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 I believe that nothing is more important than for us 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 effective-immigration policy.

CONGRESSIONAL DIPLOMACY

U.S. legislators, by their very nature, have tools of statecraft distinct from those of the executive. 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 anti-drug law enforcement 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 certification outweigh the threat of Mexican retaliation?

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

Third, 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.

BILINEAL 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.

INTERDICT

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 interdiction 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, stimulating allegations of possible impropriety.

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-

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or expunged, 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 have been pronounced. 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 bilateral 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 recognition of 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 expansion and diversification of Mexican export markets.

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

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

Protection should be strengthened for intangible 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 диве in the labor markets and demography of Mexico and the United States. These concerns led to the passage of the 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LONG-RANGE POLICY

The United States might work with the Mexican government to channel foreign investment toward areas that are high exporters of economic growth and compete with existing markets for Mexican goods, and by maintaining support for the Maquiladora program, an important generator of employment opportunities for Mexican workers.

EMPLOYER SANCTIONS

Employer sanctions remain the most powerful mechanism of IRCA. However, employer sanctions without strenuous enforcement are unlikely to apprehend and prosecute major violations 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, and establish a phased series of responsibilities.

BILATERAL CONSULTATION

Common sense dictates that wherever possible the immigration process be fast-tracked without the delay of and dysfunction in the Mexican political system. A hard-headed, 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 with policies objectionable to Mexican states, and the linkage of political reform to U.S. financial treatment would exert significant pressure on the Mexican government to make changes.

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 managed by sensitive steps toward genuine opening of opportunity conditions for a healthy transition. They opt for gradual reform, preferring to steer a flexible course between immobilism and precipitancy, seeking the most effective form of government and a bulwark against a radical turn to the left. Special consideration of foreign debt, enhanced market access, a muting of public criticism of Mexico's 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 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 with policies objectionable to Mexican states, and the linkage of political reform to U.S. financial treatment would exert significant pressure on the Mexican government to make changes.

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.

MEXICAN DEMOCRACY

No issue is more sensitive than Mexico's political stability. Questions 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 environment that would advance the U.S. economic and political interests. The United States must be prepared to cooperate with Mexico to enhance the political stability of Mexico in light of the continuing change that is increasingly dramatically taking place throughout the country.
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 thirst and hunger strike. Mr. Mustelier is still being force fed and physically restrained to his bed. He is at the Corre Oversea Military 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 religious war. In Cuba political prisoners, hunger strikes have been the last resort of men and women subjected to arbitrary cruelties. Where food or liquid is withheld, prisoners are moved to isolation cells. It is a medical practice to apply starvation. Hunger strikes must not be tolerated by an enlightened society.

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 is inexusable 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 stains the mental growth and cramped 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 preventable disease.

Civilized society spends twice as much on weapons as we do on food, six times as much as we do on our 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 goodwill. I was preparing to take a congressional leadership group to the Kremlin 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-smitten country, perhaps in Africa. The U.S. and the USSR would each contribute unarmed transport aircraft and airlift 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 former thing would help free us from 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 Wash ington 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 grow 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ECOOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACT OF 1989

HON. JAMES A. TRAFFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. TRAFFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that is much needed in failing 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 this 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 dispensed 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 dispensed 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 subservive 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 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 15,900 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, 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 TUMBLER 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 immigrants. 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 1946. Ed Koch entered politics when he signed on to Adlai Stevenson's 1952 Presidential campaign. In 1956 he moved to Greenwich Village
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 police officer. The lessons consist of mixtures, 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 bring to Fremont a total of 32 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. For instance, has it not been 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, 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, is 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 our youth. 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" (restructuring) and 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 this new state of 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 attend a conference 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 NATIONS PERESTROIKA—AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE GLOBAL PEACE STRATEGY
(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 seventy anniversaries 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 rethik and restructure American political institutions so that the promises of the American Revolution and the American Declaration of Independence could be brought to fruition. The constitutional product was the Constitution of the United States.

On the evening of August 8th, 1987 an International Bicentennial Symposium on Strengthening the United Nations convened in Independence Hall. For three days in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, some 450 participants considered United Nations Perestroika, i.e. how the United Nations should be restructured and strengthened. I bring you that high purposes to which the organization was dedicated in San Francisco in 1945.

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

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 institutionalized and restructured to instruct society to promote the purposes 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 before or after the meeting. The signers include: Thor Heyerdahl, Norwegian anthropologist and ocean explorer; Arthur Lall, former member of the Indian Parliament; both of the United Nations; Jan Timbergen, 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 UN machinery. Long time ago we were 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 to see that 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 in the nearby Universe 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 surprisingly United Nations Perestroika is that the UN should be restructured and strengthened. Just as some Victorians told that the existing weak institutions of the UN can do their job if the member nations only summon up the "political will" to make them work. In other words that argument is fatally flawed. National governments cannot do their job if they do not have political power to do their job. 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. Those political institutions are equal must have the same number of votes in the United Nations General Assembly. I do not agree. Surely the people living in Moscow or any other city of the Soviet Union are just as important as the people living in the small city of Zagorak 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 United States Assembly.

A third argument against United Nations Perestroika is that it is too idealistic, that it will inevitably take a very long time to have no political force to do their job. History furnishes many examples of bold ideas that have succeeded and timid examples that have failed.

