CAPACITY EXPANSION FUNDS.—

"(A) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Any amount apportioned to a State for the Interstate System under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title shall continue to be available for expenditure in the State for a period of 1 year after the last day of the fiscal year for which such sums are authorized.

"(B) DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS.—Sums not obligated within the time period prescribed by subparagraph (A) shall lapse and be made available by the Secretary for projects within an urbanized area of 50,000 population or more for expanding the capacity of any open-to-traffic route (or portion thereof) on the Interstate System (other than a highway designated as part of the Interstate System under section 130 and a toll road on the Interstate System not subject to an agreement under section 119(e) of this title). Such funds shall be made available by the Secretary to any other State applying for such funds, if the Secretary determines that—

"(i) the State has obligated all of its apportionments under section 104(b)(5)(C) other than an amount which, by itself is insufficient to pay the Federal share of the cost of such a project which has been submitted by such State to the Secretary for approval; and

"(ii) the applicant is willing and able to (I) obligate the funds within 1 year of the date the funds are made available, (II) apply them to a ready-to-commence project, and (III) in the case of construction work, begin work within 90 days of obligation.

"(C) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.—Sums made available pursuant to this paragraph shall remain available until expended.".

SEC. 4. FEDERAL SHARE.

Section 129 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsection (n), and any references thereto, as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

"(n) INTERSTATE CAPACITY EXPANSION PROJECTS.—The Federal share payable on account of any project within an urbanized area of 50,000 population or more for expanding the capacity of any open-to-traffic route on the Interstate System shall be 80 percent of the total cost thereof.".

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, there is authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways $2,000,000,000 per fiscal year for each of fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996.

THE CIVILITY OF AMERICAN POLITICS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, distinguished American scholar and former Librarian of Congress, Daniel Boorstin, has written an excellent article reminding us of the importance of something we take for granted—the civility of American politics. I recommend his article to all our colleagues.

At this point, I want to insert in the RECORD, "The Civility of American Politics," by Daniel Boorstin, published in U.S. News & World Report, January 23, 1989.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Jan. 23, 1989]

THE CIVILITY OF AMERICAN POLITICS

(By Daniel J. Boorstin)

On the eve of the election of 1952, W.H. Auden, who had personally witnessed the violence of the Spanish Civl War and the Nazi excesses, told me what was most remarkable about the contest between Adlai Stevenson and Dwight Eisenhower. "You probably wouldn't even notice it, but neither candidate is packing his bags to leave the country if he doesn't win." With poetic hyperbole he had put his finger on what most distinguishes our American political life, but which may seem too obvious to be noticed in this season of amiable White House transition.

Our tradition of political civility is nowhere more conspicuous than in the inaugural ceremony, which ends one fixed term and begins another. The question of the length of the President's term and how many terms he should serve much troubled the Framers in the Constitutional Convention. On Aug. 6, 1787, the Committee of Detail proposed: "The Executive Power of the United States shall be vested in a single person. His stile shall be 'The President of the United States of America;' and his title shall be 'His Excellency.' He shall be elected by ballot by the Legislature. He shall hold office during the term of seven years; but he shall not be elected a second time." After long debate, every one of these "details" was changed so the President would be elected by an Electoral College for a four-year term, with no limit on re-election.

History has shown that the Framers' concern was not misplaced. Five constitutional amendments—more than on any other subject except civil rights and the qualifications for voting—have modified the details of the office of the President. Most significant was the 22nd Amendment, which limited the President to two terms. What seems to have escaped our notice is the most obvious and rudimentary feature of our system.

The fixed term of the President speaks volumes about American political life. By prescribing a certain number of years for the Chief Executive's tenure of office, the Framers expressed confidence in the civility of American politics. They took it for granted that the political opposition to an elected President would never be so bitter or so violent that they would not tolerate an unpopular President for his full term.

The fixed term has had other consequences, revealed most recently in the Presidency of Ronald Reagan. For the fixed term reposes a confidence in the person of a President who is not to be casually overruled by shifting popular approval. If we had a parliamentary system with the President dependent on the continuing approval of the current majority of voters, several of our Presidents might have been recalled before the end of their four-year terms. Of course, the process of impeachment exists under our system, too, but it is extremely difficult and cumbersome.

Overruling the temporary foibles and whims of popular opinion, the fixed term also gives the President breathing space—some time to recover from passing misfortunes or misjudgments, from vicuña coats or Iran-Contra suspicions. No country in the world has had its shifts of public opinion more frequently or more expertly measured. It is doubly remarkable, and doubly desirable, that we have resisted the temptation embodied in parliamentary government to allow these shifts to be promptly registered in changes of administration.

The classic political theorists parsed governments into monarchy, oligarchy and democracy, according to the numbers and character of those who govern. In the 20th century as never before, overwhelmed as we are by the evanescent currents of public opinion and always threatened by its tyranny, we can see a new significance in the periodicity that any political system provides for the succession to power. We can see more clearly the wisdom of a government that forecasts and provides for the orderly and regular succession with a prescribed period of insulation from shifting public opinion. Today much of the world, including the Soviet and the Chinese empires, selects the successors to power in inscrutable ways hidden from the public. But in our United States, the periodicity of presidential power, well suited to a nonideological people, tolerates the personal weaknesses of leaders for the sake of the civil rhythms of our political life.

THIRTY YEARS OF COMMUNISM IN CUBA

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, during the recent congressional break we celebrated the joyful Christmas season with our families, the dawning of a New Year, the swearing-in of our new colleagues, the inauguration of President George Bush and now, the anxious beginning of the 101st Congress. For most of us, the last 2 months have been full of anticipation and celebration. Not so for those in Cuba. In January, Fidel Castro—the most repressive leader in the hemisphere—held ceremonies to commemorate the 30th year since his hijack of the Cuban Government. It is safe to say the occasion is not a happy one for most Cubans.

The only happy Cubans are those million-plus who have fled to adopt the United States as their new home. Castro's defensively

braggy response is unconvincing: "So, 1 million malcontents have left, but 8 million have stayed." Can you imagine an equivalent percentage of Americans—31 million—fleeing these United States?

I suspect many more Cubans would flee if the opportunity to freely migrate were given. None of us can forget the chaos of thousands upon thousands of Cubans fleeing across the Florida Straits in every sort of vessel when for just a few short weeks Castro opened Mariel Harbor during 1979. They left all of their belongings to the state, paid exorbitant immigration fees to the Castro regime, and came with nothing in their pockets and just the shirts on their backs. They were happy just to get here. Now, even the criminals Castro mixed-in with those refugees want to stay. You probably recall the rioting by prisoners who thought they would be returned to Cuba. They would rather remain behind bars in our prisons than be returned to Communist Cuba.

Today, 30 years after the revolution, Cuba is perhaps at its nadir under Castro, hopelessly out-of-touch even with what is happening in the Soviet Union. Still, many Castro apologists believe the time for mending political fences is ripe, that we should offer to lift our embargo in exchange for moderated political policies and make Castro the "Tito of the Caribbean."

Unfortunately, these people live in a dream world. Castro lives to be a thorn in the side of the western free world and is an international figure primarily because he has tapped the underground current of worldwide anti-Americanism.

Moreover, Castro cannot even agree with his Russian handlers. Castro is no fan of Gorbachev's new thinking. In fact, Cuban censors diligently trim damaging issues of Pravda and Izvestia mentioning glasnost or perestroika.

During the past 30 years, Castro has pursued two goals: to survive and to project his brand of Cuban communism across the world. He is an adventurer who, above all, wants to leave his mark on history.

As a corollary to these goals, Castro has subjugated the very real problems of Cuba to his desire to build military capabilities commensurate with his adventurism. He is interested in big things for Cuba. Other things, such as the development and democratic reforms he and Che Guevarra promised in 1959, are long forgotten.

Despite economic and social decay in Cuba, Castro has committed Cuban troops, military equipment, technicians, resources and his personal prestige to Africa, Central and South America. The Cuban people are clearly not his priority, but their subjugation is.

In fact, the economic situation in Cuba has steadily worsened since 1959. By many accounts, Cuba before Castro was considered to be an emerging nation. Cuba had twice as many physicians as the rest of the Caribbean, life expectancy higher than several European nations, lower infant mortality than Italy, a broadening economy with perhaps the highest per capita GNP in the region and Latin America's fastest growing middle class. They even had more Cadillac's per capita than the United States.

Cuba in 1989 is nothing more than a typical Third World slum. Social indicators and economic development are way down. Most of Cuba's Latin American neighbors have eclipsed Castro's strides in education, medical care and economic development. Cuba is a shell of what it could have been.

Castro's lifelong promise to diversify the economy is the prime case in point. Cuba as a Russian satellite is more dependent on its sugar industry than ever before in its history. Castro's perennial development schemes have been a complete failure. His nation has regressed to a simple arrangement: Russians guarantee a price for Castro's sugar crop, and Cubans fight the war in Angola.

Recently, many of Castro's former admirers joined some of his critics in an open letter encouraging him to hold a plebiscite on his rule as Pinochet has just done. Castro's response to these 170 movie stars, literati and scientists was typical: "The Cuban people held a grand plebiscite concerning their destiny 30 years ago." Case closed. Imagine Pinochet, who has held power half as long as Castro, making a similar rebuff. Liberals would scream.

I see little chance for change in Cuba and, therefore, little reason for improving relations. However, we should continue to do our best to contain the violence Castro spreads, while at the same time working to improve relations with those other nations in the hemisphere more deserving than the oppressive Government of Cuba.

ENERGY SECURITY

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, in an attempt to reverse the United States increasing and continued reliance on imported crude oil and refined products, I have today introduced sweeping legislation to increase domestic production.

My legislation proposes to amend the Tax Code to encourage more production by independents who make 80 percent of the petroleum industry's significant new discoveries of domestic oil and gas reserves as well as operating most of the Nation's 450,000 "stripper wells." In addition, this legislation would preserve stripper production—most of which is from economically marginal wells, yet accounts for almost 50 percent of the total U.S. production.

According to recent figures released by the American Petroleum Institute, imported crude oil and refined products exceeded domestic production in December, and in 1988 imports constituted 42 percent of domestic consumption. In addition, November's petroleum imports cost the Nation $3.14 billion. This only increases our trade deficit.

Domestic production from the lower 48 States declined at an average annual rate of about 400,000 barrels a day last year, and the National Stripper Well Association says that in the past 3 years, State regulatory agencies reported 53,498 producing stripper wells were plugged, almost all due to economics. As a comparison, in 1981 and 1982, when prices were higher, only 16,641 wells were plugged.

During 1988, for the first time in 25 years, domestic production was below 8 million barrels a day, less than half our demand.

It is imperative for our economic and military security that domestic production increase while we search for new reserves and develop ecologically safe alternative energy.

Mr. Speaker, my proposal was a maintenance bill—if it is enacted, it will just maintain the industry, and not allow for much growth. Crude oil prices must reach the $24 to $26 range to allow for long-term energy industry growth.

Dallas Federal Reserve Bank economists recently predicted that world oil prices will rise to $25 a barrel by 1993. The Nation's economic and military security cannot wait until 1993, nor can people in the oilfields of producing States such as Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana and the others.

Key to this legislation is a provision to establish a minimum price of $18 per barrel as a small producer "safety net."

Price is the key to keeping the domestic industry alive, and therefore the key to our Nation's military and economic security.

While prices worldwide have been generally rising, crude futures tumbled $1.50 on another rumor 1 week ago.

A butterfly can cough in the Persian Gulf and the traders jump aboard the panic wagon.

The independent segment of the industry operates on borrowed money, much as production agriculture. Lenders are reluctant to make loans when prices are so volatile, and as a result energy loans are almost nonexistent.

We must establish price stability.

My bill would direct Federal lending regulatory agencies to create a mechanism to write down or stretch out energy loans.

It would also require the Department of Energy to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve [SPR] with domestic stripper oil, or oil exchanged for stripper, if it can be bought as cheaply or cheaper than current DOE SPR contracts. A recent GAO report said that, for the past several years, DOE has been filling the SPR with Mexican oil at an average price of $19.

On the face of it, that's hard to understand and it's harder to explain why we've been buying Mexican crude while we've had to plug thousands of United States producing wells and bankrupting thousands of independent producers.

My legislation also proposes that natural gas prices be deregulated at the well-head while leaving intact existing contracts.

To summarize, the Secure Energy Supply Act of 1989, would:

Restore percentage depletion allowance to 27.5 percent for stripper-well production;

Repeal a net income limitation on oil and gas wells;

Repeal a provision that disallows the transfer of percentage depletion with a proven petroleum property that is sold or transferred to a new owner;

Remove percentage depletion and intangible drilling costs as tax preference items—and as such part of a minimum tax calculation;

Allow as a tax deduction, with a carryback provision, qualified losses incurred in produc-

tion of domestic crude—100 percent in the case of independents and 80 percent for other domestic producers—based on cost of production.

Provide for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to be filled—to at least 750,000,000 barrels—by domestic stripper-well production or oil exchanged for stripper-well oil, if stripper well oil can be bought by the Department of Energy at a price equal to, or less than, the price from current sources;

Repeal price controls on first sales of natural gas at the wellhead, while leaving existing contracts in force for the life of the contract;

Establish a minimum $18 price for domestic crude, adjusted for location and quality; require domestic refiners not buying domestic to buy American crude first, when available. Domestic refiners will pay a "blending surcharge fund" into the Treasury, based on the difference between their weighted average cost of crude and $18. And a similar refined product fee would be established based on the nearest refiner's rack price;

Direct Federal fiduciary agencies to promulgate regulations granting banks and other financial institutions greater flexibility in rescheduling or marking down energy-related trouble loans, including lowered capital requirements.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to point out that the concept of this legislation has been endorsed by the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association, the National Association of Royalty Owners, the Permian Basin Petroleum Association, the New York State Oil Producers Association, the International Association of Geophysical Contractors, and the Association of Oil Well Service Contractors. I anticipate other endorsements from the small producer segment and those who realize that we must do something regarding our Nation's energy security.

ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, early in January, I introduced House Resolution 33 to reconstitute the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. The resolution has attracted more than 180 cosponsors; and more than 150 local, State, and national organizations have endorsed the Select Committee's reconstitution—organizations ranging from the American Bar Association to the Coalition for Children in Albuquerque, NM; from the American Academy of Pediatrics to Citizens for Missouri's Children; from the American Baptist Churches to the Texas Youth Commission. I am hereby submitting a list of the organizations supporting the reconstitution of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families:

Action for Child Protection.
Agenda for Children (Baton Rouge, La).
Alaska Children's Services.
Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation.
American Academcy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.
American Academy of Pediatrics.
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy.
American Association of School Administrators.
American Baptist Churches.
American Bar Association.
American Camping Association (Martinsville, IN).
American Educational Research Association.
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.
American Federation of Teachers.
American Home Economics Association.
American Phychiatric Association.
American Phychological Association.
American Public Welfare Association.
American School Food Service Association.
American Vocational Association.
American Youth Work Center.
Arizona Governor's Office for Children.
Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families.
Association for Childhood Education International.
Association for Children of New Jersey.
Association for Retarded Citizens.
Association of Child Advocates (Cleveland).
Association of Teachers of Maternal and Child Health (Boston).
Autism Society of America.
Berkshire Farm Center and Services for Youth (Canaan, N.Y.).
Boys Town.
Bread for the World.
Bureau of Social Services, Maine Dept. of Human Services.
California Children's Lobby.
Candlelighters Childhood Cancer Foundation (D.C.).
Catholic Charities U.S.A.
CEDEN Family Resource Center.
Center for Population Options (D.C.).
Center for Youth Services (D.C.).
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.
Child and Family Services (Knoxville, Tenn.).
Child Care Action Campaign (New York City).
ChildServ (Park Ridge, ILL.).
Child Welfare League of America.
Children's Budget Coalition (St. Louis).
Children's Defense Fund.
The Children's Foundation.
Children's Research and Education Institute, Inc.
Children's Services of Colorado, Inc.
Church of the Brethern Washington, D.C., Office.
Citizens and Agencies for Troubled Children (Stone Mountain, GA).
Citizens for Missouri's Children.
Citizen's for Children, (Albuquerque, N.M.).
Coalition on Human Needs.
Coalition on Permanence for Children.
Collaboration for Connecticut's Children.
Community Child Protection Network of Chittenden County, Vermont.
The Connecticut General Assembly Commission on Children.
Consortium of Social Science Associations.
Contra Costa Child Care Council (Calif.).
Council for Children, Inc. of Atlanta.
Council for Children (North Carolina).
Council for Exceptional Children (Reston, VA.)
Council of the Great City Schools.
District of Columbia Metropolitan Area Council on Family Relations.
Eastern Sociological Society.
Employment Support Center.
Epilepsy Foundation of America.
Family Service America.
Florence Crittenton Services of San Francisco.
Florida Governor's Constituency for Children.
Food Research and Action Center, (D.C.).
Future Advancement of Camping (Hatteras, N.C.).
Georgia Alliance for Children, Inc.
Gerber Products Company.
Girls Clubs of America, Inc.
Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family.
Hawaii Governor's Office of Children and Youth.
Health Security Action Council/Committee for National Health Insurance.
High/Scope Educational Research Foundation.
Illinois Action for Children.
Info-Line of Los Angeles.
Institute for Child Advocacy.
Jewish Child Care Association of New York.
Kansas Action for Children.
Kansas Child and Youth Advisory Committee.
Kansas Children's Service League.
Kentucky Institute for Children.
March of Dimes.
Mendota Mental Health Institute.
Mexican American Women's National Association.
Michigan Network of Runaway and Youth Services.
Minnesota Association for the Education of Young Children.
Minnesota Council on Children, Youth, and Families.
Mississippi Human Services Coalition.
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
National Association of Counties.
National Association of Elementary School Principals.
National Association of Secondary School Principals.
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions.
National Black Nurses' Association.
National Center for Clinical Infant Programs.
National Child Abuse Coalition.
National Child Welfare Leadership Center (UNC).
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
National Coalition of Advocates for Students.
National Coalition of Title I, Chapter I Parents.
National Committee for Adoption.
National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.
National Community Action Foundation.
National Crime Prevention Council.
National Exchange Club Foundation for the Prevention of Child Abuse (Toledo, Ohio).
National Head Start Association.
National Institute for Women of Color.
National Mental Health Association.
New York Citizen's Committee for Children.
New York State Citizen's Coalition for Children, Inc.
North American Council on Adoptable Children.
North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute.

Ohio Association of Child Care Caring Agencies, Inc.
Oklahoma Coalitions for Children, Youth, and Families.
Older Women's League.
Orphan Foundation of America.
Parent United, Inc. of Omaha Nebraska.
Parent United International.
Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic.
Philadelphia Citizens for Children and Youth.
San Antonio CARES.
Sasha Bruce Youth Work, Inc. (D.C.).
Save the Children Federation.
St. Mary's County, Md., Office of Community Services.
Mississippi Governor's Office for Children and Youth.
State of Nevada Youth Services Division.
State of New Jersey Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning.
Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Volunteer Service, Inc. (Little Rock, Ark.).
Texas Youth Commission.
Travelers Aid International.
United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, Family Life Office.
University of California, San Francisco, Department of Family Health Care Nursing.
University of Maryland Department of Family and Community Development.
Utah Issues.
Vermont Children's Forum & Parent/Child Center Network.
Voices for Illinois Children.
Waif, Inc. (New York City, N.Y.).
West Virginia Commission on Children and Youth, W.V. Department of Human Services.
Western Association of Children's Hospitals.
Wings for Children (South Carolina).
Wisconsin Council on Developmental Disabilities.
Women's Legal Defense Fund.
YWCA of the National Capital area.
Youth Service America.

ANABOLIC STEROID RESTRICTION ACT OF 1989

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleagues LARRY SMITH, RICHARD BAKER, BILL MCCOLLUM, BILL DANNEMEYER, CLAUDE HARRIS, JIM SCHEUER, GEORGE MILLER, RAY MCGRATH, DENNY SMITH, TOM LEWIS, ESTEBAN TORRES, BILL SCHUETTE, BILL HUGHES, PAUL HENRY, BARBARA BOXER, RONNIE FLIPPO, BOB MRAZEK, BEN ERDREICH, MAJOR OWENS, SONNY CALLAHAN, BEN CARDIN, MATT MARTINEZ, TOM BEVILL, CHET ATKINS, DANTE FASCELL, JIM BUNNING, HOWARD COBLE, TOMMY ROBINSON, DAVE MCCURDY, BEN JONES, BERNARD DWYER, AL MCCANDLESS, RON DE LUGO, and BOB DORNAN, I am introducing legislation aimed at Mexican-based steroid distributors who are using the United States mails to end run our efforts to control anabolic steroids. The legislation is titled the "Anabolic Steroid Restriction Act of 1989."

This legislation is a result of a request by my constituent, Mr. Charles Miller of San Lorenzo, CA, who received a truly offensive anabolic steroid catalog, mailed from United Pharmaceuticals of Tijuana, Mexico, in October. The post office has subsequently informed me that this same catalog has been received by thousands of other households across the country.

The obnoxious content of the catalog reveals an overt, blatant attempt to convert unsuspecting American tourists into drug smugglers. Mr. Miller has asked me to try to do something to ban these mailings, and the Anabolic Steroid Restriction Act is an effort to do so.

The Anabolic Steroid Restriction Act, developed in consultation with the U.S. Postal Service, would ban any solicitation—mailing, radio, television, magazine, and so forth—for anabolic steroids, with an exception for legitimate mailings to certified medical professionals. The bill also clarifies the nonmailability status of anabolic steroids. Currently, steroid distribution is limited in the 1988 antidrug initiative to prescription-only availability.

This legislation is a reasonable, and constitutional, approach to halting the offensive solicitation of Americans by Mexican-based pharmaceutical firms to smuggle drugs across our borders. I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure its passage.

REVITALIZING THE SSI PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congressman DOWNEY, Congressman MILLER, and Congressman ROYBAL, today I am introducing three bills which will make the SSI Program better able to serve the needy aged, blind and disabled propulations it was designed to target.

Contrary to popular perception, poverty among elderly and disabled Americans persists. A substantial number of our elderly citizens remain poor. Three and one-half million elderly persons—about 13 percent of all persons age 65 and older—have incomes below the poverty line. Poverty is especially widespread among aged minorities, women, persons living alone, and the very old. The poverty rate for elderly female-headed families is 23 percent and the rate for elderly blacks is 31 percent—19 percent of all Americans 85 or older are poor.

Poverty rates for disabled adults are even higher. It is estimated that more than one-third of disabled adults have incomes below the poverty line and half of the disabled persons living independently are impoverished.

Congress enacted the Supplemental Security Income [SSI] Program in 1972 to guarantee a minimum level of cash income to elderly and disabled persons. However, today that guarantee has failed. Although the program's concept and structure are basically sound, the current level of Federal assistance does not provide recipients with an income that even brings them up to the poverty line. The maximum Federal SSI benefit standard for single persons is only about 75 percent of the poverty level—$368 a month for an individual and $553 for a couple. In addition, the SSI allowable assets limit is very low and has not been adjusted to keep up with inflation since 1972. As a result, many individuals who are truly impoverished are excluded from the SSI Program.

Over 250,000 aged and disabled individuals receive SSI on the basis of a Federal SSI benefit standard of only $245 a month because they are living with family or friends. Present SSI law assumes that their needs are less because they are receiving in-kind assistance even though their needs are great because of their disability or frail condition. This situation often involves parents caring for their adult mentally retarded son or daughter who is not capable of living by themselves. In many cases, where the adult disabled child receives some Social Security on their elderly parents earnings record, that income makes them totally ineligible for any SSI or Medicaid.

Adding to the program's problems are a number of technical eligibility rule glitches each affecting certain specific subgroups of SSI recipients, which collectively create a great deal of suffering and misfortune for many elderly and disabled persons. Correcting each glitch is very important to those aged, blind or disabled individuals who would retain eligibility for SSI if it were not for the unfair and often unintended consequences of current law.

Some elderly and disabled persons do not participate in SSI because their incomes are above the SSI benefit standard. Others do not qualify because their countable assets are greater than the restrictive allowable assets limit. But even with these restrictive eligibility guidelines, a large number of potential SSI beneficiaries do not participate because they do not know the program exists. A Social Security Administration study reported that 45 percent of eligible persons who did not participate simply were unaware of its existence.

The SSI Program was also intended to help the families of disabled children. Children in low-income families with disabilities of comparable severity to adults are eligible for SSI benefits. While the cash payment is important to these low-income families, the Medicaid benefit that SSI eligibility carries with it in almost all States is critical. It is often the only regular source of health care essential to stabilizing and ameliorating the child's condition. Yet despite the obvious benefits of the SSI Program for poor families with disabled children, the majority of these children are not enrolled in the program. Data from a National Health Interview Survey indicates that only a quarter of all totally disabled children living at home below the poverty line are enrolled in the SSI Program.

The three bills we are introducing today address all of the above problems with the current SSI Program. First, the SSI Benefit Improvements Amendments of 1989 would raise the SSI Federal benefit standard level to the poverty line over 3 years and raise the asset limit to reflect inflation. It would allow a person to live with another person and receive in-kind assistance without losing SSI eligibility for purposes of Medicaid. It also would require that the Social Security Administration establish a permanent SSI outreach program for both adults and children.

Second, the SSI Technical Amendments of 1989 would correct glitches in current law including treatment of unemployment compensation, weekly or bi-weekly income, travel tickets, income upon separation, interest and dividend income, life insurance, and burial accounts. It also would extend SSI eligibility for purposes of Medicaid eligibility in several deserving special situations.

The third bill we are introducing would assure that poor disabled children do not fall through the SSI safety net. The SSI Disabled and Blind Children Act of 1989 would reform the definition of disabled children to comport with current medical practices, and correct certain inequities in the treatment of a family's income and resources in determining the eligibility of a disabled child.

Taken together, these three bills would make the SSI Program fairer for recipients and more responsive to the truly needy. The following outline highlights these proposals in more detail.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SSI LEGISLATION

A. MAJOR BENEFIT AND RESOURCE CHANGES

1. Increase SSI to poverty level

2. Increase resource limit to equal value in 1974

3. Establish Permanent SSI Outreach Program for Adults and Children

4. Increase in Benefits for Aged and Disabled Persons Being Cared for in Other's Home or Receiving Housing or Other In-Kind Income

a. Individuals living in low income households would have only actual value of in-kind assistance counted as income instead of automatic one-third reduction in benefits.

b. Aged and disabled persons who are ineligible for SSI because of in-kind income from living with others or receiving below cost housing, would, nevertheless be treated as SSI recipients in determining eligibility for Medicaid.

B. DISABILITY CRITERIA FOR CHILDREN

1. Clarify that there must be an individualized assessment of each child, including consideration of functional limitations.

2. Children, ages 3 years and younger, will be presumed disabled if the child has a congenital or genetic impairment which is probable to be found disabling if tests existed which permitted testing of the young child.

C. PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF MEDICAID FOR SSI DISABLED PERSONS WHEN ELIGIBLE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

1. Continued Medicaid for disabled persons when eligible for Social Security early retirement or spouse benefits at age 62.

2. Continued Medicaid for disabled who lost SSI/Medicaid prior to July 1987, when they became eligible for Social Security disabled adult children benefits.

3. Continued Medicaid eligibility determinations to be provided by Social Security Administration for early retirees, spouses, and disabled widowers.

D. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO SSI INCOME AND RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN

1. Worker's compensation and unemployment compensation to be treated as earned income with $65 plus ½ remaining disregarded rather than as unearned income with only $20 disregard.

2. Parent's income deemed to disabled children which fluctuates in the amount of monthly earned income (resulting from bi-weekly pay periods) would be averaged over a year to monthly average if such averaging would prevent loss of SSI and Medicaid in certain months.

3. Interest income of $120 a year (increasing by $12 a year) would be disregarded in determining SSI benefits.

4. Life insurance policies (which have cash value) would not have their cash value counted if their face value is $2500 or less instead of the current $1500 limit. Allowable burial accounts would also be increased from $1500 to $2500.

5. Members of an SSI eligible couple would each be treated as individuals after one month of living apart instead of six months.

6. Gifts to aged, blind or disabled individuals in the form of commercial transportation tickets would not be counted as income.

7. Property essential for self-support would not be counted as a resource. Only income from such property is to be counted in determining eligibility.

TRIBUTE TO MILLIE WATERMAN

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Millie Waterman, a constituent of mine who is retiring after 30 years of service to our public schools. Thirty years ago, Millie began work on the local PTA in Mentor, OH. Millie's work took her to the national level 10 years ago, when she became the vice president of legislative activity for the national PTA. Through the years her work has been characterized by commitment and integrity.

The challenges that lay ahead for our Nation demand the highest degree of commitment to the education of our children. That commitment must be undertaken with the utmost sincerity and tenacity and it must come from teachers, parents and, of course, the children themselves. Millie has provided an example of this commitment.

Perhaps the greatest expression of appreciation for Millie's work can be found in the community of parents, students, and teachers in northeast Ohio, and indeed, across the country, that have benefited from her years of service.

Millie's 30 years of work on behalf of children has provided a challenge for all of us—a challenge to commit our lives to a purpose that will serve the greater community. For her accepting that challenge we are all richer.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES AT USER FEE AIRPORTS

HON. DICK CHENEY

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. ROBERT SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, in introducing legislation today to correct an unforeseen and unintended effect of a portion of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987.

This minor correction will allow airports in some of America's small communities to operate foreign trade zones as a means of economic diversification. It was never the intent of the 1987 language to deprive small airports of this tool for economic development, and this legislation clarifies the applicable law to preserve the option. This legislation would have absolutely no effect on foreign trade zones or subzones now operating at or near ports of entry.

The situation in my home State illustrates the problem. For nearly 3 years, the Natrona County International Airport, near Casper, WY, has been interested in operating a foreign trade zone. Setting up the zone would allow the expansion of some existing businesses in the Casper area, and it would encourage the development of some new businesses.

While Wyoming's economy is primarily based on mineral production, it seeks to expand in such diverse directions as light manufacturing and specialized product development. A foreign trade zone would greatly encourage the further enhancement of this bright spot on the Wyoming landscape.

It would allow businesses that locate at the airport to receive foreign goods without paying customs duties or Government excise taxes. Imported items could be used to manufacture more complex products, or sold separately themselves, and no customs duties would be imposed until the goods leave the zone to be sold in the United States.

Businesses at the zone could also receive foreign goods, assemble them at the foreign trade zone, and ship the completed items to another country, all without paying any U.S. customs duties. In addition, when a producer sells a product in the United States that contains imported items assembled in a foreign trade zone, he may choose to pay customs duties either on the assembled product itself or on its component parts. The producer can choose the method which results in the lowest possible customs duty.

Congress created foreign trade zones in 1934 "to expedite and encourage foreign commerce." But their potential benefit to States like Wyoming grew in 1980, when the Customs Service decided not to charge duties on processing costs that arise within a zone. Since then, the zones have become an economic development tool to attract and retain new businesses.

