

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNITION OF RICHARD J. SULLIVAN AND DOROTHY A. BEAM

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I include the transcript of proceedings of the special meeting of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation held November 19, 1989:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

Sunday, November 19, 1989

The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 3:20 p.m., in Room 2167, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Glenn M. Anderson (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Anderson, Roe, Mineta, Oberstar, Nowak, Applegate, Lewis, Clement, Payne, Costello, Pallone, Jones, Parker, Geren, Sangmeister, Hammerschmidt, Stangeland, Molinari, and Inhofe.

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting of the Committee will come to order.

Today's special meeting of the Committee has been called to honor two very special people: Dick Sullivan and Dottie Beam.

In recognition of their countless contributions to the Committee, Congress and the Nation as a whole, we have gathered here to adopt a committee resolution, a copy of which is before each Member.

At the outset, therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee proceed to immediate consideration of the resolution to express the Committee's appreciation and gratitude to Richard J. Sullivan and Dorothy A. Beam for their devoted and superb service to their country and the House of Representatives.

Is there objection?

Hearing none, so ordered.

I have a little statement I would like to make.

I have called this special meeting of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation so that we may pay tribute to Dick Sullivan, who has contributed much to our Committee during his 33 years as chief counsel.

It is important to note that Dick already had 12 years on the Committee working on the important infrastructure issues such as highways, water resources, clean water, and economic development before any Member of this Committee now serving arrived in Congress.

It is particularly fitting that we have a special meeting of the Committee at this time devoted solely to approving a committee resolution remembering Dick Sullivan's role at the Public Works Committee.

These last days of the session, with the late hours, the frenzied Floor schedule and the rush for adjournment, were the time in which Dick Sullivan was always working to get our Public Works bills passed.

A graduate of Fordham College and Law School, Dick Sullivan left his law practice in the Bronx in 1957 to take a temporary job

with the Committee working for Representative Buckley from New York.

He continued as Chief Counsel then until October 31 when he retired, perhaps the longest tenure any individual has held that position.

His retirement comes after 33 years of service to the people of the United States. It has been a career devoted to work on behalf of the infrastructure, economic development and environment.

Dick has certainly earned his retirement after 33 years of service to the American public. He has come a long way from the streets of the Bronx and he deserves this Committee resolution thanking him for those years.

That is not all there is to the resolution. Anyone who knows Dick and the work he has done on the Committee also knows is long-time Executive Assistant, Dorothy Beam, who has also decided to retire from the Committee.

Dottie Beam, who came to Washington from Youngstown, Ohio, has been a Capitol Hill employee for more than 48 years—as long as any Member of the House has been here.

That is an outstanding accomplishment and she deserves the highest praise.

It was Dottie's work behind the scenes for many years on the little things that enabled the Committee to get its work done.

Dottie always did them well and she was usually one step or more ahead of the rest of us.

Besides doing her job right, Dottie always did it with unfailing good humor and concern for everyone around here.

She has always been a ray of sunshine in the office, even at the most difficult times.

In 48 years on the Hill, you can bet there were a lot of difficult times.

Dottie's retirement is truly a loss to the Committee. This resolution is our way of saying thank you for a job well done for more than 48 years.

The Chair now recognizes the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, Bob Roe.

Mr. ROE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman for the recognition, and also to you for calling the meeting today honoring Dick and Dottie.

I remember when I first came here 20 years ago that the first major bill that I worked on with them was the Clean Water Bill, and for the members of the staff and members of the Committee, the program was a lot different then and I remember under those old rules, and you remember that, too, that the rule used to be that the Speaker decided where the bill would go.

As I recall, there were 17 different committees and subcommittees with some authority where the clean water issue was involved, and the Speaker at that time made the statement that he decided that it would be best if the Public Works Committee handled that particular bill, and under the old rules, we took that bill over and handled that bill and it took many, many months to get it approved.

Out of that, I learned something about Dick and Dottie. I think they are a great team.

Looking around the room to our Members and members of the staff who knew them all so well, running a Government, if I cannot be faulted for being pedantic, it is not just the idea of working hard around here.

The team work is essential to getting anything achieved, particularly when you take a bill and start it from an embryonic idea, put thought together and start to hammer out major policy for the country.

I think that one of the great attributes and ability of that team of Sullivan and Beam was to be in any corner of the Hill working legislation through the process to get the work achieved.

I found them to be very capable people, very dear friends over the years.

In fact, as much as we are involved in our homes when we go back to our representatives States and districts, and staff goes back home, there is a familial representation, I think, that comes together and communion to all the Members that are on a committee who have worked together and hammered out the policy of this country.

I know, God rest his soul, when Jimmy Howard was alive, if I may make an observation, that Dick Sullivan and Dottie, and Jim Howard and a lot of us worked throughout the Nation for two or three years hammering together a major program for the infrastructure of the Nation.

I have been here 21 years—from my point of view serving on Public Works has not only been a great honor, but the feeling that we are literally building this country and everything that happens in the United States in some way or another in this Committee affects every citizen of this country.

So I am highly honored to join with everybody today in this particular recognition of both Dick and Dottie.

I guess Dottie must be the most senior staff person on the Hill, bar none.

So congratulations to all of them. Congratulations to all of you and congratulations to us for recognizing the effort that somebody does.

Let me close on one point. I think it is kind of neat in a way when you are least recognized that you did something for the country, and I think that when you look at the resolution and the test of the resolution, we are complimenting people for having achieved probably the highest goal that anyone of us can achieve, doing something for our country.

So congratulations to you, Mr. Chairman, and I join wholeheartedly in participating today honoring these two great Americans.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hammerschmidt?

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am very pleased to join in strong support for this resolution expressing our appreciation to Dick Sullivan and Dottie Beam for their long and faithful service to this committee, the House, and the Nation.

Since Dick and Dottie have a combined service to the committee of an amazing 64 years, I feel that this resolution reflects not only the feeling of those of us gathered here today, but also the gratitude of the many members who preceded us on this

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

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

committee and who also benefit from the good work of Dick and Dottie.

We certainly know that many members of this committee, past and present, have contributed to the building and rebuilding of our Nation's vital infrastructure. And for more than three decades, Dick Sullivan has played the key operational role in all that we have done in that regard.

From start to finish, Dick Sullivan never changed his effective style, which combined an incredible knowledge of the system with an unwaivering respect for all members of this committee and this body, without regard for party or ideology.

Throughout his amazing career of public service, Dick has also demonstrated his great humanity and is love for this institution and those who labor to keep it strong and responsive to the needs of the people we serve.

Dick Sullivan has helped me on more occasions than I can begin to recount. I have always felt extremely fortunate to be able to call on one who has so thoroughly mastered the legislative process and knows on a first name basis virtually all of those who contribute to that process. And more importantly, he has always gladly shared his vast knowledge with any member who sought his counsel.

In my judgment, the greatest tribute that we can pay Dick and Dottie is to continue our tradition of bipartisanship and effectiveness, and I believe that we will do just that.

In the meantime, we will not forget what Dick Sullivan and Dottie Beam have done, and this resolution is just a small but significant way of expressing our gratitude.

I cherish their friendship and wish them both the very best in all of their future endeavors.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mineta?

Mr. MINETA. I want to associate myself with the remarks of Mr. Roe and Mr. Hammerschmidt. It is hard to imagine that I first met Dick Sullivan in 1968 when I was a member of the city council in San Jose and came before the Public Works Committee and the staff here to work on some things that were being considered in legislation. So it just really is hard to see both Dick and Dottie leave at this point, but it is a well deserved rest for both of them and we, at least I, wish them good health and good speed.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Further comments?

Mr. Stangeland?

Mr. STANGELAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to commend you and the democratic leadership and Mr. Hammerschmidt for bringing this resolution to us. I have served here 13 years. I am going to miss Dick Sullivan, not only for his expertise in the issues that we handled, but I think in no small measure he was responsible for a great deal of the bipartisanship that we have.

Anytime that I had a problem or concern, I could go in and visit with Dick as well as I could go in and visit with the chief counsel or chief of staff of the Republican side and get good advice.

I associate myself with the remarks of the previous speakers, but also Dick Sullivan was a lot of fun. He lived and enjoyed life, and it was fun to be with him, whether it be singing at a piano bar or whatever.

I love to sing and we sang together. He loved to sing Irish, and while this Norwegian isn't a real good Irishman, I can sing

some Irish, and we just had a great time. He will be missed.

A tremendous record of service for both Dick and Dottie. They will be missed, but time passes on. I know they are going to be around, they are still going to be friends of mine and I hope they are friends of yours, and I hope that the example that they set to this committee and to this staff will be carried on, and I am sure it will, where we continue to be a bipartisan committee working for the betterment of the country through the various infrastructure concerns that we have.

I just rise in wholeheartedly strong support of this resolution honoring two great members of the House and two great members of this country.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Oberstar?

Mr. OBERSTAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

All too often service of members of the staff goes unnoticed, though appreciated, and unremarked, though important to those who are close to the scene.

I think it is a tribute to you that you have taken this time, that you took time on the House Floor, both you and Mr. Hammerschmidt, to bring the committee together to pay tribute to Dick and Dottie.

It is fitting after years of service, time given to the public trust, that those who worked closest with and were beneficiaries of his counsel and Dottie's devoted and dedicated service, they should receive the appreciation of the committee.

I would ask unanimous consent to include in the transcript of these proceedings the remarks I delivered on the House Floor, because I think spontaneously I said better than I can say at this point, and I think that was as comprehensive a tribute that I could pay Dick given our years of work together for nearly 26 years on this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You heard the unanimous consent request.

Is there objection?

So ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Clement?

Mr. CLEMENT. Both of them from the first day I came to Congress extended me every courtesy. You wonder when you come to Congress being a new member how you will be treated, knowing that seniority and tenure are rather important around here but they extended me every courtesy. I appreciate it very much and I wish them well in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nowak?

Mr. NOWAK. Let me add a few remarks about Dick and Dottie. Certainly the remarks which were spoken earlier I think we would all associate ourselves with.

Dick was a great optimist and certainly showed from everything he did, not only in his public duties here, but in his private life as well, they both have been great examples for service and membership on committees in this House.

When you look at the life of Dick Sullivan, he was like many members, he never did forget where he came from, and I think that rendition that he used today of the sidewalks of New York, which was mentioned in the resolution, really captures some of that essence.

Coming from New York myself, although on the other side of the state, I can't help but believe that Dick Sullivan served as well as any New York member ever served and he was certainly and will be long remembered as one of New York's finest.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pallone?

Mr. PALLONE. I just want to add to this tribute to Dick Sullivan and Dottie Beam. I first met them through Congressman Howard when I was a City Councilman, and they encouraged me to run for higher office, first as a State Senator and then subsequently as a Congressman, and they were particularly helpful not only to me but to the Howard family during the time when Congressman Howard died and at the funeral thereafter.

I owe a debt of gratitude for their encouragement of my aspirations to join Congress and help in trying times, so I want to join in this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Applegate?

Mr. APPLEGATE. Let me say this, I came here nearly 13 years ago, and I really appreciated getting a chance to meet with Dick Sullivan, him taking me by the hand and explaining a few things that you should know when you come into the halls of Congress, and particularly into the Public Works Committee, and I just had so great a respect for him and for Dottie both, for all that they have done, as was pointed out, not just for the Public Works Committee, the members, but for the country, because they did something for the country, as Bob Roe had stated.

Of course, nobody probably knew him too much better than maybe Jim Oberstar, who worked with him as a staffer in which, when Jim was a staffer, helped to write EDA and ARC legislation, and Dick was involved with all of that, as well as clean water legislation and infrastructure legislation and a lot of other things, and programs that developed since I came here.

I certainly wish both of them well, and I know that they will do well, and God speed and good health to the both of them for many years to come. I certainly give strong support to the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Jones?

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I was fortunate enough to be assigned to this committee. Former Congressman Elliott Levitas from the Fourth District of Georgia, who served on this committee for many years, called me and said, "You need to get to know Dick Sullivan." The occasion occurred when I had an amendment I was considering, I went to see Dick, and he straightened me out in a hurry on how to proceed with the amendment, but we went through the entire line-up of the 1927 New York Yankees, we talked about a number of great heavyweight fights, sang a lot of show tunes and talked about theater.

And he capped it off, when I said I had gone to the University of North Carolina, naming the 1957 University of North Carolina national championship basketball team and were all from New York. I left there with an education, and I left there with a friend, and it is one of the things that I will treasure about this experience this year and this Congress, and Dick Sullivan and Dottie Beam have been such a tremendous help to me starting out, and those are the things you never forget, and I will never forget them.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for bringing this resolution before us. When I first came here almost three years ago to serve on this committee, Dick Sullivan befriended me. He told me in so many words that he knew I had a difficult time getting here, that I had a very difficult campaign.

I think as we recognize and pay tribute to Dick Sullivan, we should also recognize that his job was more than a 9 to 5 job with this committee over the years. He was a great volunteer. He was very active in fighting for more funding for cancer research. I am going to miss him because he was a friend.

As we drink water, we will think about Dick Sullivan to help improve our quality of drinking water and clean up our water system. As we travel down the highways of America, we will think about how he helped improve the highway system.

As we travel through the airports, he helped to make aviation safety somewhat better. We are going to miss him in this committee and I don't know what this Public Works Committee is going to be like in the days to come without seeing Dick Sullivan and Dorothy Beam here, but I am sure that the able staff that we have will be able to carry on.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For the purpose of a motion, the Chair again recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee resolution be approved and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. The question is on the motion. All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

Opposed, no.

The ayes have it.

The gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the chairman transmit to the House the proceedings of today's session for inclusion in the official record of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? Hearing none, so ordered.

The gentleman from California.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution just adopted be printed, framed and transmitted to the honorees therein.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? Hearing none, so ordered.

I thank all members for their participation in today's session.

