

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CSIS CONGRESSIONAL STUDY
GROUP ON MEXICO

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, since coming to Congress I have had a great interest in United States-Mexico relations. One of my objectives has been to give my colleagues current information on issues affecting this relationship, and to build our institutional knowledge. I'm pleased to continue that effort today by submitting for the RECORD the executive summary of the CSIS Congressional Study Group on Mexico, which I cochair along with my colleagues Hon. RON COLEMAN, and Senators LLOYD BENTSEN and PETE WILSON.

The Congressional Study Group, sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, was formed to assist legislators by giving them timely, accurate information, and to generate the realistic thinking these issues demand. The Congressional Study Group is bipartisan in character, and made up of Members from both legislative bodies. The Members of the group meet on a quarterly basis to discuss a wide range of issues, including trade and economic issues, immigration, drug trafficking, foreign policy and Mexico's internal political situation.

The group has worked to build a base of congressional expertise and consensus that can serve as pillars of a stable policy. The group recently issued its report, entitled "The Congress and Mexico: Bordering on Change." The report includes policy recommendations of the group on a series of issues in our bilateral relationship.

I urge Members to read the executive summary which follows:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CSIS
CONGRESSIONAL STUDY GROUP ON MEXICO

This Report is the product of the on-going CSIS Congressional Study Group on Mexico, co-chaired by Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX), Senator Pete Wilson (R-CA), representative Ronald Coleman (D-TX) and Representative Jim Kolbe (R-AZ). The group has met on a regular basis since its establishment in 1986.

Although not a formal consensus document, this Report is being issued now to provide a framework for new bilateral achievements between the United States and Mexico. Forced to be selective, this volume addresses four key areas: Narcotics, Trade, Immigration, and Mexican Political Reform.

MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As Mexico embarks on a high stakes effort to restructure its economy and open its political system, a note of urgency underlies the bilateral relationship. Whether Mexico fails or succeeds in its efforts will have dramatic repercussions for the United States into the 1990s and its relations with the rest

of the hemisphere. Congress will not escape the rigors of these new responsibilities and will, therefore, find itself called upon to conceptualize its activities along the following lines:

DEFINING THE PARAMETERS OF
INTERDEPENDENCE

Congress is a crucial arbiter of what some have termed a "silent integration", a process in which the threads of mutual interpenetration are multiplying. Congress plays a critical role in defining the limits of interdependence, allocating its costs and benefits.

PROACTIVE LEGISLATION

There is a need to appreciate the interactive linkage between issues on the bilateral agenda. In advancing from a reactive to a proactive legislative stance, Congress can tackle either the forward end—for example, the debt crisis—or the terminal effects-immigration policy.

CONGRESSIONAL DIPLOMACY

U.S. legislators, by their very nature, have tools of statecraft distinct from those of the executive branch. They can and should communicate to our Mexican neighbors the interests and opinions of important U.S. constituencies.

SETTING THE NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA

U.S.-Mexican relations include not only border concerns but broader national issues with ramifications from the mid west to Wall Street. The Congress can help boost U.S.-Mexican relations to the forefront of national priorities.

THE DRUG WAR

The current narcotics crisis plagues both societies and can only be solved by cooperative efforts to tackle both the demand and supply sides of the policy equation.

LONG-TERM SOLUTION

U.S. responsibility entails immediate increased expenditures in educational efforts, health rehabilitation programs and improved law enforcement. Stiffer mandatory minimum penalties—including revocation of drivers' licenses and publication of offenders' identities—for the millions of recreational users would implement a national commitment to a zero tolerance policy. Promoting Mexican economic health and furthering a reduction in U.S. demand are the only long-term solutions to the drug war.

THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Congress must remain aware of the sweeping consequences of the certification process, and keep in mind several guidelines.

First, the range of probable Mexican responses to decertification or certification issued on less than a "full cooperation" basis should be determined. Does the value of sending a message in the form of decertification outweigh the threat of Mexican retaliation?

Second, the ramifications of decertification in the financial and trade communities must be assessed.

Third, is decertification most effective as an implied threat or as an implemented policy? It is a card that can be played only once, and ought to be reserved for extreme circumstances.

BINATIONAL OPTIONS

Government-to-government cooperation efforts can be extended and might take several forms:

First, a binational customs accord to support a training, equipment and information program.

Second, encouragement to state and municipal law enforcement bodies to create binational law enforcement associations and accords along the border.

Third, an effective relationship between the "Drug Czar" as mandated by the 1988 Anti-drug Abuse Act and his or her counterpart in Mexico.

INTERDICTION

It is far more economical to interdict the flow of large shipments of drugs along the border than it is to pursue massive law enforcement efforts against the more diffuse distribution networks within the United States.

The U.S. should continue to install and improve radar detection activities on the southwestern frontier.

Specially trained National Guard units, in particular helicopter and air assets, can complement current forces in finding and intercepting drug traffickers and transporting law enforcement units.

An aggressive policy of air interception with either hot pursuit overflight rights (non-military), jointly piloted missions or radio coordinated binational missions, offers the possibility of success.

Both the U.S. intelligence community and the military should be encouraged to share information, including satellite data, regarding clandestine drug operations.

ERADICATION

Mexico utilizes 60% of its federal Justice Department budget and employs one-quarter of its military in its war on drugs. The U.S. material contribution to this effort takes the form of annual appropriations of approximately \$10-15 million for the maintenance of the helicopter fleet.

Additional cooperation might be obtained by providing sophisticated aircraft and more effective aircraft maintenance and parts procurement to the Mexican Attorney General's office.

Joint crewing could provide independent verification of Mexican efforts, stemming allegations of possible corruption.

The U.S. Congress should study the feasibility of a multinational force to conduct operations against international drug smugglers.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Mexican Government has signed and ratified a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) with the United States. The Senate should promptly consider the pending accord. The result should be closer Mexican cooperation in ongoing U.S. criminal investigations.

TRADE POLICY

Mexico is one of the United States' key trading partners. Both nations have an interest in stimulating mutual prosperity through enhanced trade and investment re-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

lations. The 1980s have been marked by a significant liberalization of Mexican economic policies. Mexico's membership in GATT and its actions to dismantle tariff barriers should be applauded. Protectionist temptations in both the U.S. and Mexico should be avoided through vigorous negotiations in the context of the 1986 U.S.-Mexican Trade and Investment Framework Agreement.

ENHANCEMENT OF RECIPROCAL TRADE LEGISLATION

The efforts of the 1987 Framework Agreement to devise permanent binational vehicles of trade consultation should be supported and enhanced.

The Framework process ought to direct its attention toward the question of protecting intellectual property rights and to explore sectoral and other avenues for enhanced trade and investment that might lead eventually to a comprehensive agreement.

The desirability of establishing sectoral or geographical (border region) free trade in areas such as the auto and computer industries should be studied.

The advantages of including Mexico in the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) might be investigated.

DIVERSIFICATION OF MEXICAN EXPORT MARKETS

Nations with trade surpluses, such as Japan, must give way to greater market access to the products of not only the United States, but also goods of less developed countries (LDCs). The United States absorbs 67 percent of Mexico's exports, in contrast to Europe absorbing 15 percent and Japan absorbing 6 percent.

THE MEXICAN IN-BOND PROGRAM

Maquiladoras (in-bond plants), that have relocated close to the U.S.-Mexican border, permit U.S. firms to utilize Mexican labor and improve U.S. industrial competitiveness. Most components processed in Mexico are supplied by U.S. plants, generating employment for U.S. workers. The location of maquiladoras remains controversial, however. Some feel that manufacturers should be located near the border to take advantage of both the twin plant concept and to ensure job creation in the U.S., others feel Mexican economic development is best served by scattering plants within the Mexican interior.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Mexico can better capture the benefits of foreign capital flows through the expanded waiver of Mexican equity requirements.

The relaxation of stringent export performance and domestic content requirements could also entice foreign investors.

The reprivatization of the Mexican economy can be facilitated via debt equity swaps.

Protection should be strengthened for intellectual property, making effective patent protection available for pharmaceutical, agricultural chemicals, metal alloys and biotechnology.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

Immigration is a long term policy challenge with deep roots in the labor markets and demography of Mexico and the United States. These concerns led to the passage of the Simpson/Rodino Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. The passage of IRCA rejects the extremes, that is, sealing the U.S. frontier or, conversely, opening the floodgates. It demonstrates a commitment to continued immigration within the context of legal control.

LONG-RANGE POLICY

The United States might work with the Mexican government to channel foreign investment toward areas that are high exporters of labor, by striving to maintain open markets for Mexican goods, and by maintaining support for the Maquiladora program, an important generator of employment opportunity in Mexico.

EMPLOYER SANCTIONS

Employer sanctions remain the most powerful mechanism of IRCA. However, employer sanctions without strenuous enforcement are a hollow threat. Vigorous prosecution of offending industries sends a message throughout the land, and to potential immigrants in their home countries.

TEMPORARY LABOR PROGRAMS

The "Special Agricultural Workers" program (SAW) offers temporary legal status to agricultural workers who can prove that they have worked in the U.S. more than 90 days in perishable commodities between May 1985 and May 1986. One third of those legalized under IRCA fall into the SAW category and some argue that the program is resulting in a permanent loss of employment opportunities for U.S. citizens.

Study of the SAW program's continuing effect on the domestic labor market is warranted.

It may be desirable to expand the SAW program definition of "perishable commodities" to adequately consider the needs of agricultural activities such as cotton and ranching.

THE VISA PREFERENCE SYSTEM

Mexico has more pending visa requests than any other nation, with family reunification applications backlogged for six years. It may be advisable to adjust visa allocations in such a way that would stress more joined legal families, without expanding overall allocations.

BILATERAL SECURITY OPERATION

The United States should expand the sharing of information with Mexico regarding the international movement of potentially dangerous individuals at ports of entry.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

The United States should be prepared to implement a humane border security policy in the event of disturbances in Mexico. Contingency planning should resolve jurisdictional issues at the federal and state level, establishing a phased series of responsibilities.

BILATERAL CONSULTATION

Common sense dictates that wherever possible the U.S. engage in consultation and prior notification with Mexico regarding immigration policy decisions. There will be cases when the U.S. will have to proceed with policies objectionable to Mexican public opinion, however.

ENHANCED BILATERAL COOPERATION

The U.S. and Mexico should explore enhanced cooperation regarding the deterrence, prevention and apprehension of Central American immigrants passing through Mexican territory on their way to the United States.

NATIONAL DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Employer sanctions must rely on a system of employment verification without the invasion of citizen privacy. This might be accomplished through the creation of a social security toll-free hotline number, similar to the call-in networks established by credit

companies. Such a pilot program is already in effect in parts of Texas and appears promising.

MEXICAN DEMOCRACY

No issue is more sensitive than Mexico's internal political stability. For reasons of Mexican history, sovereignty and national pride, U.S. policy in this regard must be circumspect if it is to avoid generating hostility in Mexico. At the same time, U.S. national security is predicated upon certain conditions—one of which is the stability of its southern border. Coupled with this strategic aim is our deeper commitment to supporting open and pluralistic political values around the world.

The overall objectives of U.S. policy with regard to the Mexican political system should be the maintenance of Mexican stability within a dynamic, change-sensitive context and the preservation of Mexican political independence from foreign interference.

There are at least three approaches which U.S. policymakers might pursue with regard to Mexican political change.

SUPPORTING THE STATUS QUO

Many believe that the continued single-party rule of the PRI is the most effective form of government for Mexico and a bulwark against a radical turn to the left. Special consideration of foreign debt, enhanced market access, a muting of public criticism of Mexican political institutions and declarations of congressional support would reinforce the present political structures in Mexico.

CHALLENGING THE STATUS QUO

Increasingly, critics are focusing on the flaws of and dysfunction in the Mexican political system. A hardened, activist U.S. stance that includes congressional condemnation of electoral fraud through observer visits, public statements, and joint resolutions; the linkage of human rights performance to trade and other economic benefits in the form of a certification process; and the linkage of political reform to U.S. financial treatment would exert significant pressure on the Mexican government.

RESPONDING PRAGMATICALLY TO CHANGE

Pragmatists acknowledge the forces of change in Mexico, but suggest that the pace of change and the U.S. response should be determined by sensitivity to the need for opportune conditions for a healthy transition. They opt for gradual reform, preferring to steer a flexible course between immobilism and precipitous withdrawal of support for an established government.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

The U.S. would be wise to support stepped up investment in educational exchange programs, particularly at a time when the presence of Mexican students and U.S. institutions of higher learning has fallen precipitously.

The creation of a permanent scholarship fund supported by government, business and foundations on both sides of the border may offer a creative long-term solution.

BUILDING DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

Exchanges between U.S. and Mexican civic associations should be supported at every level. Members of Congress can encourage their own local civic associations to reach out to their Mexican counterparts.

CONGRESSIONAL DIPLOMACY

The U.S. Congress constitutes a pool of goodwill ambassadors.

The formation of a bilateral legislative study group might prove to be a useful forum to further enhance this process.

FREE THE CUBAN PLANTADOS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial which recently appeared in the Miami Herald regarding the state of a Cuban political prisoner, Mr. Alfredo Mustelier who has gone on a third and hunger strike. Mr. Mustelier is still being force fed and physically restrained to his bed. He is at Carlos Finley Military Hospital outside of Havana and his wife was allowed a short visit. She is a medical doctor and has described his condition as grave. A Catholic priest has been denied visitation. The following is the editorial:

Hunger strikes are formidable weapons in the hands of those who only appear to be powerless. Oppressors rarely know how to counter fasts by opponents who pursue specific ends. Mahatma Gandhi, for instance, used hunger strikes quite effectively to protest the methods of the British authorities in India. Once, Gandhi threatened to starve himself to death if Hindus and Muslims did not end their incipient religious war.

In Cuban political prisons, hunger strikes have been the last resort of men and women subjected to arbitrary cruelties. Where food is scarce and ill health common—as in a Cuban jail—a hunger strike entails an extraordinary risk. Yet since 1959, Cuban prisoners have called numerous hunger strikes to protest execrable conditions, harsh measures such as the cancellation of correspondence and visits, or brutal requisas—the “search and destroy” missions that prison guards carry out in cells.

Several Cuban prisoners have died during these strikes. Alfredo Mustelier—a plantado (one who won't cooperate) who completed a 20-year sentence on Oct. 27—may be the next to die if he is not freed.

Since Oct. 27 Mr. Mustelier has been on a hunger strike to protest his illegal imprisonment. Since Oct. 30, he has not consumed either food or liquid. He has been moved to an isolation cell and stripped of all his clothing. His wardens expect him to die.

Commendably, more than two dozen U.S. Congressmen, along with Sens. Connie Mack of Florida and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, wrote to Fidel Castro. They urged him to free Mr. Mustelier and two other long-term plantados, Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez and Mario Chanez de Armas, “who have vowed,” as the letter noted, “to continue the hunger-and-thirst strike when Mustelier either dies or is freed.”

Mr. Castro, who is rarely at a loss for words, has not responded. He should be deluged by telegrams demanding the hunger strikers' freedom. Though their impending deaths may only arouse the Stalinist dictator's contempt, the lives of these three courageous, abused prisoners ought to carry an enormous weight in the conscience of all who truly care about human rights.

A TRIBUTE TO MICKEY LELAND

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for the record an eloquent tribute written by our former Speaker, Jim Wright of Texas on the work of Congressman Mickey Leland. It is a moving testimony to Mickey Leland's challenge to all of us—the commitment to ending hunger in the United States as well as abroad.

TRIBUTE BY FORMER SPEAKER JIM WRIGHT

Before the death of Mickey Leland slips into the limbo of a fading footnote in our memories we need to face its implications. Mickey believed quite simply that preventable starvation must not be tolerated by an enlightened people.

It challenged our sense of elemental justice that Mickey and that planeload of splendid Americans should have died in such a seemingly senseless way while on their mission of mercy. The only way their tragic loss makes any sense at all is if it sets in motion something that makes a positive difference.

That death scene on the lonely Ethiopian mountainside could come into some balance in the cosmic scale of justice if it awakens us to the fact that we really can do something about starvation, at home and abroad, and that it is inexcusable not to do it.

Mickey Leland was concerned that people starve not only in Ethiopia and Mozambique but in American cities and on every continent. Malnutrition stunts the mental growth and cramps the features of countless millions of children. In our enlightened age we have the means, if we have the will, to wipe famine from the earth.

It is not as though we couldn't afford to do it. Every day the nations of the world spend about \$2 billion on the implements of war. And every day 40,000 people die of starvation or of preventable disease.

Civilized society spends twice as much on weapons as we do on food, six times as much as we do on the whole gamut of medical care and research.

In April of 1987, Mickey Leland came to me with an idea, which he wanted me to present to Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow. This was during the time following the Reykjavik summit, before we had a formal weapons reduction agreement, when each side was warily eyeing the other and each was looking for tangible signs of good will. I was preparing to take a congressional leadership group to the Soviet Union for talks in the Kremlin with Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

Mickey's grand idea was for a joint foodlift by the two superpowers to starving people in some famine-stricken country, perhaps in Africa. The U.S. and the USSR would each contribute unarmed transport aircraft and grain from our harvest and we'd make the delivery together—hand in hand.

From Leland's point of view, this would accomplish two positive things—feed starving people and get the two rival powers together on at least one common project. The foodlift could start as a one-time event, but Mickey hoped it would lead to other joint humanitarian ventures.

It could be a spectacular example of the maturing of our relations, of our ability to

lay aside old irrelevancies and face together the most basic and universal problem of all, hunger. Dual sponsorship, my friend reasoned, would free the decent deed from taint of ideology or suspicion of manipulative power politics.

Mickey's idea has never come to fruition. I presented it to Gorbachev who said he was open to the concept if technical and logistical problems could be met. Mickey and I discussed it with our State Department people. It never has jelled. Maybe it won't ever.

Nevertheless, it points in the right direction. It is in harmony with the best American tradition and the central thrust of our Nation's history. Never has America been more admired, or more successful, than when we've put simple human needs first in our scale of priorities. And if the global complexities frustrate our noblest aspirations, there is an aching void of unmet need in the cities where we live.

To minister to fellow Americans who lack a place to sleep or enough to eat is a more genuine exercise of patriotism than to fret ourselves into an artificial frenzy over almost non-existent sins like flag-burning.

A movement currently is afoot in Washington to erect on the Mall a museum of African-American history and culture to be named in honor of Mickey Leland. Such a museum could be instructive, even inspirational. But I can't help thinking Mickey really would prefer a national commitment to feed the hungry.

The very fact that people are homeless, and hungry, nagged and tugged at Mickey Leland. It should gnaw away at each of us until we do what must be done about it.

H.R. 3700, FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with 88 other Democratic and Republican Members of the House, introduce H.R. 3700, the Freedom of Choice Act of 1989.

The bill codifies the 1973 Roe versus Wade decision which prohibited States from restricting a woman's right to choose to terminate a pregnancy prior to fetal viability or in cases where the woman's life or health is at stake.

Mr. Speaker, last summer, the Supreme Court, in the Webster decision, invited States to enact more and more restrictive abortion laws. Some States, like Pennsylvania, have already accepted the invitation. Prochoice Members of the House do not intend to sit by and let the courts and State legislatures whittle away at this important right. This bill prevents that from happening.

Our message is simple: If you support Roe versus Wade, you support this bill.

TRIBUTE TO VINCE GUDOBBA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Mr. Vince Gudobba of Clinton Township, MI. Mr. Gudobba is being honored for his active role in our community.

Since Mr. Gudobba's first job, helping his father deliver milk by horse and buggy, he has been a dedicated and hard worker. He began working at Briggs in 1928 when he was 17 years old. After Briggs was taken over by Chrysler, he worked there until he retired on December 31, 1971.

Since moving to Clinton Township in 1947, Mr. Gudobba has been active in numerous community activities, earning him the respect of his fellow citizens as a man of unselfish integrity. He is a member of the Clinton Township Democratic Club and worked with other Democrats in 1947 to get water in the area. Mr. Gudobba also worked with his late wife for many years running the secretary of state office in Mount Clemens, MI. He has served for over 20 years as a union committeeman and as a union executive board member for the United Auto Workers. Mr. Gudobba's contribution as a public servant will not be forgotten. I wish him the very best.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER BABCOCK

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Christopher Babcock, a young man cut down in the prime of life in the tragic violence last weekend in San Salvador. Chris had committed the last 2 years of his life to the education of a future generation of leaders as an English and social studies teacher at the Escuela Americana in San Salvador. He will be sorely missed by his students in El Salvador as well as his family and friends in eastern Washington.

Chris first developed an interest in teaching while a student at the same school which I attended—Gonzaga Preparatory in Spokane, WA. He continued the pursuit of his goal when he entered Washington State University's international education program and took his first student teaching job in Taipei, Taiwan. After graduating from Washington State, Chris took a position at the Escuela Americana. Chris understood the potential of his assignment—to be able to leave a positive mark on potential future leaders of this strife-torn nation. He attempted to increase the scope of his students' world by providing an awareness of the events that were happening around them.

Chris understood the risks of working in a country suffering the ravages of civil war. But, the vast potential of this idealistic 25 year-old ended with the explosion of a rifle grenade

outside the front door of his rented apartment on Saturday, November 12. While we all mourn the current bloodshed in El Salvador, the people of Washington's Fifth District who know Chris Babcock feel the tragedy all the more acutely knowing that a young man who dedicated his life to educating a new generation of leaders had himself fallen victim to the very violence which his efforts had been aimed at avoiding.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACT OF 1989

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that is much needed in ailing communities across the Nation. It is entitled the Economic Development Loan Assistance Program Act of 1989. My bill takes a new approach to the necessity of the private sector working in conjunction with the Federal Government to revitalize economically depressed areas.

In the bill, the Secretary of HUD would be permitted to make grants to Community Development Corporations [CDC's] to buy-down interest rates, not to exceed 60 percent of the market rate of interest, on economic development loans to businesses and nonprofit organizations to be used for projects and activities that assist in rejuvenating economically depressed areas. No Federal money would be dispersed to a CDC unless the area which it targets for economic revitalization meets the criteria for an economically distressed city or urban country under the Urban Development Action Grant [UDAG] Program.

In addition, no Federal money would be dispersed to CDC's for loans made to businesses and organizations unless the CDC has a firm commitment from that business or organization that it will use its loan on an economic development project. Eligible economic development projects include housing rehabilitation and construction and any other activity that creates permanent private sector jobs.

I offer this bill as a compliment to the UDAG Program which I am trying to get reauthorized. Should the UDAG Program not be reauthorized, I offer this bill as a substitute. This bill has real potential. We just need to give it a chance to succeed. I urge you to join me and 15 of my colleagues, including Majority Leader GEPHARDT, Chairman GONZALEZ, and Chairwoman OAKAR, in cosponsoring this important legislation. In doing so, you will encourage a partnership between the Federal Government and private sector that is much needed in stimulating depressed communities.

A DAY OF HOPE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to the continuing development of a very special project for the city of Miami. From submissive beginnings in 1947, a homeless shelter opened its doors and has grown into the largest facility this side of Atlanta. This exceptional ambition is the Miami Rescue Mission.

This progress was apparent when the newest branch opened its new 250-bed shelter in February 1989. The number of homeless people who have come through the doors have been staggering. During the first 5 months of 1989 the mission has served a record number of people. The magnitude of the homeless problem in Dade County alone is intense. The mission provided 19,500 bed nights and 73,727 meals in the first 5 months of this year.

The Miami Rescue Mission is now launching a special campaign called "A Day of Hope". It is a day that meets the basic needs of a homeless person with hot meals, showers, shaves, clean clothing, and shelter for 1 day. For many, this outreach of love and concern brings new hope to the heart. Giving to a homeless person is like reaching out to a drowning man. It is a day of hope for many, but most importantly, it can start someone on the road to a life of hope.

There are many individuals involved in this mission, however, Dr. Frank Jacobs' special commitment makes the project what it is today.

ED KOCH: TALLEST TUMMLER OF THEM ALL

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, when the Congress returns to Washington in January a remarkable era in American political history will have come to an end. Mayor Edward I. Koch will leave office, ending 16 years in city hall and a career in public life spanning more than a quarter century.

Born in the Bronx on December 12, 1924, Ed Koch is the son of Louis and Joyce Koch, both Polish-Jewish emigrants. Growing up during the Depression, the future mayor worked in his father's hat-check concession, at a local deli counter, and organized a baby sitters' cooperative during the summer.

He attended the City College of New York, served honorably in World War II where he received two battle stars, and returned home from Europe to attend New York University Law School where he earned his bachelor of laws in 1948.

Ed Koch entered politics when he signed on to Adlai Stevenson's 1952 Presidential campaign. In 1956 he moved to Greenwich Village

where he helped found one of the first reform Democratic Clubs in New York, the Village Independent Democrats.

Ed Koch failed in his first try at public office, a 1962 race for State Assembly against William Passannante, who today serves as Speaker pro tempore of that body. But Ed Koch was never one to be discouraged by failure. The following year he challenged the reigning political power in the Borough of Manhattan, Carmine DeSapio. That 41-vote victory, followed by larger victories in 1964 and 1965, marked the end of one political era and the beginning of another.

Following a brief stint on the city council from a district that had not elected a Democrat since 1928, Ed Koch came to Capitol Hill as a Member of this body.

During his five terms in this House, Ed Koch distinguished himself as a hard working, vocal, and effective partisan for his constituents and those causes he held most dear.

I had the privilege to serve with him in Congress and well remember that in 1976 he was voted by our city's delegation as our "most effective Congressman." We elected him as the secretary of our State's delegation four times.

In times of need, Ed Koch could fight hard for our city and win important battles. There was no more important fight than the effort to rescue New York from the depths of a crushing fiscal crisis. The assistance he helped win, \$2.3 billion in Federal loans, pulled New York back from the abyss. As mayor, he made the hard fiscal judgments which restored the city's fiscal health and repaid our debt to the Nation.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee's Transportation Subcommittee, he led the fight for the mass transit operating subsidy bill of 1974. As traffic congestion continues to plague our streets and air quality, and while the mass transit system slowly rebuilds, this singular contribution appears ever more important.

Ed Koch also fought for the State of Israel with a passion born of true commitment. Israel never had a better friend in Washington than Ed Koch, nor a more effective advocate. He brought this same fighting spirit and deep personal commitment to the fight for Soviet Jewry. In 1971 he fought for and won administrative regulations removing limitations on the entry of Soviet Jews into the United States.

During his tenure, the war in Vietnam raged abroad and divided our Nation at home. Ed Koch was a fearless and outspoken leader of the antiwar movement. He saw early on that the war was a terrible mistake and that the only honorable course of action was to bring it to a quick conclusion.

Ed Koch also used his position on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee to bring the cause of human rights and the struggle for democracy to the attention of the Nation and the world. He never gave up on these cherished values, continuing to speak out on world events from the Blue Room at city hall.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that Ed Koch's long and distinguished career in public service be noted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As a member of this body, he made excellent use of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to speak out on all matters great and small, bringing to the debate his own unique style. I remember one

statement in particular denouncing the crimes of then Ugandan dictator Idi Amin entitled "Idi: Short for Idiot." It was a characteristic comment from the tallest tumbler of them all.

Ed Koch was inaugurated as the 105th mayor of New York City on January 1, 1978. He presided over the restoration of our city's fiscal health. He served in good times and bad, always speaking his mind even when prudence might have dictated silence. He would often quip that his outspoken manner and need to apologize to one constituency or another had earned him the unofficial title of "Mayor Culpa."

Despite, or perhaps because of, New York's long running love-hate relationship with Hizzoner, Ed Koch became synonymous with our city. He is the ultimate New Yorker, opinionated, a lover of restaurants, a citizen of the world, and a fighter who never gives up.

Mr. Speaker, all too often in public life gone is soon forgotten. I sincerely doubt that in retirement Ed Koch will be either gone or forgotten. He will doubtless continue to speak out, to be involved, to remain a vital and active participant in the life of our Nation. And when he appears somewhere to speak on the issues or sits down to dinner at his favorite Mott Street eatery, someone in the crowd will be heard to say, "Hey look, it's the Mayor!"

DARE PROGRAM KEY PART OF ANTIDRUG EFFORT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay special recognition to the DARE Program implemented in Fremont by the local police department and the Fremont Unified School District.

DARE, an acronym for Drug Abuse Resistance Education, is an educational program which teaches students the skills necessary to say no to drugs. This program, which originated in Los Angeles, is now being taught in more than 50,000 classrooms in 48 States and the District of Columbia. It has been projected that 3 million students will participate in the DARE Program this year.

I have always been in favor of greater drug education efforts, and it is through programs such as DARE that the potential success of drug education can be realized. The program's success is built upon personal instruction and interaction. It consists of 17 50-minute sessions which are conducted by an unarmed uniform police officer. The lessons consist of lectures, discussion time, role playing, homework and tests. Through this interaction, the officer becomes a friend and an ally of the students.

The DARE project was implemented in eight schools in Fremont during the 1988-89 school year. The pilot year was such a rousing success that the city of Fremont and the Fremont Unified School District have decided to fully fund the program for the 1989-90 school year. The DARE staff will be increased to four officers and the number of elementary schools involved in the program will grow.

These 32 schools will include 5 private elementary schools.

The program's value should be obvious, and it provides many assets other than drug education. Independent research has shown that, in addition to helping students resist drugs, the DARE Program has also contributed to improved study habits and grades, as well as decreased truancy, vandalism, and gang activity. The program has also improved relations between ethnic groups, and fostered a more positive outlook on the part of students toward police and school.

The Fremont Police Department also realizes the importance of community interaction and it has been very innovative in this area. The department's use of public ceremonies and speaking engagements to both educate and inform the public about the program and its potential has been truly praiseworthy. Its solicitation of local business for funding has also raised awareness about the program.

Drug education is an indispensable facet of the war on drugs. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor the Fremont DARE project which has proven to be a very effective educational weapon in the effort to defeat this country's drug problem.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY WHITE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Ms. Nancy White of Clinton Township, MI. Ms. White is being honored for her active role in our community.

I can personally attest to Nancy's integrity and perseverance. She was a former staff assistant of mine and served as my campaign manager in 1978. Nancy now serves as the 12th Congressional District Democratic Committee chairperson. She has given a lifelong commitment to traditional Democratic values.

Currently Nancy is the Uniserv director for MEA-NEA Local 1. Her involvement in education has grown throughout her 23 years as a teacher and guidance counselor for Fraser Public Schools. She served as president of the Fraser Education Association for 16 years and currently is a member of the Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority Board. Nancy also is a member of the Macomb County Mental Health Board and a member of the United Community Services Board, Macomb Division.

I have met few people who do so much, so well. Her judgment, drive and talents allow her to commit herself to organizations throughout Macomb County with no group suffering from her involvement with another. On every initiative I have worked on with Nancy, she has displayed tremendous professionalism. She is thorough, bright and sincere.

However, no commitment is more important to Nancy than her responsibility as a wife and mother. Her love for her husband, Daryl and her children, Karen and Doug, are inspiring. Her strength and drive are surely motivated by these strong relationships.

I am honored to recognize Nancy on the floor of the House for her hard work and dedication. Her active community participation has earned her the respect of her fellow citizens as a woman of unselfish integrity. She is an active member of the Clinton Township Democratic Club and has remained dedicated to instilling Democratic ideals in the hearts and minds of those she touches. Nancy's contribution to our community will not be forgotten. I wish her the very best.

UNITED NATIONS PERESTROIKA

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, we have witnessed unprecedented changes in the Soviet Union over the past few years. The bold push for "perestroika" along with recent democratic initiatives in East Germany, Poland, and Hungary indicate that freedom is truly on the march.

The chill between the superpowers is melting quickly, and we are continuing to adapt to the new state of world relations. We must continue to support efforts to bring perestroika to full fruition, and work to encourage similar progress in all nations.

Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to read a speech given by a constituent regarding these very issues. Mr. John Logue, Director of the Common Heritage Institute, told members of the Soviet Peace Committee and other world federalists his thoughts on "United Nations Perestroika." While I do not necessarily agree with each of Mr. Logue's recommendations, I think he makes some fine points and his speech is worthy of our attention. I ask that the text of that speech be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

UNITED NATIONAL PERESTROIKA—AN ESSENTIAL PART OF A REALISTIC PEACE STRATEGY¹

(By John J. Logue)

It is an honor and pleasure to speak at this great university in the great city of Leningrad on the eve of the seventieth anniversary of the October Revolution. I bring you greetings from Leningrad's sister-city, the City of Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love.

In Philadelphia this year we have been celebrating the 200th anniversary of the American Perestroika, that is the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Convention which met in our famous Independence Hall under the leadership of such giants as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and James Madison. The purpose of that Convention was to rethink and restructure American political institutions so that the

promises of the American Revolution and the American Declaration of Independence could be better realized. The Convention's product was the Constitution of the United States.

On the evening of August 6th, 1987 an International Bicentennial Symposium on Strengthening the United Nations convened in Independence Hall. For three days in that hall or at the nearby University of Pennsylvania, some 450 participants considered United Nations Perestroika, i.e. how the United Nations should be restructured and strengthened so that it can accomplish the high purposes to which the organization was dedicated in San Francisco in 1945. Of special concern were the important objectives of maintaining peace and security, and promoting economic and social progress and the extension of human rights.

The Bicentennial Symposium was cosponsored by 27 organizations. It had participants from more than twenty-five countries and speakers from many of them, including Britain, Canada, China, France, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Senegal, the Soviet Union and the United States. UN officials, five ambassadors and three Soviet academics were among the more than thirty speakers. Many of them spoke of the merits and the great influence of the American Constitution.

On Sunday August 9th many participants in the Bicentennial Symposium went to Independence Mall—in front of Independence Hall—to hear the reading of a "Declaration of Philadelphia" and to sign that Declaration. Each of you is being given a copy of that declaration, in English and in Russian.

The Declaration begins with the words "We the People of the World". Its signers demand that United Nations institutions be restructured and strengthened so that the organization will have the power, authority and funding to do the job which it was set up to do in 1945 in San Francisco. The Declaration urges world leaders to imitate "the boldness and imagination which the American Founding Fathers showed in Philadelphia 200 years ago as they sought to assure peace and justice for the United States.

Many prominent and not so prominent persons signed the Declaration at that Philadelphia meeting. Others signed it before or after the meeting. The signers include: Thor Heyerdahl, Norwegian anthropologist and ocean explorer; Arthur Lall, former Indian Ambassador to the United Nations; Jan Tinbergen, Nobel Prize winner in economics; Robert Muller, former UN Assistant-Secretary-General; Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian President; Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee; Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, former President of the University of Notre Dame; and Vladimir Orlov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

We world federalists are glad that General Secretary Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze are putting great emphasis on making more and better use of the existing institutions of the United Nations. We are glad that the Soviet Union is supporting Security Council Resolution 598 which hopes to end the terrible war between Iran and Iraq. We are glad that the Soviet Union is asking for increased use of UN peacekeeping forces. Those forces have helped to keep the peace between states which were at war or were threatening to go to war. However peacekeeping forces are not enough. If the United Nations is to be able to do its job it is not enough to make better use of existing

United Nations institutions. It is also necessary to strengthen those institutions.

Not everyone favors United Nations Perestroika. I am sure you have heard or can imagine some of the arguments that are used against it. I want to examine some of them with you.

A frequently heard argument against United Nations Perestroika is that the UN does not need structural changes. We are told that the existing weak institutions of the UN can do their job if the member nations will only summon up the "political will" to make those institutions work. But that argument is fatally flawed. National governments cannot do their job if they have no power to enforce their mandates. Political will did not and could not make the Holy Roman Empire work. It did not and could not make the American Articles of Confederation work or the League of Nations or the United Nations. The Karensky government could not make the weak institutions of Russia work in 1917. In each of those cases political will would have helped. But what was more essential was the restructuring of political institutions.

Some argue that since all nations are equal each must have the same number of votes in the United Nations General Assembly. I do not agree. Surely the people living in tiny Yanyi Polyani, the birthplace of Leo Tolstoy, or the people living in the small city of Zagorsk do not and should not have as many votes in your Supreme Soviet as do Moscow or Leningrad. That would be absurd. But it would be no more absurd than the one nation-one vote system in the UN General Assembly.

A third argument against United Nations Perestroika is that it is too idealistic, that it will inevitably take a very long time to achieve. We world federalists do not agree. History furnishes many examples of bold ideas that have succeeded and timid examples that have failed.

The Philadelphia Constitutional Convention is an excellent example of the triumph of boldness. Instead of following the advice of timid men, those brilliant politicians followed the leadership of the bold president of the Convention, George Washington. Washington urged them to be honest with the American people, to tell them what was wrong with their political institutions and how those political institutions could and should be restructured and strengthened. Washington's advice was sound and it was successful. When you are sick you want your doctor to tell you what is wrong with you and what you must do to recover your health. You want him or her to tell you the truth.

In calling for boldness in the job of restructuring the United Nations I feel especially at home here in Leningrad. For seventy years ago in this city, from the Finland Station to the October Revolution there was boldness in thought and action, boldness in thought and action which changed the world forever. That is what we ask of the world—including our Soviet friends—boldness in thought and action which will give the United Nations—in the near future—the power, authority and funding to do what it was established to do.

Having discussed some of the arguments against United Nations Perestroika I now want to talk about some of the structural changes which world federalists believe must be made in the United Nations.

Although it must have limited power, the restructured United Nations must be able to enforce United Nations law on the individ-

¹ This is the revised text of a lecture which Dr. Logue gave at the University of Leningrad on October 12, 1987. He is Professor of Political Science at Villanova University and Director of the University's Common Heritage Institute. He was in the Soviet Union as a member of a small delegation of the World Federalist Association (USA) who were guests of the Soviet Peace Committee. He is a Vice President of WFA and the Vice President of the World Association for World Federation. In 1987 he was Director of the International Bicentennial Symposium on Strengthening the United Nations which is mentioned in the lecture.

ual lawbreaker, whether warrior, terrorist or tax dodger. The UN must not have to choose between doing nothing about violations of world law and going to war to stop those violations. If a man violates a law of the Soviet Union in Kiev or Tbilisi or Tashkent or Moscow the Soviet Union doesn't go to war with the Ukraine Republic, or the Uzbek Republic, or the Georgian Republic, or the Russian Republic. What it does instead is to arrest the offending individual, determine whether he is guilty and, if he is, punish him in an appropriate way. If a citizen of my State, Pennsylvania, violates a law of the United States he is tried in a U.S. court not in a Pennsylvania court. The United Nations should have the power to enforce UN law.

The restructured United Nations must have a large—but not too large—UN peacekeeping force. National armies and weaponry must be reduced so that they can be used only to keep order at home.

The rewritten United Nations Charter must forbid member nations to have any weapons of mass destruction or means to deliver those weapons.

The restructured United Nations must have a new way of making decisions. As I have indicated, the one nation-one vote system in the General Assembly is utterly unrealistic. So long as it continues, the world—and especially the Great Powers—will refuse to give the United Nations the additional power and authority it so desperately needs. World federalists have no magic substitute for the one nation-one vote system. But surely population should be taken into account. Perhaps—I say perhaps—economic strength should also be taken into account. Perhaps there should be a three house UN General Assembly. Or perhaps, as Richard Hudson has suggested, General Assembly votes should be binding only when they meet each of three tests: First, do two thirds of the member nations approve the proposed legislation? Second, do the nations approving it include two thirds of the UN's population? Third, do the nations approving it contribute at least two thirds of the UN's regular budget?

The decision-making process must also be improved in the Security Council where, as you know, each of the five permanent members has a veto. We cannot have an effective United Nations if any nation—whether large or small—has a veto over UN decisions. In 1982 the giant UN Law of the Sea Conference approved a treaty text which the United States opposed. I am sorry that the United States would not support—and does not support—that Law of the Sea Treaty. But I am glad that the members of the United Nations did not give the United States a veto on the question of whether the treaty should be approved. Don't misunderstand me. A decision to go ahead without a Great Power should not be taken lightly. It should not be taken without the most sincere and hard-working effort to accommodate the hold-out Great Power. That effort certainly was made in the Law of the Sea Conference. In the Reagan Administration could not be persuaded. But in the last analysis no single nation should have the power to paralyze a United Nations institution, especially the institution with the responsibility for peace and security, i.e. the Security Council.

Let us go on the question of United Nations finances. If the UN is to achieve its high purposes it must have substantial and reliable sources of funding. Money is needed to fight famine, to aid development, to fight

pollution and for other important purposes. Money is needed for an adequate UN peacekeeping force. Yet the entire budget of the United Nations, including its affiliated organizations, is less than the budget of New York City. Somewhere in the *Federalist Papers* Alexander Hamilton said: "You do not truly will an end, a purpose, an objective unless you will the means to accomplish that objective." Obviously, the members of the United Nations have not yet decided to give the organization the means to accomplish the objectives they endorsed in San Francisco.

There are many possible sources of revenue for a strengthened United Nations. One of them is the tremendous deposits of oil and natural gas within 200 miles off shore. Some of us worked very hard to see that wealth—or a substantial part of the income from it—would be regarded as "the common heritage of mankind" and, through a "Common Heritage Fund", would be used to help United Nations programs and for other worthy purposes. Unfortunately, although title to that wealth was unclear in 1973 when the Law of the Sea Conference began, the Conference decided that all of that immense wealth should belong to the coastal states and, especially, to a very small number of rich states with very long coastlines.