The Philadelphia Bicentennial 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 then President of the Convention, George Washington. Washington urged them to be honest with themselves and realize that what was wrong with their political institutions and how those political institutions could and should be restructured and strengthened. They listened carefully to what he said and the bicultural was very 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 which changed the world forever. That is what we ask of the world—including our Soviet friends—boldness in thought and action which changes the world forever. If 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 that I 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 individual
November 17, 1989

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The restructured United Nations must have a large—but not too large—UN peacekeeping force. National armies and especially the Great Powers—have a new way of making decisions. As I indicated, the one-nation-one vote system in the General Assembly is utterly unworkable. The American Indians and the native peoples of 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. Populations—hypotheses—economic strength should also be taken into account. Perhaps there should be a three house UN General Assembly. Or perhaps the UN must represent the one-third of the UN's population. But surely 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, that permanent power has a veto. We cannot have an effective United Nations if any nation—whether large or small—has a veto over UN decisions. In 1945 the UN Conference approved a treaty which the United States opposed. I am sorry that the United States did not support—and do 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 stop the actions of an 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. But it is not true that UN peacekeepers are not needed. Yet the entire budget of the United Nations, including its affiliated organizations, is less than the budget of New York. Some years ago Alexander Hamilton in Federalist Papers said: "You do not truly will an end, a purpose, an objective unless it is a finely stated and clearly complete 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. Or at least of them is the tremendous deposits of oil and natural gas within 200 miles offshore. 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 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 of all 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. There are many other potential sources of UN revenue, e.g. taxes on international trade and international travel.

But 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 budget.

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. That is the wrong method of making financial decisions. But the UN cannot force governments to pay their contributions. As Henry Kissinger said:

"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 people 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 backed by strong national and regional institutions. A strong UN executive must be balanced—and checked—by strong UN legislature and branches. I think it is essential that other institutions—including the press, universities, churches and political parties—keep their freedom, not only for themselves, but also as a check against a too strong United Nations.

The argument for checks and balances and for decentralization is much too often to do with the value of human liberty and human dignity. But it also has to do with economic freedom and with the notion that there is a difference between the bureaucrats' interest and the interest of the people or in the interest of justice or in the interest of progress. The bureaucrats are not 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 re-structuring the United Nations. The Soviet people are a talented people with a long history and much to teach the rest of the world. They have had their troubles and we have had ours. Our Founding Fathers—the Pouding Fathers I have been praising—let slavery continue even though it violated the principles of human rights and democracy. The bureaucrat-interest is not always in the interest of the people or in the interest of justice or in the interest of progress. The bureaucrats are not made responsible.

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 happy to hear that the Soviet 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 glasnost and 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. . . . It is not the glory of the people of America, that, whilst they are a subject race of former times and other nations, they have not suffered a blind veneration for antiquity, for custom, or for names to override the sagacity of the men of all time, the knowledge of their own situation, and the lessons of experience?"

Therefore you: shouldn't we citizens of the world—in the Soviet Union, in America and...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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” mandates. It recognized the unequal property tax system due to wealthier districts having more property and, therefore, more 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” went on the market. It was rehashed again and 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 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 1977 that although some good schools are offering 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 stated purpose of achieving 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 any increase of 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 received considerably more money from the state. But the result was that some teachers and principals who doubted helped their programs. In what were known as the “better” or “richer” school districts, like mine, the results were devastating. We increased 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 rate fund rates at their 1972-73 limits, or in some cases actually roll them back. Our 1975-76 operating budget was cut 8 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 depleting its reserves.

How can 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 only way to keep the state in the game was to continue to freeze 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 let’s 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 ignore education 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 dismiss with the snickering derision of 40 years ago, that the state in the state constitution makes an effort to achieve equality of educational opportunity? And I, for one, will 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 reform 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 Tianannmen 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 wealth 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 Francophone African nations (Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Togo, and Maine). Heintzen described the institute, which was designed to provide a French-speaking audience 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 skills 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 is designed to take advantage of the bilingual nature of the state of Maine, where 25 percent of the population is Francophone.

The institute was launched with an opportunity to experience American life and to experience Maine’s “non-U.S. foreign media professionals to the United States for training.

In Maine, Dr. Guvenc Alpander of the University of Maine took over 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 woman from the Maine Public Broadcasting System, and the offices of the Bangor Daily News.

Varvari Degea, director of the Benin Press Agency, said that “we can learn a lot about the management of human resources, time management, and identification of needs and objectives; they are the major principles that I will try to put into practice.”

Mouissa Dago, Deputy Director-General of Chad’s Ministry of Information, who found the program at the University “very attractive,” said he was “very pleased to be in Maine, where the lack of English was not a barrier to communication.”

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, the sounds of the cold and snow,” said Haitian Nation Radio and Television Director-General Jacqueline Andrén in praise of her winter workshop. “In the course of the ‘closeknit relationship’ she developed with several African colleagues, ‘Members of the VOA staff and Alpander and I 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.

In the fall, the new institute will begin 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’s French-speaking Institute for Francophone Africa. “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 United States 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 the president’s press secret­ ary was forced from power. In Haiti, where only about 20 percent of the population is literate, radio is the most important medium.”

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 Institute of Media Studies for the Developing World 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 to their home media.”

We found the success of our earlier VOA seminars hinged on the ability of visiting journalists to report on their briefings and to observe how American journalists do their work.