[The resolution adopted follows:]

**RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
(November 19, 1989)**

Whereas Richard J. Sullivan has served as an outstanding Chief Counsel of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for 33 years;

Whereas Dorothy A. Beam has served as an exemplary Executive Staff Assistant to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation for 31 years and has served the House of Representatives for 48 years;

Whereas Richard J. Sullivan also served his country during World War II in the United States Army in North Africa and Europe earning 8 battle stars;

Whereas the combined efforts of Richard J. Sullivan and Dorothy A. Beam have touched all Americans through their invaluable work on legislation establishing the Interstate Highway System improving the water we drink, and countless other meritorious public works projects;

Whereas Richard J. Sullivan and Dorothy A. Beam have served the House of Representatives with competence, selfless dedication, and unflinching loyalty; and

Whereas Richard J. Sullivan's rendition of "The Sidewalks of New York" will be sorely missed in the Halls of Congress but will not be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Works and Transportation expresses its appreciation and gratitude to Richard J. Sullivan and Dorothy A. Beam for their devoted and superb service to their country and the House of Representatives.

**A TRIBUTE TO BOB OLDFIELD,
PRESERVING THE INTEGRITY
OF AMERICAN IDEALISM**

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and salute one of my constituents; Mr. Robert (Bob) Chandler Oldfield of Milton, MA. Bob Oldfield was born and raised in Milton. Mr. Oldfield has owned and operated the Thayer Nursery since 1963. He keeps the agricultural tradition alive today.

Bob Oldfield graduated from Milton High School in 1950. He went on to study animal husbandry at the Stockbridge School of Agriculture. From Stockbridge, Bob continued his studies for the next 4 years at the University of Maine's School of Agriculture. While attending the University of Maine, Bob participated in the school's ROTC training program.

Fresh out of college with degree in hand, Bob was invited to join the U.S. Armed Forces. Robert Oldfield became a first lieutenant in the 82d Airborne Artillery Division. Bob's tour of duty in the armed services included 14 parachute drops while stationed in Germany. Lieutenant Oldfield was honorably discharged with the distinction of having never received a demerit.

Following Bob's distinguished service to our country, he continued his quest for the American dream. Working at everything from laboratory technician to an agricultural products salesman, Bob always kept his sights focused on one day owning his own farm.

Finally, in 1963 Bob was able to purchase the Thayer homestead and farm, which has been in the site of farming and agricultural activity since 1871. For the next 25 years Bob worked diligently to make the nursery a successful business, providing quality and friendly service to the Milton community.

Beyond his love for agriculture, Bob has a genuine concern for the youth of Milton. He has served as a member of the town school committee for 8 years and chaired the committee twice.

Bob Oldfield's dedication and tenacity as a community leader, patriot, proprietor, and family man embody the integrity of American idealism.

**A SALUTE TO DORIS R. GIESE,
SECRETARY TO THE SPECIAL
AGENT IN CHARGE, CLEVELAND
DIVISION, FBI**

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Ms. Doris R. Giese, secretary to the Special Agent in Charge of the Cleveland Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. Ms. Giese has served as an invaluable employee of the Cleveland Division of the FBI for the past 46 years.

Ms. Giese began her service on June 19, 1943, as a stenographer for the Cleveland FBI office. She has worked as a stenographer, supervisor's secretary, and secretary to the Assistant Special Agent in Charge. On June 21, 1953, Ms. Giese was appointed to the position of secretary to the Special Agent in Charge. She has held this position for the past 36 years and has provided invaluable assistance to 14 Special Agents in Charge who have been assigned to Cleveland since that time. In all, Ms. Giese has served over 21 different Special Agents in Charge and 4 different FBI Directors including J. Edgar Hoover.

Ms. Giese is a native of Cleveland and graduated from West Technical High School. She attended Cleveland College of Western University—currently Western Reserve University. In addition to her exemplary service and devotion to the FBI, she is an avid Cleveland Indians and Ohio State Buckeye fan. She enjoys the theater, the Cleveland Orchestra, gardening, bridge, photography, travel, and is very active in voluntary church activities.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in saluting Ms. Giese today. She is truly an exceptional and valued employee of the FBI. The citizens of Ohio and the Nation have benefited greatly from her extraordinary contributions.

**A CONTRIBUTION BY W.S.
"BABE" HOWARD**

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of our colleagues Mr. W.S. "Babe" Howard, a man who has made significant contributions throughout his life to his hometown of Millington, TN.

He is a successful businessman who owns and operates the Millington Telephone Co., who devotes untold hours to charitable and civic causes, and who has served his community as a local public official. Babe Howard has always had dreams. The fulfillment of one of those dreams is also one of his greatest community contributions.

In 1981, long before Hollywood produced the movie "Field of Dreams," Babe built a baseball park for Millington. It wasn't just any baseball field. It was field he hoped would at-

tract the American Legion World Series. It did, and it attracted much more.

Since its construction, the field has become the headquarters for the U.S. Olympic baseball team. Because of its international reputation, it has attracted amateur teams from countries around the world including the Soviet Union, Cuba, Taiwan, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Mexico. It has become a mandatory stop on the international amateur baseball circuit. Next years, it will host the first baseball game between the Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy.

Babe Howard's commitment to this endeavor was simply his way of trying to make a contribution to his hometown, which he will readily admit has been good to him. But Babe Howard could have simply set up a rudimentary baseball field and turned it over to the city. Instead, he devoted a great deal of personal energy and personal wealth to not only building a first-class facility but to attracting a level of competition that truly made Millington a baseball capital.

Babe Howard is one of those rare people who feels a sense of pride in this community and commits himself to demonstrating that pride to the rest of the world. I would like to request that a recent article about his endeavors from the Memphis Commercial Appeal be inserted in the RECORD.

MILLINGTON RESIDENT BUILT OWN "FIELD OF DREAMS"

(By Jim Terrell)

W. S. "Babe" Howard, 63, of Millington, went actor Kevin Costner one better.

In last summer's baseball fantasy movie, *Field of Dreams*, Costner starred as an Iowa farmer who followed a voice that told him to turn his cornfields into a field where ghosts of baseball legends would come to play. Build, a field and they will come, the voice told him.

Howard, president of Millington Telephone Co., built \$1.5 million Legion Field in a cotton field in 1981 to attract the American Legion World Tournament.

And his field, which hosted the Legion tournament last year, has made Millington an international capital for amateur baseball.

Howard, who hasn't seen the movie, says he didn't hear voices telling him to build a field. But the amateur teams came, anyway, from Russia, Cuba, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, Australia and Mexico.

The U.S. Olympic baseball team has made his Millington facility its headquarters. And in March, the field will host, the first baseball game between the Air Force and Navy academies.

"The same people that put in the Rose Bowl lights put in our lights," said Howard, who is a member of American Legion Post No. 1 and the Lions Club. "The field is second to none."

Baseball is the No. 1 sport in Millington, with about 700 youngsters in the program, and the Memphis Naval Air Station at Millington has joined in hosting visiting baseball teams.

"This is where I've made my money, so this is where I should spend my money," says Howard, who with his wife Ann has four children and six grandchildren. "The town's been good to me, I really owe the town a lot."

Howard has helped improve life for the poor in Memphis, donating his company's facilities and equipment since 1986 for the

Christmas food basket telephone hotline operated by Navy wives from Millington.

SOUTH FLORIDA'S WORST NIGHTMARE: AN OILSPILL

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues excerpts of an article by David Villano which appeared in South Florida magazine on "the awful truth about a disaster waiting to happen, and why no one will be able to do anything about it." This article underscores my strong opposition to off-shore drilling in Florida and the need to reform our current policies and regulations governing commercial shipping and tanker traffic through the Florida Keys area. We have been fortunate that we have not had a serious accident in Florida, but we have had more than our fair share of near misses.

It is incomprehensible to me that we continue to endanger the precious resource of a living coral reef system, especially when it is the only one in North America. This country has an outstanding tradition of preserving our Nation's natural treasures. For those of our colleagues who still wonder why Florida continually asks for strong environmental protection for this area, I invite you to visit the Florida Keys. In the meantime, I commend your attention to the excerpts of David Villano's article:

OILSPILL

The wind howls from the north, kicking up eight-foot seas in the narrow passage between the Florida Keys and Cuba known as the Straits of Florida. The ship rocks slowly in the moonlight, burdened by its 50,000-ton load of heavy crude oil destined for a Gulf port refinery. Shortly after midnight, the groggy crew is awakened by a bunk-rattling jolt and a long screech from the ship's hull. The crew scrambles on deck. The ship, just a few thousand yards off course, is lodged on a shallow reef. The oil has already begun to flow.

At dawn, first light reveals the horror. Thick, syrupy oil glistens. The ocean currents inexorably carry it northward to the Florida Keys and South Florida's beaches, and onward with the Gulfstream, up the Florida coast—a 50-mile band of black death for anything in its path. Welcome to South Florida's worst nightmare.

When the Exxon Valdez supertanker ran aground last March, spilling 11 million gallons of crude oil into Alaska's fragile Prince William Sound, shock waves quickly washed up on Florida's shores. Image-conscious politicians, tourist-happy government officials and a cadre of environmentalists used the catastrophe—the nation's worst oil spill—to force Congress to extend its moratorium on off-shore oil drilling in Florida waters. Florida could ill afford the environmental and economic losses brought on by an oil spill, they argued, be it from a tanker or an off-shore drilling rig.

The effort paid off. Well-organized grassroots opposition sounded a chorus of "No Valdez in the Keys." They rallied bipartisan support of Gov. Bob Martinez and virtually all of the Florida Congressional delegation, and Congress extended its off-shore drilling

ban until November 1990. Some opponents of off-shore drilling believe a permanent ban is now imminent.

But the threat of a catastrophic oil spill off Florida's ecologically sensitive and tourist-oriented coastline is still very present. In fact, some environmental leaders are worried that the victory in Washington could lead to complacency as to a real danger: the dozens of oil tankers that cruise Florida's coastline every day.

After all, it was a 987-foot supertanker that ran aground in Alaska. And although tankers the size of the Exxon Valdez rarely ply Florida waters, the danger of a tanker accident is demonstrably worse off the Florida Keys and South Florida coast than off Alaska. Tricky currents, shallow reefs, heavy tanker and freighter traffic, inadequately equipped ships and inexperienced crew members add up to a time bomb waiting to explode.

Not only could a Valdez-type accident occur in Florida waters, say oil-spill officials, but it's a wonder that one hasn't already happened. And what's worse is the sobering fact that for all our technological wonder and ability to prepare for the worst—as demonstrated in Alaska—we are no match for the power of nature. The battle could well be lost before we were able to clean the first oil-coated egret.

We've seen in recent history that the containment of a major oil spill can not be done in certain situations, in fact in many situations," says Jim Sanders, superintendent of Biscayne National Park in southern Biscayne Bay. "If you look at the Valdez spill, you'll see that all the plans that were sanctioned and approved by everyone did not work, and the oil went ashore. If a spill occurred down here near the park, it would be almost impossible with the currents of the Gulfstream to contain the spill, and we would be extremely vulnerable. The effects would be devastating to our (environmental) resources."

Some South Floridians may not be fazed by all this. More will be surprised, however, by the acknowledged shortcomings of the state's ability to handle such a disaster. Even more shocking is the reluctant realization that under many conditions, no readiness plan, no amount of money and no technology is a match for a major spill into South Florida's delicate waters.

Just how vulnerable are we to tanker spills? According to data provided by the South Florida Regional Planning Council, 38 oil tankers operate within the Florida Straits every day, each carrying an average of 10.6 million gallons of oil. Approximately 45 percent of this oil is crude (unrefined oil) and 55 percent is "product," including diesel oil, gasoline, bunker fuel and others. Other sources estimate the total volume of crude oil and petroleum products transiting the Florida Straits at 12 billion gallons annually.

Another planning council study indicates that most tankers in the Florida Straits are "smaller" vessels (less than 50,000 tons). This fact "is significant because smaller vessels experience a greater number and percentage of oil spills than larger vessels, which means that [Florida] Straits traffic poses a relatively high spill risk," concluded the council in its most recent Outer Continental Shelf Facility Siting Study.

If a spill were to occur, the study identified four "hazard" areas where vessel traffic is heaviest: Just outside three major ports—Miami, Port Everglades in Fort Lauderdale, and West Palm Beach. The fourth area is 14

miles south of the Dry Tortugas. This area is characterized as a "mixing bowl," or converging area for most Florida Straits traffic.

But a spill can occur anywhere. "Anywhere there are two ships, there is the threat of an accident," says the U.S. Coast Guard's Lynne Mountcastle, who is currently assigned to revising the state's oil-spill contingency plans. "And in South Florida, with the reefs close to shore, anything can happen."

Besides, groundings—not collisions or ramming—are the primary cause of tanker spills. It only takes one ship and one small spot of shallow water to run aground.

But it doesn't take 11 million gallons to devastate a coast line. Depending on the location of the spill, time of day, weather, ocean currents and other factors, even a spill of just a few thousand gallons can foul a beach and kill sensitive coral reefs and mangrove areas.

In fact, a spill near a mangrove shoreline or near a living coral reef almost guarantees disaster. If the oil reaches the mangroves (which account for much of the Keys' and South Florida coastline), cleanup is impossible. Period. The mangrove community will die.

"There is no known technology to clean mangroves," says Sanders of Biscayne National Park. "You can't go in there with a steam cleaner like they're using on the rocks in Alaska. And because mangroves breathe through roots, the oil would slowly be ingested into its system and kill the plant. It would be devastating."

South Florida's coral reefs, which attract thousands of divers and sport fishermen each year, would suffer a similar fate. Sanders says even oil that remains on the ocean surface will kill coral. Oil releases toxic elements that sink below the slick, poisoning the highly sensitive and complex coral and its environment. As with the mangroves, there is no cleanup technology for oil-damaged coral. Total loss. (Beach clean up is relatively easy and inexpensive. Large machines drive over and scoop the washed-up oil. Nearly all publicly and privately operated tourist beaches in South Florida have access to the machines.)