World federalists still hope that some of that oil and gas wealth can be recaptured for mankind in a "common heritage compact". They also hope that if the great mineral wealth of Antarctica is to be exploited some or all of the income from that exploitation will be regarded as the common heritage of mankind and used to help finance the restructured and strengthened United Nations for which we are working. There are many other potential sources of UN revenue, e.g. taxes on international trade and international travel.

Unfortunately almost all UN revenue comes from the "required contributions" of member states. That is one of the greatest weaknesses of the organization. Great powers—including the United States, France and the Soviet Union—have decided to ignore their legal and moral obligation to pay their share of the UN's regular budget.² So have other countries. They have done so because they did not like the particular purpose for which some of their money was being spent or didn't like the UN's method of making financial decisions. But the UN cannot force governments to pay their contributions. And the deficits mount.

The last point I want to make is that the restructured institutions of the restructured United Nations must be strong—but not too strong. Here I think the nations of the world could learn much from the men who drafted the United States Constitution.

The purpose of the United Nations is not to supplant national governments or to change national ways of life but to help those national governments and their peoples to live together in a peaceful, just and prosperous world. For the sake of freedom, stability, progress, prosperity—and for a thousand other reasons—a stronger United Nations must be balanced and checked by strong national and regional institutions. A strong UN executive must be balanced—and checked—by a strong UN legislature and strong UN courts. It is also important that other institutions—including the press, uni-

versities, churches and political parties—keep their freedom, not only for its own sake but also as a check against a too strong United Nations.

The argument for checks and balances—and decentralization—has much to do with the value of human liberty and human dignity. But it also has to do with economic and social and technical progress. Everywhere bureaucrats resent criticism. Everywhere they feel threatened by it. Everywhere they are tempted to cover-up their faults and mistakes. But what is in the bureaucrats' interest is not always in the interest of the people or in the interest of justice or in the interest of progress. The bureaucrats must be made responsible.

Let me stress what a great contribution the leaders and the people of the Soviet Union can make to the essential task of restructuring the United Nations. The Soviets are a talented people with a long history and much to teach the rest of the world. You have had your troubles and we have had ours. Our Founding Fathers—the Founding Fathers I have been praising—let slavery continue even though it violated the sacred principles of the Declaration of Independence. And after slavery was ended it took another 100 years to end legal discrimination against blacks. It also took us a long time for Americans to agree that human rights include not only civic and political rights but economic and social rights as well.

As a visitor to the Soviet Union it is not my job to suggest the lessons which may be drawn from your history. But I can say that I am very happy that General-Secretary Gorbachev is urging a policy of glasnost, i.e., openness. I am happy that he is urging new political thinking. I am happy that he is urging perestroika.

Indeed when it comes to the United Nations we need glasnost, new political thinking and perestroika in the West, and especially in the United States. All too often bureaucrats and editors—and academics—are weighed down by the old political thinking which knows, as a matter of faith, that it is impossible or undesirable—or both—to restructure and strengthen the United Nations.

I have told you how much I admire the boldness of thought and action of General Secretary Gorbachev. I would like to end my lecture with a quotation from the father of the American Constitution, James Madison. Somewhere in the *Federalist Papers* Madison addressed himself to the timid souls who argued that the ideas proposed by the Founding Fathers were too new and too bold and were therefore unwise. Madison's words remind us that the American Founding Fathers were not afraid to try new ideas, new political thinking. Here is what he said:

"Harken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that the form of government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it rashly attempts what is impossible to accomplish. . . Is it not the glory of the people of America, that, whilst they have paid a decent regard to the opinions of former times and other nations, they have not suffered a blind veneration for antiquity, for custom, or for names to overrule the suggestions of their own good sense, the knowledge of their own situation, and the lessons of experience?"

I ask you: Shouldn't we citizens of the world—in the Soviet Union, in America and

² A few days after De. Logue's lecture the Soviet Union announced that it would pay its arrears to the United Nations.

in every nation—find the courage, self-confidence and determination to give the United Nations the power, authority and money which it must have if it is to do what it was supposed to do?

I hope you will take seriously this idea of United Nations restructuring, of United Nations Perestroika.

**FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT
COMPANY WINS COVETED
DEMING AWARD**

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more exhilarating than to enter a race as an underdog, to apply extraordinary effort, strategy and determination, and then to achieve victory. As such, it has been a sweet victory for Florida Power and Light Co., their employees and their customers as they earned Japan's prestigious Deming Prize for outstanding achievement in the process of quality control management.

Florida Power and Light [FP&L] is the first international winner of this coveted award as announced by the Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers [JUSE]. This prize was created in 1951 to honor American quality pioneer W. Edwards Deming and businesses that embrace his truly revolutionary management concepts. FP&L is the first overseas company to challenge for the award. Past Japanese winners include the Toyota Motor Corp., the NEC Corp. and Hitachi Ltd.

The Deming Prize recognized that FP&L has successfully applied a quality improvement process to help achieve their continuing goal of customer satisfaction. In order to compete, more than 1,800 FP&L quality improvement teams identified customer needs, gathered necessary resources and developed projects to meet those needs. The review by the Deming examiners focused primarily on how well the FP&L teams achieved those results. Obviously, they were successful in meeting the Deming standards.

The results have been dramatic in reducing costs and improving efficiency. Progress so far has reduced the average length of customer service interruptions from 100 minutes annually in 1982 to 48 minutes in 1989. In the category of safety, FP&L has reduced lost-time injuries from more than 1 per 100 employees in 1986 to .42 in 1989. Additionally, customer complaints to the Florida Public Service Commission have declined to the lowest levels in 10 years.

FP&L also has reduced its fossil power plant forces outage rate from 14 percent in 1986 to less than 4 percent this year, saving ratepayers more than \$300 million that otherwise would have to be spent on new generating units.

Reliability of electricity and the stable cost of power are the primary concerns of customers. As a result of the commitment to its improvement process, FP&L has managed to reduce considerably the amount of time customers are without electricity and have kept

costs well below the consumer price index. In fact, costs are lower today than in 1985.

Once again, I would like to congratulate the Florida Power and Light Co., their dedicated employees and their customers. In my book, they are all winners.

EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to you the following article written by William Zibart and which appeared in the Chicago Tribune on November 15, 1989. Mr. Zibart is a member of the faculty at New Trier High School which is located in my district. New Trier is consistently ranked among the top 10 high schools in the country, and its faculty is likewise among the finest in the United States.

I insert Mr. Zibart's article in the RECORD following my remarks:

STATE INCOME TAX WON'T FIX SCHOOLS

(By William G. Zibart)

An editorial titled "Warning to Illinois in Texas Case" commended that state's supreme court decision concerning "efficiency" in education. The decision mandates equality of education between rich and poor districts, reliance on state government for education funding and the diminution of the property tax. The new Illinois school superintendent wants to lead a "war" against the state's inequitable financing system. The answer, stated the editorial, lies in shifting the bill for schools from local property taxes to the statewide income tax. It certainly sounds like a noble goal.

I realize there are many people so young they don't know what happened in Illinois education in the 1970s. I appreciate the opportunity to inform them.

In 1971, the California Supreme Court ruled in *Serrano v. Priest* that state-local systems of school finance that link access to education funds with local wealth in real property valuation violate the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

That same year a book titled "Schools and Inequality" offered views we're hearing again. A property tax at some uniform and relatively low rate, with the difference between what this levy would raise for the students in each school district and state requirements to be allocated from state funds to each local school district. These revenues would be derived from state income and sales taxes.

The obvious intent was to bring the poorer districts up to the level of the richer districts, certainly not to lower the richer ones to the unacceptable level of the poorer ones. Nor to achieve some kind of universal mediocrity. In fact, a U.S. Senate committee stated in 1972: "We must assure that those good schools which are now providing excellent opportunities for their students are not required to reduce their resources or diminish the quality of education."

The Illinois General Assembly enacted the Resource Equalizer State Aid formula in 1973 with the purpose of accomplishing such equality. Did the state provide enough funds to bring up the quality of the poorer schools to that of the better schools? Was there an increase in the state income tax or the sales tax to provide the necessary albeit

staggering sum required? By the very next year the equalizer formula was not being fully funded. In 1975, Gov. Dan Walker cut the state aid formula by 4.9 percent.

What effect did these efforts at educational equality have? Some schools indeed did receive more money from the state, and that no doubt helped their programs. In what were known as the "better" or "richer" school districts, like mine, the results were devastating. We offered fewer class sections, increased our average class size, provided fewer advisers for students and made cuts in building maintenance. Why didn't we just bite the bullet and pay more out of our own pockets? We weren't allowed to, remember?

In order to achieve this equality, some schools had to freeze their operating tax fund rates at their 1972-73 limits, or in some cases actually roll them back. Our 1975-76 operating budget was cut 6 percent. Another huge cut was planned for 1976, still another for 1977.

After four years, my school district had cut back \$14 million in programs and depleted all its reserves.

How did it all end? Did the state ever achieve any sort of equality? Was the General Assembly willing, or able, to pay for the necessary increases for the "poorer" districts? Of course not. It became obvious that the costs would be astronomical and to continue would be to destroy all the school systems that had served as models in the state and the nation.

The Illinois Senate realized that things were in a mess and passed Senate Bill 1493, which allowed school districts the right to tax themselves once again through local referendum, thereby increasing the operating tax rate and providing the educational quality that the citizens of that district wanted.

The Texas decision for equality of educational resources is based upon wording in the state constitution that demands an "efficient system" of public education. This might seem to suggest merely the avoidance of graft or sloppy management, but the Texas state supreme court says no, it means equality of funds, and that means the same amount of money spent on each student. The Illinois Constitution contains a similar "efficiency" clause, and I therefore assume we'll soon get a similar suit in our state.

After all, it sounded like a great idea in 1971, and it sounds great again. Let's have high-quality education for all. But do we truly mean a high quality for all? Or do we mean bringing the best down to the level of the worst? Are we willing to destroy what's good in order to have everyone the same? If we want our schools to be good, are we willing to pay for them? Remember, it would mean many millions more in income tax, or major cuts in other state services.

We cannot afford to blunder along as we did years ago, taking a kind of Nero attitude that the best way to create something new and better is to destroy all existing systems first. None of us is so benighted as to disagree with the aim of decent education for all students in the state. But achieving that goal will require a determined and extended commitment on the part of all taxpayers and legislators. Let's not forget what happened in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA WORKS
TO ADVANCE INTERNATIONAL
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, the dramatic and tragic events in China last June highlighted the Voice of America's key role in supporting the efforts of those struggling for democratic reforms around the globe. Even now, in the face of the Chinese Government's severe crackdown on all forms of internal dissent, VOA continues to impede the Government's efforts to rewrite the history of Tiananmen Square.

The Voice of America does more, however, than tell the world about the United States or broadcast uncensored information to regions without a free and open press. Over the past few years, VOA has reached out to media professionals around the world, particularly those from developing countries, to train them in the principles, techniques, and responsibilities of a free press. This effort is spearheaded by VOA's innovative International Training Center, which has brought more than 1,000 foreign media professionals to the United States for training.

Last year, the International Training Center and the University of Maine jointly established the Institute of Media Studies for the Developing World. This institute draws upon the skills of Maine's talented Franco-American population to conduct its programs in the French language, thus providing a unique opportunity for individuals from Francophone developing nations to receive training in the United States and to experience directly American culture and ideals.

To highlight the work of VOA's International Training Center and the new Institute of Media Studies for the Developing World, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an article in the August/September issue of Voice magazine.

VOA'S INSTITUTE OF MEDIA STUDIES FOR THE
DEVELOPING WORLD
(By Judith Lathan)

By the end of 1989, more than 1,000 foreign broadcasters will have participated in VOA's International Training Center. "Its courses," says VOA Director Richard Carlson, "combine classroom training with actual hands-on experience in our VOA studios and Newsroom, under the guidance of highly trained professionals who understand the problems faced by journalists in developing countries."

"One of the Center's most innovative and exciting projects," according to its director Harry Heintzen, "is an institute, co-sponsored by VOA and the University of Maine, for teaching journalists, broadcasters, and media executives from the French-speaking world." In March, the institute offered training for radio and television managers from Haiti and 11 African nations (Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Togo, and Zaire). Heintzen described the institute, which was designed to provide a French-speaking ambience for students who have little or no English, as "the fulfillment of a long-time dream."

In the past, VOA has offered courses and workshops on news writing and reporting, production, and management in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Creole. These courses have been taught by VOA staff and by instructors from the private sector. The new institute takes advantage of the bilingual nature of the state of Maine, where 25 percent of the people speak French. It provides the visiting journalists and executives an opportunity to experience American life in their own language—without interpreters. "They can interact with ordinary Americans in Maine who, as second and third-generation descendants of French-Canadians, have no difficulty understanding them," said Heintzen.

The visiting media executives began their training in Washington attending lectures on the American press at VOA headquarters, observing a State Department news briefing, visiting VOA's Africa Division on VOA's Creole language service, and exploring the U.S. Congress. They visited Senator Majority Leader George Mitchell of Maine. He welcomed them by saying, "The state of Maine is honored to share its French cultural and linguistic heritage with people from Francophone countries."

In Maine, Dr. Guven Alpander of the University of Maine then led a two-week management seminar in French and organized field trips to nearby places of interest. The students saw the state capital where they were guided by a French-speaking state senator, the Maine Public Broadcasting System, and the offices of the Bangor Daily News.

Evariste Degla, director of the Benin Press Agency, said that "we learned a lot about the management of human resources, time management, and identification of needs and objectives; they are the major principles we'll try to put into practice."

Moutssa Daggio, Deputy Director-General of Chad's Ministry of Information, who found the program at the University "captivating," said "we'll try to use some of the motivation techniques to motivate our employees."

Jean Andrianarisata, of Madagascar's Radio and Television, was enthusiastic about several ideas he picked up on "non-monetary incentives for motivating employees as a key way to develop employee loyalty." He said he was "very pleased to be in Maine, where the lack of English was not a barrier to exploring the local environs."

Ivorian Press Agency director Samba Kone claims the seminar "made us ponder whether we were good or bad managers. . . . I now delegate much more responsibility to my staff," and added, "I have begun to see the benefits since I am less tired at the end of the day." Kone was impressed by how the American press "reports the fact without any slant" and by the clear delineation between the editorial page and the rest of the paper, "which is the opposite of what is usually found in the Francophone press."

"The warmth of the welcome provided by the citizens of Maine overcame the rigors of the cold and snow," said Haitian National Radio and Television Director-General Jacqueline Andre in praise of her winter workshop experience. She especially valued the "closeknit relationship" she developed with here African colleagues. "Members of the group exchanged useful information and found the discussions with one another quite rewarding."

Jacques Raoul Rivet, director of daily and weekly newspapers in Mauritius, echoed

Andre's enthusiasm for the hospitality in Maine.

The idea for international training began in VOA's Africa Division when Harry Heintzen, a former journalist and U.S. Foreign Service officer who had served in Ethiopia and Morocco, was its director. The pilot project was a course taught at VOA for Liberian broadcasters during the summer of 1983. "Media professionals from more than 90 countries have participated in VOA's training programs since then," says Heintzen. "Almost half of them have been French-speaking journalists, mostly from Haiti, but also from Francophone Africa. With congressional budget cuts, we've had to become more imaginative in exploring new funding sources."

"The VOA training programs bring journalists primarily from the developing world to the U.S. to learn skills and to observe our free and independent press and its role in a democratic society," says Heintzen. "The main reason we teach journalism the way we do is to help develop a free press, which is indispensable to democracy. We at VOA have made a profound impact on Haitian journalism, especially since February 1986 when former president Jean-Claude Duvalier was forced from power. In Haiti, where only about 20 percent of the population is literate, radio is the most important medium. The radio is 'an oral newspaper.'"

In July 1988, Heintzen received the U.S. Information Agency "Director's Award for Outstanding Creativity" for planning and implementing a comprehensive journalist training program for Latin American and Caribbean journalists. He used the award money to start a fund to help Haitian journalists study at the University of Maine.

The University of Maine experience is being duplicated for Spanish-speaking journalists this summer. VOA and San Diego State University in California will cooperate in training senior journalists from Latin America who, according to the International Training Center's director Heintzen, "would not normally study in the U.S. because of the language barrier. They will be able to file their news stories while they are here. We found the success of our earlier VOA seminars hinged on the ability of visiting journalists to report on their briefings and interviews to their home media. Basically, our concept will draw on the linguistic and professional expertise of VOA, the University, and the Hispanic-American community in San Diego," says Heintzen. "VOA has developed a model involving a whole state and a university that we hope other universities will adopt."

In May 1989, VOA and the University of South Carolina School of Communications at Columbia cooperated in a training program for senior journalists from Guyana.

The International Training Center is planning several other seminars in the next few months. A VOA and University of Maine workshop for French-speaking women managers will begin in August. Elizabethtown College in Pennsylvania has agreed to establish a pilot program in September for broadcasters from southern Africa, who will be provided partial scholarship in an accelerated journalism degree program. And, VOA and the University of Southern Mississippi are planning a course for journalists from the Caribbean in November.

THE ECONOMICS OF FARM
SUBSIDIES

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, over the past several years Congress has been debating, and eventually granting, different types of Federal assistance to farmers. It is clear to me, as well as others, that farm supports are not fair to many farmers or consumers. The Congress not only provides the means for a price floor but is then willing to sell farm products to other countries below that floor in order to get rid of surpluses. It is clear that something needs to be done about this waste of Federal dollars. I commend the following article which appeared in "The Free Market" of November 1989 to the attention of my colleagues as it exposes the problems of our present agricultural support policies.

THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURE SWAMP

(By James Bovard)

American agricultural policy offers many instructive lessons on how to cripple a major sector of the economy. For 60 years, the U.S. government has waged a war against the market. And for 60 years, American taxpayers and consumers have been the biggest losers.

Farm subsidies—roughly \$20 billion a year in federal handouts and \$10 billion more in higher food prices—are the equivalent of giving every full-time farmer two new Mercedes each year. Annual subsidies for each dairy cow in the United States exceed the per capita income of half the population of the world. With the \$260 billion that government and consumers have spent on farm subsidies since 1980, the government could have bought every farm, barn, and tractor in 33 states. The average American head of household worked almost one week a year in 1986 and 1987 simply to pay for welfare for fewer than a million farmers.

The fundamental tool of agricultural policy is the price support. The government sets a price per bushel or pound it will pay for a commodity. Since government guarantees to buy unlimited quantities of a crop at the price support level, farmers will not sell the crop on the market at a price lower than they can sell to the government, and the support price thereby becomes the minimum price for any sales of the crop in the United State.

These programs lead the government to pay farmers more than market value for their crops. Farmers respond by producing surpluses, which Congress then creates other programs to dump, distribute, or repress. This is American agricultural policy in a nutshell.

Federal farm policy is a maze of contradictions. By late 1985, the U.S. wheat surplus was large enough to provide 27 loaves of bread to every person in the world. Yet, in the 1985 five-year farm bill, Congress encouraged farmers to produce even larger wheat surpluses by promising farmers crop subsidies far higher than market prices. At the same time the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) paid farmers in 1986-87 to kill almost two million cows to reduce milk supplies, Congress lavishly rewarded other farmers for producing more surplus milk. The result: no decrease in milk production

and continued government purchases of over five billion pounds of surplus milk a year.

"Prosperity through organized scarcity" is the core of American farm policy. In 1933, USDA began a temporary emergency program of paying farmers to slash production in order to balance production. In 33 of the last 35 years, the government has paid farmers not to work. In 1988, USDA rewarded farmers for not planting 78 million acres of farmland—equivalent to the entire states of Indiana, Ohio, and much of Illinois. Government shut down some of the best American farmland in an effort to drive up world wheat and corn prices. Set-asides—programs to pay farmers not to work by "setting aside" or idling their cropland—are the opium of American farm policymakers, the annual tribute to the bureaucratic and political delusion that America somehow controls world grain markets.

Supply controls are introduced only after politicians and bureaucrats have mismanaged price controls. Government first artificially raises the price and then artificially restricts production. The higher Congress drives up the price, the greater the need for government controls on the amount produced.

USDA marketing orders annually force farmers to abandon or squander roughly 50 million lemons, one billion oranges, 100 million pounds of raisins, 70 million pounds of almonds, 7 million pounds of filberts, millions of plums and nectarines, etc. USDA announces each season how much of certain fruits and nuts will be allowed to be sold and how much must be held off the market in order to boost prices. USDA endows cooperatives with the power to effectively outlaw competition and to force farmers to let much of their crop rot or be fed to animals. To preserve federal control of the lemon business, USDA effectively bans new technology that would boost fruit sales and benefit both growers and consumers.

Congress responded to the agricultural recession of the early 1980s with a flood of subsidized capital. In 1985 alone, the government loaned almost a billion dollars to farmers who were already technically bankrupt. The injection of capital into agriculture has aggravated the problem of surplus production and driven up rental costs and land values in many areas. When the government announced a major debt forgiveness program in 1988, there was a fierce backlash from unsubsidized farmers.

Robert A. Dreyer, a farmer in Fenton, Iowa, complained that the government was "rewarding the poor managers who are also very inefficient farmers." Jerome Berg, another Iowa farmer, complained, "Many of those with debt write-downs are again buying more land and expensive equipment, cars, trucks, and living it up while the rest of us who paid our bills and lived within our means are now expected to help bail them out." The General Accounting Office reported in late 1988 that the Farmers' Home Administration, the agricultural credit agency, has lost \$33 billion.

The federal government attempts to hide some of the damage with lavish export subsidies. In 1986, it paid four times the world price to dump sugar and rice on the world market, and three times the world price to dump butter. In 1987, the United States paid export subsidies equal to 150% of the cow's value in order to dump American dairy cows on world markets. It would have

been cheaper simply to shove the cows off the Brooklyn Bridge. The government paid farmers \$4.35 a bushel for wheat in 1986 that was sold to the Soviets for less than \$2 a bushel. In 1988, the United States provided almost a billion dollars in credit to Iraq, thereby making American taxpayers underwrite the Iraqi war machine.

Farm program costs routinely far exceed the farmers' entire profits. For 1986 the wheat program and wheat export subsidies cost \$4 billion; wheat producers' total net cash income was only \$2 billion. In 1986, the rice program cost taxpayers \$2.7 billion while rice producers received only \$236 million in income; the cotton program cost \$2.1 billion while cotton producers net cash income was only \$1.3 billion. The wool program cost taxpayers \$99 million while sheep producers realized only \$13 million in profits from their operations.

The clearest effect of the USDA in the 1980s is to decrease the productivity of American agriculture. USDA does not reward farmers for improving their efficiency but for playing by the government's rules. Every farm bailout has discouraged farmers from maximizing their productivity and efficiency. Costs of production always tend to rise to the government guaranteed price, thereby making American agriculture appear less competitive internationally than it otherwise would be. And politicians respond with more subsidies and protective barriers.

The history of modern agricultural policy, both in the United States and elsewhere, is largely the history of a political struggle against changes in relative prices. Wheat, corn, oats, and cotton prices have been gradually declining in real terms for over 200 years, and have nosedived in comparison to units of labor required to purchase them. Prices have declined largely because of the invention of tractors, new seed varieties, powerful fertilizers, etc. Yet politicians perennially proclaim that because wheat prices are lower now than they were 10, 20, or 30 years ago, this proves that society is treating farmers unfairly and that farmers deserve recompense. Each decade, as prices trend downwards, politicians and farm lobbyists have warned that farm production is no longer profitable and that society will soon have a severe food shortage unless immediate action is taken to raise prices. Yet, in every decade farmers have produced more.

The key to understanding American agricultural policy is to realize that the vast majority of the 400 farm products produced in America receive no federal handouts. There is no fundamental difference between subsidized and unsubsidized crops—only a difference in campaign contributions to congressmen by different farm lobbies. (Not that congressmen are the only problem. President Reagan went from preaching about the "miracle of the marketplace" in 1981 to bragging in 1986 that his administration had given more handouts to farmers than any in history.)

The only solution to the "farm problem" is to abolish federal farm programs. It is a crime for government to provide any handout to any businessman, and for politicians to molest the economy for their own personal profit.

**INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO
AUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE
NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRO-
FESSIONAL TEACHING STAND-
ARDS**

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill to authorize funds for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

During the past 6 years a number of reports have focused our attention on the state of America's education system. In 1986, the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, issued an impressive report entitled "A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century." Among its recommendations was a call for the creation of a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

The call for the creation of a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards did not go unheeded. In the fall of 1987, with the encouragement of the Carnegie Forum, the Board was established as a private, nonprofit, organization. It is currently composed of 64 members representing a wide array of backgrounds and interests, including education, government, and business. More than half the membership is made up of practicing educators.

The Board has done fine work in assembling a very diverse and distinguished group of individuals who are structuring a framework for action and developing a consensus within the education and business communities about the need for professionalization within the teaching ranks.

On July 25, 1989, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, which I chair, held a hearing regarding the Board and its work. We heard from a number of witnesses about the need for the kinds of research and assessment activities that the Board will undertake and how that work will help our teachers and help our schools.

Following that hearing, my colleague, Congressman TOM COLEMAN, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and I decided to introduce legislation to authorize funds for the Board.

The bill I am introducing today amends title V of the Higher Education Act and directs the Secretary of Education to provide financial assistance to the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to enable the Board to conduct independent research and development related to the establishment of national, voluntary, professional standards and assessment methods for the teaching profession. Such assistance is to be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis with private funds. For these purposes the bill authorizes \$20 million to be available to the Board for fiscal years 1990 through 1992.

The legislation requires the Board to establish a Research and Development Advisory Committee and to consult with the Secretary of Education and other specified entities in appointing the 10 committee members, with the Secretary selecting two of those. It further

requires funds under this act to be used only for research and development of teacher assessment and certification procedures for elementary and secondary school teachers. A priority is given for research activities relating to the teaching of mathematics, the sciences, foreign languages, and literacy; as well as for special educational populations, including limited English proficient children, gifted and talented children, children with disabilities, and economically and educationally disadvantaged children.

Finally, the bill requires the Board to report annually to the appropriate committees of Congress. It further requires the Department of Education, the National Science Foundation, and the National Research Council to review and comment on the Board's report and to report to such committees on the Board's compliance with this act.

In closing, it is important to note that with this legislation we are not endorsing any Federal certification of teachers. The Federal Government continues to maintain that decisions regarding teacher qualifications and certification procedures must stay at the local and State level.

What we are endorsing is a proposal to recognize classroom teachers as professionals, to provide a means for teachers to attain professional stature, and to enhance our children's educational experience by keeping the best and brightest of our teaching cadre in the classroom. I ask my colleagues to join us in this effort.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LATE
HONORABLE EDWARD STACK**

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I wish to direct your attention to the death of a former Member of this body, the Honorable Edward Stack, a man responsible for vast and sweeping improvements for the State of Florida and Broward County.

Ed Stack's life began humbly in New Jersey in 1910. He was a first generation American born of Irish immigrants. He earned his bachelor's degree from Lehigh University in 1931, his law degree from the prestigious University of Pennsylvania in 1934, and his master's degree in public law and government from Columbia University in 1938. His commitment to academics continued as he became a professor at Hunter College.

He served his country during World War II in the U.S. Coast Guard from 1942 to 1946. He practiced law in New York until 1954 at which point he followed the sun and moved to Pompano Beach. Typically, he quickly immersed himself in his new community. For the next 10 years, Ed served on the Pompano Beach Charter Revision Board. From 1965 to 1969, he won a seat on the Pompano Beach City Commission and served two terms as mayor.

Ed's major contribution to Broward County came soon after he was sworn in as Broward County sheriff in 1969. He modernized this office: creating a crime lab, the 911 emergen-

cy service, and the first drug rehab center in Broward County. Nine years later, as a Democrat, Ed finally won a seat on the U.S. Congress. At the age of 68, Ed was the oldest freshman U.S. Representative.

Ed served only one term in the House, but his energy and vitality did not wane. In 1981, Ed passed the Florida bar exam and became a professor at Florida's Nova University.

Ed Stack was a mover and shaker, the "consummate politician" and a credit to this community and his country. I will miss him as a Floridian, as an American, and all of Broward County will miss him as a friend.

**LEGISLATION TO PROTECT UN-
DERGROUND WATER SUPPLIES**

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation with my colleague from New York [Mr. LENT], to protect the underground water supplies of my district in Long Island and of communities across the Nation which rely on underground aquifers for their potable water.

In the Fifth District of New York and surrounding areas, tens of thousands of homeowners rely on oil to heat their homes. Heating oil is often stored in underground storage tanks of 250 to 500 gallons on their property. Many of these are the original storage tanks installed in the 1940's and 1950's. These unprotected, steel tanks are now showing their age through corrosion and rust. Those that have leaked cost homeowners as much as \$10,000 to replace the tank, remove contaminated soil, and test for environmental damage.

Unfortunately, homeowners are seldom aware of a problem with their storage tank until it is too late. Compounding the problem is the fact that homeowners insurance does not cover these instances because insurance companies consider such incidents as normal wear and tear. If homeowners could be encouraged to replace their storage tanks before a problem develops they could save thousands of dollars and prevent serious environmental harm from the cumulative effect of thousands of leaking tanks.

My bill would provide a tax credit for homeowners if they install a new, protected oil storage tank on their property. The credit would cover 25 percent of the costs of a new tank, protected with fiberglass, up to a maximum of \$2,000. The credit would apply to homeowners who replace an old tank before a leak occurs. Additionally, only homeowners who live in a critical aquifer protection area would be eligible.

Communities across the Nation are becoming increasingly concerned about their water supply. Landfills and toxic waste dumps have created many contaminants which can seep through soil and threaten underground water supplies. We have dealt with many of these problems at their sources in Federal legislation. The danger from leaking oil storage tanks is also serious. My legislation can prevent a significant ecological disaster to the

water supply on Long Island and elsewhere in the Nation. It is a moderate, incentive program which offers a reasonable solution with minimal government intervention to a potentially major environmental problem.

**TRIBUTE TO LEO "HORSE"
CZARNECKI**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Leo "Horse" Czarnecki who will be retiring after 42 years from the job of head of the ground crew at Pitt Stadium. The University of Pittsburgh's Department of Athletics and the Physical Plant will be sponsoring a dinner and roast on December 8, 1989 to honor "Horse".

Leo began working at Pitt on August 1, 1947. Since that time, he has been an inspiration to both the athletic team and the university. During his time at Pitt he has worked with 11 head football coaches, 6 head basketball coaches, 5 athletic directors, 5 sports information directors, and survived 1 baseball field.

Horse is the one person who has managed to give an encouraging word and to keep everyone's spirits up even in the worst situations. He reminds us that no matter how important the game may be, sports is supposed to be fun. Leo has even managed to bring his own brand of humor to Pitt. An example of this is Leo having the grounds crew paint "enter at your own risk" underneath Pitt's script in the end zone.

Leo is a true example of Pitt loyalty. He has worked tirelessly for the staff and students in the Pitt Athletic Department. Leo is considered by all to be a Pitt legend.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Leo "Horse" Czarnecki on his 42 years of service to the University of Pittsburgh. Leo is everything Pitt athletics strives to be; hardworking, dedicated, educated, and fun. I am proud to know "Horse" and wish him the very best in his retirement.

**CHANGE FOR THE HUNGRY
MAKING UP THE DIFFERENCE
FOR NEEDY FAMILIES**

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to commend a compassionate campaign to relieve hunger in the State of Oregon. As part of the Change for the Hungry Program, Oregonians are making a difference in the lives of the needy.

Through the Change for the Hungry Program, the citizens of Oregon, Safeway Stores, and the Oregon Food Bank Network have united to narrow the gap between the enormous needs of poor families and the food assistance offered by the public sector. These groups have risen to this challenge as a sup-

plement to the already massive effort in Oregon to help the less fortunate.

Oregon's Change for the Hungry project is a creative and practical way to show compassion for our neighbors who have had to make do with less. Now, when Oregonians shop for groceries, they have the opportunity to contribute directly to their less fortunate neighbors.

By simply rounding up their purchases to the nearest dollar amount and donating the difference, Oregonians contribute valuable dollars to combat hunger. Safeway collects the donations and converts them into \$5 redeemable coupons the needy can use to purchase meat, fresh vegetables, dairy products, and other perishable foods not ordinarily included in emergency packages. Change for the Hungry has made it easy to help out while providing critically needed nutritional food for the less fortunate.

So far, Change for the Hungry distributed emergency food to an estimated 26,000 people in Oregon. In the future, the goal is to expand our efforts and those like it to ensure no Oregonian goes hungry.

Now, more than ever, our country needs to find new resources to provide food to the hungry. In Oregon alone, 480,000 people needed emergency food assistance last year. The Congress has responded with legislation such as the 1988 Hunger Relief Act, of which I was a proud sponsor. But our work is not finished. With declining amounts of Federal surplus commodities we need more partnerships like the Change for the Hungry project.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue the fight against hunger in this country through efforts like Change for the Hungry and new legislation to strengthen our emergency food supplies.

**REPRESENTATIVE GUARINI RE-
CEIVES DISTINGUISHED SERV-
ICE AWARD FOR TRADE**

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues an interesting and important speech recently given by my friend and colleague, Representative FRANK GUARINI, accepting the annual Distinguished Service Award of the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Representative GUARINI received this honor "for outstanding contributions to the administrative of justice and international trade law," during the Sixth Annual Judicial Conference of the Court.

The award was presented by our dear friend, Peter Rodino, the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who has done so much to uphold the rule of law, defend the Constitution, and recognize the unique stature of the Court of International Trade. Chairman Rodino pointed out that Representative GUARINI has been a leader in the field of trade through his work on the Omnibus Trade Act, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and efforts to promote democracy in Latin America and Eastern Europe.

In his speech to the Court, Representative GUARINI noted the changes in the world economy, especially in the Warsaw Pact, and called for a "new global jurisprudence." He suggested that as the military, diplomatic, and economic fields undergo profound change, there would be a stronger reliance on the rule of law and international institutions.

By coincidence, on the day of Congressman GUARINI's presentation, the East German Government announced a liberalization of emigration laws. Since then, Lech Walesa has come to the United States, the Berlin Wall has been partially opened, Soviet emigration laws are under review, unprecedented change continues throughout the Eastern bloc, and the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union prepare to meet in Malta.

Having worked with Representative GUARINI on matters ranging from policy toward Poland to devising effective trade policies, I know his award is well-deserved. I hope my colleagues will consider the important points raised by his acceptance speech, about the importance of the rule of law at a historically important moment for the world. I insert his timely remarks in the RECORD.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE FRANK J.

GUARINI

Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished Members of the International Trade Bar, Mr. Chief Judge.

What makes this award so special is the stature of those who have received it before.

Chief Judge Re.

Chief Judge Markey.

Chairman Rodino.

They personify the highest ideal of public service: integrity, justice, and an abiding faith in the rule of law.

I am honored to stand in their company, and I accept this award with pride.

Let me begin by saying a few words about our Chief Judge, Ed Re.

It is often said that we are a government of laws. And we are. In our system of government, the judiciary plays a special role, based on a sacred trust.

Judges are the guarantor of liberty and justice. There is no higher responsibility in a free nation.

The judges of this Court have accepted this responsibility, and carried it out with dedication, honor and integrity.

And Chief Judge Ed Re is a true man of the law, a leader, a scholar, and a judicial statesman. With him, justice is in very good hands.

I am proud to consider him my friend.

As we meet, dramatic events unfold around the world. We live in extraordinary times, challenging times, historic times.

These changes will alter the patterns of trade, the institutions of trade, and the laws of trade.

The impact will be felt for generations to come.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries."

Holmes' reference to common law is equally true of international law.

Nations change, treaties change customs and mores change, legal concepts change and these changes are accelerating at a tremendous pace today.

And you, as active and respected members of the international trade bar, are at the cutting edge.

Not long ago, people talked about the American Century. They spoke of a battle of ideas, the elevation of human rights and the triumph of freedom.

And now, as we see change around the world, we can predict: when historians look back, they will see a democratic century.

We live in a world of trade, where money rockets across borders, where goods move between nations at a lightning pace.

Where science and technology advance at every-increasing velocity.

Where financial markets are linked by a global network of information.

Where ideas are communicated in seconds, where the powerful force of competition dictates the terms of the global market.

In this world, prosperity demands economic freedom. And economic freedom goes hand in hand with political freedom, ultimately, they are indivisible and inseparable.

In Europe, after centuries of war there is a newborn spirit of unity and cooperation.

Europe is becoming a continent of commerce, without borders.

A continent of democracy, bound together by common values, united by a commonality of interest rooted in the importance of trade.

More than ever, democracy has driven nations closer together.

The Group of Seven is acting in concert: on exchange rates, monetary policy, and Third World debt.

And Europe has begun a great debate about a common European currency and a central bank.

In Poland and Hungary, there is revolution in the air. Democratic revolution.

Profound change—involving economic reform, political freedom, and social justice.

Historic change—re-writing the map of post-war Europe. And again—trade is at center stage.

In the Soviet Union, President Gorbachev is promoting openness, foreign investment and reform.

Throughout the Western Hemisphere, democracy is winning, dictatorship is losing.

Free enterprise is winning. Communism is losing.

An hopefully—free trade is winning, and protectionism is losing.

As Europe becomes a truly common market, Latin America has also chosen 1992 as a landmark year for freer trade.

The Latin American Heads of State have chosen to explore a new frontier of open markets and expanded trade in this Hemisphere.

The U.S.-Canada Trade Agreement is a landmark. And President Salinas has proposed an open trade agreement for key sectors between the United States and Mexico.

In China, the government seeks economic openness, trade and foreign investment—but cannot prevent the movement for democracy that inevitably follows.

The leaders of China will learn that to modernize, prosper and grow, there must be a greater respect for human rights and human values.

The massacre at Tiananmen Square was a battle between the past and the future. Sooner or later, the future will win.

Ladies and gentlemen, we do live in exciting times.

We should not underestimate the dangers. There is resistance to change—there are those who respond with a call to protectionism—there are those who would march backwards, and turn back the clock.

And here in America we must resolve the problem of public sector deficits, private

sector debt, and a culture that borrows from tomorrow to pay for today.

But our opportunities are real, unprecedented and historic.

We have reached a turning point in economic history.

The wealth of all nations is based—more than ever before—on the international movement of money, goods, knowledge, technology, and ideas.

And to prosper in the modern global economy, they must accept and honor the rule of law.

This requires a heightened commitment to relying on international economic institutions.

Above all, it requires that we develop and refine a new global jurisprudence.

I can see a day—not that far away—when the Soviets join the GATT, the World Bank, and the I.M.F.

When Jackson-Vanik is lifted, and U.S.-Soviet trade will grow dramatically.

When the ruble is convertible. When joint ventures flourish.

When both great powers renounce the use of force, pursue a policy of peace, reduce the burden of weapons, and turn their full attention to the economic opportunities of tomorrow.

I can see a day—not that far away—when Poland and Hungary become de facto partners with a unified Europe and the Western World.

Sharing values, trading goods, accepting a common vision of progress guided by principles of law.

I can see a day when the Uruguay Round brings a new GATT Treaty, replacing the pressures for protectionism with a commitment to prosperity through trade.

When the Group of Seven achieves a coordinated policy for growth.

When the great industrial nations define their sovereign interest as working in concert.

Each of these events—which are now in progress—will require laws, institutions, and creative problem-solving. The impact on the Court of International Trade could be enormous. The contribution of the international trade bar will be critical.

One could argue, looking at the loss of sovereignty and changing approaches to dispute mechanisms, that this court could lose influence.

I believe the opposite is true.

The court has a special place and a special mission.

It has a special expertise.

It is a Court with vast experience in the rules of trade.

It is a Court whose decisions are closely examined and respected abroad.

As a Member of the Rules Advisory Committee of the Court, I propose—sometime in the Spring—to look at the Court's jurisdiction in light of what's happening in the world and in our own nation.

Perhaps the Court should have more jurisdiction, not less.

Perhaps we should use its expertise, its resources, its knowledge, its stature and its credibility even more than we do today.

We might consider a right of review for cases involving Sections 201 and 301, in a manner that would not interfere with the discretionary powers of the President.

And as the flow of trade reaches more goods and more nations in a complex world, the Court of International Trade will be critical in adjusting the structures of law to the needs of the global marketplace.

As lawyers deeply involved in trade, we can help this court play a greater role as nations come closer together.

We share a belief that trade is the currency of peace.

We share a timeless faith in the rule of law.

We share a respect for the unique role of the Court of International Trade.

We share a confidence that this court will rise to even greater heights in a changing world, and will continue to serve the needs of our nation as historic events unfold.

Ladies and gentlemen, I accept this honor and this award with gratitude, and I look forward to working with you, in the days and years ahead.

Thank you.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, all of us who represent metropolitan areas are aware of intense pressures that arise over issues of land use. In Montgomery County, MD, the Eighth Congressional District, whose citizens I am pleased to represent, one such case involving the GEICO Insurance Co., and the Brookdale Citizens Association of Chevy Chase was resolved recently in a manner that was of particular significance and deserves commendation. The Bethesda-Chevy Chase Current, in a recent editorial, explained the significance of that case and gave credit where it was due. I am pleased to bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues and I submit the editorial from the Current.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

The agreement between GEICO Corp. and the Brookdale Citizens Association in Chevy Chase over GEICO's proposal to develop some of its property is significant for more reasons than the resolution of a land-use case important to both sides. It also demonstrates what can result when neighbors on opposite sides of an issue make an intense commitment to preserve the harmonious relationship that has existed between them.