In April 1986, the Natrona County International Airport Board presented its application to the Foreign Trade Zone Board. While the airport was aware of the general practice of locating foreign trade zones at or near ports of entry, the Customs Service led the airport to believe that if it became a user fee airport, it would then be eligible for a foreign trade zone, even though the airport was not a port of entry.

In fact, the airport did acquire user fee status for the sole purpose of attracting a foreign trade zone. On November 16, 1987, a notice was published in the Federal Register regarding the application, and a hearing on the application was conducted by an examiner's committee, appointed by the Foreign

Trade Zone Board, on December 1, 1987, at Casper.

While waiting for a decision on its application, my office learned of a potential legal problem raised by the Customs Service. Customs lawyers said the problem arose from the 1987 Budget Reconciliation Act, a portion of which provided that the Customs Service may no longer charge fees for making inspections at foreign trade zones. The legislation did not prohibit Customs personnel from inspecting foreign trade zones; it simply said that they may not levy a special, additional charge for the service.

Customs said that because their personnel at a user fee airport could not charge for their services at foreign trade zones, it could not be reimbursed for what they do. Therefore, the argument went, the user fee airport personnel could not do work at a foreign trade zone, because their user fee personnel can provide services only for which they can be reimbursed.

If some change is not made in the Customs Service statutes, no user fee airport will ever be able to operate a foreign trade zone. While the problem arose in Wyoming, a similar obstacle faces other units of local government who seek to follow Casper's example.

Therefore, I am today introducing a bill to make it possible for Customs agents to make inspections at foreign trade zones at user fee airports. I must emphasize that there is no cost whatsoever to the Federal Government from this legislation. The whole point of a user fee airport is that the operator of the airport reimburses 100 percent of the Customs Service costs at the airport.

My legislation makes it possible for Customs to levy inspection fees at user fee airports only, and it makes it clear that Customs agents are permitted to inspect foreign trade zones at those airports as part of their duties. And I repeat that these fees would not apply to foreign trade zones anywhere else, such as at ports of entry.

I thank my colleagues for their cosponsorship, and I urge the Congress to enact this simple legislation to correct a situation that Congress never intended to create in the first place.

CRIPPLED BUT NOT CRUSHED

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the following articles by Bob Lowe should be of interest to all Members. Entitled "Crippled but Not Crushed," the article discusses the hardship wrought upon the people of Panama by United States economic sanctions. It was printed in the Sunday Post-Crescent, a newspaper published in Appleton, WI.

The question of what direction United States-Panama policy should take is certainly one of the most important foreign policy issues facing the new administration and the 101st Congress. And on problems as complex and difficult as how to balance our security, economic, narcotics and human rights concerns in Panama, it is surely advisable for us to consider the full spectrum of responsible views. Mr. Lowe presents a different viewpoint on United States-Panama policy than is prevalent here on Capital Hill. It is my opinion, therefore, that all Members would benefit from reading Mr. Lowe's article:

CRIPPLED BUT NOT CRUSHED—IN PANAMA, NORIEGA STILL IS IN CHARGE

(By Bob Lowe)

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA.—Central Avenue, the capital city's main downtown commercial thoroughfare, continues to have massive traffic jams. During the recent holiday shopping season, hordes of shoppers crowded the sidewalks and the stores, looking for bargains.

Ships continue to traverse the 51-mile Panama Canal unimpeded and without major problems.

Anti-government riots that were widespread in the urban areas a year ago have ended. Members of Panama's Defense Forces, under the command of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, are firmly in control.

People are going to work and school and flocking to the beaches, as usual. And Panamanians, who are quick to party at the drop of a sombrero, are still socializing with salsa music, sassy dances, strong drink and spicy food.

If you didn't know otherwise, you would think this Central American isthmus is exactly what the travel brochures describe it as being; a bustling, cosmopolitan, tropical paradise; an international banking and commercial center and a bridge that unites the American continent through the Panama Canal.

But these seemingly normal appearances are deceiving.

Panama today is a war zone. Perhaps, not in the same way as Beirut, the West Bank or Nicaragua, but an economic war zone. It has become the target of an economic destabilization campaign being waged against it by the U.S. government.

The nation of 2.2 million people is facing one of the biggest challenges in its 85-year history.

"The economic crisis," as it is referred to here, was initiated by the Reagan administration last March when it imposed sweeping economic sanctions in an effort to force Noriega to step down. Noriega, as commander of the 15,000-member Panama Defense Forces, is regarded as the de facto ruler of the republic.

Last February, in a highly unusual move, federal prosecutors in Miami and Tampa had Noriega indicted on charges of drug trafficking and laundering racketeering money. It is believed to be the first time the United States has ever filed criminal charges against a sitting head of another country.

The indictment precipitated a political upheaval in Panama. President Eric Arturo Delvalle's attempt to fire Noriega backfired when the Legislative Assembly dismissed him. Named to take his place was Manuel Solis Palma, the former minister of education.

Now in hiding, Delvalle is still recognized as the official head of state by the U.S. government.

Last March 10, the U.S. House of Representatives voted 367-2 on a non-binding resolution authorizing then-President Reagan to consider economic sanctions against Noriega's government.

On April 8, Reagan invoked an executive order to that effect under the provisions of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

The order froze an estimated $30 million in Panamanian assets in U.S. banks; revoked Panamanian trade preferences; denied U.S. landing rights for Air Panama, causing it to lose millions in airfares, and withheld payments of $78 million in annual canal revenues from the Panamanian government.

It also prohibited the payment of taxes to the Panamanian government by all U.S. citizens and companies operating in Panama and withheld the taxes deducted from the paychecks of Panamanians working for the Panama Canal Commission and placed these funds in an escrow account in a Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

These measures have resulted in depriving the Panamanian treasury of more than $250 million. But the long-term loss to the country's economy so far is in excess of $400 million, according to Orville K. Goodin, minister of finance and the treasury.

Panama does not have the option of printing money to alleviate the shortfall because the local currency is the U.S. dollar.

The sanctions have severely constrained the Panamanian populace, particularly the poorer classes. Hungry children and adults have been forced to sell plantains, oranges and trinkets at intersections—or go begging door-to-door.

People have been forced to renegotiate their mortgages or sell their homes, cars and furniture in order to eat and support their families. Unemployment is reported to be 25%.

The sanctions have crippled the country's credit system. Few stores now accept personal checks or credit cards issued by local banks.

Highway repairs and maintenance have been deferred because of a shortage of funds for the Ministry of Public Works.

Cash reserves, which as recently as 1987 totaled $200 million, are now nearly exhausted. The government is having difficulty meeting the payroll for public employees.

For the last pay period in December, all 130,000 public employees were paid the same amount: $75. They received the balance on Jan. 6.

Economic progress achieved over the past 10 years has been virtually wiped out, said Goodin, who views the sanctions as a form of neo-colonialism.

Noriega maintains that the United States is orchestrating a campaign to maintain U.S. control of strategic military bases in Panama. Under the terms of the 1977 Carter-Torrijos Treaty, full control of the canal area and military bases will revert to the Panamanian government in the year 2000.

Pro-government representatives said the withholding of taxes and canal tolls owed the Panamanian treasury clearly violates the 1977 treaty and the Charter of the Organization of American States.

Article 19 of the OAS Charter states: "No state may use or encourage the use of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force the sovereign will of another state and obtain from it advantages of any kind."

A number of labor unions representing Panamanian workers said the use of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act against Panama is unwarranted. The only other countries that it has been used against are Libya and Iran.

"We do not consider it to be a justified action that we have to suffer these inconveniences only because the government of

the United States, in order to justify its ego, has elected to impose these sanctions on the Panamanian regime," said Willis Small Jr., the head of Local 811 of the International Association of Machinists.

Reporters asked a U.S. State Department official what national security emergency justified Reagan invoking the seldom-used law and he replied;

"The presence of Gen. Noriega, who denies the legitimate authority of Panama. The United States' interests are very heavily intertwined with Panama's. His presence increases the threat to the canal, the people of Panama and our citizens there."

Some Panamanian officials suspect other motives. They say the indictments against Noriega were handed down after he refused to go along with a scheme by Oliver North, a former national security aide, and former National Security Adviser John Poindexter to dispatch, then intercept, a shipment of East German arms to El Salvador's leftist guerrillas.

The motive behind this ploy was to blame Nicaragua for supplying the weapons, thereby supporting the charge that the Sandinistas were exporting their revolution.

As the not-so-covert economic destabilization program continues, Panamanians say they feel like pawns in an international power struggle.

"It's like the U.S. being invited into my home and taking it over and deciding how we should live," said a taxi driver.

WHAT IF TABLES WERE TURNED?

(By Bob Lowe)

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA.—To understand the feelings of the Panamanian people in response to the economic sanctions imposed by the Reagan administration to force the ouster of Gen. Manuel A. Noriega, let's reverse the situation.

Suppose the government of Panama decides that President George Bush should be charged with conspiracy, subversion, fraud and perjury because of his role in the Iran-Contra scandal.

The Panamanian attorney general issues an indictment against Bush, declares him persona non grata and only recognizes Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis as the legitimate head of the United States' government.

The Panamanian government then denies entry visas to all members of the Bush administration, including his entire cabinet. Landing rights for all U.S. airlines operating in Panama are suspended.

The government confiscates the federal withholding tax from the paychecks of U.S. employees in Panama and deposits these funds in the National Bank of Panama.

Efforts are made to recruit dissident officers in the Pentagon to foment a coup to depose Bush and his cohorts. Agents from the G-2 (Intelligence) section of the Panamanian Defense Forces are deployed to foster instability among opposition political parties, subvert the banking system and destabilize Wall Street.

Further, the Panamanian government freezes the accounts of all U.S. funds in Panamanian banks and urges all Panamanian companies operating in the U.S. to withhold all tax payments to the federal treasury as long as Bush remains in office.

Preposterous, you say?

Critics would be quick to say that the Panamanian government has no legal basis for intervening in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. Cries of "imperialism," "neocolonialism" and "arrogance" would fill the air.

That's how the Panamanians feel.

T.R. Reid, in a satirical article published in the April 10, 1988, edition of The Washington Post ("The Noriega Effect—A Premonition") presents a fictional scenario on what would happen if the Japanese were to dump all their U.S. holdings, withdraw all their money from U.S. banks and withhold tax payments to the state and national state governments unless certain "unsavory" members of Congress and the Reagan administration resigned.

* * * * *

It is worth quoting some additional excerpts from Reid's article to see the Panamanian issue from another perspective.

"Tanaka wouldn't identify all those whose resignations his country has demanded, but he mentioned the name of Atty. Gen. Edwin Meese. 'Of course, Mr. Meese hasn't been convicted of anything' he said. 'But neither has Noriega.'

"Aftershocks of the Japanese announcement were widespread. Three unidentified men in pin-stripped suits died of suffocation while waiting in line at the Jam-packed unemployment office in Greenwich, Conn., police said.

"Impeachment proceedings were begun against four southern governors who had provided huge cash incentives to lure Japanese firms that now refuse to pay taxes to any U.S. jurisdiction.

"Meanwhile, BMW owners across the country ransacked dealerships for spare parts after West German announcement that it would cut off all auto exports to the United States unless Reagan agrees to return to Bitburg Cemetery during his trip to Europe this summer and light an eternal flame to the memory of SS veterans.

"Standing amid the wreckage of his parts department, Y.P. Boomer, owner of Boomer BMW in Potomac, Md., said he is a 'true blue Reaganite' who 'stood and cheered when Ronnie got tough on that sleeze bag Noriegas.'

"But Boomer said he is having second thoughts.

" 'Nobody ever said that other countries might start doing the same thing to us,' he said. 'I mean, just because the Germans are rich, does that give them the right to order our government around?' "

JESSE GRAY HOUSING BILL WOULD FILL URGENT NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING ASSISTANCE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Jesse Gray Housing Act of 1989," which would authorize such Federal funds as necessary for the gradual construction and renovation of urgently needed public housing units. Estimates are that at least 5 million new units of public housing are needed to meet the demand for public housing. The "Jesse Gray Housing Act" would, over a 10-year period, create those 5 million units. An additional 100,000 existing units would be revitalized each year. And the "Jesse Gray Housing Act" would restore the requirement that public housing tenants pay no more than 25 percent of their income on housing.

From the unfortunate victims on Capitol Hill steam grates to our constituents at home, a rising tide of homelessness has swept our Nation. Demand for emergency shelters is at record levels and rising rapidly. And most tragic of all, families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless.

The explosion in homelessness is, in part, a consequence of policies which cut Federal housing assistance by 70 percent between 1980 and 1988. Nearly 40 million poor Americans are in need of housing assistance. But because of the massive Reagan budget cuts, only one-fifth of those in need actually benefit from our Federal housing programs.

In fiscal year 1990, alone, the Federal Government will forgo $46.9 billion in revenue to help subsidize the housing costs of middle- and upper income Americans, with two-thirds of this amount benefiting the most wealthy fourth of all households. Yet we are currently spending less than one-sixth of that for assisted housing programs for low-income Americans.

Over the last 8 years, poor Americans have faced more than declining housing stock, they also have had to pay a larger share of their income on rent. Most of the poor unable to gain public housing now pay 50 percent of their income on rent. Some pay up to 75 percent.

The "Jesse Gray Housing Act" would alleviate this burden by limiting such payments to 25 percent of income.

Mr. Speaker, we heard much over the past year about the need for "a kinder, gentler Nation." Now is the time to match this campaign rhetoric with action. For poor people who now live in public housing, the Federal Government is the only resource of affordable housing. The "Jesse Gray Housing Act" would help meet the enormous need for housing in America and restore housing as a basic right for all Americans. We must never forget the importance of public housing to people who cannot otherwise afford adequate shelter.

I insert the text of the bill in the RECORD:

H.R. —

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 "Jesse Gray Housing Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the number of rental dwelling units available for lower income families is insufficient, and the physical condition of a substantial portion of such dwelling units is inadequate;

(2) new construction of rental dwelling units is occurring primarily in higher income areas;

(3) Federal housing assistance programs, such as rent subsidies, vouchers, and other rental and mortgage assistance, too frequently assist middle and higher income families and do not meet the demand for housing by lower income families;

(4) such Federal housing assistance programs are not cost effective, due to a lack of suitable rental dwelling units available for lower income families; and

(5) a significant number of families are paying more than 25 percent of their monthly income for rent.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to ensure that all families in the United States have access to rental dwelling units at rents that are not more than 25 percent of their monthly income, and that such rental dwelling units are decent, safe, and sanitary;

(2) to ensure that all funds for housing assistance by the Federal Government benefit lower income families by requiring the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to propose that Federal housing assistance be limited to lower income families:

(3) to encourage the establishment of a public housing system that consists of—

(A) projects located throughout metropolitan and rural areas;

(B) low-density projects, to the extent practicable; and

(C) dwelling units that are visually indistinguishable from comparable privately owned dwelling units;

(4) to provide for the revitalization of the housing construction industry and related industries; and

(5) to remedy the discriminatory practices of construction unions by providing for the establishment of special procedures for employing individuals to construct and revitalize public housing.

SEC. 3. CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HOUSING.

Section 5 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(m)(1) The Secretary shall carry out a program for the construction of 500,000 new dwelling units in public housing during each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1998.

"(2) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1998. Any amount appropriated under this paragraph shall remain available until expended.".

SEC. 4. REVITALIZATION OF PUBLIC HOUSING.