Experts point to a 1986 spill of more than 2.1 million gallons of crude oil in a complex region of mangroves, coral and sea grasses off the Panamanian coast. A study funded by the Smithsonian Institution documented for the first time the impact of a major spill in a tropical coastal habitat. The study found "severe" mortality of mangrove, sea grass, coral and intertidal communities. "Plants and animals died whenever they came in contact with oil," the study concluded.

The Panama spill lingered for nearly six days before heavy winds blew it out to sea. A spill this size would almost certainly be handled differently in Florida. As do all coastal states, Florida has an Oil Spill Contingency Plan that explicitly details the cleanup procedure. It also clearly explains the levels of authority and responsibilities of the spiller and the various state and federal agencies.

A variety of complex variables help officials decide whether to attempt a cleanup and how to go about it. Officials as well as critics admit that "luck" is the largest variable of all. "Cleanups are very subjected to the weather and the elements," explains Dale Hutchinson, the Coast Guard's chief of port operations. "We would look at the amount of oil, type of oil, weather conditions, time of day, time of week, location of

the spill, proximity to sensitive areas, availability of [cleanup] resources, the tide, the current. How effective will a cleanup be? Well, that's the million-dollar question."

Regardless of the ultimate success or failure, an oil spill cleanup is generally a three-step process. The first step is containment of the oil. This is generally done with "booms"—bits of buoyant, flexible material that are placed in the water and connected in a fence-like construction to "corral" the oil spill. The second step is to remove the oil from the water. Generally, this is done with "skimmers," vacuuming barges that are towed behind a boat. Disposable sponges and other absorbent material also can be used to pick up the oil. The final step, if necessary, is to clean wildlife and coastline. Oil can sometimes be removed successfully from birds and other air-breathing animals.

Cleanups of sensitive coastlines are possible in South Florida, but these areas often are left to heal themselves. Explains Mountcastle: "If oil gets into a mangrove or tidal flat area, it can be mixed into the first layer of soil, it can cling to the vegetation, so sometimes it is more damaging to go into those areas and attempt to clean it than it is to let Mother Nature slowly degrade the oil."

Everyone agrees that the first step, containment, is the key to effectively responding to an oil spill—regardless of size. The more you can keep it together, the easier it will be to clean up. The Valdez cleanup crews failed to contain the spill in the first hours. Within a few days, the spill encompassed an unmanageable 1,000 square miles of water.

But surprisingly, the problems of rapid containment often are logistic and economic as much as they are technological. Off-shore spills far from land, where seas are rough and currents often tricky, can be virtually impossible to contain. But even containment efforts close to shore in calm conditions can fail because of inadequate supplies of booms and skimmers. The Valdez incident is the perfect example.

The environmental catastrophe of the Valdez spill resulted from a "slow and inadequate response," according to Don Duden, the Florida Department of Natural Resources' assistant executive director. Duden was a member of the three-man delegation sent to Alaska by Gov. Martinez to review the cleanup efforts. He is now assessing Florida's oil-spill response capabilities.

"They simply did not have enough resources, booms and skimmers, on hand and in the water quickly enough," explains Duden. "They didn't even have all they needed three weeks later. They just didn't have enough manpower and enough equipment, and they just didn't move quickly enough."

"I can't say there wasn't a good contingency plan on paper. I just don't know. But they certainly could have had a much better response. Without question . . . I can assure you, they could have done better."

Unfortunately, he admits candidly, we couldn't do much if a Valdez-type accident occurred anytime soon in Florida waters. "I don't mind telling you that we are not prepared in the state of Florida for 11 million gallons. We just aren't. And I don't think we ever attempted to be."

Critics say it doesn't matter. A successful cleanup—as with June's Rhode Island spill and the Houston ship channelspill—is a matter of luck. We're kidding ourselves (or being misled by the oil industry, believe some environmental leaders) if we think

more money and more equipment will prepare us for a major spill. Port spills, in calm conditions are often manageable, but battling a major spill at sea may be an exercise in futility.

"Contingency plans? They're fictional. They don't exist. There is no such thing as a contingency plan for a major spill at sea," says Captain Ed Davidson, former president of the Florida Keys Audubon Society and a 22-year veteran of commercial navigation in the Florida Keys.

"The people who develop these [contingency] plans have no idea what operating conditions are like in the Florida Keys. When you're out in the Gulfstream with the winds blowing out of the North or Northeast, which is about a third of the time overall, you have eight- to 12-foot seas, and the currents in some areas can be going in several directions. Now there is no containment equipment in the world capable of operating under those conditions. It doesn't exist and it likely never will."

Davidson's view is supported in a statement given last July by Richard S. Golob to the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources. Golob is an environmental consultant, publisher of the bi-weekly newsletter "Oil Pollution Bulletin," and a widely recognized expert on off-shore oil pollution. According to Golob, "The problem of oil spill cleanup equipment is, however, the problem with any technology: it has limitations. Booms and skimming devices operate most effectively in calm seas, minimal currents and light winds. As the seas, currents, and winds increase in magnitude, the equipment becomes less and less effective until it reaches its operating limit." Golob concludes humbly. "Based on our analysis of historical events, when a catastrophic spill has not caused massive environmental damage, it does not mean that the spill response was especially effective in recovering the spilled oil at sea. Rather, it simply means that the forces of nature have been kind to us."

The Coast Guard's Hutchinson agrees: "There have been no new leaps and bounds or no new inroads in cleanup technology. We're using the same technology as 10 years ago." Hutchinson believes the lack of recent technological developments is a result of very little "market demand" for new products. There is no financial incentive to find alternative solutions to cleanup problems.

The solutions to South Florida's pending crisis is simple: keep the oil from leaving the oil tanker, a task proverbially easier said than done. But there are a number of suggestions. Golob recommends developing viscosity-enhancing chemicals and other technologies that will help prevent the oil from flowing out of ruptured tankers. He also recommends improved tanker safety and more rapid and efficient response with the existing cleanup equipment.

Davidson steadfastly maintains that prevention, not better response to a spill, is the only answer. In particular, he points to poorly equipped and poorly operated foreign registry ships that are not always subject to the strict requirements of U.S.-registered ships. "Many of these Third-World registered ships are like a mini-United Nations. They'll have a German first officer, a Chinese cook, an Indonesian crew, a navigator from Sumatra, and no one can talk to one another. And many of these ships that are plying just thousands of yards from shallow coral reefs have inadequate navigational equipment."

While Davidson's characterization portrays freighters and their crews, Biscayne National Park's Sanders says that it sometimes applies to tankers and their crews. Sanders says in the past five years, three freighters have run aground within the park's boundaries. "If either of these ships had been a tanker instead of a freighter," he adds, "we would have been in big trouble. We've been awfully lucky so far."

Davidson has a simple suggestion: "We should say 'if you're going to operate in U.S. territorial waters you must have crews with the following qualifications, you must have navigational equipment of the following types and capabilities, and if you don't have them, you are creating a threat to the resources of the United States and therefore you are subject to the appropriate fines and penalties.'"

Meanwhile, Gov. Martinez has asked the Coast Guard to consider new navigational requirements to force tankers and freighters farther off Florida's coastline. U.S. Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan has suggested the increased use of "floating ports" to limit tanker activity near congested ports on land. The plan, however, has been criticized by both industry and environmental leaders as a panacea with little practical benefit.

Perhaps there is no feasible answer to the threat of oil spills in South Florida waters. AS long as crude oil and oil products are transported by tanker, we'll live with the danger of them spilling into our fragile waters.

Davidson paints this picture: "If you have an oil spill north of Key West, and if you have at the same time a northern front, that ship's going through Rebecca Straits [between the Marquesas and the Dry Tortugas], where the seas will be breaking in different directions. You're going to have mixing of the oil, so you'll have deeper penetration in the water. Then it will blow up and head toward Miami Beach. And at various times, the Gulfstream is not a linear flow, but it has swirls, which are going to bring the oil over the reef and kill it. And then it will get in Hawks Channel and start to head back toward Key West. Then it may come back again. And again. It will be this horrible circulating mess, and there will be absolutely nothing we can do about it. There is no cleanup. Nothing."

INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRE FIGHTERS EQUITY ACT

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address the enormous problem of inequity that is evident in the current structure of the pay system for our Nation's Federal Firefighters. There are several other bills that have been introduced in the 101st Congress that address some or all of these concerns and I am pleased that some of the problems of firefighters are gaining attention. However, I am introducing this bill today because Federal firefighters have some unique concerns and the full scope of their concerns must be put on the table as we comprehensively deal with the problem of pay inequity facing all Americans in the Federal public service.

Federal firefighters currently work regular biweekly periods of 144 hours. Other Federal employees work 80 hours during the same period. A normal biweekly work period for firefighters under the Fair Labor Standards Act has been administratively recognized as consisting of 108 hours. The provisions of this bill would utilize the FLSA standard of a normal biweekly work period of 108 hours. Firefighters receive the same pay for working 144 hours in a biweekly period as all other Federal employees who work 80 hours in a biweekly period. This is unjust and inequitable.

Mr. Speaker, regular Federal employees who work in excess of 40 hours per week are entitled to overtime at the rate of 1½ times their regular hourly rate of pay. Firefighters who work in excess of 108 hours in a biweekly pay period are entitled to receive overtime at 1½ times their hourly rate. The hourly wage of nonfire fighters is determined by dividing the annual salary by the 2,080 hours in a work year. The hourly wage for firefighters is determined in a totally different fashion. It finds the basic hourly rate of pay by taking the nonfire fighter's biweekly salary plus the biweekly amount of premium pay and divides that sum by the 144 hours scheduled in each pay period. Therefore, a regular GS-3 employee receives \$9.05 for each hour worked over 40 in a work week while a GS-3 firefighter receives \$6.29 for each hour worked over 108 hours in a biweekly pay period. This too is unfair. The bill I am introducing today would require the hourly rate for all employees to be determined in the same manner.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation I am introducing also would require premium pay computations to reflect the firefighters' regular biweekly work period of 108 hours. Additionally, the Office of Personnel Management has prescribed regulations which provide a salary differential to be paid to employees whose duties expose them to certain hazardous conditions. Ironically, such provisions do not apply to employees such as firefighters and others whose duties normally involve hazards. Mr. Speaker, firefighters at the NASA Lewis facility in my district, are faced with the constant direct threat of exposure to extremely deadly materials. In those instances where firefighters are exposed to chemicals or biological agents, it is unfair and inequitable to deny them hazardous duty pay. The Firefighters Equity Act would require such payment.

Finally, the Firefighters Equity Act of 1989 ensures that all firefighters, like everyone else employed by the Federal Government, receive additional service credit under the Civil Service Retirement Act for regularly scheduled hours beyond 2,080 per year.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I know we are committed to address in the near future, the need for comprehensive pay reform for all Federal employees. Federal firefighters, as I have said, have a unique set of problems in this respect. As a part of that reform process, the special concerns of fire fighters addressed in my legislation must also be resolved.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF R. IRENE CLARKE

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special woman who has brought a great deal of happiness into the lives of so many people. I am speaking of R. Irene Clarke who is retiring as administrative assistant in the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

The University of Massachusetts Civil Engineering Department has been chaired by four people since 1965 and Irene has been the top assistant for three of them. The present department head, Dr. William H. Highter, is quick to praise Irene for her dependable and loyal assistance.

But Irene's most important quality is her sense of humor. She has that unique ability to make people smile when they are down. Irene, no matter what the situation, and can always find some good in it. Mr. Speaker, such qualities are rare in an individual.

On December 1 her coworkers, friends, and family will gather together to congratulate Irene on her long and rewarding career. Irene's two children, Bryan and Mimi, and her two grandchildren, Jake and Katherine, will then have the opportunity to personally express their deep appreciation for many dedicated years Irene has devoted to the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Massachusetts.

After this joyous occasion, Irene will be able to devote her time to following the Boston Red Sox, and writing letters to their general manager, with whom, because of her frequent correspondence, she is on a first name basis. Hopefully her full-time devotion to the Red Sox will be enough to kick them home to a World Series victory.

But baseball is not her only interest. Irene will start tracing her genealogy and volunteer her time to local organizations. Previously she was willing to give of her time to the Hampshire County Jail and the Belchertown State School.

Mr. Speaker, I salute R. Irene Clarke. Her accomplishments, spurred by her compassion and dedication have touched so many lives. This is why I have called Irene Clarke to the attention of my colleagues—and why I say thank you, Irene, for a job well done.

WHAT WILL WE TELL OUR CHILDREN?

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the press can evoke many emotions in Members of the House. It can anger us, inform us, make us laugh, make us cry, and occasionally it can even make us think a little bit. But only on rare occasions can it make us step back from

our everyday legislative routine and search our souls for answers beyond the next appropriations bill or the coming election. I am enclosing one of these rare pieces of text with the hope that every Member will read it and ask themselves "What legacy is my work in Congress going to leave?" and "How will future generations view me years from now?"

Frankly, taken as a whole, I think we have good reason to fear truthful answers to these questions. I think it very unlikely that future generations will hold us in much regard while they are paying exorbitant taxes to service the massive national debt that we created and watching the Social Security system go bankrupt because we consumed the trust fund as fast as it was collected rather than saving it.

I hope this article will get us all thinking about our children and grandchildren and what our actions today will mean for their lives tomorrow. Our present course of action is leaving us with no real response to the question "What did you do Daddy—or Mommy—when America was mortgaging my future?"

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 8, 1989]

WHAT WILL WE TELL OUR CHILDREN?

(By Matthew Miller)

With the usual hand-wringing, obfuscation and denial, Congress is about to close out the 1980s by raising the government's debt ceiling to about \$3 trillion, an astounding figure. Just paying interest on this sum will consume 15 percent of our federal budget. Before long, an angry generation chafing beneath these debts will demand to know how it happened.