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 Francophone women managers will begin in August. Eli­ liot College in Pennsylvania had agreed to establish a pilot program in September for broadcasters from southern Africa, who will be provided partial scholar­ ships. To the benefit of all concerned, VOA has accepted the proposed model for the South African 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 taxpayers 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 industry and economy. For decades, the U.S. government has waged a war against the market. And for 60 years, American taxpayers and consumers have been the big 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 1940, 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 floor for every major crop. If farmers do not sell the crop at the price floor, farmers are subsidized. If farmers sell below the price floor, farmers are punished. Prices have declined largely because of the government's ever-increasing subsidies. "Agriculture has gradually become a graveyard for innovation. Farmers are taught to break even 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 1980's 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. The prices farmers get for their products are based on land values in many areas. When the government announced a major debt forgive­ness program, it was placed in a fierce backlash from unsubsidized farmers.

Robert A. Dreypa, 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, while others who are making the tax, truck payment, and the rest of us who paid our bills and lived within our means are now expected to help bail them out.

"The Office of the Farm Credit Administration 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 1988, it paid four times the world price to dump sugar and rice on the world market, and three times the world price to buy up wheat and corn. USDA 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 $4.35 a bushel for corn 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, a country that pays a $20 billion a year war bill on taxpayers' money."

"The only solution to the "farm problem" is to lift the 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 PROFESSIONAL TEACHING STANDARDS

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 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 when he founded a prestigious firm in Miami, Florida. 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 1989, 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-
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 supplement 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

November 17, 1989

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 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 liberalizations 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 Marky. Chief Judge 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 law. I accept this award with pride. 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." That is certainly true of common law is equally true of international law.

Nations change, treaties change customs and mores change, legal concepts change, and international law is evolving at a tremendous pace today.

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

As lawyers deeply involved in trade, we can help the 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, 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 of 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. It is significant in that it demonstrates what can result when neighbors on opposite sides of an issue make an intense commitment to preserve the harmonious relationships that has existed between them.

Credit goes to Brookdale, its president, Martin Wiegand 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 demonstrate good faith and reasonable in their approach, can reach an agreement that enhances, not diminishes, the harmonious relationships that can be winners and remain good neighbors.

Now the ball is in the County Council’s court. The council will hold hearings on two bills at the end of this month, Oct. 30 and 31.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

November 17, 1989

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA
OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our colleagues, the Honorable Norman Y. Mineta from California.

Mr. Speaker, last month Mr. Mineta addressed the House on the dedication of the George Washington University School of Medicine and Public Health. This institution serves as a testament to the commitment of the African American community to excellence in medical care.

Mr. Mineta has been a trailblazer in the field of medicine and has made significant contributions to the advancement of minority health care. His dedication to public service and his commitment to improving the health of all Americans are a testament to his character and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to Mr. Mineta on his recent achievements and to express my gratitude for his continued efforts in championing the cause of health care equity.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.
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 American citizens in the political process be encouraged?

I believe the answers to these questions—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 active attacks and violence?

When voters pressuring their elected officials, and political figures willing to fight for right time to a campaign, or even ran for office? We are a nation rooted not in one culture, one religion, or one race. Our history that because frictions grew 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 Belt- mont 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 Borough of Eddystone and its residents for serving 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.

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
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 some 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 Sinal)

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 the envelopes 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, as estimates of Social Security benefits. Worne, 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 Prank 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
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 freedom 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 98-389, created two classes of physicians (“participat­ing” and “non-participating”). The law called for Medicare services to impose 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- 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 trillion to try to settle $1 billion to pay the cost of this costly catastrophic bill, especially one that asks seniors to pay an additional surtax.

The OBRA also prohibited non-participating physicians from charging Medicare patients for services considered to be “medically unnecessary,” whether or not the patient or physician considered the services necessary. A physician who disagreed 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 Control Act of 1989, which created the process to study Medicare reform has developed a program based on the Canadian model.

LEGISLATOR, HEAL THESELF

Our system of financing medical care was produced by legislators, not physicians. But, rather than admit they erred, they 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 publication and for preserving the cultural heritage 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 to be printed be printed on acid-free 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 initiative of the U.S. delegation to the IFLA, and represents an unprecedented action by any country. IFLA has taken a position on permanent paper. The resolution underscores 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 are self-destructing 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 quantities at a cost 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 government 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 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 at 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 member 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 F. 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.

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

30053

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 higher deduction for 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 well 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 Scarcella is ranked first in his class with a perfect 4.0 GPA. Mike won the 1986 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 Bob 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FREE SUBSTANCE TESTING ELK’S DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM

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 Elk’s 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 these are needed and useful. I congratulate the Elk’s Lodge and Dr. Grimsbo for their much-appreciated efforts.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH ANN WINSKI

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished member of the community of Irondale, OH, Ruth Ann Winski, who has been selected by the Stanton Rutland 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 Irondale 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 Irondale PTO and chairman of the PTO Christmas bazaar. Her membership in neighborhood organizations include Sunday school teacher at the Pine Grove Methodist Church, the Irondale 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

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 continue...
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 practices. 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 educators and parents. At the same time, 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 are safeguards to assuage 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 to select the school or program best suited for their children. And to few teachers and principals, harrying 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 Cazavos has made choice a major initiative 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 are, 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 10 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.

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 LEA'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.

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 authorizes 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 has done a tremendous job in developing the cooperation of 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 1982.

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 function.

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 NO. 12291 AND 12498

The procedures governing OIRA regulatory reviews pursuant to Executive Order Nos. 12291 and 12498 are outlined in the Administrative Agreement, a copy of which accompanies this memorandum.