Section 14(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3)(A) To the extent approved in appropriation Acts and subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make available and contract to make available financial assistance under this subsection, in addition to the financial assistance made available under paragraphs (1) and (2). In making assistance available under this paragraph, the Secretary shall give particular preference to public housing agencies requesting such assistance for public housing projects that the Secretary determines would likely have been subject to demolition or disposition under section 18, as such section was in effect before the date of the enactment of the Jesse Gray Housing Act.

"(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the aggregate amount of budget authority that may be obligated for contracts for annual contributions is increased on October 1 of each of the years 1988 through 1997 by the amount necessary to provide for the revitalization of 100,000 dwelling units in public housing during each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1998, respectively.".

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION OF DEMOLITION AND DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC HOUSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 18(a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by striking all that follows "project" the second place it appears and inserting a period.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 18 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (b) and (c);

(2) in subsection (d), by striking "subsections (a) and (b)" and inserting "subsection (a)"; and

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (b).

SEC. 6. EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND REVITALIZATION.

The United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND REVITALIZATION

"SEC. 22. (a) IN GENERAL.—In connection with any construction and revitalization of public housing under sections 5 and 14, each public housing agency shall carry out a program of job training and employment of individuals residing in the area with respect to which such public housing agency has authority. Each such program shall give preference to such individuals who reside in public housing.

"(b) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) Each training and employment program required in subsection (a) shall provide that 50 percent of the individuals employed in connection with the construction of any public housing project shall be individuals described in such subsection. Of the individuals employed under this paragraph, 60 percent shall be trained and employed in skilled and semi-skilled positions.

"(2) Each training and employment program required in subsection (a) shall provide that 35 percent of the individuals employed in connection with the revitalization of any public housing project shall be individuals described in such subsection. Of the individuals employed under this paragraph, 70 percent shall be trained and employed in skilled and semi-skilled positions.

"(c) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.".

SEC. 7. TENANT RENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) RENTAL AND COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOR LOWER INCOME FAMILIES.—Section 236(f) of the National Housing Act is amended—

(1) by striking "30" each place it appears and inserting "25"; and

(2) in paragraph (1)(ii), by striking "25" and inserting "20".

(b) LOWER INCOME HOUSING UNDER THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937.—

(1) Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by striking "30" and inserting "25".

(2) Section 8(o)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 is amended by striking "30" and inserting "25".

(c) RURAL HOUSING FOR LOWER INCOME FAMILIES.—

(1) Section 521(a)(2)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by striking "30" and inserting "25".

(2) Section 521(a)(3) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by striking "30" each place it appears and inserting "25".

(3) Section 530 of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by striking "30" and inserting "25".

(d) RENT SUPPLEMENTS.—Section 101(d) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 is amended by striking "30" and inserting "25".

(e) TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.—Section 206(d)(6) of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 is amended by striking "30" and inserting "25".

(f) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INCOME.—For purposes of determining the monthly contribution to be made by a family under the provisions amended by this section, the adjusted income of a family shall exclude any income attributable to any cost-of-living adjustment made after the effective date of this section in—

(1) any welfare assistance received by such family from a public agency; or

(2) any benefits received by such family under the Social Security Act.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of, and amendments made by, this section shall take effect on October 1, 1989.

SEC. 8. REPORT REGARDING FEDERAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, following consultation with public housing agencies, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a comprehensive report setting forth a proposal to limit Federal housing assistance to assistance for public housing in order to ensure that all funds for housing assistance provided by the Federal Government benefit lower income families.

THE SECURITIES LAW ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES ACT OF 1989

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Securities Law Enforcement Remedies Act of 1989 to provide the Securities and Exchange Commission with additional tools for its arsenal in fighting financial crimes.

Public confidence in our markets is at an all-time low. The odious cloud hanging over the Chicago futures pits only confirms the perception of widespread corruption and regulatory failure. "Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand: They all look to their own way, every one for his gain, from his quarters."—Isaiah 56:11. The state of affairs serves our economy very poorly.

The amendments I introduce today will enhance the SEC's enforcement of the Federal securities laws. If enacted, they would permit assessment of new civil money penalties in administrative and civil proceedings under the Federal securities laws, and would allow the SEC to ask a court to suspend or bar violators from serving as directors or officers of public companies.

A section-by-section analysis follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Section 101.—Section 101 of the Act amends Section 20(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") by adding language to clarify the ability of the Commission to obtain court orders barring persons from serving as officers or directors of any issuer that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") or that is required to file periodic reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. While Section 20(b) as currently in force does not refer to any form of relief other than an injunction, courts have recognized

that they have available the full range of equitable remedies, including disgorgement, appointment of a receiver, and a prohibition against acting as a director or officer of reporting companies. For example in *J.I. Case Company* v. *Borak*, 377 U.S. 426, 433 (1964), the Supreme Court held that under the Exchange Act a court could order all relief necessary for the protection of investors. See also *SEC* v. *Materia*, 745 F.2d 197 (2d Cir. 1984) (once equity jurisdiction invoked, court has power to order all equitable relief necessary under the circumstances).

This amendment is intended to clarify the courts' authority to enter an order barring an individual from serving as an officer or director of a reporting company, a remedy which has been obtained by the Commission in prior cases. See, e.g., *SEC* v. *San Saba Nu-Tech, Inc.*, Litig. Rel. 10,531, 31 S.E.C. Dock. 510 (D.D.C. 1984); *SEC* v. *Florafax International, Inc.*, Litig. Rel. 10,617, 31 S.E.C. Dock. 1038 (N.D. Okla. 1984). It is intended that by specifying this particular type of ancillary relief, the Act does not restrict the Commission's ability to obtain other forms of such relief. These could include the appointment of a special agent to conduct an investigation or insure compliance, see, e.g., *SEC* v. *Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977), setting aside a merger, see *Mills* v. *Electric Auto-Lite Co.*, 396 U.S. 375, 386 (1970), ousting or appointing directors, see *International Controls Corp.* v. *Vesco*, 490 F.2d 1334, 1339-40 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 417 U.S. 932 (1974), freezing assets, see *Deckert* v. *Independence Shares Corp.*, 311 U.S. 282, 290 (1940), establishing an audit committee, see *SEC* v. *Mattell, Inc.*, 4 S.E.C. Doc. 724, [1974-75] Fed. Sec. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 94,754 (D.D.C. 1974), or ordering a defendant to perform specified acts not otherwise required by law, see, e.g., *Wright* v. *Heizer Corp.*, 560 F.2d 236, 256 (7th Cir. 1977). Parallel amendments are made to the Exchange Act, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, in Sections 202, 302, and 402, respectively.

Section 102.—Section 102 of the Act amends Section 20 of the Securities Act, by redesignating current subsection (c) as subsection (d), and by adding a new subsection (c), to provide that the Commission may seek civil penalties in civil actions. A court can impose such penalties in any case where it finds a violation of the federal securities laws. The amount of the penalty is determined by the court in light of the facts and circumstances in the particular case, but cannot exceed the greater of (1) $100,000 for natural persons or $500,000 for other persons or (2) the gross amount of pecuniary gain to the defendant as a result of the violation. The penalty is payable into the Treasury, and the Attorney General is charged with enforcing payment of penalties. Parallel amendments are made to the Exchange Act, the Investment Company Act and the Investment Advisers Act, in Sections 202, 302, and 402, respectively. Although it is contemplated that civil penalties will be sought in conjunction with actions seeking to enjoin future violations, under new Section 20(d) of the Securities Act and those subsections added to the other acts by the parallel amendments, a court may impose a money penalty even if it finds that there is an insufficient basis to grant injunctive relief.

Section 201.—Section 201 of the Act makes two changes to the Commission's authority in proceedings under Section 15(c)(4) of Exchange Act. First, it adds violations of Section 16(a) of the Act to the list of bases for proceedings.

Second, Section 201 authorizes the Commission to bar or suspend a respondent from acting as officer or director of any issuer that has a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act or that is required to file periodic reports pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Such bars can be imposed against any person found to have failed to comply with Section 12, 13, 14, subsection (d) of Section 15, or subsection (a) of Section 16 or to have been a cause of such failure to comply, if the Commission finds that the bar was in the public interest. The bar can be either conditional or unconditional, and for such period of time as the Commission determines.

Section 202.—Section 202 of the Act makes amendments to the Exchange Act, paralleling those made to the Securities Act by Sections 101 and 102. First, it amends Section 21(d) of the Exchange Act by redesignating it as paragraph (1) of that section, and by adding language to that paragraph to clarify the authority of courts to prohibit persons from serving as officers or directors of any issuer that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act or that is required to file periodic reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. This language parallels the language added to Section 20(b) of the Securities Act by Section 102, to Section 42(d) of the Investment Company Act by Section 302 and to Section 209(d) of the Investment Advisers Act by Section 402.

Second, it adds new paragraph (2) to permit the Commission to seek and a court to impose monetary penalties in injunctive actions for violations of the securities laws. The provision excepts those violations that are subject to the civil penalty provisions of Section 21A. This new paragraph parallels new section 20(c) of the Securities Act added by Section 102, new Section 42(e) of the Investment Company Act added by Section 302, and new Section 209(e) of the Investment Advisers Act added by Section 402.

Section 203.—Section 203 of the Act adds new Section 21B to the Exchange Act, to authorize the Commission or other appropriate regulatory agency to impose civil penalties in administrative proceedings. Subsection (a) of Section 21B authorizes such penalties in proceedings under Section 15(c)(4) of the Exchange Act. Subsection (b) of Section 21B authorizes such penalties in proceedings under Sections 15(b)(4), 15(b)(6), 15B, 15C and 17A of that Act. Under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 21B, the Commission may assess a penalty if it finds that the respondent violated the federal securities laws; or willfully aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured a violation by any other person; or made willful misstatements in any registration application, report required to be filed, or Commission proceeding with respect to registration; or failed reasonably to supervise, with a view to preventing violations of the federal securities laws, another person who committed a violation, if the other person was subject to his supervision; and also finds that a penalty is in the public interest. By authorizing the imposition of civil penalties against securities firms in administrative proceedings, this section is not intended to expand the substantive scope of firm liability for the misconduct of controlled or supervised persons. Subsection (c) of Section 21B provides that in determining whether the penalty is in the public interest, the Commission or other appropriate regulatory agency may consider the following factors:

(1) whether the act or omission for which such penalty is assessed involved fraud, deceit, manipulation, or deliberate or reckless disregard of a regulatory requirement;

(2) the harm to other persons resulting either directly or indirectly from such act or omission;

(3) the extent to which any person was unjustly enriched, taking into account any restitution made to persons injured by such behavior;

(4) whether such person previously has been found by the Commission, other appropriate regulatory agency, or self-regulatory organization to have violated the federal securities laws, state securities laws, or the rules of a self-regulatory organization, or has been enjoined by a court of competent jurisdiction from violations of such laws or rules;

(5) the need to deter such person and other persons from committing such acts or omissions; and

(6) such other matters as justice may require.

The maximum amount of the penalty is $100,000 for natural persons or $500,000 for all other persons. The penalty is payable into the Treasury, and the Attorney General is charged with enforcing payment of penalties.

The six factors enumerated in these subsections are intended to be permissive considerations in determining whether a penalty is in the public interest, taken into account according to the facts of any given case. They are intended to be specific, yet flexible enough to allow the Commission to assess appropriate penalties for a broad range of violations.

Subsection (d) of Section 21B provides that a respondent may present evidence that the Commission or other appropriate regulatory agency may consider in determining whether a penalty is in the public interest. That evidence could relate to his ability to pay a penalty, including evidence of his ability to continue in business, and the collectability of the penalty, taking into account other claims of the United States or third parties upon his assets and the amount of his assets. This subsection is intended to give respondents the opportunity to show their inability to pay a penalty. It is appropriate for a respondent to have the burden of proof as to his ability to pay, because he has better access to his financial records than does the Commission. Under this subsection, the Commission has the discretion to impose a penalty even if a respondent presents evidence that his business would be affected adversely by imposition of a penalty.

Section 204.—Section 204 of the Act is a conforming amendment to Section 15B of the Exchange Act, necessitated by the Commission's authority to seek a penalty in administrative proceedings pursuant to new Section 21B. It requires the Commission to inform the appropriate regulatory agency for a municipal securities dealer of whether the Commission is seeking a penalty against the dealer pursuant to new Section 21B of the Exchange Act.

Section 301.—Section 301 of the Act adds new subsection (d) to Section 9 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 authorizing the Commission to assess monetary penalties in administrative proceedings instituted pursuant to Section 9(b) of the Investment Company Act. This new subsection parallels new Section 21B of the Exchange Act added by Section 203, and new Section 203(i) of the Investment Advisers Act added by Sec-

tion 401. Section 301 also makes conforming amendments to Section 9 by redesignating current subsection (d) as subsection (e), and by amending subsection (e) so that the clarification of the term "investment adviser" applies to all of Section 9.

Section 302.—Section 302 of the Act makes amendments to Section 42 of the Investment Company Act paralleling those made to the Securities Act by Sections 101 and 102, to the Exchange Act by Section 202, and to the Investment Advisers Act by Section 402.

First, it adds language to Section 42(d) to clarify the authority of courts to enter orders prohibiting persons from serving as officers or directors of any issuer that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act of 1934 of that is required to file preiodic reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. This language parallels the language added to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act by Section 102, to newly redesignated Section 21(d)(1) of the Exchange Act by Section 202, and to Section 209(d) of the Investment Advisers Act by Section 402. Other provisions of the Investment Company Act provide prohibitions against securities law violators from serving as an officer or director, among other things, of any registered investment company. First, Section 9(a) of the Investment Company Act makes unlawful such service by any person who within 10 years has been criminally convicted of, or who has been enjoined by a court from securities law violations. Second, Section 9(b) authorizes the Commission to prohibit service as an officer or director of a registered investment company by persons who have violated the federal securities laws. Third, Section 36(a) authorizes the Commission to institute a civil injunctive actions against any person who has served as an officer or director of a registered investment company and who engaged in or is about to engage in any breach of fiduciary duty involving personal misconduct in respect of any registered investment company for which he act as an officer or director, to obtain an injunction from such service.

Second, it adds new subsection (e) to Section 42 to permit the Commission to seek and a court to impose monetary penalties in injunctive actions. This new subsection parallels new Section 20(c) of the Securities Act added by Section 102, new Section 9(d) of the Investment Company Act added by Section 202, and new Section 209(e) of the Investment Advisers Act added by Section 402.

Section 401.—Section 401 of the Act adds new subsection (i) to Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to authorize the Commission to assess monetary penalties in administrative proceedings instituted pursuant to Sections 203 (e) or (f) of the Investment Advisers Act. This new subsection parallels new Section 21B of the Exchange Act added by Section 203, and new Section 9(d) of the Investment Company Act added by Section 301.

Section 402.—Section 402 of the Act makes amendments to Section 209 of the Investment Advisers Act paralleling those made to the Securities Act by Sections 101 and 102, to the Exchange Act by Section 202, and to the Investment Company Act by Section 302. First, it adds language to Section 209(d) of the Investment Company Act to clarify the ability of the Commission to obtain court-ordered bars prohibiting persons from serving as officers or directors of any issuer that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act of 1934 or that is required to file periodic reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. This language parallels the language added to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act by Section 102, to newly redesignated Section 21(d)(1) of the Exchange Act by Section 202, and to Section 42(d) of the Investment Company Act by Section 302.

Second, it adds new subsection (e) to Section 209 of the Investment Advisers Act to permit the Commission to seek and a court to impose monetary penalties in injunctive actions. This new subsection parallels new Section 20(c) of the Securities Act as added by Section 102, new Section 9(d) of the Investment Company Act added by Section 202, and new Section 42(e) of the Investment Company Act added by Section 302.