What will we tell them?

There'll be a lot of explaining to do. How will we account for our collective indifference during these few short years when America tripled its national debt and somersaulted from being the world's largest lender to its largest borrower?

How will we explain that we failed to fight this recklessness by taking to the streets, but instead rewarded its chief architect with a landslide reelection in 1984, and anointed as his successor last year a man who promised more of the same?

When they ask why democracy is special, who will defend to our children a system of government that produced not a single member of Congress—not one in 535—willing to risk his career by speaking honestly and persistently about the debt?

Who will apologize for a generation of leaders—Democrats and Republicans alike—so smitten with their posts that even the prospect of history's judgment could not scare them into doing their jobs?

How will we tell our kids that when America needed a Churchill, what we got was a Gramm-Rudman?

We'll be lucky if the questions stop there. But what if our kids are smart enough to know that blaming the leaders we elected is too easy? If they ask, "What did you do, Daddy, when America was mortgaging my future?" what will we say then?

That we weren't interested in politics? That we didn't understand that racking up debts for our children to pay wasn't right? That some "experts" on TV said it would all work out, so we decided not to worry? When it's a matter of admitting we were either stupid or irresponsible, what will we pick?

No, after all the fingers have been pointed and our children are still waiting for the truth, we'll finally confess that America slept while so much was lost, because it's

easier to sleep. The only thing now certain is that our children won't have that luxury. Aren't we ashamed?

TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFERS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a timely article regarding technological transfers with the Soviet Union. While the economic benefits from trade with the Soviet Union would clearly benefit the business of America, Mr. Sluhan remarks that such endeavors would be harmful in the long run:

TRADING LIBERTY FOR PROFIT WITH THE U.S.S.R.

(By Clyde A. Sluhan)

From the time our country was founded we have been embroiled in many wars, always motivated by the belief that we were fighting for the preservation of liberty and democracy, either for ourselves or for others.

Many of those wars were fought to combat Communism, which is first of all an atheistic system, and, as practiced, an armed dictatorship. It is a system based on hate, envy, and suppression—in short, a system rooted in anything but liberty. It is a system sworn to hang the United States with a rope that was purchased on credit extended by ourselves.

Even knowing this, though, we set aside our differences that drive us to war and rationalize our way into trading partnerships with the enemy.

For years there have been those in this country who are so greedy to "make a buck" that they couldn't care less that their profits are being made off people who not only do not believe in freedom, but also suppress it wherever and whenever they can.

To many minds Americans who trade with Russia are traitors to the memory of our forefathers, to the principle of liberty, and to those Americans who have sacrificed their lives to preserve it.

FANTASY WORLD

Joseph Stalin stated after World War II that two-thirds of Soviet technology since the Russian Revolution had been obtained from the U.S. That is a trend that continues today, under the rationalization that through trade, our enemies will mellow.

Stalin's own words undermine such rationalization: "With a diplomat, words must diverge from acts—what kind of a diplomat would he otherwise be? Worlds are one thing and acts are something different. Good words are masks for bad deeds. A sincere diplomat would equal dry water, wooden iron."

It is interesting to note how so many of the so-called intelligentsia, occupying prominent positions in the entertainment, media, and educational fields, live in a fantasy world and continue to ignore the obvious. They push aside the tragic events in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan—the relentless creeping colonialism of the Soviet system and the ruthless suppression of its people.

They even seem to ignore those who escape the clutches of the iron curtain mentality.

Armando Valladares spent 22 years in Castro's prisons. His book *Against All Hope* proves that Castro's "heaven" in Cuba is a myth, and in reality is a hellish nightmare for those who do not belong to the ruling elite.

As George F. Will, columnist, wrote in reviewing the book: "It will drive a stake through whatever remains of the romance between Castro and the 'literary left.' It is axiomatic that there are some ideas so grotesquely false and morally frivolous that only intellectuals will believe them. But Valladares' unsparing book... will make it impossible for even the literary left to consider Castro an exception to the rule that Communist regimes rest on barbarism."

Then there are the warnings from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, penned in America, *We Beg You To Interfere*: "The whole existence of our slave owners from the beginning to end relies on Western economic assistance... The forces of the entire Soviet economy are concentrated on war. So, indirectly you are helping them to rearm. You're helping the Soviet police state. Let us stop selling to it and giving it loans. If the Communist bloc is all that powerful, then let it stand on its own feet for ten or 15 years."

WALL OF RESOLVE

In *The Choice We Face* Mr. Solzhenitsyn further writes: "Communism stops only when it encounters a wall, even if it is a wall of resolve. The West cannot now avoid erecting such a wall... The present generation of Westerners will have to make a stand on the road upon which its predecessors have so thoughtlessly retreated for 60 years."

I agree with Mr. Solzhenitsyn that the non-Communist countries should not help the inefficient Communist nations by trading with them or extending any trade credit. The more that we do, the more we intensify their suppression of the people they conquer. It would seem to me that in this year, marking the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, we should think of the liberty of all people and do nothing to support Communist regimes.

There are those who rationalize their trading with the Russians by saying: "If we don't supply them with goods, other countries will." But the bottom line is that Russians want U.S. goods and new technologies because they are the best.

I contend that if we continue to view the Russians as legitimate trading partners we are traitors to the liberty which our forefathers believed in and for which many Americans have died. How many of our companies are willing to sell to the Russians after knowing of their utter disregard for life as demonstrated in the Korean airline "shoot-down," the Chernobyl incident, and the murderous actions in Afghanistan is beyond me.

In so doing we are not only betraying the ideal of liberty we hold so dear in these United States, but we also are indeed hanging ourselves with our own rope.

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. HINKLE

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a fellow Washingtonian who has made noteworthy contributions to the life and welfare of the citizens of Washington, DC, in his more than 30 years of public service.

Mr. James A. Hinkle was born in Washington, DC, completed his formal education in the District of Columbia public schools, and completed his undergraduate studies in the field of recreation and physical education at the University of Maryland, with a bachelor of arts degree. He holds a master's degree in education from Federal City College and a doctorate in public administration from Union University, and has served the D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks for more than three decades.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, James A. Hinkle served in numerous capacities with the D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks such as recreation specialist, roving leader, chief of the Before and After School Care Program, chief executive assistant, deputy assistant, and more recently, administrator of the Special Programs Administration. He has also served as an associate professor with the University of the District of Columbia—formerly Federal City College—and instructed college students pursuing degrees in the school of health, physical education and recreation.

James A. Hinkle is a member and past vice palmar of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, a managing director of the United States Youth Games, a member of board of directors of the Northwest Settlement House, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Disabled Persons, a member of the St. Augustine's Catholic Church Pastoral Council, a member of the D.C. chapter of the Black Public Administrators, a member of the Roundtable Associates, a life member of the National Association of Recreation and Parks, an adviser of the D.C. Council of Senior Citizens, a member of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Pigs Club Awards Selection Committee, a member of the University of Maryland Alumni Association, and a past member of the board of directors of the Southeast Settlement House.

His energy and dedication has been boundless. He established the Cycling and Safety Branch of the D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks, established the Fun-in-the-Sun Youth Program at the D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks, served as coordinator for the Mayor's official delegation to Beijing, China for the United States Baby Cup Soccer Team, coordinator for the first annual Freedom Bowl, served as coordinator of the District of Columbia's Senior Olympic Games, wrote and published the operations manual for the United States Youth Games.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, James A. Hinkle was instrumental in the planning of the D.C. Therapeutic Recreation Center and the Fort Stevens Senior Citizens Center, and was selected Man of the Year for outstanding service in the field of recreation in 1987 by the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He also was honored for

his outstanding contributions to the parent advisory board of the D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks.

Mr. Speaker, James A. Hinkle is truly a gentleman of distinction who has labored unselfishly to make a difference in the lives of others through the creative use of recreation, education, and sports. He is worthy of honor and deserves recognition for the many contributions he has made.

THE MINNESOTA FAMILY INVESTMENT PLAN

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would allow the State of Minnesota to pursue the food stamp portion of a demonstration project in family financial assistance that could set a significant precedent for the delivery of such assistance.

Minnesota has a long history of innovative leadership with regard to improving the economic and social well-being of its people. Accordingly, the Minnesota Commission on Welfare Reform was formed in 1986 to analyze the effectiveness of the current welfare system in Minnesota. The commission's report is the basis for the welfare reform initiative, the Minnesota Family Investment Plan [MFIP], which our State is now pursuing. Minnesota considers the Family Support Act of 1988 as a significant initial step toward true welfare reform and sees the MFIP as an enhancement to that reform.

MFIP seeks to go beyond the reforms already enacted by Congress with a simplified welfare system that would consolidate AFDC and food stamps into one cash grant for families. In order to do that, the State is seeking authority for a demonstration project similar to that granted the State of Washington in Public Law 100-485. The demonstration would involve approximately 10 percent of the Minnesota welfare caseload, with 3,000 cases from an urban test site and 3,000 cases from a cluster of rural counties. The demonstration is guaranteed as revenue neutral to the Federal Government since the Minnesota Legislature has passed legislation recognizing that the State will pay all costs above what would normally be expected to be the Federal cost.

I believe that the Minnesota Department of Human Services has done a creditable job in developing the demonstration program and in anticipating problems and pitfalls that might be encountered. They have sought the advice of consumer advocacy groups and have been willing to adapt the proposal to those needs as well as to administrative and legislative concerns. Allowing Minnesota to move forward with this demonstration would be a constructive step in accomplishing the goals of family self-sufficiency and administrative simplicity that could be the keystone of future assistance programs. It would also provide further evidence of Federal-State cooperation in improving services to all citizens.

The MFIP proposal has had the strong support of the Minnesota congressional delega-

tion, Gov. Rudy Perpich, commissioner of human services, Ann Wynia, and her predecessor Sandra Gardebring. Legislation enabling the State to pursue the AFDC portions of the MFIP, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce Committees, has been moving on a separate track.

On July 11, the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition held a hearing on the food stamp portion of this initiative where testimony was heard from the State of Minnesota, advocacy groups, and the Department of Agriculture. I am grateful to subcommittee chairman CHARLES HATCHER and ranking minority member BILL EMERSON for their assistance in moving this legislation forward. The legislation as proposed today is the product of nearly 6 months of determined effort by agriculture staff of both the majority and minority to achieve the necessary consensus among the concerned parties. It effectively meshes the concerns of the advocacy groups with the program needs of the Minnesota plan. I would also extend my appreciation to Chairman DE LA GARZA and ranking minority member Mr. MADIGAN.

I am hopeful that it will be possible for the House to consider this legislation expeditiously and that it will receive the support of my colleagues. I ask that the complete text of the bill appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately following my remarks on this legislation.

CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN FISHERY RESOURCES STUDY AND RESTORATION ACT OF 1989

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today along with my colleague, Mrs. UNSOELD, I am introducing legislation aimed at ultimately restoring the historic fishery resources in the Chehalis River Basin of Washington State.

The Chehalis River Basin is located in the westernmost part of Washington State, extending north into the Olympic Peninsula. The basin includes approximately nearly 3,400 miles of rivers and streams which flow into the Pacific Ocean through Grays Harbor, a major west coast estuarine system. Historically, the basin produced large runs of anadromous species, including chinook, coho, and chum salmon and a variety of trout. Fish originating in the basin support important recreational, commercial, and Indian fisheries off Washington, Canada, and Alaska and within the basin. However, those fisheries are considerably below their historic levels and the decline has brought adverse economic and environmental consequences.

For the past decade, a diverse gathering of interested parties have been trying to understand the reasons for the decline of the fisheries. A series of studies have been undertaken locally; however, these studies have been of limited scope. What is needed is a broad, comprehensive analysis of fishery resources

and habitats upon which an integrated fishery enhancement plan can be based.

With our legislation, we intend to put in motion a series of actions which we hope will lead to a coordinated effort on the part of the interested Federal, State, tribal, and private interests to restore the historic Chehalis River Basin fisheries. Ultimately, long-term solutions will be needed to correct the practices which have caused the fisheries to decline. However, this legislation can be the first step of the process toward a revitalized fishery.

I commend Mrs. UNSOELD for the leadership she has shown on this project and am happy to join in her effort.

CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN FISHERY RESOURCE STUDY AND RESTORATION ACT

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today Representative AL SWIFT and I are introducing legislation to study and restore the fishery resources in Washington's Chehalis River Basin.

The Chehalis River Basin, which has approximately 1,400 separate rivers and streams totaling nearly 3,400 miles in length, has historically produced large runs of anadromous fish, including chinook, coho, and chum salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, sturgeon, and shad, as well as resident trout. These fish runs, however, have drastically declined in recent years.

For the past decade recreational and commercial fishing interests, industry, public utilities, and local and State governments in the region, have been trying to determine the causes of the declines in Chehalis River fish runs. These local efforts indicate the serious environmental and economic consequences of the fishery losses, and some progress has been made in identifying specific causes. However, there has yet to be a coordinated and comprehensive approach to studying and resolving the problem.

The legislation we are introducing today is intended to do just that. It authorizes in 3-year, \$2 million program to be conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The State of Washington, the Indian tribes, and local entities would participate in the program and contribute one-third of the program costs. This partnership in the program will help ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the problem as well as cost-effective use of public funds.

The act consists of two parts. First, it calls for a review of existing studies to identify data needs. This would include information obtained from the coho survival study headed by the Washington Department of Fisheries and the watershed planning process by the Federal, State, and tribal fishery resource managers. Second, the bill directs officials participating in the program to conduct further studies needed to develop short- and long-term goals for restoring and conserving fishery resources within the basin. Both the study findings and the restoration actions are to be submitted to Congress by October 1, 1992.