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; and

(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 agency.

C. OIRA will make available for public inspection and copying the public docket described 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 agencies that have submitted amendments to the publication of the Regulatory Program, OIRA will make available a public docket upon completion of OIRA review.

2. In respect of 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 result in rulemakings 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. Where there is 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.

For each agency rule reviewed by OIRA, the Office shall establish a public docket which will be made available pursuant to Section 2(B) 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;

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 of the draft rule to the agency for further consideration, OIRA will review 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.

OIRA will transmit, on a timely basis, to the head of an agency which has a rule under review a copy of all written material concerning the subject rule that OIRA reviews.

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.

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

O. As to rulemaking available for public review. 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 time for each.

J. The time for OIRA to conclude review of a proposed rule 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 matter. Notice 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 formally conclusion pursuant to Section 2(J) of this memorandum.

I. OIRA will make available after the end of each Federal fiscal year, a list of ANPRMs, NPRMs and draft final rules for which OIRA has concluded review under Executive Order No. 12291 during the preceding Federal fiscal year. In addition to the current information on 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. With respect to the review of all agency notice of proposed rulemaking or regulatory program proposals 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).

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,” or (1) stylistic, clerical, or grammatical matters; (2) simple alterations of a submission; or (3) status reports. It does not include, but is limited to:
   1. Modifications of agency cost/benefit analyses;
   2. Suggestions changes to or criticisms of the proposal; (3) alteration of recordkeeping or reporting requirements; and
   4. Assessments of the impact of the agency's specific reasons for all substantive changes in the draft or final rule which responds to any written or oral comments made by OIRA on any draft of a proposed or final rule.

6. 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 any written or oral comments made by OIRA.

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 any written or oral comments made by OIRA.

K. OIRA will continue to publish a complete annual accounting of Executive Order No. 12291 activities. In addition to the current information on 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.
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that it is only with such investment that America will continue to be a leader in the development of new products.

I am honored to represent the fine people of Durametallc 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 CARDISSE 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 or 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.

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

MAJOR BRADLEY AND KAPPA ALPHA PSI FRATERNITY
HON. MERVYN M. DY'MALLY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 17, 1989
Mr. DY'MALLY. Mr. Speaker, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., one of the oldest and largest college fraternity 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, 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 CONVYER, STOKES, FAUNTRY, and CROCKETT—in offering Mayor Bradley congratulations on his achievements.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague 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, tutoring, assistance, and other enrichment activities to every student in the Los Angeles Unified School District's more than 400 elementary schools.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 day to learn. 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 16-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 APPLEGATE
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 17, 1989
Mr. APPLEGATE. 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 1988. He was also honored in 1985 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, the Vice President and his wife a Christmas gift of love from my wonderful friends at the T&M Ranch.
T&M Ranch is a coeducational community of independence for each individual through concentrated instruction in survival work independently in the community. Preparedness program for its residents. The skills.

More importantly, they have 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 1988, 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 hometown 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."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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.


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-reverencing 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, 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 colleagues, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, and I met earlier this month with the new national president of the Elks, Donald Daapel, 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 vows 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. In 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 160 patients from five New York City area VA centers for a roast-beef dinner and a performance of the lodge's annual variety show.
November 17, 1989

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' homes.

Out west the Elks collect rawhides, supervise tanning and ship the finished leather to VA centers. The major provider of leather for VA centers is the Elks.

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 Maine, the Bangor lodge gave an exercise bicycle to the Togus VA Medical Center.
- The Elks Firgrove Lodge in Virginia gave their computer center to aid patients in the medical center.
- In Pennsylvania, the Elks gave an automated 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 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 electrical bingo systems 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. Dapelio 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. DONWYY OF NEW YORK**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Friday, November 17, 1989**

Mr. DONWYY. 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 is unjust.

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 affects 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.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**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 San Francisco-Bay area 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 subbay tube suffered from the quake. As a result, BART was uniquely capable of providing emergency transportation service to an additional 50 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 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. First, we will see increased appreciation among the commuters of 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 recognize the need to provide comparable substantial amounts of the funding needed to operate 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, often the transit district's hard-working employees, great thanks.

Think back to that late afternoon of Oct. 17. How BART managed to get those commuters off the platforms and out onto 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..."
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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, skycrroeting college tuition fees coupled with greater demands for Federal aid has forced parents and students to search for alternate means of under-graduate 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 reinstitution of a college board achievement test [CBAT] on the Italian language, effective in 1969.

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. OSIA recommends to its members across the United States and Canada. Awards will be presented at the annual spring 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 reclamation, public affairs, cultural, and philanthropic, as well as expanded 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 antidiscrimination organization representing Italian Americans and others on this continent.

OSIA national executive director, Judge R. Picigallo, 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 unaltered record as the premier organization representing men and women of Italian descent in the United States.

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

HON. ROBERT T. MATSU
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. MATSU. 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.

On May 27, the Pioneers, in co-sponsoring the special Pioneer Month—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 Pioneer 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; re-planting of thousands of acres of California woodlands devastated by 1987 forest fires; feeding of the homeless and hungry, especially after the recent Northern California earth-quake; supporting an infant hearing assessment program; sponsoring and organizing Easter egg hunts for blind and handicapped children; sponsoring McGuff, the crime dog and Patch's, 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.