Section 403.—Section 403 of the Act is a conforming amendment that amends Section 214 of the Investment Advisers Act to expand the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States to include actions at law, as well as equitable or injunctive action, under that act. This amendment is necessitated by the addition of the new Section 209(e), the civil penalty provision, to the Investment Advisers, Act, since that new section requires the courts to have jurisdiction in penalty actions.

THE TONGASS TIMBER REFORM ACT

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with more than 75 of my colleagues, a comprehensive reform package that will enable prudent management of our Nation's largest national forest. This bill, the Tongass Timber Reform Act will save the American taxpayers billions of dollars and will save an ecosystem of incalculable value.

RAINFOREST PROTECTION

Last July, the House sent a strong message to the U.S. Forest Service [USFS] and the two major timber operations in the Tongass by passing H.R. 1516 by an overwhelming margin of 361 to 47. Members voted to significantly reduce the Federal deficit and to protect one of the last rain forests in the world's temperate latitudes at the same time. Considerable attention has been focused on the destruction of tropical rain forests in the Amazon Basin and the relationship to changing global climate. By passing this bill, we have an excellent opportunity to set an example by wisely managing nearly 17 million acres of pristine rain forest.

The Tongass is bigger than the State of West Virginia. It is home to the greatest concentration of bald eagles and grizzly bears in the world. Its streams provide the spawning grounds for salmon that is vital to the economy of Alaska. Perhaps most important to the future of the State's economy is the rapidly growing number of tourists who come to the Tongass to experience its spectacular wilderness. As John Muir described it more than 100 years ago, the Tongass is a place of endless rhythm and beauty.

TAXPAYER BOONDOGGLE

In addition to the need to manage this forest in an evironmentally sound way, we must change policy in order to end the loss of taxpayer dollars. The USFS is wasting tens of millions of taxpayer dollars each year on a timber program that cannot accomplish its stated goal of preserving timber industry jobs.

During years of strongest timber demand and prior to the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA], the USFS still lost millions of dollars selling timber from the Tongass. Because of the deteriorated market conditions and high levels of USFS spending since Congress handed the Tongass Timber Program an open-ended permanent appropriation, a virtual blank check, taxpayer losses have skyrocketed.

Net Tongass Timber Program receipts and expenditures for 1977 through 1986 are negative over the entire 10-year period, resulting in a total loss of more than $360 million. In fact, annual net receipts are consistently negative even if one completely ignores the timber program's capital costs, such as roads, bridges, and facilities.

In 1983 and 1984, annual taxpayer losses on Federal timber sales from the Tongass were $57 million and $54 million, respectively. Stated differently, the Tongass Timber Program lost 91 cents on every taxpayer dollar spent in 1983 and 93 cents in 1984. In 1985 and 1986, taxpayer losses were maximized at more than 99 cents on the dollar.

Unfortunately, even the USFS's reports to Congress affirm the sad fact that the annual dollar amount of these losses is bound to grow over time. Because of chronically weak markets for southeast Alaska's timber products and the fact that future harvests will have to rely on less accessible, less valuable stands, the worst losses loom ahead for the taxpayer.

The USFS continues to commit the best portions of the Tongass' rare old-growth forest to logging, stating a need to maintain timber industry jobs. However, in spite of increasing timber program expenditures, regional timber industry employment has fallen sharply—from more than 3,000 in 1980 to less than 1,800 in 1986. Although a recent boom in the market due to the strong Japanese yen has increased employment, the boom and bust cycle of the pulpmill industry is sure to continue. In the long term, community stability is best enhanced by a competitive industry producing value-added products.

This Federal policy is also flawed because it ignores the contributions to timber output and employment that can be made by Alaska Native corporations. These corporations, established pursuant to the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, are wholly owned by Alaska Natives. Through careful land selections, the Native corporations now own some of the best timber lands in southeast Alaska. Their share of the regional timber harvest climbed from 13 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in the first two quarters of 1986. However, USFS sales under two exclusive 50-year contracts impede the ability of the Native corporations to successfully market their pulp-grade logs. Up to 50 million board feet of pulp-grade material is left on the ground on

Native corporation clearcuts each year because the pulpmills have access to subsidized Federal timber from the Tongass.

Finally, the Federal Timber Program places at risk a large number of jobs in southeast Alaska that ultimately depend on the preservation of more forest areas on the Tongass. This is particularly true for jobs in the fishing and tourism sectors of the economy. These sectors, which provide more than twice as many jobs as the timber industry, depend on natural resources that can be sustained in perpetuity. The southeast Alaska timber industry, on the other hand, is dependent on the one-time harvest of high-volume, old-growth timber that, for practical purposes, is nonrenewable. This fact makes a continued decline of timber industry jobs inevitable. In 1987, as much as 40 percent of the Tongass timber jobs were filled by seasonal employment from the lower 48 States. Presently, Federal Timber Program losses translate into an annual cost of more than $36,000 per job in logging and millwork.

The unique qualities that make the Tongass an important resources for the Nation are threatened by the Federal Timber Program and, particularly, but the USFS's interpretation of ANILCA. Section 705, included as part of a broad amendment package prior to Senate passage of the act, contains three provisions that are environmentally and economically unsound.

First, section 705 sets a goal of supplying 4.5 billion board feet of timber per decade from the Tongass to dependent industry. Second, it provides an open-ended appropriation of at least $40 million annually or as much as the Secretary of Agriculture finds is necessary to enable the USFS to achieve the timber supply goal. Unlike virtually all other Federal expenditures, including expenditures for national defense, these funds are not subject to deferral or rescission by the administration, nor are they subject to the annual appropriations process in Congress. Finally, the section exempts the Tongass from an important reform of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 that requires the Secretary of Agriculture to identify national forest lands that are economically and physically unsuited for timber production.

Section 705 is an anomaly in national forest management, designed especially for the Tongass. In essence, it ratified a series of unproven economic assumptions in the USFS's 1979 Tongass land management plan [TLMP] aimed at preserving the regional timber industry. The existing pulp and sawmills in southeast Alaska were built as a direct result of efforts by the USFS to establish a major timber industry in the region. The TLMP and section 705 represent an ongoing attempt to sustain the timber economy created by those earlier efforts.

In ANILCA, Congress recognized the inherent tension between logging on the Tongass and other important goals such as the preservation of wilderness, wildlife, and fish resources. Congress further recognized that economic and environmental factors change over time. For these reasons, section 705(b) of ANILCA requires the USFS to report to Congress by the fifth anniversary of the act, and every 2 years thereafter, on the status of the Tongass.

As the 1985 section 706(b) report conclusively demonstrates, section 705 will continue to result in the taxpayer loses approaching 99 cents on every dollar spent growing and selling trees on the Tongass. Moreover, because the economic assumptions upon which the law was based have proven to be totally in error, it is apparent that the law must be changed to reflect current circumstances and national fiscal priorities.

The agency continues to prepare sales without regard to demand. From 1980 through 1986, the USFS spent $287 million from its Tongass timber supply fund to put about 2.8 billion board feet of timber on sale. Only about 1.5 billion board feet, or 53 percent, was sold. In fact, while the USFS offered 450 million board feet each year, the annual average timber harvest from 1980 to 1988 has been only 285 million board feet. Even a recent General Accounting Office report recommends that Congress revise the 4.5 billion board feet per decade requirement so that timber goals can be set through the land management process—as they are on every other national forest.

The USFS should limit the preparation of new sales each year to volumes based on anticipated demand for sale offerings and estimated backlogs of prepared sale offerings. The agency should include estimated backlogs and projected demand levels in the annual supply and demand reports to Congress that are required by ANILCA. The Tongass Timber Reform Act requires the USFS to justify expenditures each year so that the Appropriations Committee can determine the appropriate level of funding.

CONTRACTS

When I traveled to Alaska, I met with representatives of the Tongass-dependent timber industry, Native and independent loggers, fishermen, local conservationists, representatives of the tourist industry, people dependent on subsistence uses, and millworkers. In addition, I visited a pulp and sawmill, commercial fishing operations, and many of the cities and rural villages in southeast Alaska. Throughout my travels, I found that there was strong support for Tongass timber reform.

The second component of the Tongass Timber Reform Act will put all purchases of timber from Alaska's national forests on an equal footing by terminating 50-year timber sale contracts in the State of Alaska and replacing them with a system of short-term timber sales used in all other national forests. I believe this bill will return to the USFS full control of management of our Nation's largest forest. In addition, this bill will, for the first time, make balanced multiple-use management of the Tongass possible.

Since the Tongass became a national forest in the early part of the century, the USFS has pursued a unique experiment designed to foster the development of a large-scale pulpmill industry in southeast Alaska. The purpose was to stablize the local economy, promote industrial expansion, provide local jobs, further the development of the State of Alaska, and to settle part of the last frontier. To attract pulpmills to southeast Alaska, a remote and economically forbidding region, the USFS offered unprecedented long-time timber contracts to potential bidders in the 1950's. The terms of these contracts give the purchasers virtually unfettered control over the national forest, sole access to a huge portion of the annual allowable timber harvest, and great competitive advantages that amount to monopoly power in the local market, They effectively commit two-thirds of the commercial forest land to the exclusive use of the mills. While these contracts may have served a purpose in the 1950's when they were signed, they no longer make sense.

In fact, Alaskan long-term timber contracts have interfered with normal free market mechanisms and are berriers to competition. For example, timber contracts have been used to manipulate the market and to eliminate competition. In a case entitled "Reid Bros. Logging against Ketchikan Pulp Company" (No. C75-165SR W.D. Washington 1981), two decades of antitrust violations by the contract holders, under sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, were found to have resulted in the elimination of existing independent mills and the payment of artificially low prices to loggers, thus eliminating the independent businessmen. In addition, the holders of these contracts continue to pay only an average of $2 per thousand board feet where average rates for independent operators are approximately $40 per thousand board feet.

In addition, Alaskan long-term timber contracts antedate all major environmental and resources management laws pertaining to the national forests, including the Multiple-Use and Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, the Wilderness Act of 1964, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the National Forest Management Act of 1976. These laws have never been fully implemented for the Tongass. As a result, the existence of these long-term timber contracts impairs the ability of the United States, the State of Alaska, and other responsible parties to properly manage nontimber resources in Alaska.

It is important to realize that the termination of these contracts will not impede any timber operator in any way from competing for timber supplies from national forests located in Alaska. In fact, this bill will enhance competition within the timber industry. A 1987 Congressional Research Service report concluded that no compensation would likely be required. If by chance compensation was required, the report placed it between $21 million and $150 million, with the low figure most reasonable. Even counting compensation, millions would still be saved every year from less subsidies, enhanced industry competition and more efficient forest management. I strongly believe the contracts have ceased to further their original goals and their continued existence damages other Alaskan industries dependent on access to natural resources.

PERMANENT PROTECTION

The areas selected for protection in the bill have exceptional values for fish, wildlife, recreation, subsistence hunting and fishing, and scientific research. They are areas of high-volume old-growth forest, portions of the Tongass' rain forest with trees 200 to 800 years old, which provides essential habitat for deer, grizzly bear, bald eagles, and other wild-

life. And, this special forest occurs primarily along rivers and streams where clear-cutting leads to erosion, siltation, and other degradation of salmon habitat.

Since 1950, more than half of the highest-volume old-growth forest on the Tongass has been logged. Less than 5 percent of this habitat is protected in wilderness. By the USFS's own rating system, 70 percent of the high-value wildlife areas and 72 percent of the high-value fishery areas lie outside the Tongass' designated wilderness areas—and are subject to whatever management the forest plan prescribes for them.

With the help of local communities, 23 areas have been identified as areas of special environmental value. The list includes areas nominated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the United Fishermen of Alaska, the Sealaska Corporation—the Native regional corporation—the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, and southeast Alaska communities as deserving protection from logging. Four areas were voted by the House as wilderness in 1979, two areas were recommended by the USFS for wilderness, seven areas were identified by the Senate Energy Committee as "special management areas." In 1988, the House approved a 5-year moratorium on logging in 18 of the areas. In the Tongass Timber Reform Act, these areas will be protected as wilderness.

ALASKA GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES IN FAVOR OF TONGASS TIMBER REFORM

Alaska Center for the Environment.
Alaska Society of American Forest Dwellers, Pt. Baker AK.
Alaska Trollers Association.
Alaskans for Responsible Resource Management.
Arctic Audubon Society.
City of Angoon, AK.
City of Craig, AK.
City of Hoonah, AK.
City of Hydaburg, AK.
City of Kasaan, AK.
City of Klawock, AK.
City of Kupreanof, AK.
City of Pelican, AK.
City of Port Alexander, AK.
City of Tenakee Springs, AK.
City of Yakutat, AK.
Community Association of Edna Bay, AK.
Community Association of Elfin Cove, AK.
Community Association of Gustavus, AK.
Community Association of Point Baker, AK.
Community Association of Port Protection, AK.
Denali Citizens Council.
False Island-Kook Lake Council, Tenakee Springs, AK.
Friends of Berner's Bay, Juneau, AK.
Friends of Glacier Bay, Gustavus, AK.
Juneau Group Sierra Club.
Lynn Canal Conservation, Haines, AK.
Kootznoowoo Incorporated.
Narrows Conservation Coalition, Petersburg, AK.
Northern Alaska Environmental Center.
Pelican Forestry Council, Pelican, Alaska.
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association.
Sealaska Corporation.
Sitka Conservation Society.
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council.
Southeast Seine Boat Owners and Operators Association.
Taku Conservation Society, Juneau, AK.
Territorial Sportsmen of Alaska.
Tongass Conservation Society, Ketchikan, AK.
Tongass Tourism and Recreation Business Association.
Trustees for Alaska.
United Fishermen of Alaska.
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters.
Wrangell Resource Council, Wrangell, AK.
Yakutat Resource Conservation Council, Yukatat, AK.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Tongass Timber Reform Act".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this Act—

(1) The term "the Act" means the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487).

(2) Unless otherwise specified, any other term has the same meaning as the term has when used in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

TITLE I—ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 101. TO REQUIRE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

Section 705(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 539d.(a)) is repealed effective October 1, 1989.

SEC. 102. IDENTIFICATION OF LANDS UNSUITABLE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION.

Section 705(d) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 539d.(d)) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 103. FUTURE REPORTS ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) MONITORING.—The second sentence of section 706(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 539e.(a)) is hereby repealed.

(b) STATUS.—Section 706(b) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 539e.(b)) is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "and (4)" and insert in lieu thereof "(4)".

(2) Strike out the period at the end of the section and insert in lieu thereof ", and (5) the impact of timber management on subsistence resources, wildlife, and fisheries habitats.".

(c) CONSULTATION.—Section 706(c) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 539e(c)) is amended by striking out "and the Alaska Land Use Council" and inserting in lieu thereof "the southeast Alaska commercial fishing industry, and the Alaska Land Use Council".

SEC. 104. TERMINATION OF LONG-TERM TIMBER SALE CONTRACTS IN ALASKA.

Title V of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 508. TERMINATION OF LONG-TERM TIMBER SALE CONTRACTS IN ALASKA.

"Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall terminate the long-term timber sale contracts numbered 12-11-010-1545 and A10fs-1042 between the United States and Alaska Pulp Corporation, and between the United States and Ketchikan Pulp Company, respectively.".

TITLE II—WILDERNESS

SEC. 201. ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 703 of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS ON THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136), the following lands within the Tongass National Forest in the State of Alaska are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

"(1) ANAN CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 37,331 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Anan Creek Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Anan Creek Wilderness.