Mr. Speaker, to protect our fishery resources from further degradation, and to begin the task of restoring them to their former status Federal, State, tribal, and local authorities must come together and combine their resources. This bill seeks to establish such a team effort and provides for local officials and groups such as the Grays Harbor Fisheries Enhancement Task Force to be actively involved. This task force, which is composed of commercial and recreational fishing interests, as well as government officials, has worked cooperatively for salmon and steelhead enhancement for the past 9 years. The experience that they have gained through these efforts will make a valuable contribution to this restoration program.

Mr. Speaker, the Chehalis River Basin Fishery Resource Study and Restoration Act provides a historic opportunity to restore the once-great fish runs to this large and potentially productive river system. By creating a Federal-State-local partnership, the act would pull together the elements necessary for a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective study and restoration program.

DR. SHELDON HACKNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADDRESSES THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Members remarks made by Dr. Sheldon Hackney, president of the University of Pennsylvania. On November 3, 1989, Dr. Hackney spoke before the legal defense and education fund union league of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people [NAACP]. He addressed the issue of the current state of our society and what constructive policy directions exist for our future. I hope that the Members will find his remarks as insightful and timely as I did.

REMARKS OF DR. SHELDON HACKNEY

These are tremendously exhilarating times in which we are living.

Mikhail Gorbachev has captured the imagination of the world with his extraordinary attempt to transform a centralized bureaucratic economy into something like a market economy and to introduce freedom of expression and even some democratic practices into a closely controlled society. Nationalities within the Soviet Union are asserting themselves as never before. Eastern Europe, once firmly under the control of Moscow, is now composed of countries finding different roads to socialism amidst an unprecedented outpouring of popular sentiment. The market revolution in China went so far, stimulating such strong demands for personal freedom, that Mr. Deng and his cohorts finally decided they could not tolerate the forces of democracy that their own policies had unleashed. Europe is pulling itself into a new economic entity with unknown consequences. South America has banished most of its Caudillos. Elsewhere in the trouble spots of the world,

there are glimmers of hope in South Africa, Lebanon, and until yesterday Central America.

The dramatic reorientation of the Communist World has even led George Fukuyama to declare an end to history, a concept that leaves me, as an historian, scratching my head. As nonsensical as the term is, however, it accurately reflects a feeling of vindication—even victory—on the part of American conservatives who have seen world Communism as the Great Satan of the post World War II world and have believed that contemporary history has been driven by the friction between East and West and a competition between Moscow and Washington for the hearts, minds, and natural resources of the Third World. Without that structure of conflict to provide meaning to public life, they seem to say, we have reached an era without an Hegelian synthesis that does not become a thesis, that in turn invites an antithesis, a veritable secular millenium.

As profoundly as this reading of the situation misunderstands the nature of history and the nature of international relations, it is a feeling that may also be shared by the sort of muscular American liberalism that defined itself abroad as a pragmatic pursuit of American national interest. Anti-Communism was the last prop under the old Roosevelt-Kennedy-Johnson brand of liberalism, a coalition of forces for whom poverty was the enemy and whose battle plan was a kind of economic populism realized through a massive set of federal government programs. This approach has been in disrepute since the War on Poverty in the Sixties seemed to fail, and it has been savaged by the left and the right in recent years. As a result of all of this, liberalism has been left in disarray.

Since the mid-1970's, conservatism in its libertarian and free-market guise has been in the ascendancy, with a brief time out during the Carter years for a try at a combination of fiscal restraint and social progressivism. That may have been a winning theory, but it got thrown out with the bath water in the aftermath of the hostage crisis and the Hamlet-like presidency. Generally, however, most of the new theoretical notions about government, and most of the new departures in practice (e.g. supply-side economics) for the past 15 years have come from right of center.

Now, one might be able to make an argument that the idea of a post-historical, conflict free society applies to our domestic life as well as to foreign affairs. It is true, for instance, that the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's was successful. Black purchasing power now exceeds \$200 billion per year, more than the gross national product of many entire nations. Per capita income among African-Americans is at an all-time high. The number of elected officials who are black has increased by 350 percent since 1970, and the income gap between black and white college graduates, and between black and white two-parent families, is shrinking.

No one would suggest, of course, that racism has been expunged from America, or that there is not plenty left to accomplish in the area of voting rights, access to quality education and decent housing, and the elimination of racial discrimination in the work place, but it is evident that opportunity for middle class African-Americans is a reality as never before.

Sadly, the Dickensian pronouncement applies here: "it was the best of times; it was the worst of times." Frankly, friends, we've

got trouble right here in River City—and I mean this river city on the Delaware. You have merely to walk around the city with your eyes open to realize that a vast number of our fellow citizens have been left out of the promise of American life. If you read the paper, you can not avoid knowing about the depressing cycle of poverty, the decay of family ties and the destruction of whole neighborhoods by drugs and the crime it spawns, children having children for whom they cannot care, babies born toxic with alcohol or drugs, AIDS, homelessness and human despair.

Twenty percent of our children nationally are growing up in poverty. Half of all black children grow up in poverty. The poverty rate has crept up from 11.4 percent to 13.1 percent over the past decade, which perhaps can be seen as only a modest retrogression, but one third of all black and hispanic families have incomes below the poverty line. Unemployment rates for blacks and hispanics are two and a half times those for whites. Life expectancy for African Americans is falling; infant mortality is actually rising. Three times as many black and hispanic high school seniors score below 400 on the SAT exam as do white students. African Americans are twice as likely as whites to be victims of crimes. Thirty-seven million Americans have no health insurance, and members of minority groups are disproportionately unprotected.

Folks, our society is not working very well. As the Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life reported recently, "America is moving backward—not forward—in its effort to achieve the full participation of minority citizens in the life and prosperity of the nation."

The apparent paradox of simultaneously good and bad statistics about life in these United States is explained by the fact of the increasing disparity in incomes, the growing chasm between the rich and the poor. A great deal of this is the result of public policy over the past decade, as there has been a conscious cutback in social programs funded by the federal government, but a large share is the result of fundamental forces, as is suggested by the fact that the disparity in incomes began to grow in the late 1960s and continued to grow through various cycles of public policy. That growth reflects the changing nature of the economy, as we have shifted from a manufacturing base to services and high-tech industries. Part also stems from the changing structure of the population, as it contains more elderly people, more children, more recent immigrants without the skills to contribute fully to the economy, and more dependent people of various kinds. The rapidity of change and the fractionalization of society constitute a serious challenge to our political system.

One response has been primarily diversionary. It is to focus on controversial and religiously resonant questions rather than on the heart of the problems facing us. Thus we find much of the public discourse filled with arguments about flag burning, pornography, prayers in schools, crime in the streets (remember Willie Horton?), and drugs (just say no!).

Putting prayers in the schools will not lift one child out of poverty or teach one illiterate adult how to read. Sanctifying the flag will not reform a single addict or save one low birthweight baby.

Now, some such questions, for instance abortion, are fundamentally important as matters of individual rights, and how they

are decided has tremendous implications for human wellbeing—but they still do not get at the galaxy of symptoms that indicate that the patient is not doing well.

Another, healthier, response to the challenges of our current condition is the business community's pragmatic response. It has surveyed the demographic terrain between now and the year 2000 and discovered that if something is not done there will not be enough minimally qualified new workers to staff the economy in the early part of the 21st century. If our workforce fails, we will fail in the increasingly competitive global marketplace. Their solution is to reform the schools.

The school reform movement has been in full cry for half a dozen years, and it needs to run at least another half dozen years at full speed. Schools are crucial, of course, but schools are not the problem. Schools are not failing. Families and neighborhoods are failing. Schools, as they are currently constituted and funded, simply can not overcome the impediments to learning and growing that the child encounters at home and in the neighborhood. What is needed is a broad-scale and coordinated social policy that supports and creates institutions to do some of those things that families, neighborhoods, and voluntary associations once did but now, in these troubled and more complex times, do imperfectly or not at all. This policy will worry less about the supposed distribution of power among groups, especially among economic classes, and more about insuring that every individual can be a full participant in the life of the community and nation, and about supporting those among us who cannot fend for themselves.

If I were King or Czar, the cornerstone of my policy would be a heavy investment in early childhood care and education. We are losing whole generations of children before schools even have a chance of rescuing them from a life of degradation on the streets. One might begin by fully funding Head Start. We know that works. Quality day care should be available to all who want and need it. We must insure more developmental stimulation and health care and proper nutrition for children from birth to kindergarten. Community schools should be places where multiple coordinated family-support services might be available. Elder care is a crisis in the making, but national youth service is an opportunity to accomplish much civic betterment in communities and at the same time provide an educational and common national experience for everyone no matter how rich or poor, how able or willing.

Things easily can be done to encourage the voluntary sector, and to make job training and job counseling more available. Needless to say, we also need to maintain our global lead in higher education and research and development.

The agenda is large, as these examples suggest, but it is neither mysterious nor impractical. Expensive, yes. Long-term, yes. But it must be done.

I understand the budgetary constraints under which we must work, and I understand the difficulty posed by the fact that the problems are mostly in the cities and that the tax base and the votes are located outside the cities. Nevertheless, the human needs are so great that we must find a way to create the political will to act. We must call Americans to their higher purpose; we must ask them to turn their backs on the self-indulgence of affluent materialism as well as of narcotic self-destruction; we must

ask our fellow citizens to take responsibility for themselves and for their neighbors.

If we start on this agenda in good spirit and high hope, soon the answer to the question of what holds us together in this pluralistic society against the centrifugal forces that now have us in their grip will not be a fearful assertion of diversionary symbols, but the reaffirmation of the best values in the American tradition. Those values are based on a view of America as the land of opportunity open to all who are willing to work at it, as a society that constantly expands its definition of itself to include formerly neglected groups, as a nation that is always in the process of perfecting its sense of equal justice and democracy.

Most of all, we must be held together by a civic commitment to each other, an understanding that each of our fates is bound up with the fates of the least fortunate among us, that the only satisfying individualism is realized through one's feeling of contribution to the welfare of society and of humanity at large.

This is a large, and perhaps a long, task, but it is urgent. I do not know whether the L-Word lives, whether it is out there like Snow White waiting to be revived by a kiss from a handsome prince. I do see a lot of handsome princes stalking the political hustings with their lips all puckered, but the magic has not happened so far. I know, however, that we need some appropriate vision of a possible future that can inspire our effort. It needs to be expressed in language that features ideals such as service, civility, responsibility, duty, dedication, and caring, and that links those ideals to a coherent plan of action.

Though I sometimes feel despair at our prospects, there are also a lot of encouraging signs. There is a stirring of interest on college campuses in public service and volunteerism that leads me to hope that the tide of public indifference is turning.

More especially, we can take inspiration from the Legal Defense Fund. It is still at work doing its part to make America the model democracy we all want it to be. Let's do our part, too.

MORE SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE PREVENTION ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Congressmen DELLUMS of California and FORD of Tennessee are joining Representatives LANTOS, BOXER, ROYBAL, PELOSI, and I in sponsoring the National Earthquake Damage Prevention Act, H.R. 3624.

This bill, described in the November 8 RECORD on page H8170, requires the establishment of building standards so as to reduce the damage and loss of life in major earthquakes—earthquakes which are certain to strike both in the East and the West in the next few decades. The bill then uses the Tax Code to make sure that the new standards are used in new structures. It does this by denying the use of tax exempt bonds and deductions for interest and depreciation on new

structures built after 1996 which do not meet the new standards.

Don't kid yourselves into thinking that earthquakes are just a California problem. The fact is that many areas should expect major quakes, especially the East. According to the Washington Post:

Geologists project that there is a 100 percent probability of a destructive quake hitting somewhere in the eastern United States before the year 2010, and an 86 percent to 97 percent probability of a quake, at least 6.3 on the Richter scale, hitting New Madrid again before 2035.

The magnitude of damage and loss of life expected even outside of California is tremendous. According to David W. Cheney, analyst in science and technology for the Congressional Research Service:

Of special concern is the Wasatch fault near which 85% of Utah's population lives. The combination of relatively large quakes, large population, and relatively weak buildings has led to estimates of extensive losses from some earthquakes on this fault, ranging from \$800 million for a magnitude 5.5 shock on the Provo section of the fault to \$5 billion for a magnitude 7.5 shock on the Salt Lake segment of the fault.

According to U.S. News & World Report:

A 1985 study by the Federal Emergency Management Agency found that a magnitude 7.6 quake in the East would cause 2,500 deaths, collapse 3,000 structures, cause \$25 billion in damages and displace a quarter of a million people in Memphis alone if it struck during a working day.

Major quakes have plagued areas outside California for years. According to David W. Cheney, analyst in science and technology for the Congressional Research Service, a 6.8 magnitude quake hit Charleston, SC, in 1886, a 8.4-9.2 quake hit Anchorage, AK, in 1964, a 6.5 quake in Seattle, WA, in 1965, a 7.0 quake in Olympia, WA, in 1949, and three 8.6-8.8 quakes in New Madrid, MO, in 1811-12. The Memphis quake was described in the Los Angeles Times:

The quakes—estimated to have been between 8.6 and 8.9 magnitude—packed such force that they briefly reversed the course of the Mississippi, created a major new lake that still exists, rang church bells in Boston and knocked down construction scaffolding around the capitol in Washington. The tremors could be felt over 1 million square miles.

Lack of preparation could have devastating consequences according to the Los Angeles Times:

"There's no memory of a big quake here, that's the problem," said Jeff Crenshaw, director of the Memphis-Shelby County Emergency Management Agency. "Our problem is that we don't have them often enough for us to know what to do." As a result, a quake in Memphis like the one that recently hit the Bay Area could lead to greater loss of life, because people don't know what to do and buildings haven't been reinforced. In addition, the damage here would extend over a larger region, because of the Mississippi River Valley's soft soil, which transmits seismic energy more easily than does the thick rock just below the surface in California.

The urgency of the earthquake problem was best illustrated in the Washington Post:

"Let's face it: There were senators here awakened not just two years ago (by shock waves) from an earthquake in Quebec. I think that's a warning signal that we shouldn't feel immune to what we're seeing in San Francisco," said Randy Updike, deputy of the USGS' Earthquake Hazards Division.