Credit goes to Brookdale, its president, Martin Weigand III, and Norman Knopf, a community resident and attorney who helped draft the agreement; and to GEICO, its chairman, William B. Snyder, and its law firm, Wilkes, Artis, Hedrick & Lane, which helped craft the negotiating strategy that worked so effectively.

The lesson of this case is clear for property owners and citizens organizations alike, particularly in the northwest-Bethesda-Chevy Chase area where so many cases like this have developed. It is that land use cases need not become contentious disputes to be resolved ultimately by a public authority, with one side the winner, the other side the loser, and bitter feelings between them. The parties themselves, if they are of good faith and reasonable in their approach, can reach an agreement that enhances, not damages, their relationship. They both can be winners and remain good neighbors.

Now the ball is in the County Council's court. The council will hold hearings on two nights at the end of this month, Oct. 30 and 31.

GIVE THE "GIFT OF LIFE"

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution to help organ donation, and I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort.

Last month, I visited the organ transplant program at Vanderbilt University's Medical Center and met with individuals who face certain death without a transplant. Death for these people isn't a vague possibility; it is a fact that comes with an all too real timetable. They are not alone. There currently are over 18,500 Americans waiting for kidney, heart, liver, or pancreas transplants. Their only hope is for an organ match with a potential donor whose family decides to donate the organs of a loved one who has just died.

I also had the rewarding opportunity at Vanderbilt to see living proof of how transplants give a second chance of life. Nearly every day, surgeons at Vanderbilt and other organ transplant programs around the country perform transplant miracles. Earlier this year, a family in my district in Tennessee suffered the untimely loss of their son but generously agreed that his organs be used to give the gift of life. As a result, a farmer has a new kidney, a woman suffering from diabetes has both a new kidney and a new pancreas, a young man with heart disease has a new heart, and another woman whose own diseased liver had grown to 26 pounds received a new liver. The tragedy of one family profoundly transformed the lives of four lucky people.

There may be as many as 20,000 potential organ donors who could provide the gift of life for needy individuals on waiting lists for organs. Yet, less than one-fourth of these potential donors actually participate each year in organ donation. The challenge we face is to increase the level of organ donation.

Thanks largely to the efforts of Senator GORE, Congress enacted legislation to establish a network of organ procurement organizations which match donors with individuals on organ waiting lists. We also require that hospitals have transplant protocols outlining procedures to identify potential donors and notify designated organ procurement organizations of these potential donors. But merely having protocols is not enough.

To increase organ donation, we must focus on two critical areas. We must encourage hospitals to take a more active role in identifying potential donors and approaching families about donation. And we must increase public awareness about the benefits of organ donation so that hospital appeals will reach a receptive audience.

The Health Care Financing Administration [HCFA] accredits approximately 1,400 of the 6,800 hospitals in the United States. This accreditation is required for certification under the Medicare program. HCFA mandates that hospitals it accredits have written transplant protocols, identify potential donors, notify organ procurement organizations about potential donors, and have training programs to teach designated hospital staff how to best

approach the families of potential donors about organ donation. So far, however, HCFA has not enforced these requirements. Therefore, I have written to President Bush to urge that he support aggressive enforcement of these transplant protocols in HCFA accredited hospitals. If these hospitals are not fully implementing transplant protocols, then their Medicare certification should be revoked.

HCFA also awards Medicare certification for hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Organizations [JCAHO]. The JCAHO is a private organization which accredits the majority—approximately 5,400—of hospitals in America. Thus, the JCAHO is in a position to significantly influence organ donation procedures in hospitals. Recently, the JCAHO announced an initiative to increase the amount of information it collects about the level of patient care in hospitals. This will provide data on which to better assess the quality of hospital care, and I applaud this initiative. The JCAHO's standards with respect to organ donation, however, are minimal. My resolution calls upon the JCAHO to make its accreditation standards with respect to transplant protocols at least as strict as the standards adopted by HCFA. Further, my resolution calls on the JCAHO to require hospitals to maintain records, accessible through death charts audits, which provide important data on whether potential donors were identified and whether the families of these donors were approached about donation.

To increase public awareness of the benefits of organ donation, I recently included an organ donor card in a newsletter sent to over half a million of my constituents in the 6th District of Tennessee. I circulated a copy of this newsletter to my colleagues in the House to suggest that they might want to participate in a similar initiative in their districts. In addition, I am writing to a variety of State and national publications to urge they publish organ donor cards as well. By the way, both President and Mrs. Bush have signed organ donor cards.

The gift of life that transplantation allows is too precious to be quantified. Yet, studies show that transplantation can save Federal dollars as well as lives. Kidney transplants, for instance, can save \$25,000 per patient per year over the costs of dialysis. Increasing the number of kidney transplants, the most frequently performed transplant operation, could ultimately save millions of taxpayer dollars.

I urge all of my colleagues to sign organ donor cards and to support this resolution. Give the gift of life.

REFLECTIONS: A DECADE OF PARTICIPATION, PRIDE, AND PROGRESS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEAGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FALEOMAVEAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our colleagues, the Honorable NORMAN Y. MINETA from California.

Mr. Speaker, late last month Mr. MINETA addressed a joint meeting of the Organization of Chinese American Women and the United States Pan Asian American Chamber of Com-

merce. His remarks were entitled "Reflections: A Decade of Participation, Pride and Progress."

I was so moved by Mr. MINETA's remarks that I am inserting them into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so I can share them with other citizens throughout our great land:

REFLECTIONS: A DECADE OF PARTICIPATION, PRIDE AND PROGRESS

(Remarks by Hon. Norman Y. Mineta)

Thank you very much, very much—and good evening.

You have bestowed upon me a very great honor tonight by allowing me to serve in the role of Master of Ceremonies. I would like to thank each of you for your warm recognition, and I especially wish to thank the Organization of Chinese American Women and the United States Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce for working so long and hard to create this wonderful event.

I would also like to pay special recognition to our honorees tonight:

David Henry Hwang, the Tony award winning playwright for *M. Butterfly*.

Yong C. Kim, founder, chairman and CEO of Y.Y.K. Enterprises.

Sammy Lee, Olympic Gold diving medalist.

Haesun Paik, winner of the William Kapell international piano competition.

Dith Pran, the New York Times photo-journalist portrayed in the film *The Killing Fields*.

Theodore W.J. Wong, Senior Vice President and President, Missile Systems Group, Hughes Aircraft Company.

I am also pleased to recognize the Westinghouse Science Talent Search contest finalists here tonight: Divya Chander, Janet Tseng, Albert Wong, Vijay Pande, Weiva Yu Sieh, and Wei-Jing Zhu.

You should all be very proud of your great achievements.

We're here tonight celebrating a decade of excellence in youth, education, the arts, science and business. I cannot think of a more appropriate celebration here in 1989, for this year also marks the tenth anniversary of Asian Pacific Island American Heritage Week.

When the resolution authorizing Heritage Week was first introduced in the House of Representatives a dozen years ago, all too many of the outstanding contributions which Americans of Asian ancestry had made to our Nation were all but unknown—even within our own communities.

During the last ten years, however, the unique insights and experiences we bring to our Nation's cultural, economic, social and political tapestry have been recognized and celebrated.

We have been able to take great pride in our many recent political victories.

We demanded—and received—a positive response in our efforts to improve the 1990 Census.

More and more Americans of Asian ancestry are running for—and winning—public office.

And of course, there was the triumph of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which offers long overdue redress for the internment of 120,000 loyal Americans during the Second World War.

More than the wrongs of the internment are being set to rights. Today, as the United States prepares to enter the 1990s, Americans of Asian ancestry have three main questions to face:

How can Asian Americans achieve full acceptance in U.S. society?

How can we fight discrimination, from its most subtle forms to the extreme of physical attacks and violence?

And thirdly, how can greater involvement by Americans of Asian ancestry in the political process be encouraged?

I believe the answers to these questions—as complex as they may be—are not only interrelated but hold the key to our future success as individual communities and as a Nation.

I also believe that no one of us can afford to be an idle bystander in this process, and our honorees and speakers tonight epitomize the high-level of community involvement we need.

Throughout the history of the United States, individuals banding together have been the force of positive change. Progressive actions have always been the result of voters pressuring their elected officials, and of political figures willing to fight for right when they are backed up by a vocal constituency.

If you're worried about a glass ceiling in your job, ask yourself: Am I registered to vote?

If you're concerned that college admission quotas may shut your daughter or son out of the school of their choice, ask yourself: When was the last time I voted, gave my time to a campaign, or even ran for office?

If you're concerned about becoming a target of harassment or violence because of your ancestry, ask yourself: Have I made my views known in city hall, in the state capitol, or in Congress?

At one time, there was a tradition in our communities of not being visible in public affairs. In my own upbringing, for example, I was taught not to become a nail that sticks out—because if you stick out, you're gonna get hit.

Americans of Asian ancestry need not stick out. But we do need to stick up for ourselves.

There are many ways to have our voices heard, our concerns known, and our needs addressed: Textbooks which present a true record of history; galleries which feature our creative and cultural genius; museums which acknowledge our contributions and display our heritage. These are all avenues to participation, pride and progress.

Many Americans still do not know the stories of our parents and grandparents. Few are aware of laws such as the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924, which prohibited any further immigration from Asia, or of state and local laws barring Americans of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry from full participation in American life.

Yet, when we remind ourselves of the reasons we have to be proud Americans, we strengthen ourselves and our communities.

When we reaffirm our heritage and our contributions to our Nation, we help provide a future for our children which sanctions truth, not ignorance.

The more our neighbors and fellow citizens know about us, the more we will be known not as aliens but as full citizens. Greater understanding means greater acceptance and respect.

The history of the United States is a history of diversity. We are a nation rooted not in one culture, one religion, or one race. Ours is a nation based in a shared love of freedom, democracy and equality.

Ours is a living, breathing example that individuals with wide differing backgrounds can and do work together to better them-

selves without the oppressive weight of old animosities and hatreds.

But we must be vigilant.

Only when we work together to celebrate our diversity will we meet the challenges of the future and fulfill all our dreams. That ethic, it seems to me, is what the Organization of Chinese American Women and the United States Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce is all about. It is why we are all here tonight.

**ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER
YITZHAK SHAMIR**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House Foreign Affairs Committee had the great pleasure of meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. I would like to take this opportunity to personally commend his efforts in the peace process.

In his address to the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Shamir made apparent his dedication to the peace process in the Middle East and his qualified acceptance of Secretary Baker's five point plan. The historically embittered relations between Israel and the Arab nations has been exacerbated with tensions in the occupied territories. Shamir has been faced with the unenviable position of bringing justice to the Palestinians while maintaining Israel's security. Nevertheless, the process has tended to break down as the differences over the final settlement reappear in the initial procedural questions.

**AMBASSADOR NOBUO
MATSUNAGA**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, this weekend marks the end of the tour of His Excellency Nobuo Matsunaga, the Ambassador of Japan to the United States. I would like to take this opportunity to commend Ambassador Matsunaga for the dedication and commitment which he has devoted to United States-Japan relations.

During the period that Ambassador Matsunaga has served in Washington, America's official relationship with Japan has both broadened and deepened, further enhancing the close cooperation between our two countries. Yet simultaneously, Japan has been subject to increased criticism in the Congress and the country on a whole host of issues. Most disturbing have been the growing tendencies to link trade and defense concerns, and to view Japan as an adversary rather than an ally.

Yet, no one should make the fallacious conclusion that because frictions grew during Ambassador Matsunaga's watch they were the result of his poor stewardship. Indeed, American hostility toward Japan would no doubt have been much worse had it not been for his ameliorating efforts. Time and time again, Am-

bassador Matsunaga has worked to find answers when questions were raised, and to search for solutions when problems erupted. He did so in the service of his country and his Government—that, after all, was his mandate. Yet he always acted in ways that best promoted our common bilateral interests.

As Ambassador Matsunaga leaves Washington, we wish him a safe journey and a long and productive retirement. Although he will soon end his career as a Government servant, I have no doubt that he will continue to serve the cause of friendship and cooperation between the world's two leading industrial democracies. The gratitude which the United States owes him will only grow.

**EDDYSTONE, PA, CELEBRATES
100TH BIRTHDAY**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in offering congratulations to the Borough of Eddystone on the occasion of their 100th birthday celebration.

The Borough of Eddystone, a town located along the Delaware River in Delaware County, PA, was incorporated as a Borough by the Court of Delaware County in 1888. However, it is from the election of the first Borough Council in 1889, that Eddystone celebrates its Centennial. Since that time, Eddystone has germinated into one of the most popular blue collar municipalities in our Nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

During the 1900's, Eddystone's population increased dramatically due to industry and this industry played a substantial role in American history. During the First World War, the Belmont Iron Works, Remington Arms Co., and Eddystone Munitions Co. were responsible for the manufacturing of ammunition for America and its allies. It has been reported that during this time, more than 50,000 men and women worked in Eddystone every day.

Mr. Speaker, I commend and thank the government of Eddystone and its residents for continuing the proud tradition of Eddystone being a fine place to work and live. I am most honored and privileged to represent the Borough of Eddystone as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives and am proud to have them as part of the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

EXPLANATION OF VOTES

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was making an address to the American Anthropological Association this afternoon, a longstanding commitment I could not break, and unavoidably was not present for two recorded votes. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted

"no" on rollcall No. 366 and "aye" on rollcall No. 367.

DECEPTIVE MAILINGS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned with the problem of mailings which uses names, terms or seals to deceptively imply that they are sent from the Federal Government. This underhanded tactic is being used by numerous organizations in attempt to gain consumers' attention.

Often, these solicitations bear such a resemblance to Federal documents that they can trick even the most sophisticated consumers. And more unwary individuals can be easily confused about the nature of the mailings, or worse, fall prey to their scams.

On July 31, the House passed a measure that would address this problem. This legislation, which was based on a bill that I introduced, would require that disclaimers be placed on solicitations which misleadingly imply a Federal endorsement or affiliation.

The Senate is likely to consider this issue after Congress reconvenes in January. I firmly believe that we must continue to press for action on deceptive mailings, and I would like to share with you an article from the November 1989, edition of Money magazine which discusses this problem and its consequences.

[From the Money Magazine, Nov. 11, 1989]

LOOK OUT FOR LOOKALIKE MAIL

(By Lauren Sinai)

Pop quiz: Which of the following are government agencies? Federal Social Security Center, Federal Record Service, Internal Review Service, National Records Advisory and Social Security Protection Bureau. The correct answer is none. Yet these and dozens of other outfits have devised such names and sent out streams of solicitation letters in hopes that people like you will tear open their envelopes assuming that they are official U.S. government correspondence. The firms typically sell services that are available free from federal agencies, like estimates of Social Security benefits. Worse, the companies cost time as well as money. Social Security generally sends materials in about 10 days; you'll have to wait at least a month to get the same forms and data from the middlemen, says Frank Battistelli, an agency spokesman.

You can easily distinguish, however, between government mailings and copycats. Look at the stamps on the envelopes. Official letters carry the U.S. mail eagle insignia or note the agency's government permit number that starts with a G—such as G-11. More help may be on the way. Congress is considering enacting a law that would require lookalike mailers to stamp disclaimers on their envelopes and then disclose in the letter inside that their firms are neither endorsed nor approved by the government.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPEAL BAD HEALTH BILL

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, we are currently debating measures to repeal the horrific catastrophic health care bill. Several weeks ago Congress voted to repeal the catastrophic legislation. Thus giving America's seniors a new hope. I truly believe that our Nation's senior citizens should not be burdened with this costly catastrophic bill, especially one that asks seniors to pay an additional surtax.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article by Richard J. Ucci, M.D., from the September 25, 1989, issue of the New American. As he states:

It is time to take action and demand from Congress the same accountability that it expects of those providing health care to the American people.

In doing so, we can regain the confidence and trust of our senior citizens.

The article referred to follows:

THE BATTLE OVER HEALTH CARE

(By Richard J. Ucci, M.D.)

Freedom is not free and it never has been. History teaches us that our freedoms can be taken away if we fail to monitor the decisions of our elected and appointed officials. The field of medical care is a prime example.

Sections 1801 and 1802 of the Social Security Act of 1965 prohibited government interference with a patient's right to choose a physician. They also outlawed government control over the compensation doctors receive for the care they provide. This "Great Society" legislation increased medical school enrollment, lowered immigration barriers to foreign physicians, established tax incentives that encouraged businesses to provide health insurance, and fostered the growth of hospital chains and the purchase of high-tech equipment.

When millions of people were freed from the responsibility of paying for their medical care, the demand for services took a giant leap. When the Medicare and Medicaid Act was passed in 1965, it was estimated that the program would cost \$8.7 billion by 1990. According to congressional leaders, however, Medicare will cost more than \$100 billion in 1990. Federal Medicaid costs have also risen some \$25.9 billion, and states will spend another \$22.3 billion.

CONTROLS FOLLOW "FAVORS"

History should certainly have taught us that government "favors" are always followed by increasing controls. One example is the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984: This measure, known as Public Law 98-369, created two classes of physicians ("participating" and "non-participating"), froze fees for Medicare services, imposed severe penalties on "non-participating" practitioners who attempted to increase fees, established incentives to encourage physicians to sign participating agreements, and authorized additional funds for Medicare carriers to inform other doctors about the Deficit Reduction Act.

It is obvious that these provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act violated sections 1801 and 1802 of the Social Security Act. Fur-

November 17, 1989

thermore, fixing physician's fees is suggestive of involuntary servitude, which is prohibited by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, a document that congressmen take a solemn oath to uphold. Fee freezes infringe on a doctor's right to contract with patients and subvert the principles of a free enterprise system.

It seems incongruous that a federal government with cost containment in mind would impose restrictions on physicians while simultaneously spending approximately \$1 billion to fund Peer Review Organizations to monitor so-called "unnecessary" and "over-utilized" services.

OMNIBUSTED

Further loss of freedom to practice medicine came with the Omnibus Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1986-1987, which set a maximum charge for Medicare services, regardless of whether recipients are able or willing to pay. This provision discriminated especially against non-participating physicians who refused to accept any Medicare assignments.

The OBRA also prohibited non-participating physicians from billing Medicare patients for services considered to be "medically unnecessary," whether or not the patient or physician considered the services necessary. A physician who disobeyed this "unnecessary medical services" decree would be fined \$2000 per violation. The result was rationing of health care.

The Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act, enacted July 1, 1988, added a surtax on each \$150 of federal taxes owed by each Medicare beneficiary up to a set maximum amount, which would increase yearly from 1989 to 1993. This surcharge is the largest single expansion of the Medicare program in the past 20 years, and breaks every promise Congress made in passing the 1986 Tax Reform Act. That law set a fine of \$2000 for each time a physician provided a narrative diagnosis instead of a diagnostic code number on a Medicare claim.

Canada's per capita national debt is twice that of the U.S., and the Canadian medical system is leading Canada into bankruptcy. Yet the Physician Payment Service Commission created by Congress to study Medicare reform has developed a program based on the Canadian model.

LEGISLATOR, HEAL THYSELF

Our system of financing medical care was produced by legislators, not physicians. But, rather than admit they erred, lawmakers blame rising health costs on doctors and hospitals, claiming that there are too many doctors and hospital beds and that modern technology has become far too expensive to offer to all patients.

Quality health care is no longer important to the federal government: cost containment is its main priority. It is time to take action and demand from Congress the same accountability that it expects of those providing health care to the American people.

The health care battle is just one of many in the war between the forces of freedom and those of tyranny. Freedom is not free: it never has been. We must continue to fight for it.

RESOLUTION TO PRESERVE PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS OF ENDURING VALUE

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on April 24, I introduced a resolution to establish a national policy on the use of permanent paper for publications and materials of enduring value. This measure was designed to call attention to and mitigate a crisis we face in preserving our historic, cultural, and scientific record, not only in this country but worldwide. The acidic papers on which most publications and records have been printed for more than a hundred years are literally self-destructing. The present measure would go a long way toward halting this massive destruction by recommending that henceforth all Federal publications and materials of enduring value be printed on permanent, alkaline papers. It also encourages similar action within the private sector.

My resolution, House Joint Resolution 226, was referred to the Committee on House Administration, Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, and Government Operations, Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture. An identical resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 57, was passed by the Senate on July 31.

On August 25 of this year the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions [IFLA] passed three resolutions on the subject of permanent paper at its 55th annual meeting in Paris. This action was taken at the initiation of the U.S. delegation to the IFLA, and represents the first time that IFLA has taken a position on permanent paper. The resolution underscore both the urgency and universality of the problem as well as the international efforts that will be necessary to solve it.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a copy of the resolutions to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

House Joint Resolution 226 will reinforce our Nation's commitment and our leadership in this international effort to stop the further destruction of our historic, cultural, and scientific record.

PERMANENT PAPER: RESOLUTION 1

It is generally recognized and scientifically documented that the acidic papers in general use for books, other publications and documents since the mid-nineteenth century disintegrate in a relatively short period of time. Major and costly efforts are required to salvage what can be saved of the most important existing publications and documents. Therefore, it is essential to avoid, as far as possible, the need for continuing these expensive salvage efforts in the future.

Acid-free permanent papers are now being produced in increasing quantity at costs comparable with the costs of acidic papers and the production of acid-free permanent paper has less of an adverse impact on the environment. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That IFLA urge its members to recommend strongly to their governments that policies be adopted encouraging the use of acid-free permanent papers; to

paper manufacturers that increased supplies of acid-free permanent papers be produced for publishing and writing; to publishers that they use acid-free permanent papers in books and other publications themselves, in catalogs and advertising and in bibliographic materials; and be it further

Resolved, That the International Publishers Association be urged to recommend to its national associations that publishers move to the use of acid-free permanent paper as rapidly as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the Director General of UNESCO be requested to incorporate this issue in the work plan that organization, and as a first step to survey, monitor, and report on the present use of acid-free permanent papers and to promote their universal use in cooperation with national governments, the International Publishers Association and IFLA; and be it further

Resolved, That this Resolution be sent on an expedited basis to IFLA members and to the Director General of UNESCO, the President and Secretary General of the International Publishers Association, Directors of national libraries, and to ISO Technical Committee 46.

PERMANENT PAPER: RESOLUTION 2

Lack of an international standard for acid-free permanent paper is hampering the adoption of the use of such papers. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That ISO/TC46 move quickly to develop international standards for coated and uncoated acid-free permanent papers.

PERMANENT PAPER: RESOLUTION 3

International organizations such as IFLA, ICA, UNESCO and other specified agencies of the UN should set an example for their members. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That IFLA adopt the use of acid-free permanent paper for its publication and documentation and urge the above mentioned organizations to do the same.

CITY OF HOLLYWOOD DEDICATES BEACH SITE IN MEMORY OF FORMER MAYOR DAVID KEATING

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that the city of Hollywood, FL, in my district, has dedicated a beautiful portion of our famous beach in the memory of one of our greatest mayors—Mayor Emeritus David R. Keating.

Dave Keating was born in Baltimore, MD, and in 1949 made Hollywood, FL, his home. In 1961 he was elected to the Hollywood City Commission, where he served with distinction for 10 years. He was elected mayor in 1971, serving in that capacity until 1986.

Dave Keating was a champion of many causes during his tenure in public office. He successfully lobbied the State legislature to pass the "Sunshine Law"; he continued the fight to preserve parkland for the city; and he was instrumental in bringing Memorial Hospital to Hollywood.

One of his greatest victories came when the threat of development on beach property in Hollywood prompted Mayor Keating to fight in court for the preservation of Hollywood beach. When a judge ruled against the city, Dave Keating fought all the way to the Florida Supreme Court and won. This 10-year fight ended in the preservation of the beach that has now, most appropriately, been named "Keating Beach."

Keating was so attached to the people of Hollywood that one of his favorite functions as mayor was the frequent house calls he made so that he was in tune with his constituents and their needs. In fact, he cherished his city so deeply that he once said, "I like Hollywood so much, I don't even want to go to heaven." Sadly, Dave Keating passed away on September 14, 1989, leaving behind Dave's son, John, and his family, and a community which suffers from its loss. But when we see and enjoy the beach which now bears his name, we will remember Mayor Keating's remarkable love and dedication to our city.

LEGISLATION TO CORRECT UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCE OF THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1986

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation with my colleague from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS] to correct an unintended consequence of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which has caused great expense to at least two national organizations involved in medical and scientific research.

An effort was made in 1986 to restrict the benefits of tax-exempt bonds held by financial institutions. A new provision, section 265(b), was added to disallow a deduction for the proportion of the financial institution's interest expense that corresponds to the institution's proportionate holdings of tax-exempt obligations. Organizations which had issued bonds prior to the 1986 act were caught in a predicament they could not have foreseen.

Because bonds issued by certain tax-exempt organizations generally contain a clause adjusting interest rates upward in response to a decrease in the Federal corporate tax rates, rates on existing bonds increased after passage of the 1986 Tax Act. Normally, an issuer could negotiate with financial institutions holding the bonds to obtain a more reasonable rate. The IRS, however, has held that any reduction in the interest rates would constitute a new bond issue thereby causing the banks to lose a major benefit of their original investment.

The result of this chain of events is that certain tax-exempt bond issuers pay higher interest rates and are prevented from renegotiating bond interest rates when more favorable market conditions exist. The Federal Treasury does not benefit from the IRS interpretation because the banks continue to receive the same tax deduction. The loser is the tax-exempt organization, which is unable to obtain market interest rates.

We did not intend to create this situation in 1986, and it is particularly onerous for at least two national nonprofit organizations, the American Diabetes Association and the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. Over the last 2 years, the IRS ruling has forced these groups to pay nearly \$200,000 in additional interest on the bonds issued to finance their national headquarters. Both the Diabetes Association and the Federation make significant contributions to a broad range of research and offer tremendous services which benefit hundreds of thousands of our citizens. I urge my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee and in the full House to alleviate this unfair and unintended burden on these valuable organizations by supporting this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL
MOONEY HIGH SCHOOL GOLF
TEAM

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the members of the Cardinal Mooney High School men's golf team for their accomplishments on the golf course and in the classroom.

The team, under the leadership of Coach Robert Banks, became the Ohio State AA champions for the second year in a row by winning the tournament of champions held at Muirfield Village. These two victories mark only the fourth and fifth time a Mahoning Valley high school has won the championship in the 62-year existence of the tournament. Enroute to the State championship, the Cardinals posted a 23-to-1 record which included a perfect 12-to-0 mark in Steel Valley competition. In addition to the title of State champions, the squad earned the distinctions of Steel Valley champions, district tournament champions, and regional tournament runners-up.

Individually, members of the Cardinal Mooney golf team are academic as well as athletic champions. Senior Doug Ross is ranked 24th in his class with a 3.65 grade point average. Doug, a 4-year letterman, has been named all four years to the All Steel Valley team and twice named to the All State team.

Senior Mike Scarsella is ranked first in his class with a perfect 4.0 GPA. Mike won the 1988 Speech State championship in the humorous division. He is a 3-year letterman in golf and has garnered All Steel Valley and All State recognition.

Senior Bryan Horne and Senior Rob Schwartz are both three-year lettermen. Bryan has a 3.3 GPA and is ranked 39th in his class. He is also a member of the All Steel Valley team.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Coach Banks, Doug, Mike, Bryan, and Rob for their accomplishments and service to their community. Their dedication and efforts have given life to the term student-athlete. I am honored to represent these outstanding individuals.

FREE SUBSTANCE TESTING
ELK'S DRUG AWARENESS PRO-
GRAM

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to recognize and commend an important program to help parents and school administrators identify students that have a problem with drugs by providing free analysis of substances discovered in the student's possession.

This program is provided by Elk's Lodge 2411 in Portland, OR. A local forensics laboratory, Intermountain Forensics Laboratories, Inc., had donated their services through the volunteerism of Dr. Raymond Grimsbo. With a confidential, anonymous procedure, parents and administrators can take the suspicious substance to the lab and know within 24 hours whether the student needs help.

In a city like Portland, plagued by drug problems, the free-analysis program and the Elks Lodge's drug awareness program are welcome efforts in the fight to end the reign of terror which illegal substances have brought to our streets.

It goes without saying that efforts like this are needed and useful. I congratulate the Elks Lodge and Dr. Grimsbo for their much-appreciated efforts.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH ANN WINSKI

HON. DOUGLAS APPEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. APPEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished member of the community of Irontdale, OH, Ruth Ann Winski, who has been selected by the Stanton Ruritan Club as the recipient of its Community Service Award for 1989.

Ruth Ann has held many prestigious and important positions benefiting the local school district. She was homeroom mother at Irontdale Elementary for 13 years, and chairman of the Expectation for Excellence Committee of the Edison School District. By serving as president of the Band and Choir Boosters at Edison North and being an active member of the Sports Boosters, the Cheerleaders Mothers Club, and the Edison School Levy Committee, Ruth Ann displayed her dedication to the school district.

Over the years, Ruth Ann's contributions to the life of the community have been extensive. She served as president of the Irontdale PTO and chairman of the PTO Christmas bazaar. Her membership in neighborhood organizations include Sunday school teacher at the Pine Grove Methodist Church, the Irontdale Fire Department Ladies Auxiliary, as well as the Jefferson County Home Extension Organization. Ruth Ann was a volunteer for the Saline Township Food Pantry and is now the secretary-treasurer. She has assisted with the formation and has been chairman of the

Saline Township Youth Activities Committee since its inception in 1989.

Ruth Ann is highly dedicated to the family. Twelve years ago, Ruth Ann sponsored two needy families from the community at Christmas by providing food and gifts for the children. She and her husband, Tom, brought a young Vietnamese child to the United States and adopted her. Over the years, they have had 13 foster children living in their home in addition to 6 children of their own. That, Mr. Speaker, is far beyond the call of duty. It is a call of love.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me in acclamation of Ruth Ann Winski, a leader in the community as well as a role model for us all.

TRIBUTE TO ENVIRONMENTAL
COOPERATION

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an event that occurred on November 3, 1989. On that day, I participated in the dedication of the Grand Bay "MARSH" project at Moody Air Force Base located near Valdosta, GA. This project will restore some much needed wetlands to the south Georgia area.

The Grand Bay wildlife management area on Moody Air Force Base is an example of the best kind of cooperation between the Air Force, the State of Georgia's Department of Natural Resources, and Ducks Unlimited. In fact, this project represents the first cooperative venture between Ducks Unlimited and the U.S. Air Force. Those wetlands could not be restored without such an effort.

Ducks Unlimited 91 "MARSH" projects, otherwise known as its "Matching Aid to Restore State's Habitat" projects, in the Atlantic flyway already impact over 38,000 acres of habitat from New England to Florida. The Grand Bay wildlife management area will add to this chain. In fact, this area will be the largest Ducks Unlimited "MARSH" in the Atlantic flyway. It will consist of 3,563 acres of improved wildlife habitat with an additional 2,000 acres pending. This project will benefit wood ducks, ringnecks, sandhill cranes, shorebirds, wading birds, and alligators.

Five wetland impoundments will be established through the installation of several water control structures, excavation of ditches, the elevation of roads, and the removal of undesirable woody vegetation. The resulting area will be similar in character to the Okefenokee Swamp.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has played an active role in the protection and restoration of our State's natural habitats. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources owns a portion of the project site and currently manages a large portion of this property under a long-term agreement with the U.S. Air Force. Additionally, the department has contributed \$32,500 to cooperatively fund this effort. I am sure that they will contin-

ue to work with the Air Force and Ducks Unlimited in other areas of the State in an effort to protect our duck population.

Ducks Unlimited "MARSH" Program has committed \$40,625 to this project. This helps to show the confidence the national organization has in Ducks Unlimited in Georgia. Georgia's Ducks Unlimited is an excellent organization and has ranked in the top 10 in several membership and fund-raising categories. Membership is ever increasing and the work that is being generated is profound. Twelve projects have been approved in Georgia and \$98,676 have been spent in the flyway. In 1988, Georgia Ducks Unlimited held 223 events which raised over \$1.7 million. The goal for 1989 is over \$1.8 million and I have confidence that this level will be reached. The National Ducks Unlimited "MARSH" Program has committed \$40,625 to this project.

The U.S. Air Force is especially generous in allowing this land to go to such a worthy cause. Without such a gesture, the expense of this project would be overbearing.

The U.S. Department of Defense has a long history of showing a commitment to environmental protection and enhancement. The Department maintains nearly 25 million acres of real property and more than 2 million acres overseas. The services have long taken the initiative on land maintenance programs and management of fish and wildlife. They have done this by employing modern methods of forest management, fish and wildlife conservation, erosion control, and the abatement of air, noise, and water pollution.

In the particular area of wildlife habitat, the Secretary of Defense has carried out a program since 1960 in an effort to develop and conserve fish and wildlife on military reservations in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and the States. The Department of Defense works with the Fish and Wildlife Service to identify areas on military installations that have the potential for waterfowl habitats.

In addition, the wetland at Moody Air Force Base will disperse a huge blackbird population that annually uses that area as a winter roosting site. These blackbirds swarms have posed a serious threat to high-performance jet fighter aircraft.

I am glad to see this kind of local level initiative and cooperation. We must continue to work together in reclaiming wetlands so that ducks and all other wetland species will have a safe and thriving habitat.

EDUCATION BILL WILL EMPOWER PARENTS AND TEACHERS

HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. ECKART and I introduced a bill entitled the Access to Education Act of 1989. The primary purpose of this bill is to remove barriers in Federal law that can impede State and local open enrollment initiatives. The bill also provides demonstration grants to States and local school districts to develop open enrollment programs, and supports research on the topic.

I would like to offer a special note of thanks to my colleague, Mr. ECKART, for joining me in this bill as an original cosponsor. Unfortunately, some have seen the issue of open enrollment in strictly partisan terms. That view is incorrect. Of the five States that have taken the lead in expanding open enrollment—Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio—three are led by Democratic Governors and two by Republicans.

The improvement of our school is not a partisan issue, but should be based on proven educational practice. At the same time, legitimate concerns need to be taken into account whenever we are charting new territory. This bill was conceived and developed from the research on parental choice and open enrollment, and was specifically designed to address the concerns of those who worry that open enrollment will deter desegregation efforts and hurt minority and disadvantaged students.

The research shows that: First, students have different learning styles, developmental needs and interests, and no "one best way" exists to provide for those differences; and second, schools are more effective when they have a clearly defined mission developed by teachers and principals and when parents are able to choose among distinctive, diverse schools the one most appropriate to their children's needs.

This bill supports State and local efforts to develop distinctive and diverse schools and to promote parental choice among the resulting schools. Built into the bill also are safeguards to assure against segregation and funding priorities to ensure that the needs of disadvantaged, minority, and rural students are met.

Currently, too few parents, particularly poor and minority parents, have any opportunity at all to select the school or program best suited for their children. And to few teachers and principals, hamstrung by the school bureaucracy, are able to fully exercise their professional judgment and expertise.

In recognition of these facts, President Bush declared that "expansion of public school choice is a national imperative," Secretary Cavazos has made choice a major initiative, and the National Governors Association in 1987 made increased parental choice one of its 5-year goals.

Today, some form of parental choice among public schools within a local district exists in 45 States and the District of Columbia; 13 States permit families to select schools outside the district; and 11 States permit secondary students to enroll in post-secondary programs. Minnesota, Arkansas, Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska all have enacted statewide open enrollment laws. Many districts such as Dade County, FL and Eugene, OR are experimenting with site-based school management. This bill views these developments as linked—parental choice provides accountability and incentive for improving school programs and greater professional autonomy at the school site permits the freedom to improve and diversify instruction.

The bill has three major sections.

First. The first amends current Federal law to eliminate impediments to open enrollment:

Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended so that

funds or services follow children who, as part of a State or local educational agency open enrollment program, transfer to a school that is not eligible for chapter 1 assistance. In addition, coverage under innovation projects for desegregation is extended to otherwise eligible students transferred under an open enrollment program and the cap on these projects is raised from 5 percent to 20 percent of the LEA allocation to permit greater flexibility in continuing services to these children.

Chapter 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is amended to permit LEA's to use chapter 2 assistance for planning and implementing open enrollment programs.

Title IV of the Higher Education Act is amended to expand eligibility for Pell grants, supplemental educational opportunity grants and State student incentive grants to secondary students participating in a State-approved program that permits enrollment in postsecondary programs.

The Defense Dependent's Education Act of 1978 is amended to require the Secretary of Defense to provide tuition—up to per-pupil cost at the DOD school—to allow dependents to attend non-DOD schools whenever the parents or guardian determines it to be in the dependent's best interest.

Second. The second section establishes a new program of discretionary grants to State education agencies [SEA's] and to local educational agencies [LEA's]. Awards to SEA's will support the development of policies and procedures related to open enrollment; technical assistance to help LEA's plan and implement open enrollment programs; and data collection and evaluation related to open enrollment programs in the State. Funding for States would be on a 50-50 match basis. Awards to LEA's will support planning of open enrollment programs, outreach and dissemination activities to parents, and evaluation.

Third. The third section authorizes the Secretary of Education, through the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, to conduct research on open enrollment and disseminate the results. These activities may be carried out directly or through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education, SEA's, public and private nonprofit organizations or individual researchers.

The point of this bill is to maximize local discretion—it merely seeks to get the Federal Government "out of the way" when States and school districts adopt open enrollment programs. It does not create new rights, requirements, or obligations, but merely supports State and local efforts to implement open enrollment programs.

The bill would not require open enrollment in States or LEA's, nor make the existence of an open enrollment program a condition for the receipt of Federal funds. The bill also would not create a voucher program, nor foster enrollment in private schools.

The bill sets the need of disadvantaged, minority and rural students as a funding priority. It also requires each applicant to assure that its project will neither result in segregation, nor impede desegregation, and provides that funding would not continue after the first year

unless the applicant described the methods by which it fulfilled this assurance.

Soon after the bill is assigned to committee, I plan to request full and comprehensive hearings.

**THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION
AND FEDERAL INFORMATION
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
ACT OF 1989**

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce together with my distinguished colleague the Honorable FRANK HORTON of New York "The Paperwork Reduction and Federal Information Resources Management Act of 1989." This bill makes significant amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and reauthorizes funding for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs [OIRA] which administers the Paperwork Reduction Act.

I am also inserting into the record an administrative agreement made between myself, Mr. HORTON and Mr. Darman of the Office of Management and Budget which revises and expands upon OIRA's procedures for conducting reviews of agency regulations under Presidential Executive Orders.

I would like to pay special tribute for this accomplishment to my friend FRANK HORTON, the ranking minority member of the Government Operations Committee, who is rightly known as the father of the Paperwork Act.

When we started negotiations last summer over the reauthorization of OIRA and revisions to the Paperwork Reduction Act it did not seem possible that our disparate views could be reconciled. But thanks to Mr. HORTON's commitment and patience and the long history of good will between us—as well as the cooperation of OMB—we have managed to work out a tripartite agreement which may not fully satisfy any of us, but preserves the major policy goals of all the parties. The major aspects of this tripartite agreement are as follows:

OIRA will carry out both its review of proposed agency regulations and information collections according to strict deadlines and in the sunshine. Where OIRA causes substantive changes in agency proposals, it will be done on the record with detailed written explanations. Complaints that have been voiced by many in the public interest community that OIRA acts secretly and clandestinely and uses delay to defeat regulations designed to protect public health and safety because of unstated policy disagreements should become a thing of the past.

The original goal of the Federal Paperwork Commission and one of the goals of the act it spawned—to reduce the burden of unnecessary Federal paperwork—will be advanced. As a result of reforms developed by Mr. HORTON and his staff, procedures to eliminate redundant and unnecessary Federal information collections are strengthened while their benefits are maintained.

A major overhaul of Federal information dissemination policy is included in the bill. For

the first time this will permit development of a coherent policy ensuring broad dissemination of public information products in a wide range of formats. Credit for this section of the bill belongs largely to Congressman BOB WISE, chairman of our Information Subcommittee, who has done a tremendous job in developing an agreement which meets the needs of the many diverse parties of the public information community.

I would also like to note my appreciation for the cooperation of OMB and OIRA, the third party to this agreement, for their cooperation in the final stages of these delicate negotiations. The bipartisan bill would not have been possible without the thoughtful participation of OMB Director Richard Darman and Jim MacCrae, Acting Administrator of OIRA. I know they feel they have surrendered some of their autonomy in what we call the "Administrative Agreement" which expands on the 1986 Gramm Memo governing procedures for regulatory review. In exchange, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that OIRA will be officially authorized and adequately funded through 1992.

In closing, I would like to add a word to some of my colleagues on the majority side, whom I know will be disappointed that we have omitted the restrictions on regulatory review from the bill itself. I believe this bill and the Administrative Agreement together accomplish our overriding purposes of making OIRA's review of agency regulations clearly accountable to Congress and the public. I have no doubt that the current administration at OMB and OIRA are genuinely interested in burying old hostilities, and will strictly adhere to the procedures in the new Administrative Agreement. In addition to which, it is the intention of both the majority and minority of the Government Operations Committee to closely monitor the process as part of our oversight functions.

I would therefore appeal for the unanimous support of the House majority behind this truly bipartisan legislation.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT OUTLINING PROCEDURES GOVERNING OIRA REVIEW OF REGULATIONS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NOS. 12291 AND 12498

The procedures governing OIRA regulatory reviews pursuant to Executive Order Nos. 12291 and 12498 reflected in the OIRA Administrator's memorandum of June 13, 1986, are revised and updated as follows:

1. With respect to the review of agency submissions pursuant to Executive Order No. 12498—

A. For each annual review of proposed agency regulatory activities, OIRA shall establish a public docket for each agency whose submissions are reviewed. Such public docket shall include—

(1) a copy of all written material, including drafts of any proposed agency activity, exchanged between OIRA and the agency;

(2) a copy of all written material exchanged between OIRA and any other person not employed by the Federal government.