"(2) BERNERS BAY WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 35,379 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Berners Bay Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Berners Bay Wilderness.

"(3) CALDER-HOLBROOK WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 62,335 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Calder-Holbrook Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Calder-Holbrook Wilderness.

"(4) CHICHAGOF WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 353,540 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Chichagof Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Chichagof Wilderness.

"(5) CHUCK RIVER WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 125,574 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Chuck River Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Chuck River Wilderness.

"(6) KADASHAN WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 33,641 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Kadashan Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Kadashan Wilderness.

"(7) KARTA RIVER WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 38,671 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Karta River Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Karta River Wilderness.

"(8) KEGAN LAKE WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 23,858 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Kegan Lake Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Kegan Lake Wilderness.

"(9) NAHA RIVER WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 31,926 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Naha River Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Naha River Wilderness.

"(10) NUTKWA WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 53,635 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Nutkwa Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Nutkwa Wilderness.

"(11) OUTSIDE ISLANDS WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 95,524 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Outside Islands Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Outside Islands Wilderness.

"(12) PLEASANT ISLAND-LEMESURIER ISLANDS WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 15,527 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Pleasant Island-Lemesurier Islands Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Pleasant Island-Lemesurier Islands Wilderness.

"(13) PT. ADOLPHUS-MUD BAY WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximate-

ly 72,091 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Pt. Adolphus-Mud Bay Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Pt. Adolphus-Mud Bay Wilderness.

"(14) PORT HOUGHTON-SANBORN CANAL WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 59,712 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Port Houghton-Sanborn Canal Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Port Houghton-Sanborn Canal Wilderness.

"(15) ROCKY PASS WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 74,423 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Rocky Pass Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Rocky Pass Wilderness.

"(16) SARKAR LAKES WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 23,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Sarkar Lakes Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Sarkar Lakes Wilderness.

"(17) SOUTH ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 81,939 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'South Etolin Island Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the South Etolin Island Wilderness.

"(18) SOUTH KUIU WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 190,301 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'South Kuiu Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the South Kuiu Wilderness.

"(19) SULLIVAN ISLAND WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 3,985 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Sullivan Island Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Sullivan Island Wilderness.

"(20) TRAP BAY WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 6,446 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Trap Bay Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Trap Bay Wilderness.

"(21) WEST DUNCAN CANAL WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 118,812 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'West Duncan Canal Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the West Duncan Canal Wilderness.

"(22) YAKUTAT FORELANDS WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 232,962 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Yakutat Forelands Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Yakutat Forelands Wilderness.

"(23) YOUNG LAKE WILDERNESS.—Certain lands which comprise approximately 18,173 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Young Lake Wilderness—Proposed' and dated , 1989, which shall be known as the Young Lake Wilderness.

"(d) APPLICATION OF SECTION 1315(E).—Section 1315(e) of this Act (16 U.S.C. 3203(e)) shall not apply to the wilderness designated by subsection (c).".

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 707 of the Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated in amendments made to section 703(c) of this Act by the Tongass Timber Reform Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with this section, except that, in the case of such areas, any reference in the provisions of the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of the Tongass Timber Reform Act.".

The Tongass National Forest is one of the last significant stands of temperate rain forest left in the Northern Hemisphere. That the American taxpayer should be asked to subsidize the destruction of this magnificent national treasure is ridiculous. I ask that you join me in limiting the funds available to subsidize the Alaska timber industry and to require the Tongass budget to reflect national fiscal needs and resources.

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHICAGO CONFERENCE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, on the 20th anniversary of the founding Chicago Conference of Abortion Rights Organizers in 1969, we ask that Congress join us in celebrating with the abortion rights movement a significant date that has meant so much to the progress of women.

As the backup to contraception and family planning, abortion rights have become the rock on which all other economic, social, and personal rights of women are based. By allowing women to control their fertility, it has become a dominant factor in promoting the health of women and making every child wanted and loved.

With every poll showing that the majority of Americans support abortion rights, we ask that Congress and the judiciary recognize that in our pluralist society, no minority group should force its morality on the rest of the country, and cause social chaos by enforcing minority dogma by law.

H.R. 126, THE INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, what was once considered personal information is now finding its way into public and private computers across the country. And what was once considered personal conversation, can now find its way into the public airwaves through new communication technologies.

The Federal Government, through the use of high speed, efficient computers is currently the largest collector of personal data. Its various computers maintain a vast amount of personal information on each American, including one's financial, health, and entertainment habits, as well as economic, social, and marital facts. When these government computers connect with each other, they produce quite a complete—if not entirely accurate—picture of us.

Prior to the advent of these advanced technologies, data collection, and searches were carried out manually, The realities of manual recordkeeping helped assure that disclosures were legitimate.

With this new technology, however, we now have the capability to collect, record, track, correlate, and develop profiles of large classes of people. We can easily use the data for purposes unrelated to the events that generated it.

These computerized records threaten each American's privacy. When inaccurate information is disclosed, it can find its way into the files of credit bureaus, landlords, employers, and insurers—creating a dangerous cycle which can take years to correct. And even when the disclosed information is accurate, it can lead to other problems when damaging or irrelevant information is transferred.

Recently, I have introduced H.R. 126, the Individual Privacy Protection Act, to address this threat to personal privacy. By clarifying ambiguous wording and closing loopholes, it will enable people to have greater access to their records and provide new recourse for erroneous disclosure of information. It will ensure that when information is given for one purpose, it is not used for entirely different reasons without an individual's knowledge and consent.

The Individual Privacy Protection Act also will establish a permanent government board to research, study, and investigate issues relating to personal privacy. The information gathered by the Commission will put Congress in a position to legislate intelligently on privacy issues in the future. The Board also will have the authority to inform Government agencies on the impact of their regulations on an individual's privacy and, to guide them in developing recordkeeping systems which are less intrusive.

Mr. Speaker, the need for this legislation has grown throughout the 1980's and will continue to grow due to the proliferation of new information technologies unless we address these concerns.

THE PATIENT RELIEF PROGRAM

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, there is a group of people in San Diego, CA who, in various ways, have helped to change the lives of those ravaged by war. The Patient Relief Program is made up of physicians, hospitals, and private citizens who have banded together to nurse the victims of the wars in Afghanistan and Central America back to health. These talented men and women restore both physical and emotional health. San Diego's Patient Relief Program works in cooperation with the U.S. Government's Afghan Patient Relief Program, the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration, and the International Medical Corps.

All of the surgery and medical care performed is done free of charge. Food and housing is donated, or paid for by donations,

local immigrant and refugee communities provide translation and run food banks.

The Frost Street Surgical Center, Scripps Memorial Hospital, and Sharp Memorial Hospital, have all done outstanding work for the Patient Relief Program. They've opened up their facilities to these patients free of charge and given them the best medical care available.

Many physicians, medical specialists, and therapists have selflessly volunteered to reconstruct war-torn children and adults. I would like to especially thank Drs. Barbara Brem, Donald B. Dose, Harold Forney, Malton Johnson, Jonathan Jones, Susan Kay, Cammille Kochenderfer, Stephen Krant, and Arthur Sanford. Oculist Kirsten Kolberg-Applegate, BCO Gordon Kolberg, and therapist Sandy Doehr also have my thanks.

Without the help of private individuals and community leaders, the program could not have rebuilt so many lives. These men and women contributed countless amounts of time and money to care for the victims of war in Central America and in Afghanistan. Thanks to Larry Dickson, Michal Foote, Engineer Dost Hayat, Dan McKinnon, Sue Reeves, Zia Waleh, and Dr. Sadruddin Shuhab Zadeh.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be associated with the Patient Relief Program. I am sure sometimes between the language barrier, international flights, visa problems, bureaucracy, long hours, and sometimes heartbreaking cases, these fine men and women wonder if it is all worth it. But I am sure that the glow of one young patient's face, reminds them that their work is vital and deeply appreciated.

FEDERAL EXCISE TAXES: REGRESSIVE, EXCESSIVE, AND INEFFICIENT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you in a tide created by the wake of the proposals of many to alleviate the budget deficit. With the ebb and flow, one remedy seems to recur as regularly and predictably as that tide: the solution of excise taxes. What is it about excise taxes that makes them so superficially appealing as a panacea for America's ills? Federal excise taxes are regressive, excessive, and inefficient. Yet time and again we turn to a so-called revenue option that allows us to simply plug the numbers into an unsound formula and "solve" the budget deficit.

Excise taxes are regressive, and this regressivity cannot be cured merely by increasing the earned income credit, which only reaches families who have earned income and does nothing to help those who have no dependents or are retired or unemployed. Moreover, the credit bears no relation to individual consumption patterns, which is essential to compensate for taxes on selected consumption items. Similarily, cost of living adjustments [COLA's] touch only limited income sources and do not reflect individual consumption patterns. Both credits and COLA's have significant time lags, and other "solutions" quickly become far too expensive and/or complex. The only solution to the regressivity of excise taxes is complete avoidance.

Fuel taxes fall most heavily on those who must drive long distances for work or other nondiscretionary purposes. Tobacco and beverage taxes penalize those products whose consumers are disproportionately from minority and lower income groups. A diesel tax falls hardest on owner-operators, as well as on workers and owners of marginal trucking companies—most of which are small businesses—as well as service stations and oil distributors. Reduced sales of beverages and cigarettes that are the result of previous tax increases hurt "mom and pop" stores most, in addition to growers, producers, and distributors of their respective goods.

According to our own Congressional Budget Office, families with incomes below $5,000 pay from 7 to 15 times as great a fraction of income for Federal excise taxes on gasoline, beverages and tobacco as do families with incomes exceeding $50,000.

Federal excise taxes undermine a critical and important State financial base. States typically rely much more heavily on excise taxes to meet their financial needs. Given the laudable trend away from Federal financial assistance, States have been forced over the last 8 years to bear a much larger portion of the financial burden in meeting the needs of their citizens.

These taxes fall upon those people least able to pay. "User fees" and "revenue enhancers" unfairly place a disproportionate burden of the responsibility for deficit reduction upon select groups of consumers. Job losses from these tax increases are likely to be highest among the small businesses of our Nation, discouraging the entrepreneurial spirit upon which our great Nation was built.

Some proponents of higher excise taxes try to mask their proposals as public health measures. These arguments are incomplete and misleading. For example, when the cigarette tax was doubled in 1982, an estimated 14,600 tobacco growers and workers lost their jobs; that social cost must be weighed against any assumed health benefits. Another example is set forth by the vast majority of those consumers of alcoholic beverages who do so moderately. These tens of millions should not be penalized for the unfortunate abuses of a small minority who will not be discouraged by a tax increase.

Excise taxes discriminate by income and by region. For instance, gasoline usage per driver is nearly 50 percent higher in Wyoming than in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. Tobacco, wine, beer, and distilled spirits taxes are assessed on farmers and manufacturers concentrated in a small number of States. Should these few States and industries bear the burden of a national deficit reduction?

Mr. Speaker, our newly elected President came to his distinguished office on a platform proclaiming "no new taxes". In his inaugural address, President George Bush recognized an important and essential fact in the ongoing dilemma of deficit reduction. "We have more will than wallet, but will is what we need." He extended a hand and appealed for a Congress and Executive working together to produce a budget on which this Nation can live.

Honorable colleagues, we can reach that goal without the retribution of an excise tax that is regressive, excessive and inefficient. We can reach that goal through budget reform, and the use of a flexible freeze. But we cannot continue to try to fill the Government wallet at the expense of the American taxpayer.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY TREBINO

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Anthony Trebino, a constituent of mine, who has demonstrated and remined us all that ours is still a government of the people.

In December 1988, Mr. Anthony Trebino of Glen Riddle, PA, was outraged when an independent commission recommended a huge salary increase for members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The Commission's proposal, if enacted, would have automatically raised congressional salaries from $89,500 to $135,000 per year, unless the House and Senate voted to prevent such action before February 8.

The House leadership, ignoring the public outcry against the raise, tried to prevent a vote on this sensitive issue. When word of this strategy leaked out, it angered Mr. Trebino even more. He, like many Americans, decided it was time to take action. He called my office and wrote Members of Congress to register his opposition to the proposed raise.

But Mr. Trebino did not stop there. He set up signs at his employer's gas station and rallied public awareness on this issue. As a result, he collected over 25,000 signatures from Delaware Valley residents opposed to the salary increase then shared them with Members. His outstanding contributions on this issue were recognized nationwide, and outlined in a recent USA Today story.

It was efforts by individuals like Mr. Trebino that ultimately forced the House not only to take a vote, but to reject the inappropriate pay raise. Once again, American citizens were able to see that their opinions do make a difference and that they can shape public policy. I think it is especially fitting that we were able to witness this precess during the bicentennial celebration of our Constitution. Mr. Trebino was an outstanding participant in one of the greatest bicentennial events we have witnessed yet and he is a personal testament to the strength of participatory democracy.

I hope that efforts like Anthony Trebino's won't stop with the defeat of the pay raise. There are many critical issues facing our Nation which demand the same kind of unity and action which we recently witnessed. I hope many others will follow in Mr. Trebino's footsteps and devote their efforts to helping us solve the problems confronting us.

A TRIBUTE TO JORGE RIVERO—MR. AMIGO 1988

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Mr. Jorge Rivero, the newly selected Mr. Amigo.

Every year, members of the Mr. Amigo Association, who represent the city of Brownsville, TX, travel to Mexico City to select a new Mr. Amigo to serve as honored guest of Charro Days. Charro Days is a 4-day event in which the United States and Mexico are joined in celebration of the cultures of these neighboring countries. During Charro Days, which originated as a pre-Lenten festival, Brownsville citizens participate in a series of parades, dances and parties to demonstrate the goodwill of both countries. It is a well-planned, major function which is enjoyed and eagerly anticipated by many native South Texans as well as our winter visitors.

Jorge Rivero is the 25th Mexican citizen to be honored by the Mr. Amigo Association. Born in Mexico as the son of an engineer.

Mr. Rivero worked with his father in the family tannery as a young man. Although primarily recognized in Mexico as an actor, Jorge Rivero excelled in athletics and became a "world-class" athlete during his college career, winning medals at the Pan Am Games in Jai-Alai.

Soon after graduating from college with a degree in chemical engineering, Mr. Rivero made his Mexican film debut in "The Invisible Man" and his American film debut in "Soldier Blue," opposite Candice Bergen. Other co-stars of his include John Wayne, in "Rio Lobo," Charlton Heston in "The Last Hard Man" and Ava Gardner in "The Priest of Love."

Not only do Mr. Rivero's talents lay in acting, but they also include motion-picture production. He produced and co-starred with George Peppard and Max von Sydow in "Target Eagle" and with Margaux Hemingway and Lee Van Cleef in "The Killing Machine."

In between his movie producing and acting in Mexican and American films, Mr. Rivero finds time to exercise and relax at his Hollywood Hills home and his ranch in Mexico.

Mr. Amigo is selected on the basis of his or her contribution to international friendship and development of mutual understanding and cooperation between Mexico and the United States. Mr. Rivero should not only be recognized for his fine acting and production talents, but most importantly, for his contributions to international friendship, and the film industry of his native country and the United States, Mexico's sister republic. It is for these reasons that Mr. Jorge Rivero is an excellent choice for this year's award.

As Mr. Amigo, Jorge Rivero will receive the red-carpet treatment when he visits Brownsville as the city's honored guest during the upcoming Charro Days fiesta. During his 3-day stay on the border, he will make personal appearances in the Charro Days parades and at other fiesta events. Official "welcome" receptions will be staged by Cameron County, TX, and the cities of Brownsville and Matamoros, Mexico. The actor will also be the special guest at the Mr. Amigo Association Luncheon and the President's party.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Jorge Rivero for being honored with this special award.