PRECEDEDENTED ASSAULT ON U.S. INDUSTRIAL BASE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO SUCCEED

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 Semtech 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSIONAL GROUP FEAR CUTS IN HIGH-TECH RESEARCH

(By Evelyn Richards and John Burgess)

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

In a letter dated yesterday, a bipartisan group of 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 to cut back programs in 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 cutback.

Darpa’s HDTV budget is relatively small—the Senate has authorized $30 million for fiscal 1990, $10 million more than proposed by the administration—but the technology has taken on a symbolic role among those on Capitol Hill who believe federal backing is essential to 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 technologies, including HDTV-like displays to be used on various weaponry. Such pacts “would reverse traditional Pentagon concern 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 report that other programs are in jeopardy, particularly those that remain on the list of projects for which President Reagan has identified for funding.

Among those said to be targeted for cutback is the next generation of computer chips, the VLSI. Another is the National Technical University in Taiwan, a high-tech educational program.

A spokesman for the Defense Department would not comment on 1991 budget matters.

In a related move, Pentagon officials have proposed dismantling 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 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 Cyprus 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 time when peace seemed to be breaking out all over the world and at a sensitive period during Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot negotiations.

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 APPLEGATE**

**OFP OHIO**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Friday, November 17, 1989**

Mr. APPLEGATE. 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 in 1989.

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 causaes 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 in 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:

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

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 alert, 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.
- 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 County Club.
- Nicholas Good, who plays tennis and varsity football, graded and leveled a driveway at Home Heritage 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 sign base for a flagpole he erected at Tauxman 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 playground at Tauxman Christian School at the Sherman Bible Church. I am proud that he is a member of our community.
- Kurt Odom, the newest assistant senior patrol leader of Troop 66, built eight nesting boxes at Hagarman Wildlife Refuge.
- Mark Schultz, a freshman honor student and senior 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 FVW Post 2772 cannon and also painted it.

Shane and Shawn Watwood are both freshman and patrol leaders. Shane planted ash trees around Dillingham Intermediate School and Sherman High School. Shane 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 Sherman.

All of these fine young men have learned their lessons at the feet of a great American—their Scoutmaster Clair Schullits. 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 Creed, Phil Duncan, Terry Hil, 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. Frank 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-
November 17, 1989

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 Latvian 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 example, and 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 TRADITIONS 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, 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.

Prechter was born in the Bavarian village of Kleinheubing in 1942 and came to the United States in 1963 as an exchange student at San Francisco State College. In 1965, Mr. Prechter started his own business 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, he became one of the original contractors at the Downriver area facilities. He has indemnified the contractors at weapons production facilities.

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 Community College. His philanthropic activities include 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. 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 AUTHORIZATION 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 its 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 price for such services, and merits further review.

Similarly, taxpayers have paid the capital expenses at DOE facilities, including waste management facilities, since these facilities are governmental. 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 services separately from the production activities. Such contracts could capitalize on 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 MILHOUSS 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 controversial public figures.

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 great value the Times review of the Nixon biography.

From the New York Times Book Review, November 12, 1988

"Richard Milhous Nixon: The Rise of an American Politician"

By Kevin Starr

In April 1945, a slightly rumpled 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 ticker tape general and the small-town lawyer from Whittier, Calif., temporarily in uniform, was by any stretch of imagination too great, and no one felt this more wistfully than Lieut. Comdr. Richard Milhous Nixon.

One year later, Mr. Nixon was in the White House as an Energy Secretary in 1967; an office that took Eisenhower into the White House.

Where had this Nixon come from? To his enemies, he was no more than a weak southerner, the son of a California grocer, who never attended college; to his friends and supporters, as well as some members of his family, found him mysteriously attractive. 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 is an American politician, a classic study of the narcissist.)

This life-so internally opaque, so resistant to interpretation, so provocative of deep empathy wars with distaste-into the President almost cost him his life.

"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 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 commentary on the academy's academic record. Like John Morley on Gladstone or Arthur Schlesinger Jr. on Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Morris is a masterful, monumental, first-rate effort. 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 Tragic 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, 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 the pain of injuries. From the small-town lawyer 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, to the 40-year-old man who had his future wife, the astonishingly beautiful Thelma Patricia Ryan, bolt the door in response to his persistent knocking.

Mr. Nixon's life is a story untold. With hundreds of moments in which the reader is tempted to say: "Now I understand Richard Nixon." Mr. Morris does not take hope out of any picaresque, stylistic 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.

Snobery has accounted for some of this failure to empathize. Middle-class people like Mr. Nixon do not understand the intellectual life of the intelligentsia possessed by patricians. Even Arthur Miller finds it hard to like Willy Loman. But Mr. Morris has found a difficult, admirable story of Mr. Nixon's early years in all their day-to-day detail, illuminating, for better or worse, for friends and enemies alike.

The setting of this first installment is southern California, where Mr. Nixon grew up, was educated and got his political start in the ruthless, economically successful Los Angeles. The area is terra incognita, as unsustainable 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 1982 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, like Mr. Nixon. Or his Pat. So the checks did not play. 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 Angeles 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 harvest, Mr. Nixon was out of a job. He would work at any wage offered; or who took a merciless pounding as a junior-varsity
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 obfuscate a hard-fought agreement and compromise that was carefully brokered between the State of New York and a major regional utility [Lico]. 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 Lico, 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, Lico, the courts, and Congress. However, it was not until last year that a solution seemed likely. On February 28, 1989, Lico 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-utility-approved agreement has virtually no operational effect until now, when being heard at the State level for the first time by the New York State Electric and Gas Authority and to congressman 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 to Lico. If the Ritter amendment were to become law, it would clearly be an attempt to assert the President's rights, as the Federal Government would be promoting a policy opposed by the ratepayers the State, and the utility.