B. OIRA shall maintain a list of agency submissions that contains the information identified in Section 3 of this memorandum. This list shall be placed in the public docket of each submission.

C. OIRA will make available for public inspection and copying the public docket de-

scribed in Section 1(A) of this memorandum and the list described in Section 1(B) of this memorandum on the date of publication of the annual Regulatory Program. For agency submissions made subsequent to the publication of the Regulatory Program, OIRA will make available a public docket upon completion of OIRA review.

2. With respect to the review of proposed and final agency rules pursuant to Executive Order No. 12291—

A. Reviews under Executive Order No. 12291 will be guided by the following principles:

(1) Rules must meet statutory requirements. Executive Order No. 12291 reviews cannot result in rules not authorized by law or rules that do not carry out statutory requirements.

(2) Rulemaking decisions are made by agency heads. Executive Order No. 12291 makes it clear that the rulemaking authority of the agency head is not displaced by the Order.

(3) Rules must be based on the agency record. Executive Order No. 12291 cannot cause rulemaking decisions that are supported by the agency rulemaking record. The law requires that all agency decisions must be rationally based on information in the agency record.

(4) Requirements of Executive Order No. 12291 apply only to the extent permitted by law. If there is a conflict between the Executive Order or the President's regulatory principles in Executive Order No. 12291 and the law, the law governs.

(5) OIRA review of a proposed or final rule shall be expeditious and conform with deadlines imposed by statute, judicial order or administrative agreement.

B. For each agency rule reviewed by OIRA, the Office shall establish a public docket which will be made available pursuant to Section 2(H) of this memorandum that must include the following information:

(1) a copy of all written material regardless of format, including all drafts of any proposed or final rule, exchanged between OIRA and the agency;

(2) a copy of all written material, regardless of format, exchanged between OIRA and any persons not employed by the Federal government;

(3) a list of all meetings with persons outside the Federal Government pertaining to rules of an agency;

(4) a list of all other communications with persons outside the Federal Government pertaining to a rule;

(5) a detailed written explanation set forth in Section 2(C) of this memorandum; and

(6) a register for each individual rulemaking which contains the logging information identified in Section 3 of this memorandum.

C. When a review is concluded with substantive changes made by the agency as a result of the review process, suspension of review by OIRA, or by return of the draft rule to the agency for further consideration, OIRA will put a detailed written explanation of the specific reasons for all substantive changes made to the proposed or final rule, or for the return of the rule, as the case may be, in the public docket.

D. OIRA will transmit, on a timely basis, to the head of any agency which has a rule under review a copy of all written material concerning the subject rule that OIRA receives from non-governmental persons.

E. OIRA will inform the head of any agency, on a timely basis, of the substance

of all oral communications concerning the agency's rules, e.g., meetings, telephone calls, the OIRA has with persons who are not employees of the Federal Government.

F. Only the Administrator and Deputy Administrator of OIRA may communicate with any person who is not employed by the Federal Government about regulations submitted to such office for review. Substantive discussions about such regulations will not occur unless a representative of the agency promulgating the rule has been invited pursuant to Section 2(g) of this memorandum.

G. OIRA shall inform the head of any agency which has a rule under review of all scheduled meetings with any agency or non-governmental persons concerning the subject rule and shall provide the agency with a reasonable opportunity to attend such meetings.

H. OIRA will make the public docket for any rulemaking available for public inspection and copying on the date of publication in the Federal Register of an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking or Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (with respect to proposed rules) or on the date of publication in the Federal Register of a final rule, or when Executive Order No. 12291 review is otherwise concluded pursuant to Section 2(J) of this memorandum.

I. OIRA will make available after the end of a calendar month a list of all draft ANPRMs, NPRMs and draft final rules for which OIRA has concluded review under Executive Order No. 12291 during the preceding month and the length of review for each.

J. The time for OIRA to conclude review of agency rules, whether proposed or final, shall not exceed sixty days following receipt of such rule by the Office. The time for review may be extended for good cause by OIRA for an additional thirty days. Notices of any such extension, together with a detailed statement of the reasons therefore, shall be placed in the rulemaking docket and a copy shall be sent to the agency. Review is concluded by return of the rule to the agency, suspension of review by OIRA, or clearance with or without changes.

K. OIRA will continue to publish a complete annual accounting of Executive Order No. 12291 activities. In addition to the current information the report shall also contain the following:

(1) a list, by agency and by action taken, of proposed and final rules that have been at OIRA for review for less than 30 days, from 30-59 days, 60-90 days, and more than 90 days, and whether it is a proposed or final rule;

(2) a list, by agency and title, of regulations suspended during the year with rule type, date received and date suspended; and

(3) a list, by agency and title, of regulations that are consistent with change with rule type, date received and date reviewed.

3. With respect to the review of all agency written submissions of rules under Executive Order No. 12291 or regulatory program proposals under Executive Order No. 12498 by OIRA, a chronological list will be included in the public docket containing the following information:

(1) the identifying name and number of the submission;

(2) the name of the submitting agency;

(3) the date of receipt by OIRA of the submission;

(4) the name of the OIRA desk officer to whom the submission is assigned for review;

(5) the review authority (e.g., E.O. 12498, E.O. 12291)

(6) the final actions taken; and

(7) the date of such actions.

4. With respect to each agency activity under review under Executive Order Nos. 12498 and 12291 OIRA shall inform agencies that they have the opportunity to supplement their public docket of a rulemaking activity to include the following—

(1) copies of all written materials which the agency provides to or receives from OIRA;

(2) information about all submissions made by the agency to OIRA including—(a) the date of the submission; (b) the nature of the activity with respect to which the submission is made; and (c) the name of the person at OIRA to whom the submission is made;

(3) a written explanation of the agency's specific reasons for all substantive changes in the draft or final rule which responds to any written or oral comment made by OIRA on any draft of a proposed or final rule.

5. For purposes of this memorandum, "substantive" means any significant action that affects or relates to the content of an agency submission; for example, "substantive change" or "substantive communication." It does not include: (1) stylistic, clerical, or grammatical matters; (2) simple descriptions of a submission; or (3) status reports. It does include, but is not limited to: (1) modifications of agency cost/benefit analyses; (2) suggested changes to or criticisms of the proposal; (3) alteration of recordkeeping or reporting requirements; and (4) assessments of the impact of the agency submission.

6. For purposes of this memorandum a "proposed rule" means an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) and a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

7. For purposes of this memorandum a "detailed written explanation" includes the ways in which the suggested changes differ from the initial proposal, the analytical and statistical reasons justifying such changes, and whether such changes are justified in light of the statutory mission of the agency.

THE CAMARENA MURDER CASE REMAINS UNSOLVED

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the world has marveled as Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have thrown off the shackles of authoritarianism and let the light shine into their dark societies. Closer to home, however, the spirit of glasnost is not so apparent.

Next January, NBC will air a miniseries version of *Desperados*, a recent book by Elaine Shannon on the torture-murder of DEA agent "Kiki" Camarena. It is not a pretty tale. It is a painfully documented account of the abduction, torture, and murder of this dedicated agent by forces of the Mexican Government and that government's subsequent coverup of its own actions. Time has dulled the original outrage over this tragedy; most people, I suspect, will be surprised to learn that almost 5 years after Camarena was murdered, no one has been convicted in Mexico for this despicable act, although literally hundreds were originally arrested.

The variety of excuses that have been offered over the past 4½ years have ranged from absurd to pathetic. While two successive administrations in Mexico have repeatedly given assurances to the highest levels of the United States Government that convictions in the case were imminent, they have at the same time sabotaged and stone-walled investigations into the case. Physical evidence has been destroyed. Requests for assistance have been denied. Some key suspects have not even been charged. One recent excuse from a judge involved in the case was that he could not proceed due to a shortage of bond paper. Meanwhile, those who are in custody continue to live in splendor that befits a king instead of a suspect.

Perhaps the miniseries will prod the glacial pace of justice in Mexico into a few convictions. The Salinas administration could then solemnly proclaim its responsibility fulfilled. But those who watch the miniseries will question this claim. The shocking story of Camarena's murder and its subsequent coverup rivals that of Watergate and Iran-Contra. It differs from them in that the truth about Camarena's murder has never been known because the powers that be in Mexico apparently cannot withstand the truth. The Salinas administration, which has taken concrete steps to attack drug trafficking in some other areas, has proven no different than its predecessor in its handling of the case.

So while we celebrate the new spirit of openness in Eastern Europe, let us ponder on the question of why we cannot have either glasnost or justice for an American drug agent brutally murdered by those with whom he was cooperating and for whom he laid his life on the line to save their country from drugs.

TRIBUTE TO DURAMETALLIC CORP. OF KALAMAZOO, MI

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Durametallic Corp. of Kalamazoo, MI, on the event of the completion of the expansion of their corporate headquarters in Kalamazoo. The expansion, undertaken at a cost of \$3 million, includes additional space for research and development aimed at developing products and markets of the future.

This new facility symbolizes the success the Durametallic Corp. has enjoyed in today's global economic competition. The people who make up the Durametallic corporate community have shown that they make sealing systems which compete with the finest made anywhere. That Kalamazoo has been the site of Durametallic's corporate headquarters all these years means a great deal both to the city and to the State of Michigan. Its corporate success is an important affirmation of the positive economic environment fostered by the support and cooperation of local and State business and civic leaders.

Durametallic's commitment to research and development is characteristic of a company that has always looked to the future, realizing

that it is only with such investment that America will continue to be a leader in the development and diffusion of new products.

I am honored to represent the fine people of Durametallic and I wish them continued success in all their endeavors.

AMTRAK LEGISLATION

HON. HOWARD C. NIELSON OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, early last year, I was visited by Tom Matthews, Utah chairman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Mr. Matthews brought with him reports of railway workers being sprayed with raw sewage by passing trains; of small towns like Helper, UT, having to call out the fire department to wash away sewage dumped on its main street train depot; and of young children walking through sewage-strewn areas around railroad tracks in order to get to waiting school buses.

I was surprised and shocked by his report, but even more so when he identified the perpetrator of this unfortunate practice—Amtrak. Further inquiry verified his report, and revealed this is a problem in practically every State Amtrak crosses.

I met with Amtrak officials to express my concern. They told me they could understand why people opposed the dumping, but justified the practice on economic grounds, and argued the discharge of untreated sewage posed no proven health risk to people or the environment. I told them I found it hard to believe spraying people with human waste does not potentially jeopardize their health.

Over the course of a year, numerous letters were exchanged and a hearing was held at my request by the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee, chaired by CARLISS COLLINS. Amtrak has taken a number of good-faith steps to try to improve the situation, but it was clear to me that nothing short of retrofitting its rails cars to retain wastes would effectively end this unfortunate practice.

Accordingly, I will introduce legislation, joined by BILL GRANT of Florida and AL BUS-TAMANTE of Texas, that will require Amtrak:

First, to stop discharging all human wastes, garbage, waste water or other polluting materials effective 3 years after the bill becomes law;

Second, to begin collecting a service charge—sort of a users fee—on every ticket it sells to provide funding outside of the appropriations process to enable it to comply with the future prohibition; and

Third, to report to Congress every 6 months regarding how much money has been collected and what activities Amtrak has undertaken in order to achieve and maintain compliance.

Amtrak is given flexibility to determine how much the service charge should be. According to cost estimates provided by Amtrak, the extra assessment should be minimal, and in no way hinder its ability to compete with other modes of transportation.

We are confident this legislation will achieve our ultimate goals: to protect the workers, our

communities and the environment; and to avoid cutting into Amtrak's already shrinking appropriations. We hope you agree, and will join us in this effort.

If you would like to sign on as an original cosponsor, please contact me or my staff before the close of business Monday.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POLICY MUST BE BASED ON RECIPROCITY

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, unfair treatment by our trading partners toward our efforts to invest abroad must stop. I am thus introducing a bill, the Reciprocity of Foreign Investment Act. I also want to acknowledge the wonderful help that I have received from my colleagues, Representatives BENTLEY, BURTON, and HUNTER. In addition to their fine technical assistance, they have played an invaluable role in lining up broad-based support for this measure. This bill would amend section 301(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411(c)) to authorize reciprocal responses to foreign acts, policies, and practices that deny national treatment to U.S. investment.

While our markets have remained open to foreign investment, many countries that freely invest in our country do not give our investors the benefit of similar treatment. For example, in South Korea, where the United States trade deficit is currently \$9.9 billion, the Government can use a discretionary case-by-case investment approval process that can delay or place trade-distorting conditions on individual investment projects for periods of 2 months to 3 years. During this investment approval process, unfair trade-related investment measures may be used as an informal condition of approval to accomplish Korea's industrial policy objectives. South Korea prohibits foreign investment in 28 of its industries among which are farming, publishing, and radio and television broadcasting. In addition, foreign investment is restricted in a number of other industries, including engines, optical fibers, autos, and motorcycles, where foreigners can participate only through joint ventures with Korean firms. Foreign investment is also severely restricted in service industries such as banking, insurance, and advertising.

In France, America and other non-European Community [EC] investors receive neither most-favored-nation nor national treatment in their investment endeavors. The French Government requires that non-EC investors obtain approval from the French Finance Ministry to acquire firms with at least FF 10 million in assets. Approval to invest in France is sometimes linked to specific requirements such as maintaining a positive balance of trade. Recent cases have demonstrated that U.S. firms have had difficulty in obtaining such approval.

In Japan, cultural and government-imposed barriers are major obstacles to our investment efforts. Representatives from Motorola assert

that the most frequently encountered cultural barriers to our attempts to buy Japanese firms stem from the requirement that acquisitions must receive 100 percent approval by the targeted firm's board of directors and from the widespread practice of interlocking directorships between many Japanese firms. In addition, the Japanese Government has the authority "to block any investment which might adversely affect Japanese businesses engaged in similar efforts, or which might otherwise disrupt the smooth performance of the Japanese economy." A recent Booz-Allen survey for the American and European Chambers of Commerce in Japan shows that more than one in four foreign businesses operating in Japan cite government-imposed discriminatory investment practices as a major concern.

The Commerce Department estimates that total foreign investments in the United States now exceed \$1.5 trillion, reflecting a U.S. net debtor international investment position of approximately —\$368.2 billion. Inflows of foreign direct investment—ownership or control of 10 percent or more of a U.S. company—to the United States have risen from \$19 billion a year in 1985 to \$41 billion a year in 1987. Foreign direct holdings in the United States now total over \$262 billion. Since 1977, foreign ownership of U.S. factories, banks, businesses, and buildings has more than quadrupled.

Opinion-polls show that our citizens fear the increasing level of foreign investment; they believe that it represents one of the greatest threats to our standard of living. According to leading academics, these fears are well-founded. Dr. Pat Choate, a well known trade expert and a senior member of the TRW management team, has correctly pointed out that foreign ownership comes with a price tag attached—the price of control, something that can only be mitigated by an investment policy that is based on reciprocity.

The opportunity for Americans to invest abroad must be expanded. Foreign investment helps U.S. companies gain market access, expand their market shares, and develop more flexibility to respond to changing international economic conditions. An investment policy that is based on reciprocity would thus help preserve our ability to compete globally by putting our firms on an even playing field with their competitors.

My bill would direct the U.S. Trade Representative to open our markets in real estate, stocks, manufacturing, banking, agriculture, and so forth precisely to the degree that our trading partners open their investment markets to us. In effect, access to U.S. markets would be used as a bargaining chip to open foreign markets for U.S. businesses. Our marketplace is one of the few areas of leverage that we have to encourage other nations to end discriminatory practices against U.S. firms.

My bill would not impose broad, protectionist restrictions on foreign investment. We would continue to provide an open door to countries that, in turn, grant us reciprocal investment opportunities. It is because I support free and fair investment opportunities for all countries that I am introducing this bill.

The one-way street of foreign investment must end. An insistence on reciprocity for

direct foreign investments will only enhance our ability to obtain further concessions in our effort to establish truly free and fair trade for all nations. I hope that my colleagues will support this bill and help us create an international investment environment that will enable the world economy grow at a prodigious rate—a goal that will help all nations, whether rich or poor maximize their economic and social potential.

**MAYOR BRADLEY AND KAPPA
ALPHA PSI FRATERNITY**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., one of the oldest and largest college fraternities in the United States, will hold its 69th annual National Conference in Los Angeles, CA, from December 26 to December 31, 1989. One of the unique features of this conclave is that the opening ceremonies will be addressed by the fraternity's former Polemarch—president—Mayor Tom Bradley.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Bradley has had a distinguished career, not only as mayor of Los Angeles, and a law enforcement officer, but also as a member of his fraternity. He has served as Polemarch of Upsilon—undergraduate—Chapter, at the University of California at Los Angeles [UCLA]; the Los Angeles Alumni Chapter; the Western Province Chapter; and finally as National Grand Polemarch.

The Grand Chapter meeting will be a reunion of thousands of members, all of whom are college educated, and will pay tribute to a fraternity brother who has lived up to the motto of the fraternity—achievement.

For me, this conclave would be a personal reunion with Brother Bradley who initiated me into Upsilon Chapter, in 1950, while I was attending Chapman College in Los Angeles.

In the House of Representatives I am joined by Kappa Alpha Psi members—Representatives CONYERS, STOKES, FAUNTROY, and CROCKETT—in offering Mayor Bradley congratulations on his achievements.

Mr. Speaker, attorney Tom Bradley is now serving an unprecedented fifth term as mayor of the city of Los Angeles. During his mayoral tenure, which began with his election in 1973, Los Angeles has been transformed into a world city of unparalleled ethnic and cultural diversity, the financial center of the Western United States and the gateway to the Pacific Rim. Under Tom Bradley's leadership and direction, the city has grown and all of the people of Los Angeles have benefited. Tom Bradley's years in office have been a hallmark of public service.

As a means of reinforcing his strong emphasis on education and to shield the next generation of Los Angeles youth from drug peddlers and street gangs, Mayor Bradley has proposed an ambitious plan—called L.A.'s BEST—to provide computer training, tutorial assistance, and other enrichment activities to every student in the Los Angeles Unified School District's more than 400 elementary schools.

Under the L.A.'s BEST—Better Educated Students for Tomorrow—plan, parents will be able to voluntarily keep their children at school from 2:30 to 6:00 p.m. each school day to learn and play. A pilot program is already underway at 15 city schools.

With Mayor Bradley at the helm, the city of Los Angeles has implemented a sweeping and effective 18-point traffic mobility plan to reduce both traffic congestion and air quality. One component of the Bradley traffic plan in his proposal to remove 70 percent of all heavy-duty trucks from city streets during rush hour.

To protect the integrity of community neighborhoods, they cracked down on the unrestrained, runaway construction of minimalls, fought for passage of a slope density ordinance to manage the growth of residential developments along scenic hillsides, and put a new environmental review process into effect for large-scale developments. The Bradley-proposed neighborhood protection ordinance would mandate landscaping for apartment complexes, prohibit paving of front lawns, and promote the greening of Los Angeles by banishing concrete jungles.

Mayor Tom Bradley has also proposed spending more than \$2 billion in tax increment funds from the city's revitalized downtown business district to fund affordable housing and services for the homeless over the next 20 years. It is the most expansive housing plan in the United States.

Because of Tom Bradley's strong and consistent concern for the environment, the city of Los Angeles is embarking on the most ambitious recycling program in the country. By 1994, trash day will become recycling day for more than 3 million city residents. To fight the global warming trend known as the greenhouse effect, the city of Los Angeles will plant millions of trees in the coming years. Under the mayor's guidance, the city stopped dumping sludge into the Santa Monica Bay. In addition, Bradley proposed a comprehensive 63-point air quality plan.

The public service legacy of the Tom Bradley era in the city of Los Angeles includes:

The 1984 Summer Olympic Games—the most successful Olympiad in the history of the quadrennial international sports competition.

Expansion of the Los Angeles International Airport and the Los Angeles Harbor—leaders in the world for cargo and commerce.

A leader in developing the Los Angeles Metro Rail Project and Los Angeles County's light rail system as a 150-mile rapid transit program when completed.

Tom Bradley had devoted himself to meeting the needs of the people of Los Angeles. Through his devotion, he has helped build and shape Los Angeles into a city where people from all walks of life and all ethnic and cultural backgrounds can live, work, and prosper in harmony.

We wish him well.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. PATTON

HON. DOUGLAS APPEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. APPEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Thomas J. (Tom) Patton for his 40 years of dedicated service to the Tuscarawas County YMCA in Dover, OH. Tom recently retired from his position as executive-director and was honored at a recognition dinner on October 29, 1989.

Mr. YMCA, as Tom is known, reflects his sincerity and dedication to others. Under Tom's leadership of the YMCA, many sports championships were realized, not always in trophies, but in team character. Tom embraced the YMCA symbol of "Spirit-Mind-Body," thus instilling high values in those whose lives he touched.

Tom is a lifelong resident of Dover and New Philadelphia. A graduate of Miami of Ohio University in 1949, Tom began his career with the YMCA as physical director. In 1966, after 17 years in that position, Tom succeeded the late Miles Durr as executive-director.

The Award of Administrative Excellence, honoring chief executive officers of the YMCA for outstanding achievement in the area of financial accountability and development, was presented to Tom in March 1989. He was also honored in 1965 by the Ohio-West Virginia YMCA Physical Directors Society as the top physical director in the two States and has received recognition from the Dover Chamber of Commerce, Dover Jaycees, Dover Tornado Club, and the New Philadelphia Quaker Club as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me and the residents of the Dover-New Philadelphia area in acclamation of Tom Patton, a leader in the community as well as a role model for us all.

ANGEL OF THE WORLD 1989

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, independence is a privilege most of us take for granted. Like so many freedoms Americans enjoy in abundance, we assume we can always go and come as we please. We often forget that even in America simple choices do not come so easily for everyone.

Simple, independent choices is what my friends at the T&M Ranch work and pray for every day. That above all other goals of this wonderful home for mentally disabled adults in Indiantown, FL, is why I have for seven Christmas seasons eagerly supported their Angels of the World Program. Nothing gives me greater satisfaction than to bring to the 535 Members of Congress, Cabinet members, the President and First Lady, and the Vice President and his wife a Christmas gift of love from my wonderful friends at the T&M Ranch.

Located on 81 acres near Indiantown, the T&M Ranch is a coeducational community preparedness program for its residents. The goal of the program is to create a higher level of independence for each individual enrolled through concentrated instruction in survival skills. Graduates of the program now live and work independently in the community.

The Angels of the World Program focuses sharply on the goal of ultimate independence for these young people. From an original mold provided by internationally known sculptor Laszlo Ispanky, the T&M Ranch residents produce ceramic Christmas ornaments—sculptures of love, if you will—with strict quality control and loving attention. In the process, the ranch residents have learned to make something with their hands, prepare it for delivery and to manage money they have made from their efforts. More importantly, they have discovered through their efforts that there is a world in which they can contribute beyond the ranch's gates.

The proceeds and contributions the ranchers raise are placed in an endowment fund for scholarships to help teach independent living and working skills to future T&M Ranch residents. Also, nonprofit organizations throughout the country have been able to continue community awareness and education programs for mentally handicapped persons through sales of the angel ornaments.

The 1989, 7th edition angel is Kati of Hungary. It is my honor to again deliver to each of my colleagues this holiday gift of love on behalf of its creators at the T&M Ranch. I hope you will cherish it and display it with pride and honor.

May your holidays be a joyous time for you and our fellow countrymen and women.

JIM BALUKEVICH NAMED TO BOXING HALL OF FAME

HON. CHUCK DOUGLAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my warm congratulations to Jim Balukevich, a native of my own State of New Hampshire and an employee here in Congress, for his recent induction in the New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame.

From his early years Jim showed the character traits of dedication and self-sacrifice that were to mark his life. Shortly after completing high school he passed up a basketball scholarship to serve his country in the U.S. Army. While stationed at Schofield Barracks in Oahu, he won a bronze medal in the Hawaiian Division boxing tournament.

Fittingly, Jim was once elected "mayor for a day" in his home town of Nashua, NH, located in my district.

Because of his work in the Longworth Building, where his ready smile and quick wit are always a welcome uplift for overworked Members of Congress, Jim is often referred to by the National Veteran Boxers Association as "our man in Washington."

Induction in New Jersey's Hall of Fame is apt tribute to a man who has done so much for boxing.

Congratulations, Jimmy.

VETERANS SUPPORT A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FLAG

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting into the RECORD a letter from the national commander of the American Legion urging the House leadership to permit a vote on a constitutional amendment to protect the American flag from desecration. Our country's veteran's organizations, with a combined membership of over 10 million people, continue to call for a constitutional amendment to protect the American flag.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Washington, DC, November 13, 1989.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The American Legion commends you for your firm stance in support of a constitutional amendment to protect the U.S. flag from desecration. We now request your assistance in urging the House leadership to schedule an amendment vote before Thanksgiving.

You and your colleagues deserve the opportunity to express your true feelings on the matter. This is particularly important to those who voted against H.R. 2978 and who, because of that vote, may have been erroneously characterized as opponents of flag protection.

An amendment vote takes on even greater significance in view of the October 30 events when flag burners demonstrated such utter contempt for the new law which had gone into effect only 48 hours earlier. Torching the flag on the Capitol steps was not only an act of defiance but was also one of complete disregard for the manner in which Congress has handled this issue thus far.

As an organization of patriotic and flag-respecting Americans, the American Legion cannot accept the notion that this matter should now be put "on hold" until the courts have assessed the constitutionality of Public Law 101-131. We are convinced that the statute is unconstitutional, and we believe that state legislatures, also saddled with unconstitutional flag statutes, are looking to Congress for positive leadership. We expect that many of those legislatures in the months ahead will demand an amendment, rather than participate in the futile exercise of developing state legislation patterned after an ineffective and unconstitutional federal law.

On behalf of three million war-time veterans who represent the views of tens of millions of other Americans across the nation, I look forward to your efforts to put the House officially on record on this issue.

Sincerely,

MILES S. EPLING,
National Commander.

NOVEMBER IS VETERANS REMEMBRANCE MONTH FOR THE ELKS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, and I met earlier this month with the new national president of the Elks, Donald Dapelo, who told us about some of the things the Elks have been doing in behalf of patients in our VA hospitals.

Since the days of the Johnstown flood, the Elks have been vibrant forces in every State—helping their neighbors, sponsoring Scout troops, giving college scholarships to deserving young people, raising funds for the needy and the handicapped, supporting hospitals and community projects. I was aware of the vital community service its members provided, but I never realized the scope of the Elk's activities involving our veterans.

As World War II was ending, the Elks vowed to assist the men and women who had served, particularly the wounded and others who needed hospital care. But their pledge wasn't limited to a single war or to the immediate patriotic fervor that welcomed our troops home. In its charter, the organization promised: "So long as there are veterans in our hospitals, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will never forget them."

Their contribution is particularly welcome at this time of a budget squeeze that is having a tremendous impact on the VA medical system. The BPOE is marking the month of November as Veterans Remembrance Month.

A lot of people think that Government funds provide everything a patient needs at a VA hospital. Although we try to provide them with the finest medical care, it is groups like the Elks that give that extra lift to the patient. They provide personal care items, playing cards, and reading materials. They visit with the patients and take them on outings. They provide entertainment in the wards. They show that they care.

In this vast country, people move around a lot, and many veterans may be hospitalized thousands of miles away from friends and relatives. Recognizing this, the Elks have an "adopt a veteran" program so these patients are not forgotten, particularly on their birthdays or during holidays. Last year more than 50,000 patients were "adopted" by nearby lodges.

The Elks from the Big Bear Lake lodge in California took 20 disabled veterans from the Jerry L. Pettis Medical Center in Loma Linda on a fishing trip to a nearby lake. The catch was taken back to the hospital for a fish fry, enabling those who couldn't make the trip to share in the experience. The San Bernardino Lodge took 32 veterans from the hospital's rehabilitation ward to a California Angels game in Anaheim. On Long Island, the Lynbrook Lodge bussed 150 patients from five New York City area VA centers for a roast beef dinner and a performance of the lodge's annual variety show.

Such experiences are being repeated at Elks lodges in every part of the country.

Last year, the Elks and their ladies made 53,079 visits to VA medical centers, contributing 228,641 hours of voluntary service and traveling 475,000 miles in these efforts. In addition, the Elks raised almost \$2.5 million on behalf of veterans.

Out west the Elks collect rawhides, super-vice tanning and ship the finished leather to lodges for use throughout the VA health care system. According to the chief of recreational and occupational therapy, the Elks are the major provider of leather for the VA. Last year the value of the hides they shipped was in excess of \$175,000.

Each lodge looks at local veterans' facilities and determines what it can do to improve the lot of the patient. Members of the Elks recently helped out in a variety of ways:

In Washington State, the ladies of the Auburn lodge crocheted 44 lap robes in red, white and blue and presented them to the Old Soldiers' Home in Orting.

A popcorn machine plus cartons of popcorn and popcorn boxes were among the items given by the Arlington Heights lodge to the North Chicago VA Medical Center.

In Maine, the Bangor lodge gave an exercise bicycle to the Togus VA Medical Center.

The Arlington-Fairfax Lodge in Virginia gave the Martinsburg, WV, VA Medical Center an automatic page-turner, a device that makes it possible for patients with upper-body paralysis to read books and magazines on their own.

In Colorado, the Sterling lodge purchased a pulse oximeter for the Fort Lyon VA Medical Center.

A \$4,300 donation by the Oregon State Elks Association to the Walla Walla, WA, VA Medical Center made possible the acquisition of a computer center to aid patients in rehabilitation.

Lodges in Pennsylvania donated \$12,000 toward the cost of a 40-passenger bus to accommodate 12 patients in wheelchairs, a new 15-passenger van and new electrified bingo system for the Wilkes-Barre VA Medical Center.

The list of such activities goes on and on. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, I extend a special word of appreciation to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for their commitment and service on behalf of our veterans.

Mr. Dapelo has designated the month of November as a time during which the Elks will intensify their fundraising efforts so that the coming holiday period can be a special one for our hospitalized veterans. I know that my colleagues join me in thanking the Elks and wishing them well in their efforts.

**SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY
INCOME FOR DISABLED CHILDREN**

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the Members of the House of

Representatives an issue that probably affects at least one constituent in every congressional district of our Nation. It is not a big issue on which we spend billions of dollars. Instead, it is a small issue, one that affects the youngest and poorest of our citizens, disabled children. Simply put, the Social Security Administration [SSA] is disqualifying many poor disabled children from receiving supplemental security income [SSI] benefits while at the same time it is allowing disabled adults with comparable disabilities to receive SSI. This is unfair. It is wrong, and it should be changed.

Earlier this year, as acting chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Committee on Ways and Means, I held hearings on the SSI program. Witnesses testified at length about the deficiencies in the procedures and standards which SSA uses to determine whether a child is eligible for disability benefits under SSI. The witness for the American Academy of Pediatrics, Dr. Avrum L. Katcher, stated the problem succinctly:

The childhood listings are medically inappropriate, the comparable severity standard for determining disability—as it has been implemented by the Secretary—does not allow a functional assessment and is more restrictive for children than adults, and children with certain genetic and congenital impairments which lead to disability are excluded from the program.

The House-passed Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 included two important provisions which would have corrected this problem. First, it would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to evaluate the child's ability to function. By this, I mean that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should perform an assessment of the limitations which the child's impairment or impairments place on his or her daily activities. Second, it would create "presumptive disability" status for children under 4 years old who, because of their young age, cannot be tested completely for disability and therefore, are not yet able to establish the full extent of their disability. The Secretary would have the authority to rebut this presumption, and the child's disability status would be reassessed when he or she could be tested fully.

If these provisions do not pass this year, I intend to bring them to the floor again next year. Everyone should understand that if Congress fails to act on these provisions this year, it in no way reflects on their merits. Poor disabled children should receive individual functional assessments. It is fair. It is right, and they will receive functional assessments as soon as we can complete legislative action.

SALUTE TO BART

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the Loma Prieta earthquake that affected northern California last month, there are many admirable examples of individuals and communities rising up to meet the challenge of responding to the tragedy. And one of those entities that helped to sustain

our region, and to allow life to continue as normally as possible under these very difficult circumstances, was the Bay Area Rapid Transit system, known as BART.

As everyone is well aware, the earthquake did serious damage to many highways and ruptured the Bay Bridge, the critical link in the East Bay-San Francisco traffic flow. As a result, hundreds of thousands of daily commuters had to find alternative means of traveling across the bay.

Because of BART, tens of thousands could choose to make their daily commute under the bay, by way our transit system's state of the art trains. So sophisticated is BART's design that neither the subterranean tunnels nor the subway tube suffered from the quake. As a result, BART was uniquely capable of providing emergency transportation service to an additional 30 percent of bay area residents.

We in the bay area can be very proud of those who designed, built and who maintain the BART system. And the Congress, which has provided substantial amounts of the funding to construct this important transportation system, has had an exceptional example of the soundness of its investment in BART.

I would hope that there will be at least two positive developments as a result of the October 17 earthquake. Hopefully, larger numbers of commuters will recognize the advantages of using BART as an alternative to driving cars, with all their attendant problems of congestion, pollution, and energy consumption. And I also would hope that the Congress will take special note of the efficiency and superb operations of the BART system and continue the very timely expansion program that we have initiated this fiscal year in order to bring BART to eastern Contra Costa County and other, still unserved portions of the East Bay, as we initiate a comparable extension on the peninsula.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share a recent editorial testimonial to BART's role in the postearthquake period from the San Francisco Examiner.

[From the San Francisco Examiner, Nov. 15, 1989]

BART: THE LITTLE TRAIN THAT COULD

If asked two months ago to name the primary transportation link in the Bay Area, many probably would have named the Bay Bridge. Or the Golden Gate. Or any one of several freeways.

Today, in the post-quake Bay Area, the answer would resound: BART!

After many years of being an object of criticism, some deserved, the Bay Area Rapid Transit District came through when it was most needed. There is simply no question now that BART provides the most efficient, and also the safest, means of mass transit. Those who depend on BART to get to work, or those who depend on others who depend on BART, owe the transit district's hard-working-employees great thanks.

Think back to that late afternoon of Oct. 17. Home-bound commuters on station platforms felt only moderate shaking. Those on moving trains at the time felt nothing at all. After a required shutdown indicated no serious damage, BART was back in service by morning. When the commute resumed in earnest, terminal gridlock was averted when

BART began carrying one-third more than its pre-quake average of 218,000 riders.

No one says it's been fun. No one says it's even been comfortable. But in putting more cars on the tracks, expanding rush-hour service and starting Night Owl trains, BART has helped pull us through with the Bay Bridge under repair.

BART has shown the Bay Area, and the nation, that rail transit works well. Indeed, BART's biggest problem now is that there is not enough of it. Even though BART created 9,000 emergency parking spaces almost overnight, a shortage of parking spots at stations remains a major problem. The new computer system is not yet functioning as designed, and the district still awaits delivery of many new cars ordered years ago.

There is a four-pronged expansion program underway to extend track to the San Francisco International Airport, to Pittsburg, to Dublin and past Fremont. Now there is every reason to accelerate these plans, and consider additional routes that would take BART around the Bay, and extend it into North Bay counties.

BART was a creative idea, designed by those with an expansive faith in the future of the region.

A toot of the horn to you, BART.

OPPOSITION TO AID TO VIETNAM

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in strong opposition to apparent plans to provide more than a quarter of a million dollars, worth of medical equipment to Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, Vietnam today is a single country. But we cannot and must not forget that Communist North Vietnam was responsible for the deaths of thousands of American soldiers.

Those who propose to get rid of this medical equipment report that it is old and outmoded. If it is obsolete, fine. If our Government wishes to dispose of this equipment, we should give it to one of our friends—a nation in need who has traditionally shared American principles and values.

We need not give a handout to a totalitarian Communist regime. I oppose giving American medical equipment to Vietnam today, I'll oppose it tomorrow, I'll oppose it next year. The plan is offensive to me, and it is an insult to our Nation's 27 million veterans, many of whom are being turned away from veterans' hospitals because of budget problems.

The very agency which is struggling to care for our deserving American veterans is being asked to take care of the needs of Vietnamese veterans. This is wrong, period. Let's get our priorities straight.

HONORING THE ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1989

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, skyrocketing college tuition fees coupled with greater demand for Federal aid has forced parents and students to search for alternate means of undergraduate financing.

As an 85-year proponent of education, the Order Sons of Italy in America [OSIA]—the oldest and largest Italian-American services organization in North America—continues to offset this burden by providing over one-half million dollars in national and local scholarship awards annually.

Historically, the order's emphasis has been more on substance than style. From its founding in 1905 to the present, OSIA has focused its energies on improving people's lives.

Although not widely publicized, OSIA has granted nearly \$13 million in financial aid since 1968, dwarfing the contributions of similar organizations.

OSIA was also principally responsible for the reinstatement of a college board achievement test [CBAT] on the Italian language, effective in 1990.

National leadership grants are another example of OSIA's commitment to academic excellence. Ten \$2,000 grants, administered by the Sons of Italy Foundation, will be awarded to two high school students, four undergraduates and four graduate students who have distinguished themselves academically.

Awards are not limited to Americans of Italian heritage. Scholarships are available to qualified members of OSIA, children and grandchildren of members of social members. Social membership is open to individuals of all ethnic and religious backgrounds.

Applicants must submit an official transcript, a 500-word personal summary and two letters of recommendation no later than March 1, 1989, to OSIA's National Education Committee. Names of winners will be published in the OSIA News, with a circulation of over 450,000 family members across the United States and Canada. Awards will be presented in the spring at a ceremony in Washington, DC.

I am impressed by the order's exemplary educational initiatives. Beyond recognizing America's outstanding youth, OSIA's extensive scholarship programs reinforce public efforts to provide equal access to quality education.

OSIA's scholarship programs are the cumulative product of the organization's numerous educators and educational proponents. OSIA plans to further expand its scholarship programs, building on its cooperation with national and international colleges and universities. A mentor program will also be announced shortly.

Over the years OSIA has organized a wide range of social justice, public affairs, cultural, and philanthropic as well as educational programs.

OSIA has contributed over \$20 million to such national charities as Cooley's Anemia

and the March of Dimes, while significantly promoting Italian studies through its New York City museum and cultural center—the only one of its kind run by and for Italian Americans.

A leader in the crusade against bias and bigotry aimed at all ethnic groups, the national Commission for Social Justice [CSJ] of the Order Sons of Italy in America is the principal antifamation organization representing Italian Americans and others on this continent.

OSIA national executive director, Philip R. Piccigallo, said recently that OSIA plans to work harder than ever before to continue to support Cooley's Anemia, scholarships, cultural activities, and aid for the homeless. I am confident that OSIA will continue to build upon its unrivaled record as the premier organization representing men and woman of Italian descent in the United States.

IN RECOGNITION OF TELEPHONE PIONEER MONTH—NOVEMBER 1-30, 1989

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, in this country which has so much to give, there are many less fortunate Americans with a variety of needs as well as a variety of worthwhile community projects that suffer long delays or, worst yet, never happen because of insufficient financial and human resources.

Responding to those needs, the Telephone Pioneers of America has been reaching out to needy people and organizations with genuine concern, caring, and assistance for 78 years.

The west coast arm of this nationwide group—the world's largest volunteer organization—numbers 65,000 active and retired Pacific Bell, Nevada Bell, and AT&T employees in California and Nevada.

Pioneer Month will be celebrated by members of the organization in every community in California and Nevada from November 1 through 30, 1989 as a fitting tribute to the countless hours of volunteer human effort and financial assistance to needy people and organizations.

The Pioneers have demonstrated their deep commitment to help ease the suffering and pain of those in need and improve their quality of life through dozens of community service programs and thousands of hours of volunteer time and effort on such projects as Hug-A-Bears for traumatized, battered children; replanting of thousands of acres of California woodlands devastated by 1987 forest fires; feeding of the homeless and hungry, especially after the recent northern California earthquake; supporting an infant hearing assessment program; sponsoring and organizing Easter egg hunts for blind and handicapped children, sponsoring McGruff, the crime dog and Patches, the 9-1-1 safety cat, in elementary and secondary schools throughout California; sponsoring and conducting an annual Northern California Sports Jamboree for visually and physically handicapped people; sponsoring and helping organize a Winter Special

Olympics for handicapped people and running a program that provides "talking books" for visually impaired people.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to thank and personally commend this fine community service organization for all of its programs and activities that benefit needy people everywhere and urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing November 1-30, 1989 as Telephone Pioneer Month and encouraging all citizens to join in the celebration of the Pioneers' 78th year of answering the call of those in need.

UNPRECEDENTED ASSAULT ON U.S. INDUSTRIAL BASE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO SUC- CEED

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post carried an article on November 16, describing a series of proposals by the Bush administration to curtail or abolish some of technology programs that are most critical to the preservation of the U.S. defense industrial base and the efforts to make our civilian industrial base more world competitive.

The programs to which the article refers are as follows:

Research on high-definition television.

The Sematech Consortium for semiconductor research and manufacturing.

The Defense Manufacturing Board.

The Man-Tech Manufacturing Improvement Program.

Incredibly, the article says we may be negotiating with the Japanese to buy HDTV technology, which many industrial experts regard as critical to the future of both military and civilian manufacturing.

The programs itemized are among the most successful and promising programs that have been developed over the past 10 years through the cooperation of U.S. industry and Government for making this country's defense and civilian industry more competitive.