It is clear that we have a serious national problem that we are not properly preparing for. The National Earthquake Preparedness Act makes sure that the nation's newer structures will be better prepared to withstand major earthquakes. I urge every Representative, especially those from the East, to support H.R. 3624.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GENE BURD, PRESIDENT OF THE RANCHO LOS CERRITOS BOARD OF REALTORS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and member of the real estate community, Gene Burd of the Rancho Los Cerritos Board of Realtors.

Mr. Burd has been an active member of the Rancho Los Cerritos board for over 14 years. He served in 1989 as president, as treasurer in 1988, and has been a director on the board the past 3 years. He also has served on numerous committee assignments the last 7 years. He was chairman of the budget and finance committee in 1988, chairman of the realtor consumer protection committee in 1987, vice chairman of the orientation committee in 1983, and a member of the grievance committee.

Under the leadership of Mr. Burd, the Rancho Los Cerritos Board of Realtors has stood as a beacon of professional and ethical standards among member realtors. His enthusiasm and love of work have increased the board's participation in community services while at the same time promoting the institution of property and home ownership.

Because of Mr. Burd's inspirational leadership and diligent efforts to serve his fellow citizen's the Rancho Los Cerritos Board was able to successfully undertake several key community projects designed to enhance the quality of life within the cities served by the board. One such project was the Christmas Cantree Program. Behind Mr. Burd's guidance the National Association of Realtors, in cooperation with the Salvation Army, will encourage each member office to build a Christmas tree made of canned goods, with all cantrees going to the Salvation Army at Christmas time for distribution to needy families.

Another board project is the "Safety through Songs" program. This program will combine visual and audio aids to teach children basic safety tips which will help them avoid danger. The program will be presented by realtors to kindergarten and first grade students at local elementary schools. This program has been praised by California Gov. George Deukmajian, attorney general, John

Van deKamp, and State superintendent of public instruction, Bill Honig, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

Gene Burd's capacity for leadership has always been recognized by his peers. Not only has he served in numerous positions with the Rancho Los Cerritos Board of Realtors, but he has also been a State director for the California Association of Realtors since 1987, and served as a delegate of the National Association of Realtors. During this time, Mr. Burd has traveled throughout the State of California and the Nation to all of the California Association of Realtors and National Association of Realtors conventions and quarterly director's meetings. He has been tireless in the execution of his duties by attending all 22d district meetings for the past 3 years, and also by serving in 1987 as the 22d district chairman of the real estate finance committee.

December 6, 1989, will bring to a close Mr. Burd's successful year as president of the Rancho Los Cerritos Board of Realtors, and highlight his long and distinguished career in the real estate field.

My wife Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to Gene Burd. He is truly a remarkable individual. He is a man who has devoted much of his talent to enriching the lives of others. On behalf of the entire community, we wish Gene Burd all the best in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING A GRADUATED EXEMPTION FROM THE SOCIAL SECURITY PUBLIC PENSION OFFSET

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to mitigate the effect of the Social Security public pension offset for lower income and middle-class Social Security beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, under present law, the spouse of a Social Security beneficiary is generally entitled to one-half of that beneficiary's benefit if that amount is larger than the amount he or she would otherwise receive on their own earnings record. However, if the individual receiving the reduced Social Security benefit also receives a pension from employment with the Federal Government or a State or local government, the Social Security benefit is further reduced by two-thirds of the governmental pension.

For example, John and Jane Doe are married. John Doe receives a Social Security benefit of \$600 per month. Jane Doe was an employee of the Federal Government and earns a monthly pension of \$400 per month. Jane is entitled to one-half of John's Social Security benefit, of \$300. However, because of a public pension offset, her Social Security benefit is reduced by two-thirds of her Federal annuity or \$266. Consequently, she receives a Social Security benefit of only \$34.

This change in the law was made by the 1983 Social Security Act Amendments. Re-

cently, however, some unfair results of this law have been called to my attention by one of my constituents. This constituent is a school crossing guard, and her Social Security benefit has been drastically reduced as a result of the public pension offset. However, my constituent also receives a very small pension from the State of Massachusetts. Her total combined benefits are just under \$300 per month.

Whereas I am in general agreement with the policy behind the 1983 amendments, I am concerned about the provision's effect on lower income and middle-income elderly. The rigid rule that is currently in the statute leads to unfair results for these beneficiaries. Special consideration should be shown to these individuals.

Therefore, my bill attempts to mitigate the effect of the public pension offset. Under my bill, the public pension offset would not apply at all to individuals whose combined Social Security benefit and public pension is less than \$300. In the case of individuals whose combined benefits are less than \$600, the reduction would be only one-third rather than two-thirds as under present law. Present law would continue to apply to individuals with combined benefits of \$600 or over.

I am introducing this legislation today, before this session of Congress adjourns, so that my colleagues can have an opportunity to examine it. Next year, I plan to work in the Committee on Ways and Means to pursue this proposal further, and I urge my colleagues' support.

HOMESTEADING BILL WOULD HURT, NOT HELP

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, study after study has shown that in the area of housing, our Nation is becoming a nation of those who have and those who have not. The Select Committee on Youth and Families projects that by the year 2003, 18 million poor people will be without housing.

A number of initiatives are being considered by the Congress to address this issue. Unfortunately, some of the proposals would do more harm than good. Take for instance the urban homesteading bill which would permit tenant groups to buy public housing. This proposal, in fact, would contribute greatly to the dilution of the public housing stock.

Our colleague, BILL CLAY, a leading advocate in the area of housing, has pointed out that this measure would allow the Federal Government to retreat on its commitment to housing for the poor. A recent editorial in the St. Louis Post Dispatch addresses his concerns. I am pleased to bring this editorial to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Oct. 30, 1989]

HOMESTEADING BILL WOULD HURT, NOT HELP

The interest that Sen. Christopher S. Bond of Missouri has shown in the problems of housing for the needy is commendable,

but his urban homesteading measure would be disastrous for those he seeks to help. As Rep. William L. Clay notes, Mr. Bond's measure would trigger a federal retreat on its commitment to provide housing for the needy.

The homesteading proposal would make permanent a pilot project that lets tenant groups buy public housing. The real drawback is a provision to ease current rules that say the federal government must replace each unit it sells to tenant groups. Under Mr. Bond's bill, even a Section 8 certificate could be counted as a replacement "unit," as could low- and moderate-income units built by state and local governments and non-profit groups.

A Section 8 certificate is just that: a piece of paper, not a housing unit. It gives the holder the right to rent an apartment, with the federal government paying roughly 70 percent of the rent. The trouble is that the government isn't likely to issue enough Section 8 certificates to compensate for units that would be sold. Nor would the number of units built through state-issued tax-exempt bonds compensate for this loss. The Section 8 certificates and state-financed housing are needed to make up for the already acute general shortage of housing for the poor—reason enough why they shouldn't be counted as public housing replacement units.

This bill could demolish public housing quicker than the dynamite that toppled Pruitt-Igoe, at a time when too many Americans are homeless or in substandard housing or earn too little to rent existing units. Mr. Bond's plan is clearly unacceptable.

Instead of setting the stage for the demise of public housing, Mr. Bond ought to push for federal funds to renovate more vacant and vandalized public housing stock. He also should amend the homesteading bill so the federal government can't walk away from its responsibility for housing the poor.

UNFAIR RATING

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, the Places Rated Almanac was recently released purportedly giving its version of the best places to live in this great and diverse Nation. Quite frankly, the low rating given to Jackson, TN, is unjustified. The authors of this publication cited Jackson as the 322d best place to live in this Nation.

In my opinion, a rating this low for Jackson is an affront to not only the people who call Jackson home, but to all the people of the Eighth District of Tennessee who know it to be a cultural, business, educational, and medical center for the counties around it.

None of us take delight in expressing preference for one city over another to the detriment of another. Each city, each region, each State in this country has its own strengths and attractions. Jackson, TN and its surrounding areas is no exception.

It deserves to be considered as one American city among thousands which has its own personality, its own tradition, and its own attractions which make its citizens proud to call it their hometown.

THE FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY ACT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call our colleagues' attention to legislation that Chairman WALTER JONES and I have introduced to preserve and protect the only living coral reef in North America. The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Act creates a National Marine Sanctuary that would stretch from the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary to the Dry Tortugas and the Fort Jefferson National Monument. Throughout this area there are an extensive series of live-bottom coral communities which support and sustain a very complex and unique ecosystem. I have long argued for the preservation of the coral reefs; this bill offers such protection.

Our Nation has been shocked and outraged by a series of oil spills, particularly the tragedy in Prince William Sound. Floridians share the national concern over such incidents, but our attention has recently been directed to three vessel groundings on the coral reefs of the Florida Keys. Two of these incidents have occurred in the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary; the other within the boundaries of the Fort Jefferson National Monument. These three accidents occurred within 17 days of each other, and each literally destroyed several acres of living coral.

While any grounding is a tragedy, the reality of the situation is that we were fortunate that these accidents took place in federally protected waters because the Federal Government has the authority to assess fines and penalties and the legal avenues to pursue lawsuits for damages. Had these incidents occurred in waters that are not protected, it is possible that there would be no legal avenues to collect damages.

Because there are no existing formal commercial shipping lanes in the area, this measure seeks to address the problem of vessels hugging the reefs as they navigate their course. While the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Act will not create shipping lanes, it does create a 2-nautical-mile buffer zone from areas within the sanctuary designated as "areas of special ecological significance and areas of special navigational hazard." Millions of people have enjoyed the scenic beauty of the marine resources that the Florida Keys have to offer, but we have been remiss in not providing the protection the coral reefs deserve. The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Act sets aside the extensive Florida Reef Tract, manages it as a marine resource, and provides the commercial shipping industry with a reasonable set of guidelines to negotiate the Straits of Florida.

Negligence may have played a role in the recent groundings in the Florida Keys, but it is not fair to place sole blame on the skippers of these ships for trying to negotiate a legal course. No captain wants to run aground, but if there are no established routes he will choose the shortest possible route. For the Florida Keys, that means ships hugging, and

thus endangering, the coral reefs that populate the area. These guidelines will give the ship captains a safe and reasonable course and, more importantly, protect the reefs from unnecessary man-made damage.

We recognized the importance of these habitats when we created the Key Largo and Looe Key National Marine Sanctuaries, the Fort Jefferson National Monument and the Biscayne National Park, all of which contain live-bottom coral communities. With this act, we are recognizing the ecological importance of the entire coral reef tract and the need to protect it. This is an appropriate response to the desire to preserve sensitive environments and to establish safer commercial shipping standards. It is a fair balance between the need to protect this unique and rare ecosystem, rivaled only by rain forests for their biological diversity, and address the legitimate needs of an important industry. I urge our colleagues to support the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Act.

MERCEDES COTNER, A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mrs. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the grand dame of Cleveland politics and public service, Mrs. Mercedes Cotner, who celebrated her retirement from Cleveland City Hall on Friday, April 28, 1989.

Mercedes Cotner started in politics at the grassroots level as councilwoman of Ward 2 in 1954. She steadily climbed the ladder to her most recent position as city clerk, clerk of council, Cleveland, OH.

For the past 25 years, Mercedes has made many administrative decisions which have had a positive and lasting effect on the Cleveland community. She is deeply admired and respected by all who serve in the council chambers, the business community, and, perhaps most importantly, the residents who confide in her, seeking the benefit of her many years of experience.

In paying tribute to Mrs. Cotner, her colleagues, past and present, and the Cleveland Council have honored her as their "political mentor, peacemaker, and stabilizing force." Her dedication and service to the legislative body in the city of Cleveland has been exceptional.

Since assuming her role as clerk of city council in January 1964, Mercedes has served honorably with six mayors and four council presidents. While serving as vice chair of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party, Mercedes was nominated by the party as the first woman candidate for Mayor of Cleveland. She is the former secretary of the Federated Women of Ohio and an active member of the Democratic Executive Committee. Mercedes served as a member of the regional transit authority.

Mercedes has been the recipient of numerous awards for her civic contributions, some of which are: 1973 Boss of the Year Award, 1974 Woman of the Year Award by the Cuya-

hoga County Democratic Club, 1974 Service Award for Ward 21, 1980 Service Award from the Cuyahoga County Women's Political Caucus, 1985 Cleveland State University's Tribute to Public Service Award, 1985 inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame. Mercedes has been able to maintain her grassroots qualities by serving as a member and officer in many civic organizations and she continues to be a devoted member of her parish, St. Ignatius.

Heavy community involvement for the past 25 years did not prevent Mercedes from devoting her energies to her family. She was a loving wife to her late husband, "Pink," a tender, giving, concerned mother of two sons, Gerald (deceased) and Judge Timothy Cotner. Today, she remains the matriarch of this close knit family of sons, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

It is my pleasure to join with others in the Greater Cleveland community whom she considers members of her civic family in wishing Mercedes many, many more years of service to our family on projects near and dear to her, and to add my personal thanks and best wishes to the grand dame of Cleveland who has been a role model for all of us.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF ARCHIE J. DeANGELUS OF DALTON, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Archie DeAngelus who, after serving 33 years with the Dalton Community Recreation Association is retiring. Mr. DeAngelus has exemplified the ideals of commitment and dedication throughout his 33 years at the association.

Mr. DeAngelus' dedication to the Berkshires is exhibited in the numerous positions he has so selflessly volunteered for throughout his lifetime. His career in recreation began in 1957 when Archie became the director of the Dalton Youth Center. He then moved on to the position of director at the Community Recreation Association in 1962, a title he still holds today.