GEOGRAPHY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my distinguished colleague from California, Mr. PANETTA, in introducing a resolution to declare the week of November 12–18, 1989, as Geography Awareness Week.

For the past 2 years, during Geography Awareness Week thousands of Americans across the Nation—Governors, State education officials, librarians, students, teachers, and parents—participated in numerous exercises designed to improve and promote geographic literacy. A seminar on the "geographical perspectives of Bluegrass Music," a national geography bee, special classes on mapmaking, and a lecture series on the geography of environmental hazards were just a few of the special activities that students participated in during Geography Awareness Week 1988. These and other special events conducted by our citizenry each year, during Geography Awareness Week are essential to draw attention to the critical need to know where we—and others—are.

It is important to acknowledge, though, that other than the lessons learned during Geography Awareness Week, 75 percent of American students today have no significant exposure to geography in their curricula. This is illustrated by the results of a recent Gallup poll which ranked Americans in the bottom third in an international test of geographic knowledge, with those aged 18 to 24 ranking last. The poll also found that one out of seven—a figure that would project to 24 million American adults—could not identify the United States on a world map. Further, half of those surveyed could not identify Nicaragua as the country in which the Sandinistas and Contras are fighting nor could 75 percent name four countries that officially acknowledge having nuclear weapons.

Those statistics are particularly disturbing when we realize that the United States is a nation whose global influence and responsibilities demand that its citizens be prepared for the future of a shared world. We, as the Nation's political leaders, have the responsibility to help create legitimate and viable programs for improving the state of geographic literacy in the Nation's schools and educational systems. Therefore, we are introducing this resolution today to focus national attention once again on the critical need for geography awareness in a nation that must meet the international, political, economic, environmental, social, and military challenges set forth by an increasingly interdependent and interconnected global village.

H.R. 134, THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION AMENDMENTS OF 1989

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, at a hearing that I chaired in 1984, it was learned that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] is unable to do its job completely in securing information from the 110 Federal agencies whose equal employment opportunity programs it oversees. Specifically, the EEOC is fully empowered by section 717 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to gather data and timetables on an agency's compliance with affirmative action goals. However, it has no authority to gather that data if an agency fails to comply with Federal law.

To correct this oversight, I recently reintroduced H.R. 134, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Amendments of 1989, to give the EEOC the subpoena power needed to effectively enforce section 717. With this authority, the EEOC would be able to issue a subpoena against any officer or employee of the United States. This officer or employee would be required to produce the information which the Commission needs to determine compliance with an agency's affirmative action responsibilities.

If a Federal employee refused to comply with the subpoena, the EEOC could then request a court order to enforce it. If the employee still did not comply, this individual would be held in contempt of court. Under this legal authority, this person could be subject to a fine or imprisonment. These penalties are "not designed to punish" but, rather, are to "produce action."

Mr. Speaker, the EEOC does not have the necessary legal powers to do its job properly. Together, we can provide this agency with the proper means to effectively carry out the responsibilities that Congress assigned to it.

AMERICAN BUSINESS GROUP ANNOUNCES OPPOSITION TO STEEL QUOTA EXTENSION

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues attention to the announcement yesterday of a steel users coalition to oppose the extension of the voluntary restraint program for steel. The group of nearly 200 companies and trade associations represents American consumer and industrial goods manufacturers which use large amounts of steel in their products.

I was interested to see that the coalition includes companies from Massachusetts to California and from Texas to Minnesota. Large companies and small business alike are represented.

Its members also include companies from many industries; home appliances, farm equipment, food equipment, engines, auto parts, shipbuilding, industrial machinery, and metal products. This is a comprehensive cross section of the steel-consuming sector of the U.S. economy.

COALITION OF AMERICAN STEEL USING MANUFACTURERS

COALITION MEMBERS

(As of February 6, 1989)

A & E Systems, Inc., Santa Ana, CA.
A.F. Industries, Cincinnati, OH.
A.J. Antunes & Company, Addision, IL.
A.J. Rose Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, OH.
Acme Equipment Company, St. Louis, MO.
Adamation, Inc., Newton, MASS.
American Coupler Systems Inc., Kent, OH.
Advance Food Service Equipment, Westbury, NY.
AIRCON Filter Manufacturing Co., Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
Air Master Systems, Fort Atkinson, WISC.
Alofs Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, MICH.
All American Manufacturing, Vernon, CA.
AMCLO, Inc., Cleveland, OH.
American Hardware Manufacturers Assn., Schaumburg, ILL.
American Lawn Products, Inc., Augusta, GA.
American Metal Ware Co., Northbrook, Ill.
American Wyott Corp., Cheyenne, WY.
Anaheim Manufacturing, Anaheim, CA.
Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, Chicago, ILL.
The Auer Register Company, Cleveland, OH.
Avtec Industries, Inc., Downers Grove, ILL.
Ayr King Corp., Louisville, KY.
Bakers Pride Oven Co., New Rochelle, NY.
Bally Engineered Structures, Bally, PA.
Bakery Equipment Manufacturers Association, Chicago, ILL.
Berkel Inc., LaPorte, IND.
The Biro Manufacturing Company, Marblehead, OH.
Blakeslee, Cicero, ILL.
Blaw-Knox Construction Equipment Corp. Mattoon, ILL.
Blodgett Corp., Burlington, VT.
Bourgeat USA, Inc., Woburn, MASS.
Burnside Manufacturing Co., Spring Lake, MICH.
C.A. Dahlin Company, Elk Grove Village, ILL.
CCI, Rancho Cucamong, CA.
Caddy Corporation of America, Pitman, NJ.
Can-Am Industries, Quincy, ILL.
Carter-Hoffman Corp., Muddelein, ILL.
Carts of Colorado, Inc., Denver, CO.
Caterpillar Inc., Peoria, ILL.
Cecilware Corporation, Long Island City, NY.
Century II, Inc., Milwaukee, WISC.
Champion Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC.
Charles Richter Metal Spinning & Stamping Co., Mt. Vernon, NY.
Chatham Metal Spinning & Stamping Co., New York, NY.
Clairson Commercial Products, Corington, GA.
Clark Components North America, Buchanan, MICH.
Clark Equipment Company, South Bend, IND.
Clips & Clamps Industries, Plymouth, MICH.
Com-Corp. Industries, Inc., Cleveland OH.
Compaction Specialist Inc., Lakewood, CO.
Computer Stainless, Stratford, CT.
Construction Industry Manufacturers Association, Milwaukee, WISC.
Copes-Vulcan Inc., Lake City, PA.
Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, IND.
Dairy Food Industries Supply Association, Rockville, MD.
Davis Walker Corp., Los Angeles, CA.
Diamond Cabinets, Hillsboro, OR.
Dimas Industries, Princeton, ILL.
Dometic Corporation, Elkhart, IND.
Dormont Manufacturing, Pittsburgh, PA.
Duo-Aire, Inc., Kalamazoo, MICH.
Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.
Eclipse Manufacturing Company, Sheboygan, WISC.
Edgewood Tool and Manufacturing Co., Romulus, MICH.
Edlund Company, Inc., Burlington, VT.
E.F. Bavis & Associates, Inc., Maineville, OH.
Elliott-Williams Co., Inc., Indianapolis, IND.
The Eureak Company Bloomington, IND.
Evans Industries, Inc., Harvey, LA.
Farm & Industrial Equipment Institute, Chicago, ILL.
Federal Mogul, Detroit, MICH.
Fiatallis North America, Inc., Coral Steam, ILL.
Fisher-Barton, Inc., Watertown, WISC.
Flame Gard, Inc., Los Angeles, CA.
Franklin Products Corp., Northbrook, ILL.
Frigidaire International, Pittsburgh, PA.
Gastronom, Inc., Cleveland, OH.
Gaylord Industries, Inc., Tualatin, OR.
Gerard Metal Craftmen, Gardena, CA.
Gibson International, Pittsburgh, PA.
Gold Medal Products Co., Cincinnati, OH.
Groen/Dover, Elk Grove, ILL.
H.K. Metalcraft Manufacturing Corp., Lodi, NJ.
Harford Systems, Inc., Aderdeen, MD.
Highwall Metal Spinning & Stamping, Brooklyn, NY.
The Holman Group, Inc., Saco, MAINE.
Howard/McRay Refrigerator Co., Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
Hussmann Foodservice Co., St. Louis, MO.
Ice-O-Matic, Denver, CO.
IMC/Teddy Food Service Corp., Copiague, NY
Industrial Fastener Institute, Cleveland, OH.
Industrial Washing Machine Corp., Matawan, NJ.
Ingersol Milling Machine Co., Rockford, ILL.
Intermetro Industries Corp., Wilkes-Barre, PA.
International Association of Drilling Contractors, Houston, TX.
Intertractor America Corp., Elkhorn, WISC.
Insinger Machine Co., Philadelphia, PA.
JCB, Inc., White Marsh, MD.
J.H. Carr & Sons, Seattle, WASH.
J.H. Sessions & Son, Bristol, CT.
JLG Industries Inc., McConnelsburg, PA.
John Boos & Co. Effingham, ILL.
Julius Blum & Company, Inc., Carlstadt, NJ.
J-Wood Company, Milroy, PA.
Karma, Inc., Watertown, WISC.
Kelvinator International, Pittsburgh, PA.
Kamper Company, Richmond, IND.
The Kent Company, Elkhart, IND.
Kloppenberg & Company, Englewood, CO.
LDI Mfg. Co., Inc., Logansport, IND.
Legion Industries, Inc., Waynesboro, GA.
Lincoln Foodservice Products, Inc., Ft. Wayne, IND.
Low Temp Industries, Inc., Jonesboro, GA.
Lufkin Industries Inc., Lufkin, TX.
Luitink Manufacturing Company, Menomonee Falls, WISC.
Lyon Metal Products, Aurora, ILL.
Magnuson Industries, Inc., Rockford, ILL.
Manchester Stamping Corp., Manchester, MICH.
The Metal Ware Corporation, Two Rivers, WISC.
Metropolis Metal Spinning & Stamping, Bronx, NY.
Midwest Stamping & Manufacturing Co., Bolling Green, OH.
Minneapolis Washer & Stamping, Inc., Minneapolis, MINN.
Missouri Equipment Co., St. Louis, MO.
Modular Engineering Corporation, Stone Mountain, GA.
Mozley Manufacturing Co., Stamford, CT.
MSI Corporation, Warren, MICH.
Muckler Industries, Inc., St. Louis, MO.
Multiplex Company, Inc., St. Louis, MO.
National Association of Food Equipment Manufacturers, Chicago, ILL.
National Gypsum Co., Dallas, TX.
National Tooling and Machining Association, Ft. Washington, MD.
Northland Corp., Greenville, MICH.
Nupar Manufacturing Company, Claremore, OK.
Nu-Vu Food Service Systems, Menominee, MICH.
Osmondson Corp., Perry, IOWA.
PACCAR, Inc., Bellevue, WASH.
Pacific Stamping Co., Los Angeles, CA.
Pettibone Corp., Des Plaines, ILL.
Philco International, Pittsburg, PA.
Poulan Weed Eater Company, Shreveport, LA.
Power Curbes, Inc., Salisbury, NC.
Precision Metalforming Association, Richmond Hts., OH.
Prideco Inc., Houston, TX.
Quaker Maid, Leesport, PA.
Qualheim, Inc., Racine, WISC.
Remcor Products Co., Franklin Park, ILL.
Rexworks, Inc., Milwaukee, WISC.
Richards-Wilcox, Aurora, ILL.
Robot Coupe USA, Inc., Jackson, MISS.
Rockland Manufacturing Company, Beford, PA.
Ross Company, Brownwood, TX.
Schrock Company, Aurthur, ILL.
Senco Products, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.
Service Ideas, Inc., Minneapolis, MINN.
Servolift/Eastern Corporation, Boston, MASS.
SFK Steel & Supply Company, Inc., Pensacola, FL.
The Short Run Stamping Co., Inc., Linden, NJ.
Signologies, Inc., Seabrook, NH.
Sioux Steam Cleaner Corporation, Beresford, SD.
Sko-Die, Inc., Morton Grove, ILL.
Somat Corporation, Pomeroy, PA.
Stampings, Inc., Fraser, MICH.
Stanley Knight Corp., New Troy, MICH.
Steel Window Institute, Cleveland, OH.
The Stero Co., Petaluma, CA.
Stoelting, Inc., Kiel, WISC.
Stone City Products, Inc., Bedford, IND.

Sundstrand-Sauer Co., Minneapolis, MINN.
Swan Services, Atlanta, GA.
Swisstronics Inc., Watertown, MASS.
Tenneco Inc., Houston, TX
Thermo-Kool/Mid-South Industries, Laurel, MISS.
Thiel Tool & Engineering Co., Inc., St. Louis, MO.
Toppo Manufacturing Corp., Sparks, NEV.
Trans-Matic Manufacturing Company, Holand, MICH.
Traulsen & Co., Inc., College Point, NY.
Tubular Steel Inc., St. Louis, MO.
Uniflow Manufacturing Co., Erie, PA.
Valve Manufacturers Association, Washington, DC.
Viking White Sewing, Cleveland, OH.
Vogel Machine, Effingham, ILL.
V/R Tublar Products, Park Ridge, ILL.
The Vollrath, Co., Inc., Sheboygan, WISC.
Walker Spring & Stamping Corp., Santa Fe, CA.
Washex Machinery Corp., Wichita Falls, TX.
White Consolidated Industries, Cleveland, OH.
White-Westinghouse International, Pittsburgh, PA.
Wilbur Curtis Co., Inc., Los Angeles, CA.
Wolverine Metal Stamping, Inc., St. Joseph, MICH.

COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, Baltimore has long been known as the City of Neighborhoods. Visitors from across the country and the world marvel at the fact that a major city like Baltimore can possess such a rich and wholesome smalltown atmosphere. When these visitors ask me to comment on this phenomenon, I tell them that the credit must be given to the people within the community, who so often come together to offer a helping hand when their neighbor truly needs one.

An exemplary case in point is the relationship between Mr. Travis Winkey and the Northwest Child Development Center. Travis Winkey has been a fixture in the Greater Baltimore community for many years. His name has become synonymous with international fashion design. Yet, after all of his international success and rave reviews, Travis Winkey continues to find time to host a benefit fashion show every year for the Northwest Child Development Center. This year's benefit will be on Sunday, February 26, 1989, at the Pimlico Race Course in Baltimore.

The Northwest Child Development Center is also a fine example of how Baltimoreans commonly assist one another. The development center is a community-based day care center in the Park Heights neighborhood that has provided quality service to this community for the past 12 years. I wish to take this time to personally congratulate all those dedicated individuals from the center who have diligently and selflessly given of their time, talent, and resources to working parents and their children in the Park Heights area.

As we all know, February is Black History Month. This is the time of year when America salutes the achievements and acknowledges the contributions of our Nation's many great African-Americans. Perhaps the greatest legacy of our African-American heritage is the fact that our strength and survival has always drawn upon the energy and identity of our communities. This very unique and enduring quality helped African-American people break the bonds of slavery and provided the courage to march triumphantly down the road toward true freedom.

With this in mind, I believe that each and every neighborhood in Baltimore can be proud and thankful that we can boast of being the hometown of Travis Winkey and the Northwest Child Development Center. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to remind my colleagues that our Nation's children desperately need role models to guide them toward realizing their greatest potential. Travis Winkey and the many others like him who support the Northwest Child Development Center are among the best candidates I know to fill that role by encouraging future generations to give back to the communities from which they came.