In my opinion, undermining any of these programs would be a severe blow to the industrial base of this country. However, the combination of these measures is greater than its individual parts. To me, it appears to be a coordinated assault on the entire effort to upgrade and modernize defense and civilian production in this country, and is tantamount to industrial sabotage of American industry by our own Government.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, which has direct jurisdiction and responsibility for the readiness of the U.S. defense industrial base, I believe these proposals would be highly destructive to the defense of this Nation. I personally am opposed to these proposals, and cannot understand the reasoning behind such a potentially counterproductive initiative. I am asking my staff to conduct a preliminary review of the circumstances so that the subcommittee can report fully to this body on these matters at the earliest possible time:

CONGRESSIONAL GROUP FEARS CUTS IN HIGH- TECH RESEARCH

(By Evelyn Richards and John Burgess)

The Bush administration may try to squash a number of government-backed high-tech initiatives and turn instead to the Japanese for key defense purchases, congressional and industry sources fear.

In a letter dated yesterday, a bipartisan group of two senators and two representatives said the group is "greatly disturbed" by the alleged administration documents that call for slashing research programs in high-definition television (HDTV), manufacturing science and semiconductors.

A high-ranking Pentagon official confirmed yesterday that a memorandum had been circulated indicating that Deputy Defense Secretary Donald Atwood wanted cutbacks in the high-definition television research being funded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. But, the official said, the memorandum had been sent "in error."

A spokesman for Darpa, a Pentagon unit that funds research in advanced technologies, said he had no information on the reported cutbacks.

Darpa's HDTV budget is relatively small—the Senate has authorized \$30 million for fiscal 1990, compared with \$10 million proposed by the administration—but the technology has taken on a symbolic role among those on Capitol Hill who believe federal backing is essential in key technologies. With razor-sharp screen images, HDTV is billed as having important military applications as well as delivering motion-picture quality entertainment to the living room.

Robert Cohen, a consultant on high-technology matters, warned in a memorandum released by the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal think tank, that the Pentagon also may be negotiating with several Japanese firms to purchase advanced imaging technology, including HDTV-like displays to be used on various weaponry. Such pacts "would reverse traditional Pentagon concerns for U.S.-Based technology sources of supply in critical technologies," according to Cohen.

The Pentagon official said he knew of no such negotiations.

In addition to HDTV, industry and congressional sources fear that other programs are in jeopardy, particularly those that support research in semiconductor technology. Cohen said yesterday he believes that the Office of Management and Budget had prepared a memorandum that would cut funding from several technology initiatives in the fiscal 1991 budget.

Among those said to be targeted for curtailment is Sematech, the Austin, Tex., consortium on semiconductor research that receives funding from industry and government sources. At a hearing last week, Rep. Mel Levine (D-Calif.), reportedly described as "insane" any attempts to cut Sematech's \$100 million annual federal funding.

An OMB spokesman would not comment on 1991 budget matters.

In a related move, Pentagon officials have proposed disbanding the Defense Manufacturing Board, which looks for ways to improve U.S. manufacturing. It would be merged into the existing Defense Science Board. Another Pentagon-funded program to enhance manufacturing productivity, known as Mantech, is also said to be in jeopardy.

The letter raising concerns about a possible change in administration policy was signed by Levine, Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.),

Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-Calif.).

It warned that "eliminating America's few strategic technology initiatives will cause permanent damage to both our defense and commercial industrial bases."

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem is in the interests of the Western World and our NATO allies, Turkey and Greece. I am encouraged that the two Cypriot Presidents—Rauf Denktas who represents the Turkish Cypriots, and George Vassiliou who represents the Greek Cypriots—have engaged in numerous discussions during the past 15 months in an effort to agree upon a peace settlement for Cyprus.

However, at the very time when hope for settlement of the Cyprus problem has been raised by these intercommunal talks, the Greek Cypriots have launched a significant rearmament campaign. During the past year, Mr. Vassiliou's government has acquired many weapons—defensive and offensive—which were sold to them by the Syrian, French and Soviet governments.

Mr. Speaker, there is no rational reason why the Greek Cypriots have taken this action. At a time when peace seems to be breaking out all over the world and at a sensitive period during Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot negotiations, this senseless action can only serve to exacerbate the Cyprus dispute.

The Turkish Cypriots have maintained a status quo with their troops and weaponry which remain on the island solely for defensive purposes after a July 1974 Greek-inspired coup, backed by thousands of Greek troops, ousted Archbishop Makarios as a prelude to the annexation of the island by Greece.

The July 1974 coup not only threatened the sovereignty of the island but also the lives of the Turkish Cypriots who had been under siege by Greek and Greek Cypriot terrorists since 1963.

Throughout this period which spans nearly 30 years, Rauf Denktas, the elected President of the Turkish Cypriot people, consistently has supported meeting with every elected Greek Cypriot leader in an effort to achieve a just and lasting settlement for both peoples of Cyprus—Turkish and Greek.

President Denktas has accepted U.N.-inspired peace plans on two occasions which would have established a bi-communal, bizonal Federal Republic of Cyprus. These plans included a timetable for withdrawal of all non-Cypriot troops. They were fully endorsed by the United States, Great Britain, and the Republic of Turkey. Regrettably, the Greek Cypriots and Greece did not accept these peace plans.

It is my hope that Mr. Vassiliou's government will realize that this aggressive action is not justified and will only serve as an obstacle

to achieving a just and lasting settlement for both peoples of Cyprus.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN L.
MANTICA**

HON. DOUGLAS APPLGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. APPLGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. John L. Mantica, who has given the community of Steubenville, OH, 35 years of medical care and service. Dr. John, as he is called by his friends, is being honored at a retirement dinner on November 26, 1989.

Dr. John's achievements in medical service are extensive. He was a founding member of the Medical Assisting Advisory Committee at Jefferson Technical College in Steubenville. His dynamic leadership was instrumental in molding the associate degree course of studies to meet the office and clinic needs of local physicians, as well as the placement of students in doctor's offices for practicum experience. Along with serving 10 years as the college's consulting physician, he was former Chief of Staff of Gill Memorial Hospital, and Director of Medicine at St. John Medical Center. He also served the community by maintaining a private practice from 1954 until his retirement.

Dr. John received his bachelor's degree from the University of Steubenville, and medical degree from St. Louis University. He served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1942 to 1945. John is affiliated with the American, the Ohio State, and the Jefferson County Medical Associations. During his years of medical service to the community, he received many honors and awards including a Doctor of Science, honoris causae from the University of Steubenville, a fellowship from the American Academy of Family Practice, and an induction into the Sports Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me and the residents of Steubenville, OH in acclamation of Dr. John Mantica, a leader in the community as well as a role model for us all.

**TROOP 66: 19 NEW EAGLE
SCOUTS**

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on November 5, 1989, 19 Boy Scouts from Texoma Valley Council Troop 66 received the rank of Eagle. So far as I know—this is a record for both numbers and quality.

These young men have been judged by the Boy Scouts of America of being worthy of the highest rank. As Eagle Scouts, they have assumed a solemn obligation to do their duty to God, to country, to their fellow Scouts, and to mankind in general.

Their conduct along the trail has been excellent as they have lived by the Scout oath:

On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout law, to help other people at all times, to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Each of these young men are Eagles, but they took 19 different routes to this stage. Their projects benefited churches, crippled children and adults, a home hospice, Veterans of Foreign Wars, a wildlife refuge, historical museums, and cemeteries. The young men worked at various jobs. For example, among other services:

Brien Barron took time out from his part-time job to upgrade the County Farm Cemetery. He knows the dignity of work.

Barrett Brown, an honor student and member of the school tennis team, leveled graves and reset stones at the Grayson County Cemetery.

Casey Campbell, another honor student and assistant senior patrol leader, constructed 15 bluejay nesting boxes and placed them at the Sherman Country Club.

Nicholas Good, who plays tennis and varsity football, graded and leveled a driveway at Home Hospice in Sherman.

Joey Greger built an 8-foot fence around the basketball court at Sherman Bible Church and installed a guard light in the parking lot.

Robert Grooms, Assistant Scout Master of Troop 66, painted and repaired playground equipment at the First Presbyterian Play-school.

Larry Thomas Harris, a junior varsity basketball player and patrol leader to the National Jamboree, constructed a star base for a flagpole he erected at Texoma Christian School at Sherman Bible Church.

Scott Toney Johnstone, a third generation Eagle Scout, led a group of Scouts in rehabilitating a portion of the Sherman Historical Museum.

Brian Leinart, an honor student and varsity football and soccer player as well as patrol leader, stripped and improved a basketball court at Texoma Christian School at the Sherman Bible Church. I am proud that he is a kinsman of mine.

Kurt Odom, the new assistant senior patrol leader of Troop 66, built eight nesting boxes at Hagarman Wildlife Refuge.

Mark Schultis, a freshman honor student and senior patrol leader, built an outdoor worship center, including an altar and benches, for the Trinity Lutheran Church. Mark has served as my escort.

Christopher Tatum, a freshman who has served as patrol leader, installed a playground at Grayson County Center for Crippled Children and Adults and also organized a food drive for the victims of Hurricane Gilbert in 1988.

Michael Thoms, served as troop historian for the 1989 National Scout Jamboree. His Eagle project was directed to the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church.

Greg and Scott Wallace, one of two brother sets making Eagle today, are the grandsons of Mayor and Mrs. Foy Wallace of Gunter and Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gideon of Brownsboro. Greg laid out and painted parking stripes on two parking lots for the Sherman Bible Church. Scott removed poison ivy, trimmed trees, and beautified the church grounds. As

have most of the 19, they have visited with me in Washington, DC.

Ryan Walling, an honor student and member of the leadership corps, did research on the VFW Post 2772 cannon and also painted it.

Shane and Shawn Watwood are both freshmen and patrol leaders. Shane planted ash trees around Dillingham Intermediate School and Sherman High School. Shawn checked the flow and pressure and the safety of our fire hydrants in downtown Sherman, and painted them.

Ryan Woods, who plays football, baseball, and track is in the leadership corps. He constructed an outdoor walking trail in the wooded area behind Wesley Retirement Village in Denison.

All of these fine young men have learned their lessons at the feet of a great American—their Scoutmaster Clair Schultis. The only reason Clair shouldn't be man of the year is that he would be man of the decade. What a terrific service he extends to all of us. He, of course, has the support and backup of the First Assistant Scoutmaster Les Key—and Assistant Scoutmasters Larry Campbell, Terry Conner, Jon Creel, Phil Duncan, Terry Hill, Bob Johnstone, Darryl Odom, Joan Smith, Rich Thomas, and Rob Grooms—and troop committee members Marsha Benson, chairman, Ruedi Good, Don Riedl, and Bruce Woods, with the long continuing support of Dr. Truman Wester.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in celebrating the achievements of these 19 Eagle Scouts, their parents and family and their Scoutmasters. And as we adjourn today, we do so in honor of them.

BILL BROOMFIELD: 1989 NATIONAL ITALIAN-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PRESIDENT'S AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. FREDERICK S. UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor a fellow member of the Michigan Delegation and distinguished colleague of ours—Mr. BILL BROOMFIELD. Mr. BROOMFIELD recently received the 1989 National Italian-American Foundation [NIAF] President's Award.

The NIAF is proud of its rich Italian-American heritage. As with many other ethnic groups, Italians have come to this great country of ours to take advantage of the many opportunities that are available here. The NIAF realizes the hard work and determination that many Italian-Americans have shown to become successful in this country.

In recognition of outstanding individuals who have shown similar hard work and determination to take advantage of all of the opportunities this country offers, the NIAF presents its President's Award. One of the three recipients of the 1989 President's Award is BILL BROOMFIELD.

BILL BROOMFIELD began his political career in 1948 and served for 8 years in the Michi-

gan House of Representatives and State Senate.

He was first elected to Congress in 1956 and was appointed to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1961. He has distinguished himself in this area with his deep involvement and commitment to a strong bipartisan foreign policy, having served with 8 Presidents and 10 Secretaries of State from both political parties. He is currently the vice chairman of the committee. Mr. BROOMFIELD has brought his extensive experience in foreign affairs to more than 20 international and parliamentary conferences. In recent years he has been appointed congressional delegate of the Geneva arms control talks and the North Atlantic assembly. In addition, Mr. BROOMFIELD serves on the Small Business Committee where he is known for his hard work on behalf of the many small businesses that make up the backbone of this country.

I would like to offer my congratulations not only to Mr. BROOMFIELD for receiving this honor, but also to the NIAF for selecting such a worthy person for their President's Award.

THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENT LATVIA

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a situation that deserves our recognition and support: The struggle of the Latvian people for freedom and independence from Soviet domination. I am taking this opportunity to let the people of Latvia and the rest of the world know that we are still committed to the Latvian cause and that we will continue to give whatever support we can to this brave nation's quest for autonomy.

As citizens of a free country, we often take our rights and liberties for granted. It is hard for us to imagine what our lives would be like if a foreign nation controlled our government and occupied our lands. Let us not forget how hard our ancestors fought to secure the right of self-determination for our people. It is in this same spirit that the people of Latvia are now fighting for their own freedom.

Latvia lost its independence in 1939, when Hitler and Stalin signed the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. This deplorable pact allowed for the unlawful seizure by the Soviet Union of Latvia and the other Baltic Republics, Lithuania, and Estonia. The Soviets then proceeded to deport more than 1 million Baltic citizens from their homelands and relocate masses of their own people to replace them. Naturally, this had a profound debilitating effect on the culture and unity of these areas.

Appropriately, the United States has never recognized this forcible takeover of the Baltic States by the Soviets. In this time of glasnost and stable relations with the Soviet Union, we must not forget our commitment to the rights of Latvia and the other Baltic peoples to self-determination and freedom from foreign oppression. Our support is of vital importance to their cause.

The courageous people of Latvia are making great strides in their quest for autonomy. On August 23, the anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, hundreds of thousands of Baltic citizens linked hands across their territories to protest that pact and demonstrate their determination to regain their freedom. The actions of grassroots, democratic movements have helped to restore native languages as the official languages in the Baltic States and legalize the original national flags and anthems. Moreover, Lithuania and Estonia have gained the right to manage their own natural and economic resources, without any hindrance from the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, this right has not yet been extended to Latvia.

This is a pivotal time in world history. The doors are opening for a number of countries to take their first steps toward freedom and independence. We have to keep those doors open for Latvia and the other Baltic States. They deserve the chance to join the growing community of free and democratic nations. Mr. Speaker, let us remain firm on our dedication to the principles of liberty and self-determination by expressing our support for the efforts of the Latvian people in regaining the freedom which they have too long been denied.

TRIBUTE TO HEINZ PRECHTER, RECIPIENT OF THE 1989 B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL GREAT AMERICAN TRADI- TIONS AWARD

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the leading citizens of southeast Michigan. Heinz C. Prechter, a resident of Grosse Ile, MI, has distinguished himself as both a business and a community leader in the Downriver area. He is being honored on November 29 by the B'nai B'rith Foundation of the United States with their prestigious International Great American Traditions Award.

Mr. Prechter was born in the Bavarian village of Kleinhoebing in 1942 and came to the United States in 1963 as an exchange student at San Francisco State College. In 1965, Mr. Prechter struck out on his own and started the American Sunroof Company [ASC] in a subleased, two-car garage in Los Angeles. The company developed and patented the glass "moonroof" and had great success doing custom treatment on production cars. When he brought his sunroof company to Southgate, success followed. Today, thanks to his hard work and creativity, ASC can boast of 30 facilities modifying over 350,000 cars a year and employing hundreds of residents of southeast Michigan.

In addition to establishing a reputation as a leading business figure in Michigan and the Nation, Mr. Prechter has also gained respect as a community leader. He serves on the board of directors of Henry Ford Community College and the advisory board of Wayne County Community College. His philanthropic

activities includes his work with the Boys' and Girls' Club of Metro Detroit, the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Kresge Eye Institute, and many other worthwhile organizations and institutions too numerous to mention.

Mr. Speaker, Heinz Prechter is deserving of this special recognition for his personal dedication to many charitable endeavors, his integrity, and vision and creativity as a successful business leader. I would also like to commend the B'nai B'rith Foundation of the United States for recognizing the important work that Mr. Prechter has performed for our community and our State. It is my great honor to represent this exceptional individual, as a constituent and leader of our Downriver community.

H.R. 2461, CONFERENCE REPORT—DEFENSE AUTHORI- ZATION BILL

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year a special panel of the Armed Services Committee was created to review Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities. The conference report on the Defense Authorization Act reflects the work of that panel. The conference report provides for major increases in funding for the management of defense waste and environmental restoration, from the \$1.3 billion requested by the President to nearly \$1.7 billion, and a number of legislative provisions are included that seek to improve the management and operations of the Department of Energy.

However, there is still much to be done to bring the operations of the defense nuclear facilities of the Department of Energy to modern standards. I want to address one particular area that may be ready for change.

Since the inception of the nuclear age, the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies have relied upon contractors for the operations of weapons production facilities. Those contractors have been responsible for both production and for environmental waste disposal and remediation. It seems to me that the Department of Energy ought to consider the possibility of separating these two functions. Indeed, it appears both logical and advantageous to have separate contractors responsible for weapons production and waste management including remediation.

If there are two separate contractors, then the weapons production contractor can concentrate on his vital national security mission and the environmental contractor can concentrate on waste disposal and remediation.

It is important to note that the Government has indemnified the contractors at weapons facilities because of the nuclear risks associated with the operation of such facilities. This indemnification has extended to environmental cleanup and remediation. It is my understanding there may be contractors who specialize in waste management and cleanup that would be willing to assume responsibility for such activities at DOE facilities without Government

indemnification and who would assume full liability for their actions, thus holding the Government harmless. This would appear to be advantageous for the Government, subject of course to the price for such services, and merits further review.

Similarly, taxpayers have paid the capital expenses at DOE defense facilities, including waste management facilities, since these facilities are Government-owned. I am informed that there has been at least one case of an incinerator that was built, rebuilt and rebuilt again at taxpayer expense and the permit for the incinerator is not yet issued. It may be logical to contract for incineration services from a contractor that specializes in such services. This would shift the initial capital costs to the private sector where they would be recouped only to the extent that an incinerator actually burned waste.

In sum I believe that there may be an opportunity to improve the waste management and cleanup operations at DOE facilities by contracting for such activities separately from the production activities. Such contracts could capitalize on the special skills in these areas that are not necessarily resident in the contractors with production expertise.

This is a matter that I expect that the committee will review, and if, after hearing the views of the Department of Energy, we conclude that it is appropriate to separate the conduct of weapons production and waste disposal and remediation, I would hope that such a policy could be implemented quickly.

"RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON: THE RISE OF AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN"

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding biography about one of this century's most fascinating and mysterious public servants.

The 1,000 page book titled, "Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician," has just received rave reviews by the New York Times. Author Roger Morris of Santa Fe performs a most magnificent job in penning this first of an expected three-volume biography of President Nixon.

I hope my colleagues have an opportunity to read Mr. Morris' book. Until then, I think you will find of great value the Times review of the Nixon biography.

[From the New York Times Book Review, November 12, 1989]

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON: THE RISE OF AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN.
(By Kevin Starr)

In April 1945, a slightly rumbled 32-year-old United States naval officer, just returned from the Pacific, looked out of the 20th-floor window of a building on Church Street in Manhattan and watched Dwight David Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, ride triumphantly through the ticker tape. The distance between the five-star general and the small-

town lawyer from Whittier, Calif., temporarily in uniform, was by any stretch of the imagination unbridgeable, and no one felt this more wistfully than Lieut. Comdr. Richard Milhous Nixon.

One year later, Mr. Nixon was in the House of Representatives. Four years later, he took his oath as the junior Senator from California. Six years later, before turning 40, he was elected Vice President of the United States on the ticket that took Eisenhower into the White House.

Where had this Nixon come from? To his enemies, many of them from the Eastern Seaboard, the southern California politician seemed to arise from the void, a creature of his own opportunistic self-invention. Even his friends and supporters, as well as some members of his family, found him mysterious.

He is among the most enigmatic figures in American history. Of all our Presidents, Mr. Nixon has been the most Shakespearean in his capacity to self-destruct (Richard III and Coriolanus come to mind) and, even when surviving, to elicit tortuous psychic drama from political action. The only President ever to be forced to resign from office, he occupied center stage in a unique instance of political theater. As if he were pushing the Shakespearean metaphor still further, the loss of the Presidency almost cost him his life.

This life—so internally opaque, so resistant to interpretation, so provocative of deep anger among the legions of Nixon opponents—is now the subject of a projected three-volume biography by Roger Morris, a Harvard-trained political scientist who served Mr. Nixon on the National Security Council before resigning over the invasion of Cambodia. This first volume takes the story up to the Vice Presidential inauguration in 1953.

"Richard Milhous Nixon" is a massive, powerful biography, absorbing in its research and in its skillful use of anecdote and illustrative detail. When the project is completed, America will have a narrative useful to critics and defenders alike. In fact, it will no longer be possible to damn or defend Mr. Nixon without reference to this great locomotive of a work.

Certain biographers fasten onto their subjects at just the right time: not too early, when meaning is impossible to fix, nor too late, when all that remains possible is merely one more adjustment of the academic record. Like John Morley on Gladstone or Arthur Schlesinger Jr. on Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Morris is writing at a moment when his subject is at once part of history and part of the central political consciousness of our era. The roles Mr. Nixon played, the lines he spoke—in the Alger Hiss case, in the McCarthy controversy, in the Vietnam, Cambodia and Watergate crises—are pivotal points in our contemporary history. By turns admirable, despicable and even tragic, he has played dark or, in the case of China, inspired parts in momentous events that to this day affect our political values and behavior.

All of the protagonist's adult roles in "The Tragical History of Richard Nixon, Part One" are a long way from the young Nixon who pulled down the kitchen shades of the family home in Yorba Linda, Calif., so that no one could see him washing the dishes after supper, or who wrote to The Los Angeles Times at the age of 11 asking for a job as an office boy and saying that he would work at any wage offered; or who took a merciless pounding as a junior-varsity

tackle at Fullerton High School, pushing himself again and again into the game despite his essential ineptitude; or who became a small-town lawyer after failing to land a job in a fancy New York law firm despite his good grades at Duke University Law School; or who, as a persistent suitor, had his future wife, the astonishingly beautiful Thelma Patricia Ryan, bolt the door in response to his persistent knocking.

Mr. Morris's biography is filled with hundreds of moments in which the reader is tempted to say: "Now I understand Richard Nixon." I am not talking here of psychoanalytic understanding or of a political or ideological response. I mean an intuitive leap—even if empathy wars with distaste—into the inner landscape of another's existence. Outside of his devoted family and a very small circle of close friends, Mr. Nixon has remained curiously resistant to such empathy.

Snobbery has accounted for some of this failure to empathize. Middle-class people like Mr. Nixon do not have the easy appeal to the intelligentsia possessed by patricians or *campesinos*. Even Arthur Miller finds it hard to like Willy Loman. But Mr. Morris has exhaustively established the human story of Mr. Nixon's early years in all their day-to-day detail, illuminating, for better or worse, defenders or critics, the public man.

The setting of this first installment is southern California, where Mr. Nixon grew up, was educated and got his political start in two ruthless campaigns. For many educated Americans, the area is terra incognita, as unsusceptible to interpretation and as tempting to scornful invective as Mr. Nixon himself. But it has been richly harvested by Mr. Morris.

Outside of those employed in the movie business, few southern Californians have entered the national arena, a surprising fact given the region's wealth, population and politically important entertainment industry. Those who have achieved national reputation—for instance, Gen. George S. Patton Jr. and Ronald Reagan—have by and large had their California associations held against them. Besides, Patton was an aristocrat, impeccable in his Virginia ancestry, and Mr. Reagan was a Midwest import turned film star. In southern California terms, Richard M. Nixon was the real thing.

Thus, when he went on television during the 1952 campaign to make his famous Checkers speech, he defended himself as the common man in politics, the sort of fellow who could afford only a cloth coat, not a mink, for his wife, Pat. This desperate ploy worked, in part because Mr. Nixon, so clumsy, so eager in his white starched shirts, perfectly embodied the lower-middle-class aspirations at the core of the southern California experience in the early 20th century. As a boy in the 1920's, Mr. Nixon was often taken, along with his brothers, to the Aimee Temple in Los Angeles to hear Aimee Semple McPherson preach. Brilliantly, "Sister Aimee" knew just what the Nixons and the others in her congregation wanted to hear: a message of redemption, economic as well as religious, amidst the bungalows and citrus groves.

Frank Nixon, the future President's father, was a sometimes streetcar conductor who worked just such a citrus grove. But when the bills came due before the lemon trees matured, he turned to running a gasoline station and a grocery store. He had married above his station, into a clan of Whittier Quakers named Milhous, which could never accept Hannah Milhous's choice

of a poorly educated, intermittently surly motorman as her husband. In later years, Hannah—a radiant figure by all reports, emanating a fundamental goodness born on an intrinsic spirituality—experienced both the positive and negative results of her choice. On the one hand, her husband adored her. And yet he could be difficult, sitting truculently in a parked car while she was visiting her relatives and honking the horn if she stayed too long. She worked by his side in the gasoline station-grocery store. Indeed, he seemed to panic when she was not by his side.

The major portion of the book concerns Mr. Nixon's political races against Jerry Voorhis and Helen Gahagan Douglas, his involvement in the Hiss case and the 1952 Presidential campaign. Each of these sections derives its power from the fact that a superbly told story is grafted onto the earlier narrative of Mr. Nixon's private life, extending through World War II. These youthful years are not employed as reference points to justify psychologically any of Mr. Nixon's more egregious offenses—the redefining of Douglas, for example, who he defeated for a Senate seat in 1950. But described in detail, they do present, for the first time, a portrait of the 37th President as a full, if flawed, human being and not merely a symbol to be accepted or rejected on partisan grounds.

We see Mr. Nixon at age 12, losing his beloved younger brother Arthur to influenza and, later, his older brother, Harold, to tuberculosis. We see the teen-age Nixon rising at 4 A.M. to buy vegetables at the farmers' market for his father's grocery store, yet refusing to wear a grocer's apron and still delivering orders for his dad after he passed the bar and became a lawyer. We see him in high school, avoiding the dirty corduroy pants that were the fashion, angling for election as student body president. We see his inhibited college courtship of Ola Welch, who left him for a man who was more fun. And we see the dean's-office break-in he undertook with two fellow students at Duke to get an early look at their grades. That incident, which could have cost him his career had he been discovered, showed his massive insecurity even as a second-year law student (and, of course, is chillingly prophetic of a future break-in that would cost him the Presidency).

Mr. Nixon's courtship of the Thelma Patricia Ryan has all the power of a realist novel set in southern California. Raised on a hard-scrabble ranch in Aresia, Calif., she initially craved the bright lights and the big city. She attended junior college in Fullerton, Calif., and worked in a New York City hospital before returning to graduate from the University of Southern California. Resourceful enough to earn one speaking line in the 1935 film "Becky Sharp" (the line was cut), she opted instead for the respectability of becoming Miss Ryan, teacher of commercial subjects at Whittier High School.

Mr. Morris allows none of these early details to obscure his narrative's honesty or to sentimentalize it. Those who loathe Mr. Nixon because of his role in the Hiss case or the smears he leveled against Helen Gahagan Douglas in his Senate campaign will find much to corroborate their judgments.

In terms of the major events of the early career, Mr. Morris recounts a great deal that is new. During the Hiss case, for example, Mr. Nixon was in secret and risky contact with the F.B.I. He was also being fed information by the Rev. John Cronin, a priest

who had his own extensive network of informants. Mr. Morris discloses Mr. Nixon's support in the anti-Communist Roman Catholic community, including that of then-monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, and the equally important support of elite WASP's in Pasadena and San Marino, Calif. It was these gentlemen who created the fund that allowed Mr. Nixon to avoid out-of-pocket expenses for campaigning, and consequently almost cost him his place on the 1952 ticket. The account of this crisis reveals Mr. Nixon at his most complex, by turns brooding, despairing and courageous. Turning public opinion around with his Checkers speech, a televised tour de force, he buried his face in the studio curtains after the broadcast, convinced that he had blown it. He was soon capable, however, of forcing a previously vacillating Ike to eat humble pie in Wheeling, W. Va., then collapsing in tears again after the ordeal was over.

Such accounts give this biography its authority, and it will continue to be read as long as there are those who understand that to fathom Richard Milhous Nixon and his career is to come close, very close, to the inner landscape of middle-class America in all its aspirations, strengths and deficiencies. The composer John Adams understood this in his opera "Nixon in China."

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1549, NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1990 AND 1991

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I find it difficult to believe that the Shoreham issue is once again under consideration on the House floor.

The Ritter amendment is simply an attempt to obliterate a hard-fought agreement and compromise that was successfully brokered between the State of New York and a major regional utility [Lilco]. It appears to me that this amendment represents a poorly conceived attempt to advance nuclear power at any cost—costs that would ultimately be incurred by the residents of Long Island. The matter of a settlement and the future of this plant is not an issue to be debated on the merits of nuclear technology; rather, it concerns the financial future and stability of Lilco, the cost of electricity on Long Island, and the availability of safe and affordable power in the region.

For nearly two decades, the Shoreham controversy has been debated by several Federal agencies, the State of New York, Suffolk County, Lilco, the courts, and Congress. However, it was not until last year that a solution seemed likely. On February 28, 1989, Lilco entered into an agreement with the State of New York that has been approved by the company's shareholders, the New York Public Service Commission, the New York Power Authority, and the Long Island Power Authority [Lipa]. This State- and utility-approved agreement has had virtually no opposition until now, when several Members of this body are attempting to impede a State-brokered agree-

ment and to congressionally block a binding contract. This is absurd.

This amendment would in effect supersede this agreement by prohibiting the Nuclear Regulatory Commission from spending any Federal funds on the transfer of the Shoreham plant's license from Lilco to Lipa. If the Ritter amendment were to become law, it would clearly be an encroachment of State's rights, as the Federal Government would be promoting a policy opposed by the ratepayers of the State, and the utility.

New York State and Lilco arrived at a difficult compromise that is clearly in the best long-term interests of Long Island and the future stability of Lilco. In fact, last week, in testimony before the House Interior Committee, Lilco correctly stated that "the agreement ends a conflict that for too long has sapped the resources of the company, its ratepayers, and the political organs of Long Island and New York State, as well as imposed significant burdens on the political and regulatory resources of the Federal Government. No realistic alternative to the agreement exists. It is in the public interest."

Lilco has begun to dismantle the plant by removing the fuel rods and reducing staff levels. In fact, proposals are being solicited by Lipa to convert Shoreham into a gas-fired plant. Enormous progress has been made. Any attempt to thwart or delay this effort would clearly be contrary to the interests of Long Island and Lilco.

The NRC authorization bill more than likely will not be enacted into law this year. In addition, Interior Chairman Udall has requested postponement of floor consideration in order to address other outstanding issues.

A CRIME THAT CRIES OUT FOR SWIFT JUSTICE

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the world witnessed yet another of the grisly acts that have come to characterize the civil wars that are taking place in Central America.

Since last Saturday, according to one report, 1,627 civilians have been wounded and more than 100 killed in the violence that has followed in the wake of the FMLN offensive in El Salvador. The brutal murders of six prominent Jesuit educators and their cook and her 15-year-old daughter raise the violence to a new level of perversity.

One report says the killings grow out of a right wing campaign to discredit the government of President Christiani. A not-very-credible note left behind by the murders says the act was committed by left wing rebels.

Whatever the motives of these assassins, I believe justice demands punishment for those involved. President Christiani has promised an immediate investigation. The Bush administration has condemned the killings and has asked President Christiani to order a full inquiry.

It is important that the United States use its considerable powers to ensure that the investigation is swift, thorough and impartial. Violent men on both sides should know that there are some tactics that are beyond the pale of civilized life, and that those who commit such evil acts will face a punishment that benefits their crime.

THE SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my profound concern about the escalation of violence which is occurring in El Salvador. The large number of civilian deaths necessitates that the United States do everything within its power to assist in bringing about a negotiated settlement to end the killings and civil war in El Salvador.

The latest atrocity—the torture and murder of six Jesuit priests—has escalated an already critical situation for the people of El Salvador. Some of these priests, representing the leadership of the local Jesuit university, were outspoken in their efforts to bring peace to El Salvador. Numerous reports cite uniformed Government soldiers behind the brutal attack, prompting an urgent need for an immediate investigation into the murders.

In addition to reports of widespread killings, chaos and fear are rampant throughout El Salvador. Many citizens are being forced to flee their homes to escape the violence and some of those who have been wounded in senseless attacks are being denied access to medical care.

The President and Congress must work together to aid the Salvadoran people. I appeal to the President to work with us to facilitate negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN to achieve a cease-fire and bring about a permanent settlement to the civil war in El Salvador.

H.R. 639, THE ARMED FORCES IMMIGRATION ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the approval of H.R. 639, the Armed Forces Immigration Adjustment Act of 1989, by the U.S. House of Representatives on Monday, November 13, 1989.

This legislation, which I introduced on January 24 of this year, would allow Filipinos, Micronesians, and Marshall Islanders to become U.S. citizens after completing 6 years of honorable service and then making a commitment to reenlist for an additional 6-year tour of duty.

The legislation provides special immigrant status for certain aliens who have served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces but who cannot, under present U.S. immigration law,

attain any immigrant status if they were not resident aliens living in the United States before enlisting.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the loyal service of Filipinos and other nationals in our armed services has finally been recognized by the House of Representatives.

Under existing law, many loyal Filipino service members face a catch-22 in their desire to become American citizens. Due to the United States-Filipino Military Base Agreement, Filipinos can enlist in our armed services in the Philippines. However, they cannot later become U.S. citizens after their years of loyal service because they will have never lived in the United States. H.R. 639 will help make it possible for loyal Filipino veterans and other nationals to become U.S. citizens after honorable service in our Armed Forces.

I am enthusiastic about the future of this legislation and will be working closely with Members of the Senate to move it through the other body.

Mr. Speaker, for many decades, Filipino service members have proven their dedication to our country during wartime and during peacetime. The faithful military service of these Filipinos is symbolic of their devotion to the United States. The approval of H.R. 639 rewards the service of these nationals as we do other foreign citizens who have served honorably in our armed services.

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to authorize the Secretary of Education to provide financial assistance to Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, ME, to construct a Center for Environmental Assessment. We are all highly aware of the serious problems our Nation is facing with respect to energy resources and environmental preservation. I strongly believe it is important to fund America's commitment to our environment and to ensure future generations resources, land, forests and oceans upon which to live and enjoy.

An environmental assessment center is necessary. In the approaching decades, new energy sources must be identified and utilized in a way which creates only minimum disruption to the environment. In order to meet the resource and environmental needs of the next generation, resource development must be well founded on scientific assessments of the impact of exploration on native habitats. In order to avoid permanent or dramatic destruction of our environment we must improve our ability to detect environmental change and to scientifically measure the human impact on that change. The bill I am introducing, requests \$5 million or 50 percent of the estimated construction costs, whichever is lower, for a facility where such scientific assessments may be developed.

The State of Maine is clearly an opportune location for a Center for Environmental as-

essment. Coastal New England, Maine in particular, is facing both the need to accommodate a rapidly increasing population and economy and the necessity to protect a largely unspoiled natural environment. Maine entails 17.2 million acres of forest, a wandering coastline and thousands of miles of rivers and streams. Such an environment is an ideal microcosm for the survey of sensitive habitats. Maine can serve as a national laboratory for environmental research and monitoring techniques. Such research can lead to environmentally ideal resource development throughout the Nation and beyond.

Bowdoin College has a strong reputation for environmental research. This Federal assistance would further ongoing projects directed at the development and application of innovative approaches to studying the impact of economic endeavors on natural ecological states. Bowdoin is well known for its strong undergraduate science education program and is in an ideal setting for a center for research of environmental issues. These issues will have a lasting significance and worldwide application.

I urge my colleagues to consider the serious resource and environmental needs that Americans face today and I ask you to join me in support of funding for a greatly needed Center for Environmental Assessment at Bowdoin College.

TRIBUTE TO CITIZENS OF AUBURN, CA

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I ask that my colleagues join with me in paying tribute to the citizens of Auburn, CA for a remarkable accomplishment, one which is deserving of recognition.

The city of Auburn in Placer County celebrated its centennial last year. As part of the centennial effort, the community pulled together to save the historic Auburn Depot, which was slated for demolition by Southern Pacific. Working through its chamber of commerce, the city purchased the old depot from Southern Pacific for \$1, and local citizens have spent the past year donating time, resources, and effort to completely restore the facility.

The railroad bed outside the depot is actually a part of the original transcontinental railroad. As a tribute to the multitudes of Chinese laborers who built that section of the railroad, a statue of a Chinese railroad worker, created by Auburn sculptor Dr. Kenneth Fox, will be placed at the depot, standing two stories high and weighing 70 tons.

After 75 years of active service, the depot no longer sees train service. Nonetheless, the citizens of Auburn have worked together in a herculean volunteer effort to preserve this important part of the heritage of the West, and to honor the men whose hard work made it possible.

The restored depot will be dedicated at a special ceremony on December 10. I know that the event will be enhanced significantly

for the citizens of Auburn by the knowledge that my colleagues here in Congress have joined with me in commemorating this valuable achievement.

**A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL AND
JAN MADIGAN**

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two citizens who indeed symbolize the true meaning of volunteerism in America. President George Bush asked that Americans take part in the development and direction of their communities, that they offer to this country a "thousand points of light" in the form of a volunteer endeavor as a symbol of their dedication. My friends, Michael and Jan Madigan, have always, without hesitation, responded to that call.

In acknowledgment of their innumerable volunteer activities and years of tireless effort, the Madigans have been honored by the San Diego County Council of the Boy Scouts of America, as 1989 Distinguished Citizens in the community. Mike and Jan are well known in San Diego for their long and continuing commitment to serving others. They are always the first to say, "we'd like to help."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the exceptional commitment of Michael and Jan Madigan, whose leadership and dedication have earned them the deserved honor of "Outstanding Citizens."

**BRINGING ATTENTION TO
NEUROFIBROMATOSIS**

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to designate May 1990 as "Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month." This bill would call on the President to designate May 1990 as "Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month." This type of focus from the President will help advance the public's recognition of this disease and encourage efforts to find a cure. Although the National Neurofibromatosis Foundation actively promotes awareness of NF Neurofibromatosis, many Americans still know very little about this difficult condition.

Neurofibromatosis [NF] is a neurological genetic disorder that can cause tumors to form in nerves anywhere on or in the body at any time. The disorder affects all races and both sexes with varying manifestations and degrees of severity. There is no known cure. Only surgically excising tumors, which can grow back, and correcting bone abnormalities and disfigurement provide any relief for people with NF.

At least 100,000 Americans have this disorder. One child in four thousand is born with NF. NF is the most common genetic disorder caused by a single gene, and half the people

with NF have no family history of the disorder. Anyone's next child or grandchild can be born with NF, since half of all incidents occur by spontaneous mutation. The most common form of the disease that affects the peripheral nervous system, NF-1, can show signs at birth. The form that affects the central nervous system, NF-2, does not manifest itself until the late teens or in the early twenties, and often leads to deafness. NF can cause severe disfigurement, loss of limbs, blindness, skeletal defects, learning disabilities, and malignancies.

We are encouraged by recent progress. A growing group of dedicated researchers at the University of Michigan is actively pursuing the cloning of the NF-1 gene. Progress in NF-1 research over the past 2 years has been nothing short of astounding, and the NF Foundation deserves much of the credit that made this possible.

The psychological impact of the disfigurement and the isolation resulting from public fears that the tumors are contagious can be devastating. The anxiety of not knowing what will happen next, due to the disease's progressive nature, is frightening and very burdensome.

This bill recognizes the suffering of NF patients and their families. I hope my colleagues will join me in bringing recognition and attention to the need for further research that could accelerate progress toward a cure for NF. As the world's leader in biomedical research, and with the growing number of NF cases in the United States, we should make every effort available to us through bio-medical research.

**CHOICE: THE BASIS OF
FREEDOM**

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, we are living in a time of great advancement for freedom. The Berlin Wall has opened, the Iron Curtain hangs in rusting threads, and people throughout Eastern Europe are building new lives with freedom as their anchor.

The wall itself has long been a symbol of repression, of the power of the state over the individual. In its demise it has become a symbol of freedom, a symbol of the inalienable rights of individuals to choose their own way, regardless of how sincere or noble the opponents of freedom and choice believe their principles are.

The contrasts in Berlin have been stark. On one side of the wall the Government decided what was right, what was moral, what was appropriate. On the other side of the wall, those choices were left to the people. The Berlin Wall came down, and it now symbolizes the triumph of liberty in this world.

Here in the United States there is also history being made. We are in the midst of a struggle to determine who decides the propriety of abortion: The State or the individual.

That has always been what the battle has been about. This has not been a disagreement over whether or not to have abortions

as much as it has been a disagreement over who makes the decision—over who makes the choice. I know women who oppose abortion but who insist on the right to make that choice themselves.

All the polls show that Americans are troubled by the moral questions which surround the abortion issue. That is good. We should be sensitive to these ethical issues.

But there is profound disagreement in our society over what the ethics are. Great religions in our culture disagree, some opposing abortion on theological grounds; others, equally based in theology, support abortion.

There is no ethical consensus in our society on this issue. We do have consensus on murder or bank robbery, and on similar issues. But none exists on the abortion issue.

Instead, our society has many different perspectives on the issue of abortion. And in a free society, where there is no consensus, there should be the liberty for the individual to determine his or her own view—the liberty to choose.