New York State and Lico arrived at a difficult compromise that is clearly in the best long-term interests of Long Island and the future stability of Lico. In fact, last week, in testimony before the House Interior Committee, Lico 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.”

Lico has begun to dismantle the plant by removing the fuel rods and reducing staff levels. In fact, proposals are being solicited by Lico 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 Lico.

The NPC 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. BROOMBIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. BROOMBIELD. 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 perversion.

One report says the killings grow out of a right wing campaign to discredit the government of President Alfredo Christiani. A not-very-credible note left behind by the murders says the act was committed by left wing revolutionaries.

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.

Sir, the latest tactic—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 8-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 wartimes 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, research 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 developing.

The State of Maine is clearly an opportunе location for a Center for Environmental assessment. 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 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.
November 17, 1989

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 refer 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 public 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-2, can show signs at birth. The form that affects the central nervous system, NF-1, 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. In the West, regardless of how sincere or noble the opponents of freedom and choice believe their cause, 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 major 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.

But there is profound disagreement in our society over what those choices are. Great regions 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 a 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, 87 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 Gov- ernment, the public and the number of corporate officials knowledgeable about the wrongdoing. Commission Chairman William W. Wilkins, 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 defend- ants.

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 appear before these courts 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 Sen- ator Homer Ferguson of Detroit, and remained with him until leaving the Senate in 1954. The late Senator William F. Knowland of California, Re- publican leader of the Senate, then hired him as his administrative assistant for the leader- ship office. He held this post until 1959, when Senator Knowland left the Senate to run for 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 opera- tions under Senators Knowland until 1970 and Pennsylvania and Howard Baker of Tennessee.

Mr. Dompierre has had the unique experi- ence of serving during the administrations of nine Presidents of the United States. Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. It is inter- esting to note that no member of the Senate or House of Representatives at the time he started his career remained until his retire- ment in February 1979.

While working in the Government, Mr. Dompierre attended the School of Public and Busi- ness 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 Co- lumbia 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 Ne- gaunee, 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 dis- tinguished that I have come across. He held important positions with some of the most ef- fective politicians of his time, and was certain- ly a factor in their success. America is lucky to have been the beneficiary of the hard work and dedication of such an exceptional man.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Governor of California. Senator Everett M. Dirksen, who succeeded Knowland as Repub- lican 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 oper- tions under Senators Knowland until 1970 and Pennsylvania and Howard Baker of Tennessee.

Mr. Dompierre has had the unique experi- ence of serving during the administrations of nine Presidents of the United States. Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. It is inter- esting to note that no member of the Senate or House of Representatives at the time he started his career remained until his retire- ment in February 1979.

While working in the Government, Mr. Dompierre attended the School of Public and Busi- ness 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 Co- lumbia 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 Ne- gaunee, 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 dis- tinguished that I have come across. He held important positions with some of the most ef- fective politicians of his time, and was certain- ly a factor in their success. America is lucky to have been the beneficiary of the hard work and dedication of such an exceptional man.

COASTAL PLAINS SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION RESEARCH CENTER'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

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 Com- mittee and in Congress would do well to look to the work of the Coastal Plains Soil and Water Conservation Research Center for lead- ership in developing our priorities relating to soil and water conservation. The center has consistently demonstrated that we can in- crease productivity and practice conservation through research and information. South Caro- lina is grateful to the center for its 25 years of outstanding service.
CONGRATULATIONS TO VARICK MEMORIAL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

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 Zion 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 H. COSTKMAYER
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 92.7 percent at public universities and 118 percent at private universities. A student entering college can expect to pay an average cost of comfort, convenience and livability.

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 heart 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 and, 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 projections 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 say that my home town, 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.

Our 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 Jeffersontown, 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 externally 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, restuffing 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 avarice 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. Sometimes, those firms--whether in Ohio, California or New York--are able to change the production process, from everything from tacos to motel rooms, while computer links enable banks and other financial institutions to keep them afloat.

As much as anything else, those centers are emerging from an array of industries that have created a string of new economic hubs where they want to be, not where stock exchanges and other enterprises want them to be. Costs are high.

Some analysts try to plot the course of the U.S. economy from a welter of conflicting data. But for all their command of the facts, they are often wrong. And for good reason. America's economic topography is shifting dramatically, and the changes have yet to be measured 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 try to keep up, quick many of their "back office" operations. Major advances in telecommunications and transportation services are creating a foothold economic opportunity 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.

So far, what? Recessions? 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 facts, they are often wrong. And for good reason. America's economic topography is shifting dramatically, and the changes have yet to be measured with precision.

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November 17, 1989

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 unflagging 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 trying the quality of life for military families.

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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 snare 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 incivility. With COPE gives thanks for individuals such as Leroy Thorpe and his dedicated community workers and supporters.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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. To 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 this legislation in the coming months of the 101st session.

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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 provisions 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.

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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 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 alleviation, 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 Molo­to­v­Ribbentrop Pact (September 23, 1939) 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 national law, but it is something that has been systematically denied by those 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 role of the Postal Service in 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 addresses 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 to enter­tain the Universal Postal Congress to offer and adopt resolutions regarding the issue.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 229.