Archie's commitment to the community goes far beyond his work at the Recreation Association, Mr. Speaker. Aside from his role as director at the association, Archie has worked tirelessly with the youth of Berkshire County. Through the years he has boasted such titles as president of the Dalton Camp Fire Girls, president of the Dalton, Windsor, Hinsdale Little League, Dalton Babe Ruth League and director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Archie has put his all into these organizations much to the pleasure of both parents and children alike. They have rewarded him time and time again with such awards as the Red Cross Certificate of Appreciation, the Babe Ruth Special Award for Outstanding Service and the Paul Harris Fellowship which is the highest award given by the Rotary Club to name just a few.

Mr. Speaker, although Archie DeAngelus is retiring as the director of the Dalton Communi-

ty Recreation Association, he will never retire from helping both young and old alike. While assisting in already established programs, Archie has added to his hectic schedule by initiating such activities as synchronized swimming, bowling for special needs and nutrition programs for the elderly.

I salute Archie DeAngelus. His accomplishments, spurred by his love and dedication for humanity are impressive. His absence will be a loss to all who have learned from him and benefited from his hard work and abundant energy. I wish him a long and happy retirement.

PETITION FOR HOSTAGES HELD IN LEBANON

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to place in the RECORD a copy of the petition for world habeas corpus for hostages held in Lebanon. The petition was filed at the United Nations on November 2, 1989. It was sent to me by Prof. Luis Kutner of Chicago, who chairs the Commission for International Due Process of Law and its Committee on World Habeas Corpus. I applaud Professor Kutner's commitment to garnering the international community in support of those in Lebanon still ruthlessly and illegally held against their will. I commend the petition to all Members.

[In the United Nations General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Human Rights Commission, the Secretary General]

UNITED NATIONS, EX REL., TERRY ANDERSON, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, TERRY WAITE, ROBERT POLHILL, JESSE TURNER, ALANN STEEN, JOSEPH CICIPPIO, EDWARD TRACY, BRIAN KEENAN, JACK MANN, JOHN MCCARTHY, ALBERTO MOLINARI, FRANK REED, HEINRICH STRUEBIG, THOMAS KEMPTNER, ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND OTHERS, PETITIONERS, vs. THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, RESPONDENTS

Petition of Terry Anderson, et al., on Behalf of Themselves and Others for a United Nations Writ of Habeas Corpus and Declaratory Relief

To: The Secretary General of the United Nations, the Members of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights

PETITION OF TERRY ANDERSON AND OTHERS ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND OTHERS FOR A UNITED NATIONS WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

The Petitioners herein, American, British, Irish, Italian and West German nationals, invoke the jurisdiction of the United Nations and its organs by virtue of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention Against Torture, and the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, and file this petition on their own behalf and on behalf of an unknown number of others being held hostage in the Middle East, praying for release from their various places of captivity; safe

passage from their captivity to their homelands; cessation of torture and arbitrary executions and threats thereof.

I. GROUNDS FOR WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

1. That petitioner Terry Anderson, a United States national, had served as chief correspondent for the news organization Associated Press, until he was abducted on 16 March 1985 in West Beirut, Lebanon. Subsequent to his abduction a group identifying itself as the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for his kidnapping. In 1988 the group released a videotape showing the petitioner in an obviously distressed state.

2. That petitioner Thomas Sutherland, a United States national, was an officer of the American University of Beirut, was abducted on 9 June 1985 while en route from the Beirut airport to the University. A group identifying itself as Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

3. That petitioner Terry Waite, a United Kingdom national, was an envoy of the Anglican church in Lebanon on a mission to negotiate with the group Islamic Jihad for the release of other hostages. He disappeared on 20 January 1987 after leaving his hotel in West Beirut to meet with said group. His captors have yet to publicly identify themselves.

4. That petitioner Robert Polhill, a United States national, was a professor at the Beirut University College, and was abducted on 24 January 1987 while in the company of petitioners Turner and Steen while on the university campus. A group identifying itself as the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the abduction.

5. That petitioner Jesse Turner, a United States national and a visiting professor at Beirut University College, was abducted on 24 January 1987 as described in paragraph (4) above.

6. That petitioner Alann Steen, a United States national and a professor at Beirut University College, was abducted on 24 January 1987 as described in paragraph (4) above.

7. That petitioner Joseph Cicippio, a United States national and an employee of the American University of Beirut, was kidnapped on 12 September 1986 in West Beirut. In August 1989 a group identifying itself as the Revolutionary Justice Organization threatened to execute petitioner after releasing a videotape of him as a captive.

8. That petitioner Edward Tracy, a United States national, was abducted on or about 19 October 1986 in or near West Beirut. An organization identifying itself as the Revolutionary Justice Organization announced it had abducted him. Such organization has also refused to permit petitioner to receive correspondence from his family.

9. That petitioner Brian Keenan, a national of the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom, was abducted on 11 April 1986 in West Beirut. His captors have not identified themselves.

10. That petitioner Jack Mann, a seventy-five-year-old national of the United Kingdom, was abducted on 12 May 1989 in West Beirut. Soon after his abduction a group identifying itself as the Cells of Armed Struggle announced that it had abducted a Briton. In September 1989 a relative was informed that petitioner Mann had died while a prisoner.

11. That petitioner John McCarthy, a United Kingdom national, a television journalist, was abducted on 17 April 1986 in West Beirut. His captors are believed to be

an organization identified as the Revolutionary Commando Cells.

12. That petitioner Alberto Molinari, a national of Italy, disappeared in West Beirut on 11 September 1985. His captors have not been identified.

13. That petitioner Frank Reed, a United States national and director of the Lebanese International School, was abducted on 9 September 1986 in West Beirut. A group identifying itself as the Arab Revolutionary Cells—Omar Mokhtar Brigade claimed responsibility for the abduction, but the United States Department of State has identified his captors as the Islamic Jihad.

14. That petitioner Heinrich Struebig, a West German national, a relief worker, was abducted on 16 May 1989 in southern Lebanon along with petitioner Kemptner. His captors have not been identified.

15. That petitioner Thomas Kemptner, a West German national was abducted on 16 May 1989 as described in paragraph 14.

16. That other unknown hostages are perhaps being held captive by the organizations identified in paragraphs 1 through 15 or by other organizations associated with those so identified.

17. That due to the conditions persisting in the nation of Lebanon, the government of the state of Lebanon has been unable to secure the release of such hostages through legal, political, military or other means.

18. That due to the circumstances noted in paragraph (17), petitioners have no realistic access to municipal remedies and that those remedies should be considered exhausted.

19. That due to the circumstances enumerated in paragraphs 1 through 18, it is evident that a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights persists regarding the taking of hostages in Lebanon and part of the Middle East.

II. FACTS

20. The following facts establish the responsibility of Respondents for the gross violations of Petitioners' human rights described above.

21. The state of Lebanon has experienced a civil war for the past fifteen years. As a result the Lebanese central government has been unable to exercise effective authority in most of the country. Instead effective authority is in the hands of various domestic groups fighting for control of Lebanon and their various foreign allies.

22. The army of the respondent Syrian Arab Republic has occupied large areas of eastern Lebanon. The army had entered Lebanon as a peace-keeping force but has refused to leave and has become involved to varying degrees in the factional fighting. Over the last few years, through the presence of its army, the respondent Syrian Arab Republic has gained considerable influence over those factions it has come to support. It is some of those factions that have participated in the hostage-taking described in paragraphs 1 through 19. These groups operate within the Syrian sphere of influence in Lebanon.

23. That the respondent Islamic Republic of Iran has provided financial, military, logistic, political and moral support to the groups that have taken hostages. Such support has given the Islamic Republic of Iran control over some of these groups and considerable influence over others. Evidence of such influence is to be established from the following facts.

24. The organization Hizbollah, or the Party of God, constitutes the core of the hostage-taking groups. Islamic Jihad, Revo-

lutionary Justice Organization, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine and the Arab Revolutionary Cells are all directly related to and controlled by Hizbollah. Hizbollah, formed in 1983, was inspired by the late Iranian leader the Ayatollah Khomeini, and its goal was to form a revolutionary government in Lebanon similar to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iranian Revolutionary Guards have been stationed at Hizbollah headquarters. Hizbollah has maintained a close relationship with Iranian Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who pledged to avenge the recent Israeli kidnapping of Hizbollah leader Sheikh Abdel Kareem Obeid. Hizbollah organizations responded by announcing the execution of hostage William Higgins, a United States national serving the United Nations in Lebanon.

25. That respondent Islamic Republic of Iran is aware of its control and influence of the Hizbollah organizations, as evidenced by recent statements by Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani that he would use his influence to release the hostages if the United States were to agree to release Iranian assets frozen by former United States President Jimmy Carter.

III. JURISDICTION

26. The organs and agencies of the United Nations, including the Secretary General, the General Assembly and the Human Rights Commission have the jurisdiction to receive and hear this petition and to provide the relief requested.

27. That the organs of the United Nations are endowed with explicit and inherent powers to assume jurisdiction of cases of the kind presented in this petition is reflected in the Charter of the United Nations. Chapter I, article 1(1) of the Charter obligates the United Nations and its members to "maintain international peace and security." Such peace and security are threatened by many acts short of open interstate war. The volatile situation in Lebanon is compounded by the tensions that are produced by the hostage situation. Israel has recently kidnapped a Hizbollah leader, Iran has promised revenge, and the United States has moved war ships into the area. Such a situation clearly threatens international peace and security, not to mention the domestic peace and security of all Lebanese citizens faced with the ongoing civil war.

28. Chapter 1, article 1 (3) of the U.N. Charter obligates the United Nations and the member states to encourage "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms". It is clear that the taking and holding of hostages is a violation of not only the letter, but the very spirit of international law as evidenced in instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (G.A. Res. 217A(III), U.N. Doc. A/180, at 71 (1948)), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (G.A. Res. 2200 (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (G.A. Res. 34/146 (1979)).

29. The Secretary General is given specific authority to forward requests to the Security Council pursuant to Chapter XV, article 99 of the United Nations Charter.

30. The General Assembly is authorized to act under Chapter IV, article 22 of the United Nations Charter to establish an ad hoc tribunal empowered to grant the relief requested. Given the circumstances detailed in this petition such a tribunal would be justified and necessary to carry out the very principles and purposes for which the

United Nations was established: to ensure peace and security and to guarantee the protection of fundamental human rights.

31. That member-states would be obligated to comply with the determination of United Nations organs empowered to act on this petition is made clear in the Charter, in Chapter I, article 1(2) which resolves that members will "take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace." Therefore when an organ of the United Nations determines measures are appropriate, including the relief requested in this petition, member-states are thereby obligated to take such measures. Chapter I, article 2(2) states: "All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter."

Chapter I, article 2(5) states:

"All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action."

32. That both respondents, Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic, are members of the United Nations and thereby would be obligated to act in compliance with any determination of United Nations organs concerning this matter.

33. The General Assembly has the inherent power to create methods and instrumentalities to carry out the objects and purposes of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of international law. The Secretary General, acting as an agent of the General Assembly, also possesses inherent powers to carry out these principles.

IV. COMPETENCE

34. That under the human rights provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention Against Torture, and the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, Petitioners are proper parties to invoke the jurisdiction of the United Nations in requesting a Writ of World Habeas Corpus on their own behalf in order to be released from their illegal captivity.

35. That respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic are signatories to the United Nations Charter, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and are thereby obligated to comply with the terms of such instruments. 36. That the taking of hostages is a recognized violation of international law has been proclaimed specifically by the General Assembly in the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, and by clear implication in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention Against Torture. That respondents, as members of the international community of nations, are therefore obligated to comply with accepted norms of international law. The norm against the taking of hostages allows no derogation for any reason whatsoever.

37. That respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic have willfully and maliciously violated their international obligations under international law by promoting and assisting in the abduction of petitioners, and in their continued refusal to unconditionally release petitioners and guarantee their safe passage to their homelands.

38. That petitioners, individually and as a class, engaged in no activity that threatened the security of respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic, nor threatened the military forces of respondents present legally or illegally in Lebanon.

39. That petitioners at the time of their abduction were exercising rights guaranteed under the United Nations Charter, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including their rights to free movement, association and free speech.

40. That the actions of respondents merit the creation of an ad hoc tribunal to issue a Writ of World Habeas Corpus.

41. That the actions of respondents and others merit the creation of an ad hoc tribunal to investigate and punish those responsible for the abduction of petitioners and to compel the payment of compensation from respondents and others to petitioners for the violation of their fundamental human rights.

42. That the action of respondents and their continued refusal to immediately and unconditionally release petitioners merits the imposition of sanctions by competent organs of the United Nations.

V. CONTENTIONS

43. That petitioners were all legally within the state of Lebanon, residing and working therein and in compliance with international law and the laws of the state of Lebanon.

44. That petitioners were neither charged with nor guilty of any crime recognizable under international law, nor the domestic laws of Lebanon, Iran or Syria.

45. That petitioners have not been afforded any hearing nor any of the other requirements of due process guaranteed under international human rights law. Petitioners have not been afforded legal counsel, nor have they been permitted to communicate with their family or others, nor with diplomatic representatives from their respective nations.

46. That petitioners have thus been denied their human rights to be free from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and other rights. Specifically, those rights guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that are violated include the right to life, liberty, and security of the person (art. 3); not to be subject to torture or to cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (art. 4); to an effective remedy by competent national tribunals for acts violating fundamental rights (art. 8); not to be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile (art. 9); to an independent, fair and public hearing (art. 10); not to be subjected to arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon their honor and reputation (art. 12); to leave any country (art. 13); to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (art. 18); to freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers (art. 19).

47. That similar rights are protected under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

48. That respondents are both members of the United Nations and signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and are therefore obligated to respect the provisions of these documents, in good faith, and to cooperate with other nations and the United Nations in securing re-

spect for human rights throughout the world.

49. That respondents have been directly involved in and encouraged others in acts of hostage taking, which constitutes a threat to world peace and security.

50. That petitioners have no available remedy at law or equity to secure their release from illegal detention and to guarantee their protection from arbitrary execution.