This issue today is as much about freedom to choose as is the symbolism of the Berlin Wall. And as we celebrate the victories of freedom in Europe, we must insist on a victory for freedom here—for the right of women, each and individually, to assess the moral issues for themselves, to keep the State at bay, and to preserve the right of each and every woman to bring her intelligence, her knowledge of her circumstances, and her ethical code to bear on the issue so she can make the choice.

CORPORATE LAWBREAKERS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as I witness the increasing cases of fraudulent activity in corporations across the country, it seems to me that the incentives to be an "honest businessman" in America aren't strong enough. A major problem is that some of these corporate lawbreakers walk away from their crimes with little more punishment than a slap on the wrist. Penalties have been uniformly low. In a study done by Mark Cohen, an assistant professor of management at the Owen Graduate School of Management at Vanderbilt University, it was shown that the average fine imposed on all corporate crimes was \$48,000, and overall, 67 percent of all fines were for less than \$10,000.

Fortunately, it looks as if some reform is planned for the future. The U.S. Sentencing Commission is expected to release proposals that would dramatically increase the penalties for corporations that break Federal laws. The Commission was set up by Congress in 1984 to draw up new sentencing policies for Federal courts; its proposals will acquire the force of law when they are adopted next year after a public comment period ending on February 15, 1990.

The Commission's proposals will reportedly increase penalties for a broad range of categories of corporate offenses that stem from

regulatory violations to tax evasion to environmental crimes. The sentences are expected to be set by complex formulas which would factor in different considerations such as the amount of financial harm suffered by the Government or the public and the number of corporate officials knowledgeable about the wrongdoing. Commission Chairman William W. Wilkens, Jr. was quoted as saying that these new proposals will be "the first major step" toward stiffer penalties and the elimination of sentencing disparities for corporate defendants.

As expected, corporate representatives question these proposals. Those corporations who testified before the Commission suggested a plan that would "give corporations more incentive to obey the law instead of harsher penalties for breaking them." In my opinion, this is totally ridiculous. You either break the law or you don't, and if you do break the law you must suffer the consequences. Any corporate official guilty of breaking the law should be punished to the full extent of the law, just as in any other crime. Allowing individuals to receive preferential treatment for white-collar crimes is not justice. Of course corporations will oppose stiffer penalties for lawbreaking; it is in their best interests. But it is not in the best interest of the American people or the American judicial system.

I support tougher penalties and higher fines for corporate lawbreakers, and I applaud the U.S. Sentencing Commission for its proposal. The individuals involved in corporate scandals must realize that breaking the law is no longer an acceptable business practice in America.

THE LATE OLIVER J.
DOMPIERRE

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Oliver J. Dompierre, a native of Negaunee, MI, and a longtime employee of both the House and Senate. I am sure that many of my colleagues are familiar with Mr. Dompierre's 48 years in Government, 44 with our distinguished institution.

Mr. Dompierre first came to Washington, DC, in July 1930 to take a position as clerk-stenographer in the U.S. Census Bureau. In 1932 he began serving as secretary to the late Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Grand Rapids, where he stayed until 1943. He then resigned to become the secretary to the late Congressman John B. Bennett of Ontonagon, where he served until joining the U.S. Navy in World War II. Mr. Dompierre began his service as an enlisted man, and was honorably discharged nearly 2 years later as a lieutenant senior grade. After the Navy he took the position of administrative assistant to the late Senator Homer Ferguson of Detroit, and remained with him until his defeat in 1954. The late Senator William F. Knowland of California, Republican leader of the Senate, then hired him as his administrative assistant for the leadership office. He held this post until 1959, when Senator Knowland left the Senate to run for

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Governor of California. Senator Everett M. Dirksen, who succeeded Knowland as Republican leader, retained Mr. Dompierre in the same position until Dirksen's death in 1969. Following that, he held the position of assistant to the Republican leader for floor operations under Senators Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Howard Baker of Tennessee.

Mr. Dompierre has had the unique experience of serving during the administrations of nine Presidents of the United States. Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. It is interesting to note that no member of the Senate or House of Representatives at the time he started his career remained until his retirement in February 1979.

While working in the Government, Mr. Dompierre attended the School of Public and Business Administration of American University, and received his LLB and LLM degrees from the Columbus Law School at Catholic University. He was a member of the District of Columbia Bar, and was admitted to practice before the District of Columbia Courts, the DC Court of Appeals of the United States and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Dompierre is survived by three brothers and a sister; Mr. Francis Dompierre of Negaunee, Mr. James Dompierre of Negaunee, Mrs. Florence Kurin of Ishpeming, and Mr. Clement Dompierre formerly of Negaunee and now living in Sun City, AZ.

Mr. Dompierre's career as an employee of the House and Senate is one of the most distinguished that I have come across. He held important positions with some of the most effective politicians of his time, and was certainly a factor in their success. America is lucky to have been the beneficiary of the hard work and dedication of such an exceptional man.

HOME CARE WEEK

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that a resolution I offered along with Senator HATCH to designate the week of November 27 "National Home Care Week" passed the House yesterday. This measure, which has received the support of both Houses of Congress for 6 years, will call attention to the need to expand and encourage the use of home health care as a humane, cost-effective alternative form of care for the elderly. As the percentage of elderly in our population continues to grow, this group must not be left without adequate health care, and our senior citizens must not be forced into institutionalized care when it is not necessary. Rather, they should have the option of remaining in their own homes and communities. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution which highlights the need for improved long-term care solutions.

November 17, 1989

TRIBUTE TO ST. PETER'S
CHURCH OF GREAT VALLEY, PA

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, on November 26, the congregation of St. Peter's Church in Great Valley, PA, celebrates the dedication of their church's renovation, restoration and new construction. Presiding at the dedication will be the suffragan bishop of Pennsylvania, Rev. Franklin Turner.

Founded as a log church in 1700, St. Peter's Church constructed its present stone building between 1728 and 1744. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is one of the original parishes in the dioceses of Pennsylvania and is the oldest Episcopal Church in Chester County, PA.

During the American Revolution, the church served as a hospital for American and British troops. Veterans of every American war are buried in St. Peter's Cemetery.

It is indeed an historic landmark in Chester County worthy of preservation, and I congratulate the rector, Rev. Frank Harron, and the entire congregation for their tremendous success.

COASTAL PLAINS SOIL AND
WATER CONSERVATION RE-
SEARCH CENTER'S 25TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate USDA-ARS's Coastal Plains Soil and Water Conservation Research Center in Florence, SC on its 25th anniversary.

The center's mission is to improve soil and water management conservation practices in the southeastern coastal plain by providing both basic and applied research information. A total soil and water quality, drought, water excess, poor soil physical conditions, low soil fertility, and erosion.

Conservation will be at the forefront of the future agriculture issues and 1990 farm bill. I believe that members on the Agriculture Committee and in Congress would do well to look to the work of the Coastal Plains Soil and Water Conservation Research Center for leadership in developing our priorities relating to soil and water conservation. The center has consistently demonstrated that we can increase productivity and practice conservation through research and information. South Carolina is grateful to the center for its 25 years of outstanding service.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO VARICK
MEMORIAL AFRICAN METHOD-
IST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH**

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Varick Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Varick Memorial AME Zion Church will celebrate its 125th anniversary on Sunday, November 19, 1989.

The church was started in 1864 during the Civil War and was the first African American Church organized in Hackensack. The church was incorporated in 1866 and selected the name "The Olive Branch Colored Mission Number Three of Hackensack." On January 5, 1867, the present location of the church at 120 Atlantic Street, Hackensack, NJ, was purchased for the sum of \$300. The church went through several name changes between 1869 and 1917. Finally the name Varick Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was adopted in honor of James Varick, the founder and first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Varick Memorial AME Zion Church has demonstrated its leadership and concern for the plight of African Americans and others by developing a community outreach program which includes an affordable housing program, plans for the construction of 66 units of rental housing for low and moderate income families, and a community service program that focuses on the needs of senior citizens.

The warmth and spirit, energy and enthusiasm of the church's 485 parishioners who come from Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Passaic Counties, provide strong leadership and commitment to community service. I welcome this opportunity to join with parishioners, family, and friends, in wishing Varick Memorial AME Church continued success. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to participate in the tributes being extended on this occasion and I know my colleagues in the House will join me in saluting the efforts and accomplishments of the church.

THE VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

HON. PETER SMITH

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, 10 years after it began, the civil war in El Salvador has never been so tragic—800 men, women, and children have died in San Salvador just in the past week. And now we get word of an incredibly despicable act of brutality: The murder and mutilation of 6 innocent educators.

This war, so close to our southern border, has cost more Salvadoran lives than all of Vietnam cost us. For its population more than

50 times as many. And though I believe now more than ever that the Salvadoran people deserve to be governed by whomever they choose, they do not deserve to live under these tragic circumstances.

I can't say right now what will happen on this floor the next time our AID package to El Salvador comes up. But in the meantime, we must ensure that the thrust of our policy is on the side of peace, rather than victory for one side or the other. We have tremendous influence on the Government of El Salvador, and with that influence we must insist on a resumption of peace talks. With every chance we get we must discourage the flow of arms, through Cuba, Nicaragua and the East bloc, that feeds the rebels. And with every breath we take we must denounce cowardly crimes against humanity like yesterday's attacks, and work to prevent them in the future.

I hope all of my colleagues, no matter what their perspective on this war, will join me in these calls.

**MIDDLE INCOME FAMILY
HIGHER EDUCATION SAVINGS
ACT OF 1989**

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House debated the Labor, Education, and Health and Human Services appropriations bill and voted to again decrease the Federal commitment for grant programs for university students. Ten years ago, grants comprised the majority of student aid in this country. Today, loans comprise the largest portion of the student aid package. Students are graduating with enormous debts which may influence their career and lifetime decisions.

In the last decade, tuition costs have gone up 82.7 percent at public universities and 118 percent at private universities. A student entering college can expect to pay an average of more than \$20,000 at a public institution and more than \$50,000 at a private university over 4 years. Currently, university cost are rising at approximately 8 percent a year.

Mr. Speaker, with Federal student aid programs becoming increasingly focused on low-income students, middle-income families find themselves unable to afford the rising college tuition costs and they are turning to banks to secure private loans.

For these reasons I have introduced the Middle Income Family Higher Education Savings Act of 1989. This legislation will provide middle-income families with the means to more easily save for their children's education. Under my proposal, parents would be allowed to contribute up to \$1,000 a year to a child's education trust account. The contributions themselves would be deductible from taxable income, as would the accrued interest, as long as the funds are used to pay for undergraduate tuition.

If a family started an account at the birth of a child, and contributed \$1,000 per year for 18 years, at 8 percent interest, this account would accrue to \$37,450. According to projec-

tions by the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress, this would meet 71 percent of the costs of a public 4-year college, or 35 percent of the cost of a private 4-year college.

Mr. Speaker, this program would help to prevent a university education from again becoming a privilege for only a few wealthy citizens. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

**LOUISVILLE, KY—ONE OF
AMERICA'S NEW "BOOM TOWNS"**

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am once again elated to see my hometown, and place of birth, Louisville, KY, receive the kind of recognition it deserves for being a most desirable community in which to live, work and raise a family.

The current U.S. News & World Report is the latest in the line to have identified Louisville as special. U.S. News describes Louisville—which includes Jefferson County and several smaller cities, such as Jeffersonton, Shively, and St. Matthews which are located in the county—as a boom town. Louisville is termed a boom town because we are experiencing economic resurgence but not at the cost of comfort, convenience and livability.

That Louisville is a great city has been the consistent verdict of experts who study all American communities and determine which among them are especially attractive and livable.

Major factors in Louisville's favor in the U.S. News study, as in all earlier studies, are the strength, ingenuity, and spirit of its people. In fact, this people resource has sustained Louisville and the Jefferson County area through the difficult transition from a largely manufacturing-based economy to an economy more balanced between service and manufacturing.

This economic transition has at times been very painful to all of us who live in Louisville and Jefferson County. But, this pain is the inevitable result of change and Louisville is, in the final analysis, stronger, more resilient, more resourceful and more productive as a result.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I am extremely proud—as a native son of Louisville—to salute my hometown and my congressional district on a job well done.

I excerpt, at this point in the RECORD, portions of the U.S. News & World Report article entitled: "America's Boom Towns."

[From the U.S. News and World Report,
Nov. 13, 1989]

BOOM TOWNS

Forget the jeremiads about America in decline. In communities from Salt Lake City to Manchester, N.H., entrepreneurs are building profitable new businesses on old industrial bases, reshuffling the country's economic deck and dealing most of the aces to the hinterland.

WHERE THE STARS ARE RISING

Technology, population shifts, foreign competition and a booming service sector have created a string of new economic hubs that one day may rival the country's traditional centers of commerce.

In some communities, entrepreneurs are carving out profitable niches in such hard-hit industries as textiles, steel and mining.

For the most part, though, booming towns and metro areas are drawing their nourishment from an array of industries that have grown large only recently. Two-income families have given a boost to chains that offer everything from tacos to motel rooms, while computer links enable banks and other financial institutions to farm out many of their "back office" operations. Major advances in telecommunications and transportation services are creating a footloose economy that permits entrepreneurs to locate where they want to be, not where stock exchanges or markets dictate they have to be.

The growth of new business centers—large and small—has come partly at the expense of big cities, where lifestyle is frenetic and costs are high.

Soft landing? Recession? Rebound, Each week, a host of analysts tries to plot the course of the U.S. economy from a welter of conflicting data. But for all their command of the navigational minutiae, the experts often guess wrong. And for good reason. America's economic topography is shifting dramatically, and the changes have yet to be recorded with precision.

While the national economy has been slowing down, new shoots of growth are greening old economic fields all over the country. Most of the sprouts are showing up outside the traditional centers of industry and finance. As New York, Detroit and Chicago struggle to keep up, outlying cities such as Wilmington, Charlotte and Seattle are brimming with fresh vitality. Dial an 800 number these days and odds are that the phone will be answered in Omaha. Pizza is putting dough into Wichita, America's fast-food and rental-service franchise capital, while computer software is rejuvenating Columbus, Ohio, in the rust belt. Indianapolis is gaining prominence as a sports center, and Minneapolis-St. Paul remains the nation's supercomputer capital despite the recent shakeout in the industry. "The economic deck is being reshuffled," observes Douglas Henton, a program manager at the Center for Economic Competitiveness at SRI International, a think tank in Menlo Park, Calif.

In many respects, the rise of secondary or even tertiary business hubs is a natural phenomenon, reflecting the desire of companies and workers to leave the clogged commuter roads, the crime and general hassle of many large urban centers. If past is prologue, the new business centers eventually will give way to other up-and-comers—a constant economic metamorphosis that is a sign of national strength. It shows, says David Birch, president of Cognetics, Inc., a consulting firm in Cambridge, Mass., that "we have a vibrant, entrepreneurial economy that refuses to fold."

Much of this vibrancy is hidden from view, because the bulk of today's jobs are being generated by smaller, privately held concerns that employ under 100 workers. Fewer than 2 percent of U.S. companies are listed on the stock exchanges and offer public information about their affairs. While the statistics-gathering system does a good job of measuring stagnant or declining parts of the economy—mainly big, share-

holder-owned manufacturing corporations—it picks up far less information about the private firms that have become the engine of job formation and growth. Between 1980 and 1988, Fortune 500 companies cut some 3.5 million jobs while other enterprises, most of them small, created 21 million new slots—four times the job-growth rate in Japan.

Another reason the impact of small firms remains hidden is that most sell services rather than goods. Some 76 percent of the U.S. labor force now works in services, where economic measurement is far less precise than in manufacturing. It is much harder to assess the productivity of, say, a financial adviser than of an assembly-line laborer.

While forecasters may be hard put to gauge the effects of regional hubs on the overall economy, there is little mystery as to what makes a particular community a winner. Along with reasonable tax and wage rates, most successful localities offer something extra. A friendly working relationship between academia and business, for instance, has helped build high-tech research parks around Charlotte, N.C., and Austin, Tex. (See story, page 66.) A government that encourages development and can provide a skilled work force once brought firms to the Boston area. An efficient infrastructure with uncongested airports and up-to-date telecommunications has put places like Memphis on the map.

To flourish as a regional hub, the economic experts agree, the community needs to do several things:

ENCOURAGE RISK TAKING

Most successful new commercial centers boast environments that foster entrepreneurship.

Louisville, Ky. (pop. 967,000) has built itself into a regional health-care center on the strength of Humana, Inc., the big hospital and health-insurance company. The group sponsored Dr. William DeVries' artificial-heart experiments in 1984. Since then, says Mayor Jerry Abramson, Humana has brought to the city "incredibly bright men and women, many of whom have spun off their own companies." Among the firms started by former Humana executives, one manages hospital emergency rooms, another runs a chain of nursing homes, a third issues a medical credit card and a fourth arranges the bulk purchase of supplies for hospitals. The city prides itself on a nationally recognized downtown medical complex that includes the University of Louisville's medical school, four adult hospitals, a children's hospital and a variety of other facilities. Health care is now the leading employer in metropolitan Louisville, accounting for 37,000 workers or 13 percent of the labor force. That sector contributes \$20 million a year in local taxes. Humana continues to expand, and unemployment has fallen to around 5 percent.

When foreign competition put a chill in the appliance industry, the city looked to health care to revive its economy. Led by Humana, Inc., the big hospital and health-insurance company that sponsored Dr. William DeVries' artificial-heart research, far right, Louisville has built itself into a top medical center. Humana executives have started firms to manage emergency rooms and supply hospitals. Health care employs 13 percent of the work force.

RECRUIT NEW BUSINESS

Many areas attract new businesses with a variety of financial lures.

Bidding wars are not without their risks, however. Many states have found that corporations sometimes promise more jobs than they can deliver, just to receive special tax treatment or other financial inducements. Wisconsin and Vermont now require companies to repay incentives if they do not hire as many employees as first billed. Minnesota and West Virginia have sued employers who left the state after taking breaks meant to coax them to stay.

COMMIT PUBLIC RESOURCES

Tax incentives alone are not enough to nourish new growth. In the most successful hubs, official funds are used to train workers, improve education, prepare sites, finance new ventures or speed new technologies to market. States from Pennsylvania to California have established public-private partnerships to facilitate economic development.

ENLIST ACADEMIA

A cooperative relationship between outstanding educational and research institutions and local business is a big plus. Unlike in the 1960s, when academia was hostile to industry, areas that are making it today are those that have been able to bring the two together in the cause of economic development.

OFFER UP-TO-DATE SERVICES

When viewers order a product by dialing the 800 number flashed on late-night television, chances are they will reach Omaha, Nebr. (pop. 615,000). The city is the nation's telemarketing capital largely because of the efficiency and capacity of the region's telecommunications system, a nerve center developed to service the Strategic Air Command.

Ample private capital is another essential for growth.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIFESTYLE

Winning communities often offer a quality of life that will attract workers, particularly young professionals who value lifestyle above fatter incomes. New Hampshire, Maine and other states with plentiful recreational opportunities continue to be meccas for those with portable skills.

Hometown boosterism aside, the new American economy is as unpredictable as it is uncharted. Communities and industries that are soaring today could plunge tomorrow as foreign competition and capricious markets reconfigure the map. Boston is a case in point. Rolling "readjustments" are bound to strike other regions, too.

The economic readjustments are just that: While the U.S. can no longer muster the kind of global dominance it enjoyed at the end of World War II, the country still boasts powerful engines of growth. They just happen to lie outside traditional business centers—out of sight of Washington and New York experts, perhaps, but hardly insignificant.

TRIBUTE TO COMMAND SGT.
MAJ. MAURICE ZEPEDA

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, Command Sgt. Maj. Maurice Zededa, U.S. Army, military district of Washington, will be retiring January

18, 1990. He is to be highly commended for his 29 years of service to the U.S. Army and for his volunteer services.

For the past 2 years Command Sgt. Maj. Zepeda has served as the chairman of the USO of Metropolitan Washington's Senior Enlisted Advisory Council [SEAC]. Through his leadership SEAC has helped to lead the expansion of USO's Emergency Housing Program. This service provides free, temporary apartment units to members who are in extreme financial distress and/or medical or emergency situations, over 105 families have been helped through this program.

He has also enthusiastically supported the USO's Holiday Link Program. This annual teleconference for military personnel stationed abroad helps bring members and their families together at Christmas and Mother's Day.

Command Sgt. Maj. Zepeda's unfailing efforts on behalf of young military enlisted men and women and their families has earned him the highest praise of the USO of Metropolitan Washington and its Board of Directors.

I hope he will continue serving his community in some capacity. I would like him to know that we sincerely appreciate his contribution to improving the quality of life for military families.

SALUTE TO LEROY THORPE AND CITIZENS ORGANIZED PATROL EFFORTS

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the work of Leroy Thorpe, the founder and president of Citizens Organized Patrol Efforts of Greater Washington, DC.

Over the years, my respect for and admiration of Mr. Thorpe has grown because of his unwavering commitment to help others. Under his dynamic leadership, COPE [Citizens Organized Patrol Efforts] has provided hope for the citizens and unparalleled persistence. COPE has put a snag in the distribution of drugs in the Shaw community.

On Sunday, November 19, 1989, Citizens Organized Patrol Efforts will hold its 1-year anniversary block party in celebration of a successful year in eliminating illegal drugs in the Shaw community.

At this time, I would like my colleagues to join me in recognizing and supporting this community-based organization. In a society such as ours, it is a sad truth that justice can only be achieved, for all people, through the goodwill of those with intelligence and inclusion. We must give thanks for individuals such as Leroy Thorpe and his dedicated community workers and supporters.

U.S. MUST SPEAK OUT ON SALVADORAN KILLINGS

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, the United States bears a very heavy responsibility for yesterday's killings of six priests in El Salvador.

For years our Embassy in El Salvador has routinely put out the line that the University of Central America was a guerrilla front organization.

It was easy propaganda—but words have consequences, Mr. Speaker. In El Salvador, words like that create an impression of impunity among the university's enemies. Yesterday, someone put that impression into action.

The United States must act forcefully before the campaign to eliminate those who speak for peace, justice, and human rights proceeds any further.

If the President and this highest officials do not stand up now—today—and say that the United States cannot and will not support this kind of war, then El Salvador's death squads will take the hint, and the killings will continue.

Words have consequences, Mr. Speaker. Our President must make clear where our country stands.

ELIGIBILITY FOR BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES FOR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND RESERVISTS WHO HAVE SERVED FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to allow retired members of the National Guard and Reserve to be buried in national cemeteries. As a career member of the Alabama National Guard, I believe we need to extend this privilege to these men who have so dutifully served our Nation for more than 20 years.

This change in benefits was one of the recommendations included in the Sixth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation. According to the document, the change would result in 365 more burials per year. The review further states that this change is estimated to cost \$123,000 per year.

I believe this small change in regulations will give dedicated servicemen a burial in one of our national treasures, the National Cemetery System. In a time when National Guard and Reservists are being asked to contribute more toward our Nation's defense, we should extend the same benefits as those afforded to full-time military personnel. It is simply a matter of fairness.

I am pleased that 10 of my colleagues have agreed to be original cosponsors to this worthwhile bill. It is my hope that there will be swift consideration of the legislation in the coming months of the 101st session.

OPPOSITION TO PAY RAISE

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pay raise included in the bill, H.R. 3066, which we will be voting on today. I have great respect for my colleagues on the bipartisan Task Force on Ethics who have worked extremely hard in developing this package. I strongly support the ethics reforms contained in this measure, but I cannot support the provision which calls for an increase in pay for Members of Congress.

I would prefer to see the ethics provisions in this measure considered separately from the pay raise. Most of us agree that we need to move forward with comprehensive ethics reform so Government officials understand clearly the rules that govern their official actions. As public officials we must constantly earn the trust of the people we represent, and the rules that govern our actions must ensure that we are beyond reproach.

Many of the provisions in the measure we are voting on move us closer to this objective. I strongly support the ban on honoraria. I do not accept honoraria and I agree that we should move quickly in eliminating this practice. The limits on outside income, as well as limits on the acceptance of gifts to House and Senate Members also move us forward. Additionally, the repeal of the grandfather clause that currently allows Members elected before 1980 to convert campaign funds to personal use when they leave Congress is another step in the right direction. Other provisions which tighten the requirements on financial disclosures, and privately paid travel also deserve to be considered by this House.

Despite my strong commitment to ethics reform, I am against combining these much needed reforms with an increase in pay for Members of Congress. These issues can, and should be considered separately.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to approve ethics reforms, many of which are contained in this measure before us today, but these reforms should not be tied to an increase in pay.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 229, ASSURING THE INTEGRITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAIL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Concurrent Resolution 229, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Postal Service delegation to the Universal Postal Congress should seek support for the approval of proposals to strengthen mail accountability provisions in the UPU convention which will in turn help

ensure that respect for the privacy and integrity of postal communications is maintained.

In 1978, the Post Office and Civil Service Committee began a series of hearings to focus attention on the problem of mail disruption in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, the topic of the hearings has had to be expanded to include similar violations in both the People's Republic of China and Chinese occupied Tibet.

While it appears that the problem of mail disruption in the Soviet Union is showing signs of improvement, the situation has become worse in China and Tibet.

At a time when the Baltic States in the Soviet Union, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, are achieving some degree of autonomy, as evidenced by the coming elections in December and February, the refutation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (September 23, 1989) that resulted in their force incorporation into the Soviet Union, and the declaration by the Latvian Popular Front (May 31, 1989) that they are working towards eventual independence, the people of the P.R.C. and Tibet are facing even graver human rights conditions.

The free flow of communication between the world's people is a basic right guaranteed under international law, but it is something that has been systematically denied by these countries. In China, the Beijing regime has stepped up efforts to censor the information that comes in and goes out of the country in the wake of the June massacres. In addition, the P.R.C. Government in Tibet has consistently denied this right of contact between the Tibetan people and their relatives and friends in the outside world.

In these changing times, where the hope of freedom is within the reach of more and more of the world's people, it is a tragedy that free communication between people of different nations, especially family members, is denied to so many.

The Soviet postal problems that the Congress has been investigating since 1978 still exist, but fortunately, there has been some progress made.

Over the past few years, we have seen the rate of delivery of mail between the United States and the Soviet Union increase significantly. In addition, the past few years have seen the delay in delivery of mail between the two countries decrease. However, it is still a problem: First, to obtain the addressee's signature on restricted items, second, receiving confirmation of delivery from the Soviet Postal Administration, third, obtaining a notice of reasons for the return of a wrongly admitted item.

House Concurrent Resolution 229 attempts to correct these problems by urging the U.S. Postal Service delegation to the Universal Postal Congress to offer and adopt resolutions regarding the issue.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 229.

H. CON. RES. 229

Whereas between November 13 and December 14, 1989, the United States Postal Service is hosting the 20th Universal Postal Congress in Washington, D.C., in which representatives of 170 member nations meet to study and revise the Acts of the Universal Postal Union which govern the actions of the global postal system for the following 5-year period;

Whereas respect for human rights is a basic belief of the American people;

Whereas the rapid and unhindered delivery of correspondence, including personal mail and parcels, and respect for the privacy and integrity of postal and telephone communications, are considered basic to freedom of communication and human rights;

Whereas recent events indicate that the number of nations adhering to these principles is expanding, although some nations continue to resist these trends; and

Whereas the gathering of representatives of the world's postal administrations presents a significant opportunity to support, enhance and further the efforts to improve human rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States Postal Service representatives to the 20th Universal Postal Congress should seek support from all member countries for proposed resolutions which will help ensure respect for the privacy and integrity of postal communications—

(1) making clear that delivery receipts accompanying restricted delivery items must be signed;

(2) requiring destination postal administrations to provide confirmation of delivery in the event of a claim that an item has not been received; and

(3) requiring a notice of reasons for the return of wrongly admitted items.

VETERAN'S DAY—DETAILS WORLD WAR II EXPERIENCE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation officially celebrated Veteran's Day on November 11. This article is so moving, I request that it be entered into the RECORD. The November 10 article in the Greenfield Daily Times by Cindi Pearce details the World War II experience of Pfc. John R. "Jack" Collins. His experience serves as an example for all of us.

WORLD WAR II VETERAN PROUD TO DEFEND OUR FREEDOM

(By Cindi Pearce)

1943—John R. "Jack" Collins has attempted to enlist in the Air Corps but is turned down due to a bad heart.

He turns 18 on a Sunday, registers for the draft on Monday and gets his papers on Friday.

The U.S. Army Infantry will take him even if the Air Corps won't.

He and Harold "Mousey" Blake board a bus for Ft. Thomas, Ky. where they're inducted.

Collins is then sent to infantry school at Ft. Benning.

Did he want to be in the infantry?
"You didn't give a damn," Collins laughed. "You went wherever they sent you. Patriotism was high. The worst thing that could happen was not being able to go to the war."

Collins eventually shipped out of the country as a division. "We were part of a 92 boat convoy. We went through the Mediterranean to Marseille, France."

It took 14 days to get to Europe. "There were 5,000 of us on a troop ship. I was nervous as hell. I can't swim."

Collins said they arrived in France then "We went to the sh—

"We fought up the Rhone River. We were committed to action outside Marseille. The first night, we hit a road block. I was a gunner on a machine gun. I'd just set up the gun and put in a full load and somebody tapped me on the shoulder. If it wasn't a 20-foot tall German, then I've never seen one! My sergeant Dutch shot him off my back. That was my indoctrination into action. It was awfully yellow around the ground." He laughed.

The soldiers fought for 102 straight days. "When we were attacked we sustained heavy injuries." Collins remarked.

Most of the time Collins and his fellow soldiers walked but when they traveled a long distance they rode in a half track or on the backs of tanks. "We made good targets."

At one time, Collins' company was the only armored division in the 7th army "which made us have to move a lot because they needed tank support."

The soldiers traveled through the Vosges Mountains which are part of the Maritime Alps. "It was the first time an army had ever moved through mountains that big. It was very cold and there was no place to get warm." Collins remembers.

Collins' company fought in the battle of Hatten and Rittenhoffen. "It's been called the Stalinberg of the west. It lasted 14 days. We slept very little. At the end of 14 days we didn't have enough men to keep fighting. We withdrew. The same night the German division withdrew. There were 35 miles between the lines. We were both exhausted. It was one of the hardest fought battles of World War II." Collins said.

"We fought through the Seigfried Line—barbed wire, pill boxes (which are big cement bunkers), tank traps (which raised up the tanks and chewed into the belly). We had to go after them with flame throwers. We had to burn them out."

He continued, "We always carried our own shroud, which they told us was a mattress cover. It was to put our body in. I fooled them." Collins smiled. "I threw mine away."

Collins said, "We lost a lot of people, but we always tried to get them back to the roadside where their bodies would be picked up."

Collins said he and the others were in constant fear and danger. "You dug a hole at night and slept in it. A lot of them had shell shock and had to be evacuated. You get in what we called a sb—storm and they couldn't cope. They'd get a blank look and just walk away or get in the hole and not come out."

Collins continued, "It's a strain. We'd go days at a time not knowing if we were going to get blown away any minute—I don't mean to sound sadistic—but it was that way, especially in the infantry."

How did he stay sane?
"I was just lucky or too dumb to know better. There were thousands of people who went through the same thing. I thought I could do it, too."

Collins said the way soldiers are depicted on TV as screaming and shouting when they're hit isn't accurate. "I never saw any one scream. They were always quiet."

Collins' company liberated a prison camp in Moosburg, Germany that had 150,000 prisoners including some of his own division plus Jews and Russians. "They had an incinerator there. It was awful. Ashes. Deep."

"We took Nuremberg, Germany which Hitler said would never fall. It was the heart of Nazism. We burnt the town. We'd go and throw incendiary grenades. (The Germans)

would go around behind us and try to shoot us in the back."

Collins said before he and his company left the U.S. they were told not to wear any identification that would identify which outfit they were with.

However, when they landed in France, Alsis Alice, a German broadcaster, welcomed them to Europe over the air.

He laughed, "After ALL that secrecy! She told us our wives and girlfriends were having a wonderful time back in the states. She would play music and try to make us homesick. She was a real sexy broad."

After the Battle of the Bulge, Collins' company was in General George Patton's 3rd Army.

"At the time the Germans knew they were whipped and were running. We were moving so fast they had to airdrop maps and gasoline to us."

Collins saw General Patton twice. "It was something being under Patton. He came up in a tank. He told us we weren't fighting hard enough. He said we'd lost too many tanks. He said he could get all the men he wanted but couldn't get tanks. He told us to go out and protect those tanks," Collins smiled. "But he made sure you were fed well."

After the Battle of the Bulge, Collins received a letter from his older brother Bill Collins who was in the Air Corps.

"They were asking for volunteers for the infantry. Billy was thinking about volunteering. I wrote back and told him I had enough to worry about and I didn't want him there."

In December of 1944, Collins earned his Purple Heart. He was wounded by the German 88.

"There were three of us in a ditch and they killed the other two. I told them to get in the water. They didn't. I did. It's a funny thing, but I knew I was going to get wounded the day I got wounded. It was a feeling. I left all my things with the half track driver."

"The company I went in, we had 250 of us trained in the states. We had 500 replacements go through because of the killed, wounded and so forth. Of the original 250, 19 came back (home) and of the 19, five had not been wounded. Each one of us was replaced twice. People didn't realize this because the government didn't release this. (But) we won more than we lost, I guess."

After he was wounded, he was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Kenneth Crago of the Austin area was the ambulance driver.

"I've still got the shrapnel in my leg. I got lead poisoning from it. They told me I had 40 cents worth of lead in me—a quarter, a dime and a nickel."

Collins was promoted to a staff sergeant—"I guess I just lived long enough"—and headed up a 13-man rifle squad.

Collins' mother didn't know he was in combat until Stars and Stripes sent an article to the Greenfield Daily Times stating that Collins had been wounded.

"I'd told my mother I was in training," Collins laughed. "Mother always wondered why my letters had dirt and mud on them. I told her it rained a lot."

"The two things my mother sent me that I'll never forget were a Coca Cola packed in popcorn and cold packed tenderloin. I got one swallow of the Coke. I hid the tenderloin and Dutch and I ate it."

Collins said the Greenfield Daily Times sent newspapers to all the Greenfield GIs.

"Everyone kidded me about it but everyone wanted to read it. So they knew who all had babies."

The infantry was a tough bunch and had to be. Collins recalls being kept awake for seven days straight. "Then they got another company to guard us while we slept."

One Thanksgiving the entire company got dysentery from spoiled turkey. They were all deathly sick. That night they got in the thick of things and had to fight. Collins said it was awful.

"The worst thing was the artillery. You couldn't fight back. You'd just get in your hole and pray. You did a lot of that. I had a good friend who was an atheist. We were in an artillery barrage. We dug a deep hole. I said to him, 'What are you doing?' He said, 'I'm praying.' I never thought I'd hear him say that."

On one particular occasion Collins was in the midst of another sh-- storm and was trying to dig a foxhole.

"I didn't have anything to dig with. I was digging with a mess kit spoon. You've seen the roadrunner on TV—with all the dirt flying behind him? Dutch yelled at me, 'John R. where are you?' He had a foxhole no bigger than a picture frame and we both got in it."

The soldiers would be told each evening—go in and take that village and you'll have somewhere to sleep tonight.

So, Collins said, they'd fight like hell to take the village then be told to set up an outpost outside the town.

EMERGENCY DISASTER RELIEF TEMPORARY REEMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would amend title 5 to exempt Federal annuitants and members or former members of the uniformed services who are appointed to a temporary position at the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] from certain offsets from pay or annuity benefits while helping to provide emergency assistance.

Mr. Speaker, in the wake of Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake the rebuilding of lives continues at a slower pace than many would like. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, facing unprecedented back-to-back disasters, remains charged with a herculean task. Damages from the two disasters are estimated to run \$10 billion, and FEMA must help those affected put their lives back together as quickly as possible.

FEMA's performance, as we are all aware, has been widely criticized. While I am concerned about allegations that FEMA's initial response to the hurricane was both slow and inadequate, and I believe proper inquiries should be made, I am also concerned that FEMA be provided the resources it needs to provide the quick assistance everyone is calling for. Although more than \$7 million in individual and family benefits and more than \$5 million in temporary housing benefits have been issued, about 35,000 to 40,000 claims are still pending.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am introducing this bill. It would enable FEMA to beef up its staff more quickly and with more experienced

workers by providing the agency permanent authority to temporarily hire Federal retirees and members or former members of the uniformed service to perform emergency relief services without offsetting their annuities or retainer pay from the pay they would receive in these temporary positions.

Easing the title 5 offset exemptions under these circumstances will provide a much greater incentive to retired Federal workers and members of the uniformed services to sign up in times of need and, at the same time, significantly expand the pool of qualified individuals FEMA has to choose from.

This bill is not without certain restrictions. Before the offset exemption can be applied to temporary positions, a major disaster or emergency must be declared by the President pursuant to section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. In addition, the offset exemption cannot be applied to any temporary position exceeding 1 year. Finally, the salary of the temporary employee cannot exceed the maximum rate of pay for a GS-12.

Mr. Speaker, I truly believe we must do all we can to expedite relief efforts. I believe giving FEMA this expanded authority is a step in that direction.

OVERVIEW

This bill amends title 5 to provide that Federal annuitants or current or former members of the uniformed service who are appointed to a temporary position at the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] be exempt from certain offsets from pay or annuity benefits while helping to provide emergency assistance.

SECTION 1

This section amends existing annuity offset exemption provisions for reemployed annuitants covered by the Civil Service Retirement System [CSRS] and the Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS].

Part (a) makes the following changes to the Civil Service Retirement System:

Paragraph (1) defines "emergency" as a major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Paragraph (2) specifically exempts annuitants from having their annuity offset from pay while employed in a temporary position at FEMA in connection with an emergency.

Paragraph (3) provides the offset exemption cannot exceed 1 year. Subparagraphs (A) and (B) provide that the 1 year limitation applies regardless of whether or not the temporary appointment is made as a single 1-year appointment or as a series of short term appointments.

Paragraph (4) provides that the pay rate for the temporary FEMA appointment may not exceed the lesser of (A) the highest grade or rate of pay previously paid the former employee; or (B) the maximum rate payable to a GS-12.

Paragraph (5) provides the offset exemption will not apply to anyone placed in a temporary FEMA position if, immediately prior to that placement, they were employed in a government position and subject to the other offset exemptions provided under title 5.

Part (b) makes the same changes described above to the Federal Employees Retirement System.

SECTION 2

Section 2 makes the same provisions in section 1 applicable to members or former members of the uniformed service.

SECTION 3

These amendments will apply to appointments made on or after the date of enactment.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. EXEMPTIONS FOR REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS.

(a) CSRS.—Section 8344 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i)(1) For the purpose of this subsection, the term ‘emergency’ means a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President under section 401 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

“(2) Subject to paragraph (3), subsections (a) through (d) shall not apply to any annuitant receiving an annuity from the Fund while such annuitant is employed in a temporary position, under the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with an emergency.

“(3) The exemption from subsections (a) through (d) under this subsection shall not, with respect to any emergency, apply longer than—

“(A) the first 365-day period for which he receives pay under 1 appointment from the position in which he is employed, if he is serving under not more than 1 temporary appointment; or

“(B) the first period for which he receives pay under more than 1 appointment which consists in the aggregate of 365 days from all positions in which he is employed, if he is serving under more than 1 temporary appointment.

“(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual may not, while exempted under this subsection based on service in a temporary position, be paid for service in such position at a rate which exceeds the lesser of—

“(A) the rate of basic pay then currently payable for the highest grade or pay level (if any) previously attained by that individual in any position; or

“(B) the maximum rate of basic pay then currently payable for GS-12 of the General Schedule.

“(5) The preceding provisions of this subsection shall not apply with respect to any annuitant who, immediately before being placed in the temporary position referred to in paragraph (2), was employed in a Government position in which that annuitant was subject to subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d).”

(b) FERS.—Section 8468 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) For the purpose of this subsection, the term ‘emergency’ means a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President under section 401 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

“(2) Subject to paragraph (3), subsection (a) and (b) shall not apply to any annuitant receiving an annuity while such annuitant is employed in a temporary position, under

the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with an emergency.

“(3) The exemption from subsections (a) and (b) under this subsection shall not, with respect to any emergency, apply longer than—

“(A) the first 365-day period for which he receives pay under 1 appointment from the position in which he is employed, if he is serving under not more than 1 temporary appointment; or

“(B) the first period for which he receives pay under more than 1 appointment which consists in the aggregate of 365 days from all positions in which he is employed, if he is serving under more than 1 temporary appointment.

“(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual may not, while exempted under this subsection based on service in a temporary position, be paid for service in such position at a rate which exceeds the lesser of—

“(A) the rate of basic pay then currently payable for the highest grade or pay level (if any) previously attained by that individual in any position; or

“(B) the maximum rate of basic pay then currently payable for GS-12 of the General Schedule.

“(5) The preceding provisions of his subsection shall not apply with respect to any annuitant who, immediately before being placed in the temporary position referred to in paragraph (2), was employed in a Government position in which that annuitant was subject to subsection (a) or (b).”

SEC. 2. EXEMPTION FROM REDUCTIONS IN RETIRED OR RETAINER PAY.

Section 5532 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g)(1) For the purpose of this subsection, the term ‘emergency’ means a major disaster or emergency, as declared by the President under section 401 of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, but subject to paragraph (3), the retired or retainer pay of a member or former member of a uniformed service shall not be reduced while such member or former member is employed in a temporary position, under the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with any emergency.