H. Cox. 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; and...
November 17, 1989

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The infantry was a tough bunch and had to be. Collins recalls being kept awake for seven days straight. “Then they got another company in and they were tough company too.”

One Thanksgiving the entire company got sent on a foray from spoiled turkey. They were all deathly sick. That night they got in the midst of all that 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 roodrunner 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 go.

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. Damage 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 social security benefits 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 temporarily assist FEMA 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) from certain offsets from pay or annuity benefits while helping to provide emergency assistance.

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:

"(d)(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 which 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 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 subsection (a) or (b), be paid in a temporary position, 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.

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 temporary 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:

"(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) 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 under this section if, immediately before being placed in a temporary position, he 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 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 for which he receives pay under 1 appointment from the position in which he is employed, if he is serving under 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 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.

The exemption from subsection (a) or (b) of 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 temporary position, under the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with an emergency.

"(C) the exemption from subsection (a) or (b) of 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 temporary position, under the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with an emergency.

"(D) The exemption from subsection (a) or (b) of 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 temporary position, under the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with an emergency.

"(E) The exemption from subsection (a) or (b) of 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 temporary position, under the administrative authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in connection with an emergency.

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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

November 17, 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. 3865.

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 them and 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 ensure that our nation remains a leader in technology. We must prevent the loss of this leadership, or else face the threat of being left behind by our competitors abroad.

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. 3865 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 Ripkowskis of Dayton, TX. Twelve sons out of a family of 15 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

(From Cindy Horwitz)

DAYTON—One of the Ripkowski brothers—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 near Houston—left for the war 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 Sullivans became the Sullivans' watery tomb when sunk by a torpedo off Guadalacanal. 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 forces—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 Zeki 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.

There is a roll call of their names and services:

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; Bill was an island hopper in the Pacific with the Army; Raymond flew around North Africa with the Air Force; and Franklin served in Germany with the Army; and August was an island hopper in the Pacific Ocean from Guam to Okinawa. He would have fared well except for one wayward torpedo near Manila, which narrowed his escape and killed a hundred Japanese on his ship. He didn't make it. Beatrice and Mary were nurses.

"Some of the guys in communications said they could hear the Japs' kiai, getting before 22 of those dive bombers headed for our fleet," said August, who was machinery on a ship during the war. "Most of the guys 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 Japanese submarine surfaced near Manila. It ripped a hole in the midsection, though nobody ever saw the enemy decked in that deluge. Eighty men were killed and several hundred injured, but August escaped unharmed.

He kept waiting for the rattling noises and flying debris to stop. Somehow the ship managed to float at a tilt. He walked around two or three days in a daze. My good buddies—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 drippin' fire from bombs and flak..."

The brothers saw their military service as simply a "job that needed to be done."..."I 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, 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 stuff 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 stop out of his Jeep and be recognized.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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"Afterwards, Patton complimented him for really being on the ball," his brother Felix said.

For all of the brothers, their memories soli­dly 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 business ­person 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 16 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 Ameri­can, 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 impor­tant 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 1988, 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 ex­ceptions 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 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 6,000-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 1988, proposal from the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] affecting 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
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, residences and medical 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 hold 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 areas. 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 a 1 of 134 NHSC professionals who have served in Maine since the program's inception. Another doctor to the area's future 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 who paid his tuition. After this creative arrangement, he 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 laws should not have to be, 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)

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

30079

IN SEARCH OF PHYSICIANS

RURAL HOSPITALS ROUND THE POSSE

(By Jeffrey Green)

Many rural hospitals that are struggling to recruit and to retain medical-staff members have resorted to unusual methods to attract physicians to their communities.

"Wanted" posters distributed by Parkers Prairie (MN) 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, read: "For anyone who finds a family-practice physician for the 20-bed hospital and the community."

But despite posters as far away as the Philippines and South America, no physician has been found, 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 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, he said, hospital officials 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 is "a huge bite out of the 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 those 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.

"If the public knows 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 said.

"If you have a community that has a physician available," Lowe said. "With two positions to fill, Memorial Hospital sent letters to 15,000 physicians. After 10 months, with 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 are readily available to them during their training in large, urban-teaching hospitals.

He added: "If you want to leave to go to a rural area, where they might go 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.

"If 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; it's who you are going to take from them.

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 Manet 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 are occurring in Eastern Europe, with the occupation and 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 snap 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 ship 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.

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 five men were killed in a cold, calculated, and brutal manner. They were taken from their homes and killed in the most brutal and inhumane manner imaginable. They were shot in the head and left in a wheatfield. The blood of the slain Jesuits is on the hands of the people of El Salvador.

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 consequences.

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.
HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, November 17, 1989

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with 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 provided leadership which has maintained 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 68 years of service and Mrs. Hannah Dawson the oldest member, who also has given 66 years of service. These are only 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 the 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.

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 25-28, 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 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 at the conference and personal meetings with all our exhibitors were an inspiration to all the small businesses both American and European who participated. Later 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 Bagatolos, 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 and many 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 he 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 in order to further solidify the international 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 Members of the House and Senate, representatives of small businesses, and invited members of the US and EC EXPORT 89 Steering Committees and other small business representatives to work out its mechanics. This Council will have a presence on both sides of the Atlantic. Its tasks will cover:

   a. Assisting small business members to identify potential trade and investment partners;
   b. Providing market information;
   c. Organizing future EXPORT 89 Conferences;
Organising training programmes and seminars
Creating a permanent US and EC data base on information on export and import 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 By 90 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 300,000 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 animals 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 dogs and cats. Since the enactment of my 1983 bill, the New Jersey program has benefited thousands of pet owners. Because the program is funded with state money and capital markets and facilities in order to ease trading conditions.