LYME DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, as the Member of Congress representing the area with the most cases of Lyme disease in the country, I rise today to introduce the Comprehensive Lyme Disease Act of 1989. The senior Senator from New York State, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN has introduced identical legislation in the Senate. I am also introducing a resolution to designate the week beginning July 23, 1989 as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week." I appreciate this opportunity to provide my colleagues with some background on this disease, and why I believe that this legislation is worthy of their attention and full support.

While most people have heard of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, a disease transmitted by a tick that affects about 700 people a year, there is a far more common tick-borne disease that has not received enough attention—Lyme disease. Although Lyme disease was first officially reported just 14 yars ago in Lyme, CT, it has fast become the most common tick-borne disease and one of the fastest spreading infectious diseases in the United States. If treated early, the disease can be cured by antibiotic therapy. However, early diagnosis is often very difficult because of the disease's resemblance to the flu, arthritis, and ringworm. Without early treatment, Lyme disease can cause severe arthritis, heart disease, or neurologic complications. Later effects, often occurring months or years after the initial onset of the disease, include destructive arthritis and chronic neurologic disease. To date, there is no cure for Lyme disease once it reaches its later, more dangerous stages.

Since 1982, over 14,000 cases of Lyme disease have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] from 35 States. However, because diagnosis is difficult and public awareness about the disease is limited, the CDC estimates that thousands of cases have gone undiagnosed, unreported, and—worse—untreated. CDC has unofficially announced a preliminary figure of 5,700 cases of Lyme disease for 1988 with many States not yet reporting.

New York State, which has been hardest hit by Lyme disease, offers an example of how the number of reported cases is rapidly increasing. This may be due to heightened awareness on the part of the public and physicians. The number of cases reported to the New York State Department of Health in 1988 increased three-fold over the number reported in 1987. In 1987, 877 cases were reported in New York State. As of January 1989, with 1988 reports still coming in from doctors offices around the State, 2,678 cases had been reported. This represents well over one-third of all cases reported to the CDC through 1986, and this is in just 1 year, indeed, and in one state.

Representing the First Congressional District of New York, my district encompasses two-thirds of Suffolk County, Long Island which by Federal and State statistics is the most endemic area of Lyme disease in the country. While the New York State Health Department reported 2,688 cases for 1988, Suffolk County alone reported 1,224 cases.

In some areas of my district, up to 98 percent of ticks may carry the spirochete that causes the bacterial infection. Therefore, being bitten by a tick means almost certainty of getting Lyme disease. Despite the fact that the tick which causes Lyme disease is called the "northern deer tick," it will feed on almost any mammal, including humans and their pets. In fact, the most common animal host of this disease is no longer thought to be the deer, but rather the common field mouse.

The deer tick lives in grasses along the shore, in fields, and at the edge of woodlands. Many people on eastern Long Island have expressed concern about going to the beach, taking a walk in the woods, or sitting in their own backyards for fear of getting this debilitating disease. Hospitals in some of these endemic areas will not take blood for transfusions from local residents for fear of unknowingly transmitting Lyme disease to someone else. While blood products are regularly screened for AIDS and hepatitis, there is no screening process for Lyme disease.

Many people never even know that they have been bitten by this tick because it is so small. The tick which spreads this disease is the size of a comma in newsprint. The parasite can attach itself, feed, detach itself to go and lay its eggs all without the host's knowledge. Moreover, a person might not develop the telltale rash at the site of the tick bite, leaving the person clueless as to the cause of his or her ailment. Without the characteristic rash, doctors may have difficulty diagnosing Lyme disease. Standard blood tests often do not reveal the presence of the spirochete.

Federal support for research is necessary to produce a specific blood test to isolate and accurately identify the Lyme disease spirochete and a vaccine to prevent people living

in endemic areas from contracting this disease. Effective new treatments are needed to stop the reoccurrence of Lyme disease within patients and to find a cure for advanced Lyme disease. Surveillance and education are also needed to control the spread of Lyme disease and halt the suffering it brings.

The Comprehensive Lyme Disease Act of 1989 is an expansion of legislation I introduced in the 100th Congress. This much-needed legislation will provide $2.5 million annually over 3 years for grants to public and private nonprofit entities to conduct research and to provide treatment of Lyme disease. These grants would be distributed by the National Institutes of Health. In addition, this legislation will provide $1 million annually over 3 years for efforts to educate the public about Lyme disease. These grants would be distributed by the Centers for Disease Conrol [CDC].

Last year Congress passed, and the President signed into law a resolution which former Congressman DioGuardi and I introduced designating the week of July 24–30, 1988, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week." I was pleased that my colleagues joined me in support of this bill. I have introduced the measure again to designate the week beginning July 23, 1989, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week." As early treatment of Lyme disease is the key to warding off its worst effects, and as there is currently no vaccine for Lyme disease, the best defense against it is prevention. Prevention depends upon public awareness. This is why I hope that my colleagues will again join me in bringing this disease to the attention of the American public and support funding for research and treatment of Lyme disease.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SALARY AND TAX ACT OF 1989

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the vote taken earlier this week to deny ourselves and others an increase in salary, we find ourselves in a quagmire of confusion. We cannot restore the lost purchasing power of the Federal paycheck by voting for a raise, nor can we by not voting for a raise. Members are reported as being without ideas on what will work now.

With that in mind, I am today reintroducing a bill I sponsored in the previous Congress. The bill contains a provision which would establish what I call the "sign-in" system for congressional salaries. I mentioned this idea in my argument on the floor against the rejecting resolution 2 days ago. In fact, I have been promoting this idea for a few years now.

At first, it drew laughs and good-natured back slaps, but something interesting is happening. As other methods to raise Federal salaries, either directly or indirectly, fall apart, the "sign-in" system is attracting attention and gaining respect. I like to think that is so not just because it is innovative and flexible, but also because it is based entirely on a principle not often found in congressional salary plans—honesty.

The bill, which I have modified since it was last introduced, also contains provisions which address other troublesome areas of the overall income picture for Members and congressional staffs, which are decribed below.

THE SIGN-IN SALARY SYSTEM

The compensation system I propose would establish a range of salaries and would permit Members to "sign-in" somewhere in that range. The low end of the scale would be our current salary, and the high end would be the salary last recommended by the "Quadrennial Commission." If enacted this year, the scale would be from $89,500 to $135,000.

At the beginning of each Congress, Members would be permitted to claim a salary somewhere on the scale. New Members might be expected to start somewhere near the bottom, where they would be joined by those unwilling to try to justify a higher level to their constituents. Members who currently take less than the authorized salary would, of course, be free to continue that practice.

On the other hand, those Members with more responsibility or longer tenure would be free to make a statement of their worth to their constituents openly and honestly by signing in higher on the scale.

The sign-in system would give us the flexibility we need. For example, Members who live in high-cost areas, such as certain locations on the West Coast, the Northeast and the Midwest, could take that into account in deciding what salary to claim. Furthermore, it could accommodate such things as experience, expertise, effectiveness, and other factors which are commonly considered in salary negotiations in other lines of professional work.

Before this past month, I was not exactly expecting the people of the United States to recognize fully the requirements and responsibilities placed on a Member of Congress. After watching our voters be whipped into a frenzy by the media and those who are expert at manipulating it, our task of bringing a balanced view of what we do for the country now strikes me as an impossible one.

As far as I am concerned, there is no chance whatsoever that the public will support an across-the-board pay increase of reasonable size in the foreseeable future. The sign-in system addresses that problem. Instead of one national media-hyped "survey" in which all Americans are asked about all Members under whipped-up conditions, each Member would be judged by his or her own constituents, in the town meetings, in letters, in calls, and ultimately in the voting booth.

What I like most about the sign-in system is its honesty. The charade of going on "automatic pilot" would be behind us, as would all the other parliamentary shenanigans which have been tried. I am not sure what infuriated our constituents more, the pay raise or the attempt to avoid going on the public record. I have argued as strongly as I can for the self-respect of the House and its Members, and I have written this bill with that in mind.

In one major modification of last year's proposal, this bill provides that the senior members of the executive branch and the judges will receive the Quadrennial Commission's recommendation automatically.

This is yet another demonstration of the flexibility of the sign-in system. It does not break the link of parity with the other branches, since Members are free to claim a salary equal to our counterparts. However, it does mean that the future of the Federal Government's ability to meet the demands put upon it will not be held hostage to our inability to win support for an increase for ourselves.

TREATMENT OF HONORARIA

Something else we learned in the public furor of the past several months was the strong suspicion of conflict of interest which surrounds our rules on the retention of honoraria. I reject categorically the charge that the receipt of a fee for helping an audience better understand what goes on in Congress leads without fail to a loss of independence and objectivity on the part of the Member providing the information. There is no limit to the examples which could be cited to disprove the theory.

Nevertheless, we are well-advised to guard against even the appearance of a conflict of interest, no matter how unfairly suggested. Accordingly, the bill prohibits Members from retaining any honoraria and requires honoraria, if accepted, to be distributed to tax-exempt charitable organizations.

The bill's proposal on honoraria is consistent with the honest, straightforward compensation system that I propose. When a Member "signs in" for a certain salary, reflecting that Member's view of an appropriate level of compensation, there will be no reason for that Member to add another 30 percent of his salary through speaking, writing, and appearance fees. The ability to attract such fees is often a function of a Member's position in the Congress anyway, which can and should be taken into account when the salary level is chosen.

TAX TREATMENT OF MEMBERS' EXPENSES

The bill also repeals the current $3,000 limit on the deductibility of the living expenses incurred by members while in Washington on legislative business, putting Members in a position similar to other taxpayers engaged in a trade or business.

This provision addresses a problem which many Members have raised. Due to the differences in distance from home, family situation, and personal preferences, it has been extremely difficult over the years to devise an appropriate tax treatment for Members' expenses which is fair to all. Each approach has generated valid complaints from a number of Members.

So, in the context of a new compensation system which can take many of the variable factors into account, it seems fitting to adopt the simplest approach of all—treat Members of Congress like any other individuals engaged in a trade or business that often takes them away from home. Members of Congress are still different since our district homes must remain our homes even though we spend a large portion of our time in Washington. All Internal Revenue Service regulations on the subject would apply, and the level of deduction ultimately claimed by each Member would be that figure which each individual Member can justify to the IRS.

Like all other taxpayers, Members would only be permitted to deduct these expenses and other "miscellaneous deductions" to the extent that they exceed 2 percent of adjusted gross income.

The existing deductibility provision has appeared as a "perk" on the lists which our critics have been so avidly publishing all over the country. If they call it a "perk," I say let's eliminate it. By getting rid of these largely nonconsequential benefits one at a time, maybe we can carve the issue down to the point where we can have an intelligent and honest debate on salary levels without unnecessary distractions.

SENIOR CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE STUDY

Finally, Mr. Speaker, my bill calls for the next "Quadrennial Commission" to focus specifically on the very difficult problem of retaining senior congressional staff. The Commission would be directed to make recommendations for the establishment of a system of compensation which is fair, reflective of comparable private sector compensation, and ultimately designed to encourage our best public servants to consider making congressional service a career.

We do not need a statistical study to know that something is wrong in Congress when so few staffers decide to make congressional service their life's work. There is no more established truism in Washington than that service "on the Hill" is usually mere preparation for a more lucrative career in the private sector. Instead of spending so much time and passion on restricting their activities once we lose them, as we did last year and threaten to do again, I think we should explore why we lose them in the first place.

Extensive study and debate have gone into exploring what needs to be done to retain top civil servants in the executive branch. Comparability studies, the establishment of the Senior Executive Service, and professional development programs are all extremely worthy undertakings. However, all those studies and programs have ignored what needs to be done to retain those members of our personal and committee staffs who the Congress can least afford to lose.

My bill directs the next Commission, which will convene in 1992, to examine the issue in depth. In conjunction with its report, the Commission would be required to make recommendations for a definition of "Senior Congressional Service" status, and for a compensation and professional development program aimed at making it possible for our most valuable experts to make congressional service a career instead of a stepping stone.

When this bill is considered by the committees of jurisdiction, I would have no objection if somebody other than the Quadrennial Commission is given the opportunity of developing the SCS Program. It would be good not to have to wait 4 more years.

In the meanwhile, I have made one additional modification of last year's bill by changing the point of reference for staff salaries visa-vis Members' salaries. This bill ties staff salaries to the high end of the sign-in scale. In its previous version, the bill would have required staff salaries to stay below the low end.

I decided to make this change after listening to the recent debates about senior officials in the executive branch. For all the reasons cited in those debates, and for those recited above, I could see that we would only be hurting the legislative branch and the country by locking senior congressional staff into today's salary structure until something like the Senior Congressional Service can be created.

For those who feel it would be wrong for a member of a staff to receive more than a Member of the House or Senate, let me note that that is already happening. Since some Members currently are declining to accept pay increases enacted since their first election, there are today members of several staffs who are drawing more per month than some Representatives.

In a final change, this year's bill subjects staff to the same ban on retaining honoraria as Members.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, maybe there are better ideas for the pay system in the Congress. From what I read, Members seem anxious to break with the past ways of trying to handle this thorny issue, all of which have fallen into discredit. The sign-in system could represent a giant step toward an honest compensation system in which all Members can have pride. Including as it now does the other proposals I have added to the original idea and to last year's bill, I think it deserves serious study.

Let's be honest with the American people and with ourselves. Then, with heads held high, let us resolve to continue to provide quality representation and public service to our constituents and to the Nation.

MUNHALL FIREMEN TO MARK MILESTONE

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1989

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I have heard it said the roots of a meaningful life grow deepest in the soil of service. If that be so, then there are no deeper roots grown anywhere than by our Nation's volunteer firemen.

They truly "serve." At any hour of the day or night * * * in any kind of weather * * * when they are called, they answer.

Volunteer firemen regularly risk their own lives to protect the lives and property of their friends and neighbors. That dedication has earned them the admiration and respect of their communities.

In western Pennsylvania, we have thousands of individuals committed to such public service. It is my privilege today to single out a company of volunteer firemen that will be marking a milestone on Saturday, April 1.

It was 50 years ago this Spring when 14 members of Munhall Volunteer Fire Company No. 5 planted their roots in community service.

They started with the barest of equipment: a wheelbarrow, two sections of hose, a rake, a shovel and two brooms. Not even a truck. But, when they were needed, they were there. Fires were fought with muscle and manpower.

Those first 14 were William Jacko, John Smolley, Stephen Pentek, George Vogt, George Harry, Samuel Zaugg, William Henderson, Frank Bell, Samuel Smiden, Joseph Yesko, James Henderson, Fred London, George Pentek, and H. P. Douglas.

It wasn't until 1953 that company No. 5 got its first truck. A used vehicle, donated by Munhall Borough Council. Over the years, more equipment was added: an ambulance, a new truck, a pumper, a ladder truck, et cetera. The company did what it could to provide the community with the best service possible.

As No. 5's rolling stock grew so did its need for space. Originally housed in a garage, the company eventually bought a piece of ground, built a hall and periodically added on to it. Its membership grew, too. Today No. 5 has 64 members led by the following:

Executive Officers—Walt Dominski, president; Larry Oleksa, vice president; John R. Balint, treasurer, and Nick Havrilla, secretary.

Line Officers—Tim Smoley, chief; Bob Grobelski, Chris Cibula and Ron Smoley, assistant chiefs; Bob Dillinger, truck foreman; Mark Olsavicky, assistant truck foreman, and Andy Cibula, ambulance coordinator.

Mr. Speaker, if satisfaction with one's life is indeed found in the soil of community service then the members of Munhall volunteer Fire Company No. 5 should be most gratified. I wish them well as they embark on a second half-century of service.