(3) The exemption from reduction in retired or retainer pay under this subsection shall not, with respect to any emergency, apply longer than—

“(A) the first 365-day period (including any period of exemption under subsection (d)(2)) for which he receives pay under 1 appointment from the position in which he is employed, if he is serving under not more than 1 temporary appointment; or

“(B) the first period for which he receives pay under more than 1 appointment which consists in the aggregate of 365 days (including any period described in subsection (d)(2)) from all positions in which he is employed, if he is serving under more than 1 temporary appointment.

“(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual may not, while exempted under this subsection based on service in a temporary position, be paid for service in such position at a rate which exceeds the lesser of—

“(A) the rate of basic pay then currently payable for the highest grade or pay level

(if any) previously attained by that individual in any position; or

“(B) the maximum rate of basic pay then currently payable for GS-12 of the General Schedule.

“(5) The preceding provisions of this subsection shall not apply with respect to a member or former member of a uniformed service if, immediately before being placed in the temporary position referred to in paragraph (2), the retired or retainer pay of such member or former member was being reduced under this section (or would have been so reduced but for subsection (d)(2)).”

SEC. 3. APPLICABILITY.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to appointments made on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

IN SUPPORT OF THE EDUCATION AND SPACE ACT OF 1989

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Congressman MURPHY, in introducing the Education and Space Act of 1989, H.R. 3685.

Our generation was fortunate enough to see our national space program ascend from the drawing board to the stars. As our scientists and engineers raced to surpass our rivals as well as our limitations, we cheered the same way we identified with them in much the same way we do with our Olympic athletes.

Our space program has attracted the attention of many young men and women to the realm of science and technology, and has made America the technological leader it is today. However, recent years have been witness to a decline in interest in these fields and a growing distance between students and science. At the same time, we have watched the ascent of many new technological powers whose scientific prowess rivals our own, even as the world of technology is growing at an unimaginable rate.

Those of us in Congress have an obligation to stimulate a technological renaissance for America. If this is to occur, it must start with our children. Perhaps the greatest gift we can give them is to fire them with the same determination that our forefathers gave us. This is the goal of the Education and Space Act, and I can think of no better means to achieve it. Specifically, H.R. 3685 would establish a congressional council on education and space whose primary job would be to encourage an increased public awareness of the links among science and math education, economic competitiveness, and the space program.

Mr. Speaker, the story of the future of our country is written every day in the notebooks of our students, and it is only through their determination to understand science that our future competitiveness is guaranteed. We must instill them with a sense of pride in our Nation's scientific strength and help them identify with our fight to remain competitive in the global marketplace for technology. We owe it to them to see that they are ready to inherit our technological leadership; we owe it

to our Nation to pass the Education and Space Act of 1989.

ALL 12 OF THE RIPKOWSKI BROTHERS SERVED IN THE MILITARY

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us, especially those who are old enough to remember the fighting Sullivans—five brothers who served and died together in the U.S. Navy during World War II—will appreciate the story of another American family, the Ripkowski's of Dayton, TX. Twelve sons out of a family of 16 children served with the U.S. military, 9 of them during World War II. I ask that this Veterans' Day story from the Houston Chronicle be entered into the RECORD, as a permanent reminder of their dedication to freedom and duty.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Nov. 11, 1989]

TOUGH ENOUGH TO SURVIVE—TEXAS FAMILY SETS RECORD RISKING LIVES FOR COUNTRY
(By Cindy Herswell)

DAYTON.—One by one they came—a dozen in all—to get their marching orders from Uncle Sam.

The Ripkowski brothers—12 sons of a Polish sharecropper who eked out a living on a 200-acre farm—were proud to do their country's bidding.

"To my knowledge, there has never been another family with that many sons from the same parents participating," said Ken Satterfield, spokesman for the Pentagon in Washington, DC. "Those farm boys are following a long line of notable sibling groups, like the five Sullivan brothers from Iowa."

A 1944 movie told how the USS Juneau became the Sullivans' watery tomb when sunk by a torpedo off Guadalcanal. The Sullivans' deaths spurred a new policy that prohibits siblings from serving on the same ship together.

The Ripkowskis—believed among the largest sibling groups to serve in the American armed services—were lucky, tough or hard-headed enough to come home alive—even though nine had looked death in the eye in six different combat zones during World War II.

"They're a family that deserves recognition on Veterans Day," said Zeke Zbranek, a Liberty County attorney.

The Ripkowski brothers comprise nearly half of their local chapter of the American Legion, as well as being perhaps Dayton's largest family (consisting of 12 brothers and 4 sisters, none of them multiple births).

In years past, the Ripkowskis, who now are ages 53 to 75, have participated in Veterans Day observances, but this year they decided to bypass public ceremonies.

Here is a roll call of their names and service:

During World War II, Bernie was stationed with the U.S. Army in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands; Felix marched from North Africa to Sicily with the Army; Alex went island hopping and swung through Europe with the Army; August cruised from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo with the U.S. Navy; Leon served from Africa to England with the Army; Bill was an island hopper in the

Pacific with the Army; Raymond flew around New Guinea for the U.S. Air Force; Herman served in Germany with the Army; and Franklin cruised the Atlantic with the merchant marines and then joined the Army and worked with radar surveillance in the states.

After World War II, James, or "Buster," was stationed in Germany with the Army; Mike was stationed in Okinawa with the Air Force; and Stanley spent his stints with both the Army and the National Guard in the United States. These three served either during the Korea War or in peacetime and saw no combat actions.

Officials at the American Legion's national headquarters in Indianapolis say the Ripkowskis have as unusual a story to tell as the Sullivans.

"With so many risking their lives from one family, the Ripkowskis made a significant sacrifice. That's a pretty good chunk of kids all being of service age during World War II," said Lee Harris, spokesman for the Legion. "Honestly, I have never heard of a dozen kids, all vets, who were members of the Legion."

The siblings were spaced over two decades. Though their parents, Mattie and Stash, are no longer living, the 15 surviving brothers and sisters still live close to their old farm some 30 miles east of Houston.

One brother, Raymond, died of brain cancer in 1985.

Raymond had flirted with death years earlier, during his 45 missions as a flight engineer and photographer for the U.S. Air Force. His last flight ended with a crash-landing in New Guinea.

"I still carry this in my wallet," said his brother, Franklin, displaying a crinkled, black-and-white photo of Raymond in front of an airplane with its belly resting on the ground.

The plane had been crippled from a bombing mission and was low on fuel, but the crew was afraid to parachute into the shark-infested waters below. So Raymond and the rest of the crew flew to a flat spot, braced themselves, and rode the plane down without any landing gear.

After the plane skidded across the hard earth, Raymond crawled out of the emergency hatch and passed out. He woke up several days later at a New Guinea hospital.

According to family stories, the first words he heard were from a doctor lamenting. "This one isn't going to make it."

Raymond snapped back, "Damn right, I'm going to make it!"

The baby of the family, Stanley, now 53, was a young boy when he spotted Raymond on a news reel at the movies. Raymond was filmed at the hospital where he spent several months undergoing treatment for three cracked vertebrae.

"I hadn't heard about the crash, but I could see he was OK. The film went on to tell how he had just shot a giant, six-foot iguana that he's spotted outside his hospital window," chuckled Stanley, who served in the U.S. Army during peacetime.

He remembers his mother writing one letter a day, choosing a different son each day. Often she did not receive any response for weeks and then a bundle of eight or 10 letters would come all at once.

"Mom worried, but Dad didn't have much time to think about it 'cause he was working from daylight till dark on the farm. I just remember feeling plenty proud of my brothers," Stanley said.

Raymond wasn't the only brother to narrowly escape death.

August, now 72, worked topside on the USS Reno, which bombarded and helped take back all the islands in the Pacific Ocean from Guam to Okinawa. He would have fared well except for one wayward torpedo in Manila and a suicide Japanese bomber in the Philippines.

"Some of the guys in communications said they could hear the sermon the Japs were getting before 22 of those dive bombers headed for our fleet," said August, who was manning some guns during the war. "Most were shot down, but I thought we'd never get the one headed for us. He got so close we couldn't use our big guns anymore and got to using smaller and smaller ones. We finally got him but he managed to crash into our tail end. Before he hit, I could see the pilot, sitting there, trying to maneuver into us."

The sea was rough, and the cruiser made a sharp turn, causing the waves to wash over the deck and extinguish the fire. Only a few men in the rear section were hurt, and nobody died.

The cruiser's luck again wore out one dark night when August was on watch, when a torpedo slipped through a fleet of 22 ships near Manila. It ripped a hole in the midsection, though nobody ever saw the enemy submarine that delivered the late-night special. Eighty men were killed and several hundred injured, but August escaped unharmed.

"I just kept waiting for the rattling noises and flying debris to stop. Somehow the ship managed to float at a tilt. I walked around two or three days in a daze. My good buddies—who were on their way to relieve me—were dead," he said.

August later lost an arm in an accident after the war had ended and he had returned home.

Another brother, Felix, an artillery man, was left shell-shocked after months of battle, although he earned six battle stars fighting his way from North Africa to Sicily.

"You'd get so scared you were spittin' cotton. I saw them hauling bodies off by the truckload," he said. "I just couldn't get no damn rest. The sky was always dripping fire from bombs and flares."

The brothers saw their military service as simply a "job that needed to be done."

"I just wanted to get it over with and come home alive," said Alex.

"We'd get homesick," said Franklin. "We'd just pray extra hard, a thousand times a day, like our parents taught us. At home, we used to get our prayer books and Bibles out every day."

Their parents frowned at working on Sundays, the brothers said, but were tough taskmasters the rest of the week. The boys told of learning to cook and drive tractors as early as age 5 on their family's cotton and corn farm.

Light came from kerosene lanterns, food was cooked over a wood-burning stove, the bathroom was an outdoor privy, and water was carried in by the bucket. There were no air conditioning, telephone or other luxuries.

The farm life toughened them for the job ahead in the military, the brothers agreed. And during their time in the military, they never took any guff off anyone.

Once in France, Leon, who had switched from infantry to military police, even challenged Gen. George Patton when Patton's jeep came to a checkpoint. Despite the general's rank and fame, Leon made him step out of his Jeep and be recognized.

"Afterwards, Patton complimented him for really being on the ball," his brother Felix said.

For all of the brothers, their memories solidify into a hope never to see their country at war again, especially a war like World War II.

"It was either kill or be killed. I just hope we don't have another war like it," Felix said.

BOY SCOUTS SALUTE ALAN GERRY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as cochairman of this year's Hudson-Delaware Council, Boy Scouts of America dinner, I had eagerly looked forward to joining many business leaders and other friends of the Boy Scouts at our annual banquet. Unfortunately, because the House will be in session on Sunday in order to conclude the business of the 101st Congress prior to the Thanksgiving holidays, I have had to excuse myself from this gala event.

I am especially disappointed that I had to miss this year's event because I had looked forward to helping honor an outstanding community leader and good friend, Alan Gerry.

Alan is a prime example of a local businessperson who has achieved success by responding to a local need and transforming that response into a farsighted, innovative service. Thirty-three years ago, when Alan Gerry founded Cablevision Industries, its main purpose was to bring TV service to our mountainous areas which previously were out of range. Since that time, Cablevision has expanded to provide state of the art programming to its subscribers, and has grown to become our Nation's 12th largest cable operation.

Under Alan Gerry's farsighted leadership, Cablevision now provides service to customers in 18 States and urban areas, including Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

Alan Gerry has never been satisfied with just his many accomplishments in the business world. But, in addition, he has always found time to devote to numerous humanitarian pursuits. Alan has served as a member of the Board of the Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, PA, and has also served on the board of directors of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

As a veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps, Alan is well acquainted with the principles of leadership and devotion to our American way of life.

Alan Gerry's entire career has been the epitome of the ideals of the Boy Scout movement. I am proud to join with all of you in saluting this outstanding community leader.

I am also disappointed that I have been unable to personally extend my greetings to the Boy Scout's guest speaker, J. Richard Munro. As cochairman and cochief executive officer of Time Warner, Inc., Mr. Munro personifies the excellence of American business as we stand on the threshold of the 1990's.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting an outstanding Ameri-

can, Mr. Alan Gerry, and in voicing our support for a great organization, the Boy Scouts of America. The final decade of the 20th century promises to be one of the most productive in the history of our Boy Scout activities. This deserving organization needs the support of all of us.

SUPPORT FOR OILSPILL LEGISLATION

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3394, the Oil Pollution Act of 1989, which is a giant step forward in helping to prevent oilspills such as the recent *Exxon Valdez* tragedy in Alaska and in providing for a comprehensive and immediate cleanup if they do occur.

The recent spate of environmental disasters and the difficulty in getting them cleaned up starkly illustrates how ill-prepared we are for tragedies of this kind and how inadequate existing government guidelines are for the cleanup and prevention of future ecological calamities. Our environment must be protected and preserved so that we, as well as future generations, can continue to maintain the quality of life that can only be enjoyed with a clean and healthy environment.

Of foremost concern to Michigan is that we protect our Great Lakes, as well as Michigan's hundreds of inland lakes. There are several general provisions in the bill before us which affect the Great Lakes, and three particular provisions which have a direct impact. The first is a requirement that United States piloting standards be followed in the Great Lakes, not the lower and weaker Canadian piloting standards. Second, it substantially increases the penalties for violations of Great Lakes piloting requirements. And finally, it specifies that tankers and barges carrying oil or hazardous substances may not be granted any exemptions from Great Lakes piloting requirements.

The bill before us also incorporates many of my own concerns about oilspills which were contained in House Joint Resolution 258, which I introduced earlier this year. My bill aimed to both aid in the quick cleanup of oilspills, as well as prevent their occurrence. It calls on the President to report to Congress with proposals to clean up oilspills on the territorial waters of the United States.

My bill also called for stronger "contingency plans," which detail how the cleanup will occur in the event of a spill. The slow response to the Alaska tragedy demonstrates the need for these tougher cleanup plans. If we did have such a spill on the Great Lakes it would have a terrible effect on our way of life. I was pleased that one of the provisions in H.R. 3394 provides for a "Federal strike force" with 7 regional strike teams to provide the necessary services to aid in the quick cleanup of oilspills.

The House bill before us is comprehensive. It replaces the four existing Federal liability and compensation systems with a single

system in which the owners and operators of vessels will be directly liable up to specified Federal limits for cleanup costs and damage compensation. It limits the Federal liability of vessels to \$1,200 per gross ton of the vessel. In cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct, however, the liability limits would be waived and the responsible parties would be entirely responsible for all cleanup and compensation costs. To ensure the quick payment of damages, H.R. 3394 sets up a billion dollar Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund which would be used to pay for excess cleanup and damage costs. It also sets tougher standards for foreign tankers.

These provisions will help ensure that we don't have situations like the one in Alaska where oilspill residue still lingers, without a complete cleanup.

Mr. Speaker, our environment, our lakes and water, and the 5,000-plus miles of Great Lakes shoreline, are vitally important to maintaining our quality of life. They must be protected and this bill helps do that.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO RURAL HEALTH CARE

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills designed to improve access to health care in rural America. Both the Area Health Education Centers Enhancement Act and the Rural Physician Shortage Act, and their Senate companion bills introduced by Senator WILLIAM COHEN, will help provide incentives through the National Health Service Corps [NHSC] and the Area Health Education Centers [AHEC] Program to encourage medical professionals to practice in rural areas.

One-fourth of the U.S. population lives in rural areas, and one-third of the rural population is elderly. However, only 12 percent of the Nation's doctors work in rural areas and, according to the National Rural Health Association, that number will drop by one-fourth over the next 25 years.

The Rural Physician Shortage Act would require the Department of Health and Human Services to update the 1980 Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee study of health manpower issues. This update would include a careful look at the extent to which the concentration of physicians in more populous areas leaves rural areas underserved. The act requires a review of the NHSC field strength and the establishment of a long-range plan to meet the needs of health manpower shortage areas over the next 30 years. Another important provision of the bill calls for the inclusion of physicians assistants under the scholarship and the loan repayment program.

This measure would also block the August 1989, proposal from the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] involving changes in the criteria used to designate health manpower shortage areas. The proposal would remove this designation from areas that have the services of a part-time doctor and an

unmet need, according to HHS, for less than an additional full-time doctor. Nationwide, it is estimated that 670 of the 1,955 currently designated areas would be eliminated. In my own State, it is estimated that 15 of the 21 designated areas would be lost.

HHS wants to clarify the degree of need for areas requesting medical professionals by providing this designation only to areas in "dire need" of medical professionals. There are a number of factors to be considered when determining an area's ability to attract physicians, and I do not believe one set of criteria is able to take all of these into account. Also, loss of this designation will prevent communities from participating in 12 other Public Health Service programs aimed at improving access to health care in underserved areas.

AHEC's currently operate in 19 States, including Maine. The program links academic medical centers with actual clinical training in medically underserved areas. This provides medical students with the opportunity, not only for hands on training, but also to learn the rewards of a rural practice. They also support continuing education and clinical instruction of the health personnel, primary care, residencies and multidisciplinary training.

The Area Health Education Centers Enhancement Act would provide for the establishment of AHEC's in States without medical schools. It would also improve the existing program by increasing the authorization by 50 percent and requiring HHS to undertake a study to determine ways to improve the program.

On September 18, I held a hearing, in conjunction with Maine's senior Senator WILLIAM COHEN, on rural health care in Maine. We heard from health care providers, patients and community leaders about the increasing problems facing access to health care in rural America. We heard from two doctors, Dr. Gregory O'Keefe and Dr. Roger Pelli, about the difficulties facing medical professionals who chose to practice in rural areas. Dr. O'Keefe is 1 of 134 NHSC professionals who have served in Maine since the program's inception in 1971. His dedication to the community was shown several years ago when NHSC wanted to transfer him to a desk job and he refused to go.

Mr. Pelli went through medical school with the help of six towns in Aroostook County which raised taxes to pay his tuition. Under this creative arrangement, he has agreed to practice in the area for 8 years.

Americans should not be denied access to health care because they chose to live in a rural area, and towns should not have to beg, borrow or steal physicians in order to obtain medical services. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of these bills, and would like to share an article from the American Hospital Association News which highlights the difficulties facing rural communities in need of medical professionals.

[From the American Hospital Association News, Nov. 6, 1989]

**IN SEARCH OF PHYSICIANS, RURAL HOSPITALS
ROUND UP THE POSSE**

(By Jeffrey Green)

Many rural hospitals that are struggling to recruit and to retain medical-staff mem-

bers have resorted to unusual methods to attract physicians to their communities.

"Wanted" posters distributed by Parkers Prairie (MN) District Hospital provide just one example of how far some hospitals must go to find a physician.

The hospital's posters, reminiscent of the Old West, offer a \$5,000 reward to anyone who finds a family-practice physician for the 20-bed hospital and the community.

But despite responses from as far away as the Philippines and South America, no physician vacancies have been filled, according to Lewis Struthers, M.D., a family practitioner who currently is the facility's only full-time physician.

The hospital had tried more conventional means to locate a physician before distributing the posters. In fact, hospital officials hired several physicians recruited by outside search firms. However, those physicians "did not work out," according to Struthers.

"If you get [physicians] through referral services, you have to be very, very careful about what you're getting, because you're probably getting someone else's problems," he said. "There's plenty of demand out there, so if a physician wants a job, there will be no problem getting one."

In fact, some physicians have found communities with jobs ready and waiting for them to complete their training.

Residents of several logging communities in Northern Maine waited seven years, hoping their investment would pay off with a physician.

In 1982, the towns levied a four-year tax to generate \$60,000 to send Roger Pelli through medical school. With his training now complete, Pelli recently signed contracts with those communities to practice for eight years or to reimburse, with interest, the towns.

But there are risks to the strategy.

Phillip Lowe, administrator of Memorial Hospital, Weiser, ID, pointed out that the bankruptcy or unexpected death of a physician it put through school would leave a community or hospital with nothing for its investment.

Another risk, noted Craig Hostetler, a physician recruiter with the U.S. Public Health Service, is that medical students' goals can change while they are in school, especially if they get married. In these cases, they often leave the rural communities once their obligations are complete.

However, he said, new physicians who are willing to have their loans paid off in exchange for practicing in a rural community may be more inclined to settle there.

Lowe agreed: "After most physicians are in a community for the number of years it takes to pay off their loan, their roots are going to be deep enough that they will want to stay."

Lowe just hopes 27-bed Memorial Hospital can find physicians willing to put down roots.

However, he noted that there are more than 20 rural hospitals in Idaho currently recruiting physicians.

"For every four jobs, there's one physician available," Lowe said.

With two positions to fill, Memorial Hospital sent letters to 15,000 physicians. After 10 months, the effort still has not paid off.

Now the hospital has formed a physician-search committee that includes representatives from the hospital as well as community groups.

The committee met late last month to decide whether to hire a national physician-recruitment firm and to determine how

they could raise the \$30,000 needed to pay such a firm.

Many of the factors that make physician recruitment so difficult in rural areas are beyond the control of hospital officials.

As Hostetler sees it, physicians generally are hesitant to practice in rural communities because they want to maintain the professional camaraderie, the new technologies, and recreational and cultural activities that were readily available to them during their training in large, urban-teaching hospitals.

He added: "A lot of people are hesitant to leave to go to a rural area, where they might feel like a Lone Ranger fighting their own war."

**RECRUITMENT GOALS DIFFER FOR MANY URBAN
HOSPITALS**

Most rural hospitals have straightforward goals for their physician-recruitment efforts: Find the physicians needed to meet patients' needs and to keep the doors open.

But the recruitment efforts of many urban hospitals are geared to offset reductions in inpatient care by boosting patient referrals.

According to Edmund Schultz, director of physician services for Premier Hospitals Alliance Inc., Westchester, IL, there are an average of 100 inpatients for every 40,135 individuals in the population.

In three years, however, Schultz expects that there will be 100 patients for every 54,000 people.

"Unless you think your city is going to grow by 35 percent, you're going to need more inpatients," he said.

It is these statistics that have led many urban hospitals to step up their physician-recruitment efforts.

To increase patient referrals to the facility's specialists, hospitals are concentrating more on improving their ties with primary networks, Schultz said.

"The issue no longer is where you are going to get new patients," he stressed. "It's who are you going to take them from."

**KUDOS FOR THE BUSH FOREIGN
POLICY FROM BEATRICE,
NE**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, 1989 has been one of the most momentous years in modern history. Before our very eyes, the Iron Curtain has begun to come down. Hundreds of millions of people who once suffered oppression from totalitarian rulers now enjoy a greater degree of freedom and pluralism.

Indeed, it appears that we have witnessed in recent months the final repudiation of the Marxist doctrine. Leaders of Communist states are now recognizing that a market economy and democratic pluralism are fundamental prerequisites for modernization and economic expansion. Changes geared to provide for pluralism and a free market are now occurring in several locations in Central and Eastern Europe. What began in Hungary and Poland has spread to East Germany, and has shown signs of life in Bulgaria. And, in the last few days, it appears that positive changes are occurring in Czechoslovakia. Whatever the future

holds, it is clear that the people of these countries will not be willing to return to the type of existence they had before these changes—things will never be like they were before.

But even in the face of remarkable democratic reforms, there are those who are not satisfied and feel compelled to snipe at the President. Critics of the Bush administration charge that the President has been slow to seize the "historic moment." These critics argue that the President has not done enough, and that quick action would lead to even greater changes.

Yet examine what has happened since President Bush took office. First, conventional and strategic nuclear arms negotiations are proceeding at an unprecedented pace. This President is likely to achieve a range of arms reduction agreements that will totally rewrite U.S. national security requirements. This is hardly the action of a timid man.

Second, as Poland and Hungary have moved toward democratic pluralism, the administration worked with the Congress to put together a comprehensive multiyear assistance package for those two countries. Here again, the President has acted with prudence and vision.

And, most recently, President Bush and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev agreed to meet aboard ships off Malta. The agenda at that meeting is open, but there certainly is no shortage of topics to discuss.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would place into the record an editorial written by Mr. Kent Thomas, publisher of the Beatrice Daily Sun in the November 14, 1989, edition of that newspaper. This insightful essay commends President Bush for his leadership, saying that current encouraging developments beyond the Iron Curtain suggest strongly that President George Bush was indeed cautious but prudent in his actions and his critics were wrong. This Member would commend this editorial to his colleagues.

[From the Beatrice (NE) Daily Sun, Nov. 14, 1989]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS FEATHER IN BUSH CAP (By Kent Thomas)

President Bush is among the beneficiaries of improved East-West relations and the democratization of Eastern Europe.

In the first months of his administration, Bush critics charged the president was too passive and not doing enough to counter the public opinion points scored by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in western Europe. The Soviet leader made a series of arms control promises and offers. Bush had ordered a review of U.S. foreign and defense policies, and he waited without countering Gorbachev's peace offensive.

Then in May at the NATO summit in Brussels, Bush surprisingly proposed swift and drastic cuts in Soviet and U.S. conventional weapons in Europe with a deal negotiated in six months or a year and actual reductions to follow in 1992 or 1993. Gorbachev had proposed reductions, too, but over a longer period—five to six years.

Bush's bold proposal silenced critics for the time being. But after Brussels and his midsummer trip to Poland and Hungary, criticism of the Bush pace picked up again. Senate Democratic Leader George Mitchell said the administration seemed more comfortable with the certainties of the Cold

War than with the challenges of change in the governments and economies of the once-solid Communist bloc.

"Bush had said his goal was to overcome the division of Europe and forge a new unity based on western values," wrote Walter R. Mears, Associated Press vice president and columnist. "The goal was applauded, but as events moved that way, some Democrats said Bush wasn't doing enough to support change.

"They were dissatisfied with the economic aid package he recommended for Poland and Hungary, and Congress doubled it. They thought he should be more assertive in dealing with Gorbachev, and there were suggestions all summer that he ought to meet with the Soviet leader."

Then Bush sprang his second surprise, an information, preview meeting with Gorbachev Dec. 2 and 3, aboard ships off Malta. Bush said he had planned it since the middle of the summer, but kept it secret from all but the top echelons of the administration until the simultaneous announcements Oct. 31 at the White House and the Kremlin.

"We've known what we were doing," Bush said. "We've been on this track for some time. I've elected to remain very quiet in the face of a good deal of sentiment that we were missing an opportunity and that hasn't perturbed me" * * *

To the critics who believe he has been on the cautious side, Bush said there is reason to be cautious but that he could use a different word for it—prudent."

"I knew exactly what I wanted to do and I knew how to go about it," Bush said.

Current encouraging developments beyond the Iron Curtain suggest strongly that Bush was indeed prudent, albeit cautious, in this diplomatic relations and that his critics were wrong. It looks from here as if things couldn't be much better between the U.S. and the Soviet Union or its Communist neighbors in Europe, and President Bush deserves at least some of the credit.

THE CONTINUING TRAGEDY IN EL SALVADOR

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I believe that all my colleagues must have felt, as I did, concern, outrage, and deep sadness after hearing of the recent torture and slaying of five Jesuit priests, a lay professor, and a mother and child in San Salvador.

These are not the first senseless, violent killings in El Salvador. They will not be the last. But from time to time, we hear of an event so callous, so violent and cruel that we are shocked, when we thought that nothing in that tragic country could shock us again.

These six men killed were religious men—not men of war. They were intellectuals. And they were killed for the ideas they had. This is a country where you can be killed for thinking thoughts and stating beliefs.

These were courageous individuals. All of their residences had been burned or bombed before. They had received death threats. They knew their lives were in peril. But they stayed in San Salvador. They continued their religious work and they continued to speak honestly about the situation there.

Only 2 weeks ago one of these men, Dr. Segundo Montes, was here on Capitol Hill describing the human rights situation in El Salvador. His life was in danger, he said, just by traveling here and talking to Americans.

I want to repeat a few of the comments he made. He paid a great price to deliver them and his words merit our attention.

Dr. Montes point out the danger of ARENA-proposed changes to El Salvador's penal code that would restrict or prohibit peaceful means of political expression—particularly the right of Salvadorans to speak with foreigners about the human rights conditions there.

He talked about the vital importance of providing refuge to Salvadorans fleeing the country—the Moakley-DeConcini safe haven legislation which has passed the House and is awaiting action in the other body.

Dr. Montes called for the United States to use all its influence in the country to bring a just peace and a negotiated end to the war. He explained that the human rights situation was deteriorating and called on the United States to hold back military and economic aid to a government and military that consistently violates those rights.

Finally, he called forcefully for an independent investigation into the bombing of the FEN-ASTRAS labor federation on October 31. Ten people died and 35 were seriously wounded in that bombing. He pointed out that previous investigations into human rights violations in El Salvador have repeatedly failed to identify individuals that were responsible. His hope was that an independent commission appointed by the U.S. Congress would investigate that bombing.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this Congress will turn its efforts to discover exactly who was responsible for Dr. Montes' death and the deaths of his colleagues. The United States must bring all its influence to bear through every possible channel and press the Salvadoran Government to take action. We must express our concern in the strongest possible terms and pursue this issue until individuals are named, until people are held responsible.

Do not say "Well, this happens in El Salvador." Do not say, "Well, we'll never know who did this but we can guess." Do not reward this brutality by allowing it to go forward with no response.

Those who murdered these priests, and Ms. Ramos and her daughter have achieved their purpose if this violence intimidates and silences others.

But these eight brave and principled people will have achieved their purpose if their call for peace and justice has been heard over the gunshots, bombs, and brutality of El Salvador.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH
NEARLY A CENTURY OF SERVICE

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with much respect and admiration that I commend Union Baptist Church for its 96 years of worship and service to the community. It was truly an honor to be in attendance at the anniversary banquet and celebration of nearly a century of spiritual and community leadership.

Since 1893, Union Baptist Church has continued to lead its congregation in devoted and faithful worship. The church was founded by a group of baptized believers who migrated from the South in an effort to improve their living conditions and secure better employment. The first worship services were originally held in a small school house with the Reverend Robert Burke leading the congregation. Throughout the years Union Baptist Church has faced change and uncertainty, yet has overcome these possible dangers and turned them into opportunities. At one point the church was forced to move due to the expansion of Bethlehem Steel and its fate might have been questioned. However, the church and Bethlehem Steel paralleled one another in their continuing growth as the church weathered its move with a renewed enthusiasm. In fact, the two shared a special relationship in that many of the parishioners were also employed by the plant.

Indeed Union Baptist Church has had a rich and vibrant history. Despite the obstacles which the test of time can produce, this church has continued upon its tradition of dedication and commitment to its faith and community. Hard work and dedication are common at Union Baptist Church. For the last 14 years Pastor William E. Johnson, Sr., has led his congregation in faithful worship. Not only has this church built a strong supportive surrounding community, but it has also reached out into the State and country. Union Baptist has been noted as the mother church of many surrounding churches and has produced many men and women who have continued the ministry throughout this Nation.

I had the pleasure of recognizing those parishioners who have given selfless devotion and countless hours of work in making this church the success it is today. Names like Mrs. Louie Patterson who has the oldest membership of 72 years and Mr. William Harvey, the oldest deacon, with 66 years of service and Mrs. Hannah Dawson the oldest member, who also has given 66 years of service. These are only but a few of the many individuals who have given over 50 years of active support to Union Baptist Church.

All too often not enough emphasis is placed upon the importance of the church in our modern day society. Many have forgotten those strong bonds to our faith which our predecessors so valued. Indeed this Nation is one founded upon religious conviction. Our founding fathers so valued their religious freedoms that it still permeates every phase of our daily lives. Not only does the church pro-

vide a solid foundation for the family and community, but the very success of democracy depends upon the moral conviction of the people. A democracy relies upon the people and their will to create an organized society, it does not depend upon forced coercion and obedience. We are truly blessed for we are a nation which is not unified by fear or intimidation.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I urge you to join me in paying tribute to the Union Baptist Church and to those who have given so much to make the last 96 years of worship so successful. The right to worship as one desires is a uniquely American freedom and through worship the church has created a stronger family, community, and nation.

EXPORT 89

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, the first ever trade fair held exclusively for small business was recently held in Frankfurt, West Germany, October 25 through October 28, 1989. This conference and trade fair was jointly sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce, MESSE Frankfurt, and the Small Business Private Sectors in the United States and the European community. It appears the conference was a great success both on the business and policy levels.

I would first like to publicly thank Representative ROMANO MAZZOLI of Kentucky for attending Export 89 in my place. Due to a last minute family illness I had to cancel my travel plans and on a virtual moments notice RON MAZZOLI rescheduled his entire weekend and flew to Frankfurt. A long-time friend and champion of small business RON MAZZOLI was warmly received in Frankfurt. His appearance and personal meetings with all our exhibitors were an inspiration to all the small businesses both American and European who participated. Late he conducted several ground breaking meetings in Brussels with our Ambassador to the European Community and later with members of the European Commission and the European Parliament. We all owe Representative MAZZOLI a great debt of sincere thanks.

I would also like to publicly thank several individuals who played major roles in the development of Export 89. Miss Helen Burroughs, a tried and true public servant at the Department of Commerce, did a remarkable job in pulling the event together. Mr. Thomas S. Watson, Jr., chairman of the Industry Sector Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business and all the members of the committee performed admirably both in the arrangement process for Export 89 and in the conference held there. Our Ambassador to the European Community, the Honorable Thomas Niles, was extremely helpful to all parties concerned as was his economic assistant, Mr. Paul Bagatelas, without whose herculean efforts our congressional delegation may not have been able to attend the Frankfurt event.

On the European side I would be remiss if I did not thank a few individuals who were also instrumental in both the planning and production stages. First, the members of the European Group for Small Business and Craft—the president, Mr. William Oliver, a businessman who devoted great time and resources to this event and very ably coordinated the activities for the closing ceremonies. The vice president of Eurogroup, a member of the European Parliament, Dr. Ingo Friedrich who spent many hours in the last year coordinating the American and European small business communities as well as serving as liaison with other European Parliament members. Unfortunately, Dr. Friedrich became ill during Export 89 and I wish him a very speedy recovery. The able administrator of Eurogroup, Mr. Hans-Hermann R. Heyland, displayed an extraordinary ability to coordinate varying activities and at the same time was able to monitor even the smallest developments during the conference. Mr. Heyland also was most cordial in hosting a dinner in Brussels for the American delegation. Also of extraordinary assistance to the Frankfurt event was Mr. Hans-Wilhelm Dunner, the executive director of BDS, a major West German small business organization. Mr. Dunner made several trips to the United States over the recent months and at Export 89 in Frankfurt had assembled his entire staff to work with any small business man or woman who needed assistance. All of the aforementioned individuals, both American and European are owed a major debt of gratitude by millions of small businesses on both sides of the Atlantic who will benefit enormously in the coming years by the work these people have just done.

Mr. Speaker, plans are underway to coordinate a similar event here in the United States in 1990 followed by a 1991 European event which even the Eastern bloc nations have now expressed an interest in. I intend in the future to work with our Government and the private sector to ensure the success of such events and to further solidify the entrepreneurial bond between the United States and our friends and allies in Europe. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to share with all my colleagues the final Export 89 conference results. I believe all Members will find this document very intriguing to say the least.

EXPORT 89 CONFERENCE RESULTS

PROPOSALS FOR INCREASING THE TRADE FLOW
BETWEEN THE US AND THE EC

Believing that there is a major potential for the further development of small business trade between the US and the EC, the EXPORT 89 Conference decided upon the following proposals:

1. Create a US-EC Small Business Trade Council. The Conference creates an ad-hoc Working Group composed of interested members of the US and EC EXPORT 89 Steering Committees and other small business representatives to work out its mechanism. This council will have a presence on both sides of the Atlantic. Its tasks will cover:

Assisting small business members to identify potential trade and investment partners;

Providing market information;

Organising future EXPORT Conferences;

Organising training programmes and seminars

Creating a permanent US and EC data base on information on export and export cooperation which grants easy access for small businesses;

Advocating the institution of worthwhile programmes for small exporters in the private and public financing sectors;

Promoting by the US and the EC Administrations a training and exchange programme for small business persons between the EC and the US to develop business opportunities and to become acquainted with the philosophies and business practices in both markets.

2. The US and the EC small business communities support the creation of a free trade environment between the EC and the US. Priority attention should be given to the following actions:

Mutual acceptance of professional, educational and technical qualifications in the US and the EC;

Simplification and harmonisation of export and import licensing procedures;

US and EC environmental, safety and technical standards should be mutually acceptable where applicable and efforts be made to harmonise those standards that are considered incompatible;

US and EC entities should refrain from using or constructing standards that are designed and or implemented to serve as barriers. The standards include those on language, nomenclature and symbols; dimensions; performance and testing and certification procedures.

Create standard setting procedures that are transparent and allow timely and effective input from affected SMEs.

Work to eliminate problems with product liability on both sides through harmonising legislation.

Establish an Agency of Arbitration to settle tariff and nontariff trade action disputes under rapid procedures with straightforward, binding resolutions.

Simplification of access to transport, money and capital markets and facilities in order to ease trading conditions.

3. The small business participants in the EXPORT 89 Conference encourage both the EC and the US Government to pursue a policy of open markets in the GATT and in the ongoing Uruguay Round. Specifically, GATT negotiations in the Uruguay Round should incorporate in their intellectual property rights and dispute settlement procedures measures that will include special protection for small and medium-sized businesses.

4. On the issue of protection of intellectual property rights, the Conference makes the following recommendations to the US and the EC governments:

Create equal, clear and simple standards and controls of intellectual property rights in the EC and the US at bearable cost for small businesses. This should cover: Unified and simplified registration procedures, and mutual registration of intellectual property rights with national customs authorities.

Create a working group of US/EC experts to study the most efficient administrative procedures for resolving intellectual property disputes between US and EC companies.

NATIONAL PREVENT-A-LITTER MONTH

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce a joint resolution designating the month of April 1990, as "National Prevent-a-Litter Month."

This joint resolution calls attention to the nationwide crisis of pet overpopulation, promotes responsible pet ownership, and focuses on the primary solution to this problem—the need for pet owners to spay and neuter their pet dogs and cats.

Senator CRANSTON is introducing companion legislation in the Senate to promote this same deserving cause.

To illustrate the scope of the pet overpopulation problem, I would like to share some statistics with you: One female dog and her offspring can be the source of 67,000 puppies in just 6 years; one female cat and her offspring can be the source of 420,000 cats in only 7 years; there are 70,000 dogs and cats born in the United States every day, compared to 10,000 humans; 12 million dogs and cats are brought to animal shelters each year, 7.5 million must be destroyed because there are not enough homes for them; and nationwide, animal control and animal shelter programs cost communities almost \$800 million each year.

When I was in the New Jersey Assembly, I sponsored legislation that established a program to assist low-income individuals by subsidizing the cost of spaying or neutering their pets. Since the enactment of my 1983 bill, the New Jersey program has benefited thousands of pet owners. Because the program is funded entirely by license fees, there is no cost to the general public.

By passing a resolution declaring April 1990 as "National Prevent-a-Litter Month," Congress can play a major role in the campaign to reduce pet overpopulation. At a time of nationwide budget concerns, the success of this campaign will also help local governments address this crisis, thus making funds available for other worthwhile purposes.

IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 220

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend Energy and Commerce Committee chairman JOHN DINGELL and Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee chairman TOM LUKEN for the rapid progress this measure has made through the legislative process. As an original sponsor of this resolution, I also want to commend my colleague from Kansas, BOB WHITTAKER, for the leadership he has taken in introducing this measure. My colleague from Kansas is also to be congratulated for his

recent announcement of his plans to return to the private sector after 12 years of dedicated service to the people of southeast Kansas.

As a member of the Budget Committee, I share the concern of many railroad retirees over the manner in which supplemental annuities have been reduced under sequestration.

Under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, COLA's certain Federal retirement and disability programs are exempt from sequestration, including tier II rail retirement benefits. Despite this fact, under President Reagan's 1987 sequester, OMB determined that supplemental benefits under tier II should be reduced. In 1988, after that sequester was restored, the Comptroller General's Office issued a letter finding that the supplemental annuity pension fund is exempt from sequestration. The Comptroller General's opinion is consistent with the findings of a report by the General Accounting Office, which also found that OMB's interpretation is incorrect. Now, under President Bush, OMB has again made the same error.

Of the 1 million rail retirement annuitants, almost 200,000 retired employees receive supplemental annuities in addition to their regular annuities. The supplemental annuity reductions required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings begin with monthly benefits due for October which are payable November 1, 1989, and will average about \$1.25 per month.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress, based upon this history, that supplemental benefits under tier II should not be sequestered and that the current sequestration should be restored. We need to send President Bush and his OMB a loud, clear message on this, and I hope we can get it through both Houses of Congress before Thanksgiving.

CONFERENCE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY H.R. 2883—AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2883, the Agriculture appropriations bill for fiscal 1990. I want to offer my compliments and special thanks to the chairman of both the full committee and the subcommittee, Mr. WHITTEN, and to our ranking Republican member, the gentle lady from Nebraska, Mrs. SMITH.

We bring before you today a conference report that is the best judgment of what we can do in these very difficult budget times. Modifications have been made in both the original House and Senate recommendations in a spirit of impartial compromise while maintaining a recognition of some very pressing problems requiring funding by USDA over the next several months.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we were able to provide some modest increases in our research and extension programs. In some instances our recommendations are below the original House-passed levels, but our budgetary limitations left us no other choice. There

are very meaningful programs like the formula funds for both the Cooperative State Research Service and the Extension Service that get extremely modest increases which will admittedly not even cover inflation. But until agriculture and other domestic programs receive larger allocations under our budget process, we are not able to provide the level of support that those of us on the subcommittee know is a more realistic level of funding for safeguarding our future agricultural productivity.