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 WHITAKER, 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 that many US 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 railroad retirement benefits. Despite this fact, under President Reagan's 1987 sequestration, 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 railroad retirement annuants, almost 200,000 retired employees receive supplemental annuities in addition to their regular supplementary benefits. Despite this, the reductions required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings begin with monthly benefits due for October which are payable November 1, 1988, and will average about $1.25 per month.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress, based on 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 accompanying 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 gentlelady 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 $436,000 over current funding levels, bringing total annual support for the project to $513,000. 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 increasing-scale 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 interagency and intergovernmental cooperation.

The agreement also provides $2,168,000 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 conversion and on to reprocesing 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 should 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 conversion is 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 remaintenance 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.

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**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 the base 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 charted 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 the 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 referee 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 lately 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 hard line toward 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 acknowledges 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 similar criticisms. 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 the observation, he targets his own 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 Japanese 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)

In Chicago, I delivered a speech titled "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 rate 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 make quick profits within short periods 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 is not profit, 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. 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.

The 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 business in America is shifting toward a symbolic economy. In addition, it seems fashionable to call the service industry the "future third wave" and information technology 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 tell the world 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 read a book supposedly 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.

America is the only nation among the advanced industrial countries that do 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 failure of American industry.

American Industry 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 sell them. We are being damaged, they're disgraceful."

Japan has certainly done better more recently, but the U.S. and Europe are very much behind in technology, and Japanese products are superior.

Last year, I was invited to speak to about 100 researchers who worked at the Bell Laboratories at AT&T.

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 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 to the future of America in science and culture, and 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 to create new industries and the institutions and methods necessary to sustain these inventions and discoveries in a manner that is appropriate. In English, this would be called "product planning and production creativity."

The third type of creativity is in market ing. 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, it is true that Japan has relied on a number of foreign sources. Turning technology into products is where Japan is strongest.

Sony was the first company in Japan to license the transistor patent from Bell Laboratories, back in 1953. At that time, the license had only one condition, it was on hearing aids. We were repeatedly told to take this transistor and manufacture hearing aids. We returned home to Japan, however, Mr. Ibuska 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 received a Nobel Prize, 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 radio was a very expensive model which was a combination radio and a speaker which required a lot of space. When the American company, which was a famous radio manufacturer, was initially rebuffed 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 were 120 commercial broadcasting 20 different programs during the same time frame. If everyone had their own radio, then each person could tune in whatever 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.
November 17, 1989

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 capitols 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.

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 fired 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 unfailing commitment to protecting the public welfare and combating crime is worthy of the highest commendation. Our humble praise scarcely 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 have lost a wonderful son, and you have lost 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 immigration 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 waiving Jackson-Vanik and offering to reform the immigration 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 pursue justice, 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.

Who 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 recognition 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 had in many years to improve 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 teaching shortages facing the opportunity to 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.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 workforce. 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 does not relate to the 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.

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 KOLTERT
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 114 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.

Ms. 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 the vandals of five children. 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 coastal traditions.

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, onshore 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 our bill provides liability in the event of catastrophic accidents, and 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 the States 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 oilied 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 preempts 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 beleive 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 singing 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 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
November 17, 1989

dedly discussing the tragedy occurring there on a regular basis with my colleagues. Today, I
return to you Mr. Speaker, with an urgent call for
action.

To date, reports indicate that over 800 Sal­
vadorans have been killed in the recent fight­
ing. The brutal murders of six Jesuit priests, Ignacio Ellacuria, Ignacio Martin-Baro, Se­
gundo 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
the Jesuit institutions. We consider
devoted their lives to improving the lives of all
Salvadorans. Unfortunately, they have now
been assassinated because of their efforts.

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 is targeting and at­
tacking 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 Salvador­
ian Government is now in very real danger.

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ian Government is now in very real danger.

There are some specific steps which must be
taken. Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is im­
portant for you to meet, as soon as possible, with
the President to convey to him the mes­
sage 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 con­
lict 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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
first grade, 53, 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 pro­
vide 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 in­
cluded positions as a kindergarten teacher at
Robert Treat School—now called Marcus
Gary—supervisor of Head Start Programs,
head teacher of reading programs, and orien­
tation 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 ac­
colades including awards from the Title I Cen­
tral Parents Council of Newark, the Civic
Club—an affiliate of the New Jersey Feder­
aton of Colored Women, Inc.—and the Florida
A&M University Alumni Association of New
Jersey.

She is a member of the Kindergarten Asso­
ciation of New Jersey, the Project Coordina­
tors 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 Asso­
ciation 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 Or­
ange'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 Ken­
neth 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 col­
leagues will join me in extending to Mrs.
Jessie Johnson our congratulations on her re­
tirement and our best wishes for many happy
years ahead.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO AN
ACTIVE RETIRTEE

HON. JOE KOLTER
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 17, 1989

Mr. KOLTER of Pennsylvania. 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 railroad who hasn't let retirement stand in the way of doing what
needs to be done.

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, reorga­
nized 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 re­
tirement 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 report expressing the appreciation of the committee to Richard J. Sullivan and
Dorothy A. Bean for their devoted and superb service to the House of Representa­
tives.