I am pleased that a number of special Michigan research projects were approved by the conference committee, including the provision of \$3 million for design and preliminary construction work for a food toxicology center at Michigan State University. This effort is vital as we move to further assure consumers about the wholesomeness of food and production practices.

I am also pleased that we were able to provide a modest increase for the subirrigation project in Michigan. The funds combined from the Cooperative State Research Service and the Soil Conservation Service will allow for an increase of \$63,000 over current funding levels, bringing total annual support for this project to \$313,000. This modest increase should allow for preliminary work on establishing a pilot irrigation district and other related matters.

This project is one component of an increasingly larger effort on the part of USDA to work on problems associated with the use and supply of ground water. A major multimillion dollar research effort will be undertaken with funds provided to the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service, the Extension Service, and the Soil Conservation Service. The work that has been done on the Michigan subirrigation project should help serve as a model for inter-agency and intergovernmental cooperation.

The agreement also provides \$2,188,000 for the Michigan Biotechnology Institute, an increase over last year, but below the House amount as a result of the company compromises that had to be made. We expect that this effort will continue to move us toward commercial-scale tests of bioprocessing for the benefit of both producers and consumers. We expect to begin reviewing some of the preliminary results of this research as part of next year's appropriations hearings.

Many special research grants in Michigan were held to fiscal 1989 levels in an effort to provide on-going support for research that has great importance to the producers of a variety of specialty crops, while again keeping matters within our overall budgetary limitations. I am particularly pleased that our partnership in the Saginaw Valley Bean and Beet Research Farm will continue with a Federal contribution of \$190,000 as the facility continues test varietal plots and works on narrow row planting technology for both sugar beets and dry beans.

While the funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program was not an issue with the Conference, I want to again raise here the point that both the House and Senate committees share the view that conversion of caseload from mothers, infants, and children to the elderly should be done on a local agency basis. This view is in direct line

with the statutory provisions that call for conversion upon the request from a local agency. I am hopeful that the Department will be more willing to recognize the interest in caseload conversion in the immediate future. If there are hungry people who need help and caseload remains available, it should be used to help the person at the lead of the line, regardless of age.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to briefly mention that the conference agreement provides for the maintenance of the House's position on the Food and Drug Administration's treatment of red dye No. 3. Additional testing is needed before any final decisions are made, and FDA can continue to take such action as in the joint best interest of consumers and producers.

We bring you a good conference report worthy of your support, and I urge all of our colleagues to vote to approve the conference report on fiscal 1990 funding for the Department of Agriculture.

HOUSE DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS BILL

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my deep gratitude to the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee for their support of my efforts, and those of Congresswoman PELOSI, to maintain the Presidio as an Army base in San Francisco.

The language of the statement of managers, directing the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior to develop a plan allowing the Army to lease back certain facilities at the Presidio, is a victory for the people of San Francisco, and for the American taxpayers. Congresswoman PELOSI and I have been saying for nearly a year that the inclusion of the Presidio on the base closing list was a mistake and that it would cost more to close it than to keep it open. Very simply, most of the Presidio property cannot be sold if the Army leaves but reverts to another Government agency, the Department of the Interior. The cost of health care was underestimated by the Commission, as were environmental cleanup costs. And the mission of the 6th Army is not being eliminated, but merely transferred to another location.

The General Accounting Office in an interim report last June confirmed our calculations. For instance, they agreed that health care costs to the Government would skyrocket if those served by Letterman Hospital had to rely on the civilian CHAMPUS program and Medicare, instead. The bottom line, said the GAO, is that the costs of closure would exceed savings for 21 years, a violation of the charter and mission of the Base Closing Commission, which was to target only those bases that would pay back within 6 years.

I thank the conferees for recognizing the folly of pursuing the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the Presidio. I believe the committee has chartered a wise and very promising course. The management of

the Presidio will fall to the Department of the Interior, as intended by the law passed by the late Congressman Phil Burton. However, through a leaseback arrangement, major Army functions will remain in San Francisco, including the activities of the 6th Army Reserves and operation of Letterman Hospital.

Again, I am extremely pleased by the fine work of this committee, and in particular, of the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, JOHN MURTHA. We look forward to working with the committee, the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army over the next few years to establish and implement a plan that honors congressional intent by preserving the Army presence at the Presidio, maintaining the Presidio as a beautiful park and environmental refuge under the stewardship of the Department of the Interior, and achieving maximum cost savings for the Government.

MORITA SAYS, "WAKE UP,
AMERICA"

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, much attention has been focused of late on a series of essays entitled, "The Japan That Can Say 'No'." Written by Sony Chairman Akio Morita and Shintaro Ishihara, a prominent member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the essays have generated much criticism in this country and renewed concern about a possible wave of "America bashing" in Japan.

Obviously sensitive to the interest and minor furor which the essays have generated in this country, Morita has been careful in recent weeks to emphasize that his essays and views are to be distinguished from those of Mr. Ishihara's. And, in fact, most of the criticism has been leveled at Ishihara, not Morita. Ishihara's essays suggest that racial prejudice is at the root of "Japan bashing," and urge that Japan take a tougher stance against the United States. Morita's comments by contrast, tend to be more thoughtful and restrained than those of his fellow countryman. I would like, in fact, to share with my colleagues a few excerpts from his essays.

I take this step—despite the controversy surrounding the essays—because they contain some important and, I think, some fair criticism of the United States and its approach to competitiveness. Morita's essays in particular deserve closer scrutiny than they have received to date. A summary of his key points might best be entitled, "Wake Up, America" instead of the more cryptic and ominous "The Japan That Can Say 'No'."

One of his essays is entitled, "The Decline of an America Which Can Only See Ten Minutes Ahead." As the title suggests Morita feels that U.S. competitiveness suffers from a myopic preoccupation with the short-run, in contrast to the long-range thinking which characterizes much of Japanese planning. We can all disagree with him regarding his pessimistic view of America's future, but we ought not to ignore the attendant warning.

In another essay, he addresses what he regards as America's lack of "business creativity" in such important areas as the marketing of new technologies. Here, too, it would be easy to dismiss this criticism as so-much "America bashing," but that, I submit, would be a mistake. Many American observers have made the same charge. Morita's criticism may be gratuitous, but it is also constructive.

Finally, Morita makes the point that the United States and Japan are "inescapably interdependent." And so we are. But in making this observation, he targets his own country for as much criticism as he does the United States.

I urge my colleagues to read these excerpts with care and interest. There is much that we can learn from our economic competitors.

THE JAPAN THAT CAN SAY "NO"

(Essays by Akio Morita and Shintaro Ishihara)

(An unofficial translation)

THE DECLINE OF AN AMERICA WHICH CAN ONLY SEE 10 MINUTES AHEAD

(By Akio Morita)

AMERICA LOOKS 10 MINUTES AHEAD: JAPAN LOOKS 10 YEARS

I delivered a speech in Chicago entitled "Ten Minutes vs. Ten Years." I stated that we Japanese plan and develop our business strategies ten years ahead. When I asked an American money trader "how far ahead do you plan . . . one week?" The reply was "no, no . . . ten minutes." He was moving money through a computer, targeting the fate of that transaction ten minutes later. So, as I told the Americans, we are focusing on business ten years in advance, while you seem to be concerned only with profits ten minutes from now. At that rate, you may well never be able to compete with us.

A well-known economist, Peter Drucker, wrote recently: "Americans cannot live in a symbol economy where businessmen play only with numbers; Americans should come back to a real economy where money moves in accordance with real production activities."

Unfortunately, in America, stocks are owned and handled by institutional investors whose fund managers actually buy and sell stocks in huge numbers in an attempt to maximize profits in a given short period of time. At the slightest increase in stock prices, they sell, and when the profit margin of any company declines as a result of poor management, they sell before the company's stock prices begin to decline. For them, the name of the game of nothing but quick profits.

It is expected that the American service industry will flourish. This includes finance and financial services, where entrepreneurs and investors alike do not leave their money in long-term projects, such as the ten-year projects that have been implemented in Japan. The American economy is, then, an economy without substance. It must return to a real production economy.

In America, R&D is closely linked to the military budget. R&D in the private sector is heavily dependent on military expenditure. As a result, a corporation can engage in the development of a new fighter without worrying about profit or loss. On the other hand, budget constraints on NASA and the military agencies will directly reduce the volume of R&D.

A ten-minute profit cycle economy does not permit companies to invest in long term

development. There are some exceptions, such as IBM, AT&T, DuPont and some others. But they do not represent the mainstream of American business now days. Gradually but surely, American business is shifting toward a symbol economy. In addition, it seems fashionable to call the service industry the "futuristic third wave" and information and intelligence is the business of the future. But these produce nothing. Business, in my mind, is nothing but "value added;" we must add value and wisdom to things and this is what America seems to have forgotten. And this is the most deplorable aspect of America today.

Japan will do fine as long as it continues to develop and produce things of tangible value; a shift from high technology industry to quick profits from the money game will only serve to accelerate the degeneration of the country. We must take precautions against such developments, providing for, for example, tax advantages for long term investments.

It is even more the case in America. A quick profit from a stock deal should be taxed at a higher rate than those on long term investments. Capital gains should be subject to a lower rate of taxation.

Recently I said, "America is supposedly the number one industrial country in the world. Why don't you have a Department of Industry?" Seated next to me was the chairman of the Ford Motor Corporation, Mr. Caldwell, who replied "that's right—we are supervised by the Department of Transportation." The Department of Transportation is interested in emissions control and highway safety, but has no interest in or jurisdiction over the future of the automobile industry in the United States.

America is the only nation among the advanced industrial countries that does not have a Department of Industry which is responsible for industrial policy. Instead, the Department of Commerce and USTR preside and their only concern is trade related matters and they criticize others for the failure of American industry.

AMERICA ITSELF IS UNFAIR

(By Akio Morita)

AMERICA LACKS BUSINESS CREATIVITY

Americans and Europeans are always saying "We're getting ripped off by Japan. They take the ideas we have invented, make products and then the onslaught comes. We are being damaged, they're disgraceful." Japan has certainly done better more recently, but the U.S. and Europe are very much advanced in basic research.

Last year, I was invited to speak to about 100 researchers who worked at the Bell Laboratories at ATT.

The Bell Laboratories have about 7 people who have won the Nobel Prize. To me, it seemed that I would be speaking before some of the greatest men of our time. Prior to the speech, I was shown around the Bell Laboratories, where a number of wonderful research projects were underway.

As you must know, the transistor and the semiconductor, which are at the root of the current revolution in industry were invented at the Bell Laboratories. It really brought home to me how wonderful America was.

The basic message I brought that day was that this type of research was extremely significant academically in terms of both science and culture, but to be significant from the standpoint of business and industry, two other types of creativity, in addition to the creativity required to make the original invention, were absolutely necessary.

Industry requires three types of creativity. The first, of course, is the basic creativity necessary to make technological inventions and discoveries. This alone, however, does not make for good business or good industry.

The second type of creativity that is necessary is that involving how to use this new technology, and how to use it in large quantities and in a manner that is appropriate. In English, this would be called "product planning and production" creativity.

The third type of creativity is in marketing. That is, selling the things you have produced. Even if you succeed in manufacturing something, it takes marketing to put that article into actual use before you have a business.

The strength in Japanese industry is in finding many ways to turn basic technology into products and using basic technology. In basic technology, it is true that Japan has relied on a number of foreign sources. Turning technology into products is where Japan is number 1 in the world.

Sony was the first company in Japan to license the transistor patent from Bell Laboratories, back in 1953. At that time, the transistor was only being used in hearing aids. We were repeatedly told to take this transistor and manufacture hearing aids.

When we brought this new transistor back to Japan, however, Mr. Ibuka of Sony said, "There is not much potential in hearing aids, let's make a new transistor and build radios." At that point, we put all of our energies each day in developing radios which used transistors. One of our researchers during this development effort, Mr. Esaki, subsequently went to work for IBM where he earned a Nobel Prize, but it was at our company where he did work worthy of the Prize. There are a number of Japanese who have received Nobel Prizes, but Esaki was the only one who worked for a research laboratory of a company. We poured money into development of new transistors, and developed small radios for the market, an effort that was worthy of the Nobel Prize.

It was an American company, however, who made the first transistor radio. I became a salesman, and took my product with full confidence to the United States to sell it. Prior to this sales effort, the newest innovation was a vacuum tube type of amplifier which required a lot of space. When the American company, which was a famous radio manufacturer, was initially rebuffed by people telling him "since we have this great sound and large speakers, who would want to buy your little radio," that company just quit trying to manufacture transistor radios.

We, however, had something else in mind as a way to sell these radios. "Currently in New York, there are some 20 radio stations broadcasting 20 different programs during the same time frame. If everyone had their own radio, then each person could tune in to the program he or she wanted to listen to. Don't be satisfied with one radio for the whole family, get your own radio. The next step was to do the same for televisions." This was a new marketing concept. One radio for one person became a kind of catch phrase in this campaign and the result was that Sony transistor radios became famous throughout the world.

While it is true that Sony was second in developing the transistor radio, the company who did it first lacked the marketing creativity, so without much thought, they simply quit and pulled out of the market.

America has stopped manufacturing things, but this does not mean that they do not have the technology. The reason why the link between this technology and business has not been firmly connected is because they lack the second and third types of creativity, turning products made with the new technology into a business. I feel that this is a big problem for them. This exact area happens to be Japan's stronghold for the moment.

When I went to speak at the Bell Laboratories, I got the chance to look at a lot of their research on advanced technology. I felt that they may well come up with something new that was even more important than the transistor, but since Bell Labs is a part of ATT, they are not thinking of anything except for telecommunications applications. There is not one person there who is thinking about how to use the new technology they are developing as a business. I think that this is one area where the U.S. comes up wanting. It is my feeling that even though times are good in America now and employment is up, the time will never again come when America will regain its strength in industry.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ARE
"INESCAPABLY INTERDEPENDENT"

(By Akio Morita)

NO WAY TO AVOID THE TRADE FRICTIONS

Recently the expression, "inescapable interdependence" has been heard quite often among Americans. If we dare to explain this concept in a more extreme way, perhaps we can say it's a "fatal attraction". With this trend now prevailing in the world, we have no choice but to live cooperatively. Everyone on earth not just the United States and Japan is mutually dependent and this is unavoidable. This is the times that we are facing now. What does cooperation mean?

A Japanese tends to say, "Let's work together." But I often wonder whether they really understand its meaning. This can be applicable to Americans, as well. We are at home using this expression but it seems to only be used as a convenience. Furthermore it is out of the question to force "cooperation" through threats.

To cooperate is to maintain harmony. It is not harmonious to force your adversary. When they cope with you, you, too, must cope with them. You have to give up some of your interest; you must abandon something.

I tell people whenever I have a chance that we know that it is to be selfish but hardly anybody is aware when he himself is being selfish. We say that one is selfish but actually this person probably has no idea that he is perceived as such. In this sense, Japan also can be thought a little bit selfish by other countries, although we hardly have such idea.

Looking for the reason, we are so perceived, the opening of the domestic market can be one example. Everyone agrees that we should open our markets to foreign traders, but when it comes to individual, this is hard to actualize since someone says, "no, I cannot accept this", and then someone else says, "no, I cannot accept that." Although at summit meetings, Japanese leaders assure others that they will do their best, and they actually do try to open the market. In the end, however, this is never actualized since their promise goes against domestic interest groups and they are forced to back down. Only lip-serve followed by no achievement might result in being

called "liars" and this is surely worse than "selfish."

The development of communication technologies means this is a shrinking world and any country will be left alone if it does not talk frankly to its people and friendly countries about the compromises that they must accept.

Free people in the free world ask for their freedom but at the same time they respect the freedom of others. And I think it is genuine freedom to think "we should abandon some so that we can respect others". It will simply increase friction if we just look out for our own benefit, and put priority on winning the race based on the premise that we simply can focus on our interests alone since we are in the world of free economy.

We should also recognize that friction seldom occurs with those who are far from you. Friction occurs as we move closer. We cannot escape from the trade friction as long as we belong to the world of "inescapable interdependence".

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to extend my congratulations to the Dutchess County Historical Society, of Dutchess County, NY, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

The Dutchess County Historical Society was founded in 1914, by a group of 50 county residents who were dedicated to preserving and promoting the area's rich history. Seventy-five years later, the society continues to keep the county's interesting and distinctive past alive. To this end, it has offered its members special programs, local history field trips and the Yearbook, a journal of county history. Additionally, the Clinton House, the society's headquarters in Poughkeepsie, houses a growing collection of historical objects, archival material, a local history library, rotating exhibits, and a gift shop. Together with the Junior League of Poughkeepsie, it is involved with the restoration of the historic Glebe House.

Throughout its existence, the membership of the Dutchess County Historical Society has continued to grow. At this time the society has over 800 members. A number of prominent Americans have been involved with this organization. Included on this list is President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who belonged to the society from its inception in 1914 until time of his death in 1945.

The size and influence of the historical society is not surprising in light of the history of Dutchess County. During the colonial era it was a thriving agricultural area, which grew to be larger than New York City by the time of the American Revolution. The fact that the Federal Constitution was ratified by the State of New York in the county's seat of Poughkeepsie manifests its historical significance. Prior to the creation of Putnam County, Dutchess County reached to the Manor of Cortlandt, now a part of Westchester County, em-

bracing the Hudson Highlands. The inspirational beauty of these highlands has attracted artists before and since Currier and Ives.

As we move into the last decade of the 20th century, it is important that we not forget the historical people and events which brought us to the present. Therefore, I take pride in bringing the Dutchess County Historical Society to the attention of the House of Representatives.

MARY I. DUVALLY: SURVEYOR
OF THE YEAR

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary I. DuVally who was named Surveyor of the Year by the Association of Health Facility Licensure and Certification Directors.

Ms. DuVally was chosen from a field of 4,000 nurses, dieticians, therapists, and other health officials who inspect nursing homes. A further tribute to Ms. DuVally was the fact that she was the second Rhode Islander to be named Surveyor of the Year in 4 years.

Ms. DuVally grew up in South Providence. She attended the St. Joseph School of Nursing and the University of Pennsylvania School of Physical Therapy while caring for crippled youngsters who had been stricken by polio upon her graduation. Ms. DuVally left Rhode Island to assume the position of chief of physical therapy at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital. Returning to Rhode Island in 1962, she has been working as a consultant and a member of the facilities regulation staff every since.

I would like to thank Ms. DuVally for her years of dedication to the field of physical therapy. Her devotion is a tribute to her love for her fellow man and I can only hope that others will follow the example she has established.

A TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE
RICHARD GUERZON

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, in our communities every day, there is a constant struggle to win the war against crime and drugs. In Congress and in State capitals across the country, legislators enact laws to better protect our families and to keep criminals behind bars. Citizen groups, schools, and local governments are all involved in this ongoing effort.

The members of our Nation's police force, in particular, deserve special praise for their tireless work in the fight against crime. These men and women put their lives on the line every single day, to keep our neighborhoods and our children safe. They are in the thin blue line of defense against the violence and terror of the streets. The job of a police officer

is a dangerous one. It always has been. It always will be.

But as private citizens, I think we often take members of the law enforcement community for granted. We don't appreciate them until they're needed or until something tragic happens that makes us sit up and take notice.

Today, I rise to honor an outstanding police officer, Detective Richard Guerzon, a constituent of mine from Merrick, NY, who was killed in the line of duty earlier this week. A member of the Queens, NY district attorney squad, Detective Guerzon became a police officer in 1969 and worked his way up to detective in 1975. Along the way, he earned an exemplary record of service, accumulating five excellent police duty citations, seven meritorious awards and one department commendation for outstanding performance.

Through a twist of fate, he volunteered to assist Detective Keith Williams, also a member of the district attorney squad and an 8-year veteran, to take Jay Harrison back to Riker's Island from the district attorney's office where he had been held for questioning in a homicide. But they never made it to Riker's Island. Jay Harrison had a gun, and while sitting in the back of the squad car, fatally shot both officers and fled.

In every sense of the word, Richard Guerzon was a hero. A decent, honorable man he devoted his life to pursuing justice, upholding the law and making order out of chaos. During his 20 years on the force, he distinguished himself for his diligent investigative work and for going the extra mile, as he did that last day.

Richard Guerzon's dedication and unflinching commitment to protecting the public welfare and combating crime is worthy of the highest commendation. Our humble praise scarce does justice to all that he has done for his neighbors, his community, for all of us.

The public and especially members of the police force have been deeply shaken by their senseless death. But I hope the outrage and disgust we all feel at this heinous, unconscionable act can be gathered up and directed toward something positive and productive. Detectives Guerzon and Williams did not die in vain, and our commitment to carrying on their work would be an enduring tribute to these fine men and the sacrifices they made.

To Mrs. Guerzon and their four children, I offer my deepest sympathy at your tragic loss. You should be very proud of your husband and father. We owe him so much. My only regret is that we didn't have the chance to tell him sooner.

TRUST AND VERIFY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, when dealing with the Soviet Union, President Reagan was fond of saying, trust and verify. Mr. Bush has taken this same view in his dealings with Mr. Gorbachev: trust and verify. Now, Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the President's summit meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, I urge Mr. Bush to follow

his own advice. Do not offer to waive the Jackson-Vanik amendment and grant most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union codifies its new emigration laws.

Mr. Bush has said in the past that he would consider waiving Jackson-Vanik as long as the appropriate assurances could be offered. I urge Mr. Bush to make sure that these assurances are offered. Let's see if Mr. Gorbachev is true in his pledge to continue allowing 50,000 people a year to emigrate. Let's not just take his word for it. Let's make sure that the new emigration law is written, implemented and then carried out before we reward Mr. Gorbachev by waving Jackson-Vanik and offering most favored-nation status. I urge Mr. Bush to trust and verify.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHING STANDARDS

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join PAT WILLIAMS and other members of the Education and Labor Committee in being an original cosponsor of legislation which provides Federal assistance to the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

No one would deny that the quality of the teacher is the most important factor in education, and in our attempts nationally and locally to reform the educational system. We give lip service to the importance of teachers, but teaching as a profession draws fewer and fewer of our best and brightest young people.

Our Nation faces an acute shortage of qualified teachers at the very time our Nation is most in need of them. We know the connection between education and a highly skilled, technologically literate work force. We know that international comparisons show American students scoring far below students in Europe and Asia in the areas of mathematics and science. We know that increasing numbers of American students fail to complete high school and cannot function effectively as workers of citizens of a democracy.

Whom will we turn to, but to the teacher, to solve these problems? How do we tempt a million talented young people into teaching, and then get them to develop their knowledge and skills through years of practice in the classroom? And how do we hold on to the fine teachers already in the schools, who watch talented colleagues leave education for other fields?

The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is an important part of the answer to these questions. By setting high and rigorous standards for what teachers should know and practice and then certifying those who meet the standards, the Board will set a standard of accomplishment and professionalism which will inspire excellence in our schools.

National Board Certification will enable experienced teachers to seek advanced recogni-

tion on a voluntary basis. Through an assessment process that would require candidates to demonstrate their competency in the classroom; knowledge of the subject areas, understanding of the emotional and intellectual development of their students; and expertise in the practice of instruction. Teachers, for the first time, will have the opportunity to meet a fair and demanding professional standard.

Board certification will give these teachers greater recognition, responsibility, and reward. School districts will seek to recruit and retain Board-certified teachers and will encourage beginning teachers to seek the knowledge and mastery of their field required for certification.

The Board has the support of both the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers. Many teachers, still active in the classroom, sit on the Board. The Board has the endorsement of the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Boards of Education, as well as financial backing from the Carnegie Foundation, Xerox, DuPont, Chrysler, and other leaders of the foundation and corporate communities. This legislation will provide Federal matching funds to fulfill the Board's goal of beginning to certify teachers in 1993.

Although I strongly oppose any direct involvement by the Federal Government in educational matters which should be left to State and local authorities, a Federal investment in this public/private partnership is not only crucial to enhancing the professionalism of teachers, but it is also the direct way to protect the Federal Government's investment in American education.

The structure of the Board insures that there will be no direct Federal involvement. Every Federal dollar must be matched by private funds and must be competitively spent on research and development activities, awarded openly to universities, scholars, teachers, and research institutions.

Currently, the Federal Government spends about \$11 billion annually on elementary and secondary school education. \$221 million has a more-or-less, direct impact on teachers, through scholarships, fellowships, and Presidential awards for excellence in such areas as math and science. President Bush has proposed an additional \$8 million for "Awards for Excellence" for outstanding teachers.

This national, voluntary program of advanced certification and professional enhancement is one of the most promising opportunities we have to deal with the national crisis in education and in the teaching profession. Such a Board will improve the quality of teachers and teaching, and hopefully will enable our schools to retain the best and brightest by recognizing their excellence in the classroom.

We must attract new teachers for the teacher shortages facing our schools in the 1990's, and we must retain those who are most talented. With Federal support, and I emphasize not Federal involvement, the Board can help make teaching both an honorable calling and a respected profession in its own right.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHING STANDARDS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am unalterably opposed to any Federal funding for the creation of national standards for the teaching profession. In October of this year, I wrote to Chairman NATCHER, Mr. CONTE, and other members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education and voiced my opposition to a \$5 million set-aside for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, which had not yet been authorized or even introduced as a bill in the House.

Lawyers, physicians, and other professions have developed professional standards boards, but they have done so without asking the Federal Government to provide money to exist.

This legislation authorizes \$20 million for a national board, moneys which must be matched dollar-for-dollar by the private sector. Given the Federal budgetary restraints, such an enterprise should seek all of its funding in the private arena. If Congress even had the \$20 million, I would argue that this money be used to attract the best and brightest to the teaching profession, rather than subsidizing standards for elite teachers.

Additionally, the Department of Education can already carry out this kind of research activity through an open, competitive grant process through its national research centers. The Department currently supports research on teacher assessment and certification procedures.

I will oppose legislation authorizing a national standards board, both in committee and on the floor of the House. The Federal Government has no legitimate role to play in subsidizing and implicitly underwriting national standards for teachers.

THE NORTHWEST INDIANA HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL'S FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council for their successful sponsorship of the First Annual Conference on Hispanic Issues, held at Purdue University Calumet in Hammond, IN.

Established last year by 35 northwest Indiana Hispanic groups, this organization is committed to improving the quality of life of Hispanic Hoosiers. I was honored to attend this conference, for it created a forum in which community, State, and national leaders were able to discuss strategies that addressed a broad range of concerns that will directly affect Hispanics in the 1990's.

Education and the competitiveness of Hispanics in the workplace topped the agenda of many community leaders. It is my understanding that Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States. By the year 2000, they will comprise 15 percent—30 million—of the total American population. Unfortunately, many will be ill-prepared to compete in the work force. Among adults 25 to 34 years old, only 61.7 percent of the Hispanic population, in comparison to 88.8 percent of non-Hispanics, completed at least 4 years of high school.

Many northwest Indiana Hispanic leaders emphasized the importance of community involvement and funding for the development of educational programs, especially bilingual and vocational skills programs, to ensure the survival of Hispanics in the workplace and society.

Other key issues discussed included the accessibility of adequate health care for the community, especially senior citizens, and the importance of the upcoming 1990 census. Hispanics were undercounted by as much as 10 percent in the 1980 census. A more accurate census count would ensure the appropriate distribution of Federal funding to areas in need.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the efforts of the northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council for their outstanding commitment to addressing the needs of their community. The council is the embodiment of hope for Hoosier Hispanics. The strategies and goals developed during the conference will benefit the entire northwest Indiana community. I wish them continued success in furthering the progress of Hispanics and hope that they will serve as an inspiration and example to all community service groups in northwest Indiana.

POSTEMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS IN ETHICS BILL

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as sponsor of the initial bill in the last Congress to extend postemployment restrictions to the legislative branch and as sponsor of the President's ethics bill, which extended the restrictions to all three branches, I am pleased with the postemployment language worked out with the White House and adopted in the Senate bill.

It adopts three policy approaches that I have strongly advocated over the last 2 years: First, it applies only to particular acts; second, it eliminates compensation as an element of the offense; and third, it extends coverage to all agencies of the legislative branch.

This is a fair, commonsense approach. It is worthy of our support.

ALLYSON POLLARD NAMED TEEN VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, Allyson Pollard, an eighth grader at Marietta Junior High School in the district I represent, is an outstanding young woman who has been recognized as "teen volunteer of the year" by the Georgia Health Care Association. Allyson spent many hours as a volunteer at Shoreham Health Care Center in Marietta, GA. Allyson eagerly offered her time during her summer vacation and weekends to assist the senior citizens at the center with their daily activities. She has been a source of joy to many at the nursing home, and her willingness to volunteer has encouraged others to get involved. If Allyson Pollard is representative of this generation of young Americans, we have much cause for hope for a bright future for our Nation.

AWARDING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

HON. CHUCK DOUGLAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to increase and improve the ability of the public to participate during the corrective action permitting process under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, known as RCRA. Seeing the need for more citizen involvement and technical assistance during this process, I drafted legislation which calls for the awarding of technical assistance grants. These grants would allow citizen groups to monitor, investigate, or obtain information about pollution caused by releases of hazardous wastes at storage, treatment, and disposal facilities.

A similar program for grants already exists for citizen involvement under the Superfund Program. My bill now makes citizen involvement available to any group of citizens which may be affected by a release of hazardous waste that is not at a Superfund site.

The public pays a very important role in the protection of our environment. I want to ensure that citizens are given the legal avenues through which to participate in cleaning up hazardous waste and that all barriers to their involvement are eliminated. Under my bill, the Environmental Protection Agency can award up to \$2 million for the technical assistance grants in fiscal year 1990. No new appropriation is called for under this bill.

FRATERNALIST OF THE YEAR

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the U.S. House of Representatives to honor Mary Jo Wojton of Ford City, PA, who has been chosen 1989 Polish Falcons of America Fraternalist of the Year.

Mrs. Wojton, who with her husband, Valentine, Jr., are the parents of five children, has been a member of Nest No. 159 in Ford City for 32 years. It is the third largest of the 141 Nests in the Polish Falcons.

After receiving her teaching certificate from the Greensburg Diocese, she became a CCD teacher and eventually principal of the junior high catechetical program for 12 years. Mrs. Wojton was also a member of the St. Francis of Paola Church Council for 6 years.

Within her community, Mrs. Wojton played a very active role in many projects, organizations and events, most notably her participation in the Ford City Founder's Day Project, the Ford City Community Picnic Committee (of which she was chairperson for 2 years), and the Ford City Heritage Days Celebration. For this major event, Mrs. Wojton was the publicity chairman.

No matter what worthy organization, Mrs. Wojton was always trying to help the group raise funds, provide programs, improve the community and help the handicapped.

Joining the Polish Falcons of America Nest No. 159 at the age of 19, Mrs. Wojton has been a very active member ever since and was elected treasurer of the Nest in 1982.

Also in 1982, Mary Jo and her family moved to the Nest's Falcon Park to become resident manager of the facility.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Wojton organized area parents to obtain classes and weekly transportation for all deaf and hard-of-hearing people in the area, including two of her own children, who were born deaf.

Mrs. Wojton has proven to be a relentless campaigner for equal opportunity for the deaf, who fought her way through the courts on behalf of the deaf as well.

Ford City is very proud of Mrs. Wojton, Mr. Speaker, as we all are in western Pennsylvania, and I congratulate this outstanding local woman as she is recognized nationally by the Polish Falcons, by honoring her before the Congress today.

HOUSE PASSES LANDMARK
OILSPILL LEGISLATION**HON. JOLENE UNSOELD**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, recent oil-spills reaffirm my belief that there's nothing soothing about oil on troubled waters, especially when sensitive coastal areas and fisheries resources are at stake. Whether it's 11 million gallons of crude oil spilling into Prince William Sound or 250,000 gallons of bunker

fuel off Grays Harbor, these disasters scar our shorelines and create havoc for marine ecosystems and for those who depend on clean water and coastlines for their livelihood.

As one who worked to address this problem in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and in this Chamber, I am gratified that the House recently passed strong, comprehensive oilspill liability and prevention legislation.

This landmark legislation sets up a single Federal liability and compensation system, consolidating four existing Federal oilspill liability laws that have differing and sometimes conflicting provisions. The new system applies to spills from vessels and onshore and offshore facilities that could pollute navigable waters. The bill goes further, taking significant steps to prevent and respond to future spills.

Mr. Speaker, our bill sends a strong message to those who transport oil along our waterways. It provides liability for damages, including harm to natural resources; it articulates clear goals and standards for cleanup and restoration; and, most important, it requires that cleanup standards and liability limits meet the more stringent standards applicable under an affected State's environmental law.

Two dozen States already have their own liability and cleanup laws and regulations relating to oilspills; in 17 of these States, including Alaska, Washington, and all west coast States, the liability of a spiller is not limited.

While it may be easier and less costly for potential spillers to deal with a single Federal standard, I believe the additional protection provided by tougher State standards is crucial. I am pleased that the House refused to allow preemption of these tougher State standards.

It is clear that we need a comprehensive approach to oilspills. But why now, after recent oilspills expose the shortcomings of Federal oilspill response capabilities, should we deprive State governments of the right to protect their citizens?

We need only look to the Valdez spill to see the ineffectiveness of the Federal Government in dealing with oilspills. And now, Exxon has packed its bags leaving Alaska's oiled shorelines with no promise of returning and with no protest by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, if the *Exxon Valdez* spill were subject to the proposed Federal system that preempted State laws, Exxon's liability would be limited to just \$114 million—for a spill where cleanup costs are expected to be nearly \$2 billion. Fortunately, Alaska has a much stricter law, providing that the "polluter pays" whatever it takes to clean up and pay for damages from the spill.

The bill passed by the House sets out a single Federal standard of liability as necessary minimum. This is the same approach taken in the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Superfund, and even the four existing Federal oilspill laws that we are attempting to consolidate here today. None of these Federal laws, however, preempts the authority of a State to impose stricter standards. Federal law does not prohibit States from requiring cleaner water, cleaner air, or safer hazardous waste disposal. Why should the policy be different for oil pollution?

The House also took an important step toward safer transportation of oil by requiring double hulls on all tankers and tank barges.

For many years, Congress has been involved in the debate on whether to mandate double hulls or double bottoms. Fifteen years ago, Washington's distinguished senior Senator and chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, the late Warren G. Magnuson, introduced legislation to require double bottoms on all tankers engaged in trade with U.S. ports. Unfortunately, Senator Magnuson's legislation was not enacted.

Had these requirements been adopted, I believe our ports and our harbors would be safer today. Instead, Congress relied on the assurances of the oil industry that their tankers were safe. Congress was also assured that the oil companies could respond quickly to a major oilspill.

Senator Magnuson's love of Puget Sound and Washington's coastal waters led him to continue his support for double hulls long after he left Congress. He had recently spoken out on this topic and was working on an article advocating double hulled tankers when he died this past summer.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have been part of the effort to advance the work of Senator Magnuson by incorporating the double hull requirement into our comprehensive oilspill legislation.

Reports by the Office of Technology Assessment, Coast Guard, National Transportation Safety Board, and other experts show that double hulls and bottoms reduce the chance of spills by preventing penetration of cargo areas, limiting spillage if an accident does occur, giving vessels added structural support in the event of catastrophic accidents, and even increasing their normal operational efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, the oilspill liability and prevention legislation recently passed by the House is a major step toward safer transportation of oil and the protection of our marine and coastal environments. Especially with the strengthening provisions allowing tougher State standards and requiring double hulls. I am proud of our work on this legislation and trust a House-Senate conference committee can come to terms on a strong final measure early in the next session.

OUR POLICY TOWARD EL
SALVADOR**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my pain, anger, and frustration over the ongoing events in El Salvador.

When I came to Congress, my first floor statement reflected my concern about our policy toward El Salvador. Since then, I have worked consistently and diligently to change United States policy toward El Salvador by, among other actions, introducing a resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 48, calling for a negotiated political settlement to the war there, by voting my conscience and by repeat-

edly discussing the tragedy occurring there on a regular basis with my colleagues. Today, I turn to you Mr. Speaker, with an urgent call for action.

To date, reports indicate that over 800 Salvadorans have been killed in the recent fighting. The brutal murders of six Jesuit priests, Ignacio Ellacuria, Ignacio Martin-Baro, Segundo Montes, Amando Lopez, Juan Ramon Moreno, and Joaquin Lopez Lopez, have shocked people around the world. These men devoted their lives to improving the lives of all Salvadorans. Unfortunately, they have now been assassinated because of their efforts.

I am particularly affected by the murder of the Jesuits. My family, my husband's family and our children have all been educated in Jesuit institutions. We consider ourselves to be members of the Jesuit family. We share the grief and sadness of the other members of the Jesuit family and the global family who have suffered this violent, senseless and tragic loss.

Once again, we are seeing our worst nightmares in El Salvador coming true—death squad activity is on the rise. Now, because of the chaos created by the escalation in the war, the death squads are targeting and attacking people who have worked to improve the lives of the poor of El Salvador. The life of anyone who has said or done anything that could be perceived as critical of the Salvadoran Government is now in very real danger.

For the sake of all Salvadorans, we must renew our call for immediate negotiations toward a peaceful resolution of this decade long conflict. The Bush administration is taking the wrong approach. Recent statements that the administration will expedite the flow of military assistance to El Salvador takes us in the wrong direction—away from peace, not toward it.

There are some specific steps which must be taken. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is important for you to meet, as soon as possible, with the President to convey to him the message that he should take every necessary step to promote a ceasefire and negotiations for a long-term peace. The U.S. Government should support the request of the International Red Cross to evacuate the wounded. We should put pressure on both sides of the conflict to allow for the evacuation of civilians and we should insist that the bombing be stopped.

American taxpayers' money is paying for the tragedy in El Salvador. It is our money that is being used to sow death and destruction. We can stop the war there by stopping the money which supports the war. A loud and clear message must be sent to President Bush and to President Cristiani. The people of the United States will not tolerate our money being used to murder innocent people.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. JESSIE JOHNSON

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on November 30, a gathering will be held in West Orange, NJ, to honor a very special person, Mrs. Jessie Johnson. Her family and her many friends will pay tribute to Mrs. Johnson on the occasion of her retirement after 40 years of dedicated service to the Newark Public Schools.

As a former educator myself, I had the pleasure of teaching with Mrs. Johnson early in my career. She is a talented teacher who quickly won the respect of her students and her colleagues.

Mrs. Johnson has worked tirelessly to provide our students with a quality education. Most recently, she has served as a Project Coordinator for the Chapter I Programs with the Newark Board of Education.

Her diverse background in education has included positions as a kindergarten teacher at Robert Treat School—now called Marcus Garvey—a supervisor of Head Start Programs, head teacher of reading programs, and orientation in-service teacher for kindergarten and first grade teachers throughout the city of Newark. She also conducted workshops and in-service training sessions for parents and teachers in Federal programs.

For her contributions to youths in the area of education, she has received numerous accolades including awards from the Title I Central Parents Council of Newark, the Civic Club—an affiliate of the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women, Inc.—and the Florida A&M University Alumni Association of New Jersey.

She is a member of the Kindergarten Association of New Jersey, the Project Coordinators Association, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Black College Committee and the Missionary Society of Bethany Baptist Church in Newark, the NAACP, and is the vice president of the Florida A&M University Alumni Association of New Jersey.

Mrs. Johnson has shared her talents with others through a wide range of activities and public service. She is presently the organist for St. John's United Methodist Church in Orange, NJ. She formerly served as East Orange's Essex County Democratic Committee Person for the fourth ward.

This outstanding educator and community activist is also the mother of two children, Dr. Jennifer Johnson, of East Orange, and Kenneth Johnson, of Woodbridge, NJ, and the proud grandmother of four grandchildren. Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the late Albert Johnson, presently resides in Elizabeth, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues will join me in extending to Mrs. Jessie Johnson our congratulations on her retirement and our best wishes for many happy years ahead.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO AN ACTIVE RETIREE

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the U.S. House of Representatives to pay special tribute to John Q. Goodman of Zelienople, PA, a retired railroader who hasn't let retirement stand in the way of doing what needs to be done.

A member of Local 1380, United Transportation Union, Pittsburgh, PA, Mr. Goodman is best known as the editor of a newsletter and numerous other publications that address issues of vital importance to retired railroaders and their families.

A former brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad and later with Conrail, Mr. Goodman was a charter member of BRT Lodge 1096, eventually becoming secretary, and along the way, he began posting informational items for the benefit of his coworkers.

The newsletter grew out of these bulletin board items, and Mr. Goodman today keeps more than 2,000 readers informed.

Mr. Goodman's recent newsletters have dealt with topics such as pension and insurance benefits, the proposed sale of Conrail and the need for political and legislative education for labor.

Before a disability sidelined Mr. Goodman, he helped establish a blood bank, served as legislative representative for his local, reorganized a local Boy Scout organization, worked to promote UTU's State legislative goals in Pennsylvania and was instrumental in numerous civic and charitable causes, proving, as he likes to say, that "one man can make a difference."

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to John Q. Goodman of Bear Run Road in Butler County of my Fourth Congressional District because he has refused to allow retirement to slow him down and has used his retirement to help others and to help keep them informed.

MEETING NOTICE

The Full Committee on Public Works and Transportation, will hold a special meeting on Sunday, November 19, 1989, at 3:00 p.m. in 2167 Rayburn House Office Building.

For the purpose of adopting a committee resolution expressing the appreciation of the committee to Richard J. Sullivan and Dorothy A. Beam for their devoted and superb service to the House of Representatives.