51. That petitioners' only available remedy is a Writ of World Habeas Corpus administered through an Ad Hoc Committee-Tribunal of the United Nations pursuant to a Resolution by the Human Rights Commission calling upon the General Assembly to adopt World Habeas Corpus as the only effective way to implement International Human Rights Law as embodied in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; alternatively the Secretary General may either appoint such an Ad Hoc Commission authorized to make findings and issue a Writ of World Habeas Corpus or the Secretary General may convene the Security Council to order the establishment of a commission which may either issue a Writ of World Habeas Corpus or report back to the Security Council, which may then act by issuing a writ through a Security Council Resolution or provide for other remedial and declaratory action.

52. That such a tribunal or commission or the Security Council determine that respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic have violated their international obligations under the United Nations Charter and other international instruments, and that pursuant to Chapter I, article 6 of the Charter, the Security Council and General Assembly and other United Nations organs be called upon not to recognize the credentials of respondents' delegates.

53. That an Ad Hoc Criminal Law Tribunal be established to determine the criminal liability of officers, officials and representatives of respondent governments, adjudge the acts of respondent governments as cruel, inhumane and violative of international law, and impose appropriate punishment upon individuals in accordance with their guilt.

54. That an appropriate organ of the United Nations Determine and award a fair amount of compensation to be awarded to petitioners and their families from respondents in an attempt to compensate petitioners for suffering arbitrary and extreme deprivation of fundamental human rights.

VI. ARGUMENTS

55. That among the foremost purposes of the United Nations must be preservation of international peace and security and the encouragement of global human rights. Both of these issues are implicated in the case of the hostages who are petitioners in this case; therefore this case is properly before the United Nations and its organs.

56. Chapter IX, article 55 of the Charter is concerned with encouraging economic and social cooperation in order to create the prerequisites necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations. Article 55 declares that the United Nations shall promote "universal respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. . . ." The United Nations and its member states, including respondents, are obligated to observe all norms of interna-

tional law, including those concerned with human rights.

57. Even a situation where a nation violates the rights of its own citizens has become a proper subject of international law. However, implications for international law have always been considered serious when alleged violations of human rights involve actions by one nation against the nationals of another nation.

Not only does the violation of human rights make hostage-taking an international issue, but the threat presented to international peace and security demands action by the United Nations. The people of the world have created the United Nations to guarantee international peace and security. When the United Nations fails to act in such situations it ignores its unique responsibility under the United Nations Charter to coordinate collective action to maintain international peace and security.

58. Respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic have systematically deprived petitioners and others of their human rights through support of the groups that have taken the hostages and prevented the duly constituted government of Lebanon from operating to secure petitioners' rights. The United Nations must take constructive notice of the control that respondents have exercised over the groups such as Hizbollah, as well as the influence respondents have had on specific events, such as the taking, release and treatment of hostages. The United Nations is obligated to look behind formal legal structures when human rights and international security are threatened by acts taken by groups that have been constituted informally to carry out national foreign policy goals.

59. The United Nations has been entrusted by the peoples of the world to achieve specified objectives including the maintenance of international peace and security and the encouragement of respect for fundamental human rights. When an objective is declared, particularly in an organic instrument, it is fundamental that coordinate authority to achieve those objectives must also be implied. The fact that Hizbollah is not a formal member of the United Nations or associated with any of its organs does not prevent the United Nations or any of its competent organs from exercising jurisdiction over such organizations, particularly when they are associated with and responsible to state members of the United Nations.

60. The United Nations must also take notice of the fact that other groups holding hostages are in fact controlled and coordinated by Hizbollah and therefore ultimately responsible to respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic.

61. Human rights may most effectively be achieved by adoption by the United Nations of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Writ, derived from English common law, has proved a rampart against tyranny by providing the individual an effective means of judicial protection from all forms of arbitrary arrest and detention. The proposal to establish a system of regional and world courts of World Habeas Corpus to internationalize the writ has received the endorsement of legal scholars and jurists throughout the world as well as of the American Bar Association.

62. World Habeas Corpus if adopted by the United Nations will provide an effective means for implementing International Human Rights Law. It would protect an individual's liberty by providing him with a direct international remedy after having ex-

hausted all local remedies. It would protect human life, liberty and dignity.

63. The United Nations Writ of Habeas Corpus served upon respondents would command compliance under threat of the coercive power of the Security Council and the General Assembly. At the very least, such a writ would expose to world public opinion that respondents are responsible for the violation of due process of law.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

64. Petitioners pray for the formation of an Ad Hoc Commission to function as an Ad Hoc Tribunal to be convened by resolution of the Human Rights Commission, the General Assembly, the Security Council, or by directive of the Secretariat or any other competent organ or agency of the United Nations to hear the complaint of petitioners and to investigate and adjudicate the allegations of arbitrary detention of petitioners by respondents, and to order their immediate release.

65. Petitioners also pray for declaratory relief calling for due compensation to be paid to petitioners and their families for causing physical and mental injury caused by respondents' actions.

66. Petitioners pray that the Tribunal be authorized to function as an International Criminal Law Tribunal to try officers and agents of respondents under international criminal law.

67. That proper sanctions be taken against respondents Islamic Republic of Iran and Syrian Arab Republic for any refusal to comply with any of the orders or decisions that the Tribunal or any organ makes in relation to this matter.

68. That the United Nations authorize a full investigation of the matters presented in this petition and subsequently authorize a complete and public disclosure of all evidence and findings of fact at the conclusion of such investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

LUIS KUTNER,

Chairman, Commission for International Due Process of Law.

Prof. VED P. NANDA,

Counsel, University of Denver Law Center.

SOME REASONS FOR "WILDING"

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent article written by Susan Baker and Tipper Gore, founders of Parents' Music Resource Center. The article discusses the affects of the entertainment industry on the development of values and social morality in the youth of our Nation. I would ask that the article appear in its entirety.

SOME REASONS FOR "WILDING"

(By Susan Baker and Tipper Gore)

"Wilding." It's a new word in the vocabulary of teenage violence. The crime that made it the stuff of headlines is so heinous, the details so lurid as to make them almost beyond the understanding of any sane human being.

When it was over, a 28-year-old woman, an investment banker out for a jog, was left brutally beaten, knifed and raped by teen-

agers. She was found near an isolated road in New York's Central Park, covered with mud, almost dead from brain damage, loss of blood and exposure.

"It was fun," one of her suspected teenage attackers, all between 14 and 17 years old, told the Manhattan district attorney's office. In the lockup, they were nonchalantly whistling at a policewoman and singing a high-on-the-charts rap song about casual sex: "Wild Thing."

Maybe it's the savagery, the remorseless brutality that brought the national attention to this crime. We all heard about this one, either directly or from a friend or family member who would end the story within an "I can't believe it."

Believe it. Because it's happening elsewhere too.

In 1987, in Brooklyn, N.Y., three teenagers methodically set fire to a homeless couple. When at first rubbing alcohol wouldn't ignite the couple, they went to a local service station for gasoline. It worked.

In 1988, in rural Missouri, three teenagers killed a friend—partly out of curiosity! They just wanted to know what it would feel like to kill someone. One of the teenagers claimed the fascination with death began with heavy-metal music. When the victim asked "Why?" over and over as his friends brutally attacked with baseball bats, the answer was "Because it's fun."

In 1988 a record 406 people died in the county of Los Angeles alone in teen-gang-related attacks. One victim who survived was a pregnant woman who was shot, allegedly by a 16-year-old as a gang initiation rite.

This is truly a "generation at risk." Indeed, the statistics reflect its pain and confusion:

The three leading causes of death among adolescents are drug-and alcohol-related accidents, suicide and homicide.

Every year 1 million teenagers run away from home.

Every year 1 million teenagers get pregnant.

Every year over half a million—600,000 teenagers—attempt suicide; 5,000 succeed.

Alcohol and drug abuse are so prevalent among the young that a *Weekly Reader* survey recently reported that 10-year-olds often feel pressure to try alcohol and crack.

According to the Department of Education, 81 percent of the victims of violent crime are preteens and teenagers, 19 or younger. For the first time, teenagers have topped adults in the percentages of serious crimes committed per capita.

There are many complex reasons for this sad litany. Divorce and working parents strain the family's ability to cope. Latchkey kids are the rule more than the exception. Our schools and neighborhood have become open-air drug markets. But it is not enough to excuse these children as products of a bad environment.

As a society, we must take full responsibility. Our music, movies and television are filled with images of sexual violence and killing. The message to our kids is: it's OK to enjoy brutality and suffering: "It's fun."

The American Academy of Pediatrics released a national policy statement on the impact of rock lyrics and music videos on adolescents last November. In it, they noted that some lyrics communicate potentially harmful health messages in a culture beset with drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

The No. 2 album in the country this week is "GN'R Lies" from the very popular group, Guns N' Roses. This band is a favor-

ite of sixth through 12th graders. It contains the following lyrics: "I used to love her but I had to kill her, I had to put her six feet under, and I can still hear her complain."

Teen "slasher" films, featuring scenes of graphic, sadistic violence against women are so popular that characters like Jason from "Friday the 13th" and Freddie from "Nightmare on Elm Street" are considered cult heroes, and now there are spinoff television shows.

As parents, it is our responsibility to teach our children to make wise decisions. This responsibility is not only to feed and clothe their bodies, but also to feed and nurture their spirits, their minds, their values. The moral crisis facing our nation's youth requires that we all share the responsibility, parents and the entertainment industry.

Too often, those who produce this violence evade any discussion of their own responsibility by pretending the entire debate begins and ends with the First Amendment. We are strong advocates of its protections of free speech and free expression. We do not and have not advocated or supported restrictions on those rights; we have never proposed government action. What we are advocating and what we have worked hard to encourage, is responsibility.

For example, producers and songwriters don't consider putting out songs, movies or videos that would portray racism in a positive way. They could. The First Amendment provides that freedom. But they don't. In part, perhaps it's because they think those products wouldn't sell. But in part, they recognize it would be irresponsible. Why is there no similar reticence when the issue is glorifying violence, generally against women?

The same sense of responsibility should be brought to a marketplace so saturated with violence that it legitimizes it for our children. It's time to stop the spilling of blood both as "entertainment" and in real life.

A TRIBUTE TO LARRY P. POLANSKY

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, we rise in tribute to Attorney Larry P. Polansky, who has served as administrator of the District of Columbia courts for the past 10 years.

On Monday, December 4, the Larry Polansky Retirement Committee will host a retirement celebration for Attorney Polansky, honoring his decade of exemplary service to the people of the District of Columbia. The celebration will be held in the Officers' Club at Andrews Air Force Base, between the hours of 6 and 10 p.m.

During his tenure, Larry has been responsible for insuring the smooth and efficient functioning of a 51-member trial court, a 9-member court of appeals and a nonjudicial staff of 1,300.

Over the years, we have been impressed by Larry's ability to handle delicate matters. He is truly a diplomat's diplomat. With quiet strength, he not only manages the resources of the court, but he effectively interfaces with the local and Federal Government, patiently steering court budgets and legislation through

a unique and sometimes murky process. He commands the respect of members and staff who have had the pleasure of working with him.

Larry's successful tenure can be attributed to the fact that he brought to the D.C. court system a rich background and a wealth of experience. From 1976 through 1978, he served as the deputy State court administrator for the State of Pennsylvania. Before that, he served as chief deputy court administrator for operations and services with the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

Larry is more than an administrator. He has taught, lectured, consulted, published and involved himself in a range of other activities which distinguish him among other court professionals. Among those activities are his service as president of the Conference of State Court Administrators and as a member of its board of directors. In addition, he was appointed by the President of the United States to serve as a member of the Board of the State Justice Institute, and in turn was elected treasurer of that body.

Mr. Speaker, Attorney Larry Polansky's retirement, while framed as a celebration, will really be an occasion of mixed emotions. All of us are pleased that he has served and served well and fully deserves recognition in light of his imminent departure. On the other hand, he will be difficult to replace.

The District of Columbia court system is far better because Attorney Larry Polansky gave his best for that system and for the people of the District of Columbia.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT

HON. TIMONTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan budget agreement agreed to at the start of the year was full of budget gimmickry and the original reconciliation bill was loaded up with goodies. We now discover that the appropriation bills to date are over the 302 allocations as set by the budget resolution.

By one estimate, appropriations are \$1.5 billion over the fiscal year 1990 302 levels in budget authority and \$1.1 billion over the 302 allocation for budget outlays. I find it deplorable that we cannot stay within the relatively easy budget targets agreed to earlier this year by the President and the congressional leadership. Mr. Speaker, the appropriations process as it is playing itself out this year is a sham and must be reformed. It's time to go to a system of pay-as-you budgeting as I have proposed in H.R. 1262.

It's also time to call on President Bush and the bipartisan leadership to agree to a more realistic and long-term plan for addressing the budget deficit.

In the meantime, however, let's at least hold out hope that the reconciliation conference report produces some budget savings and shrinks the deficit.

ONLY FOOLS RUSH IN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the criticism by some of my Democratic colleagues of the President's reaction to occurrences in Berlin and elsewhere in the Soviet bloc reminds me of the popular song entitled, "Only Fools Rush In." I commend the President for not interfering with democratic movements within the Soviet bloc and remind him in his dealings with Mikhail Gorbachev of yet another song. This one is entitled, "Time Is On My Side".

I wish to insert into the RECORD today an Op Ed from the Wall Street Journal entitled "It's Too Early to Relax Technology Curbs for East Bloc." In cautioning against moving too quickly in loosening export controls over militarily critical technologies the author points out that there are other meaningful ways to demonstrate support for democratic movements. At this point providing the Soviets with technology which would be used to design and manufacture best available weaponry should not be on the list:

IT'S TOO EARLY TO RELAX TECHNOLOGY CURBS FOR EAST BLOC

(By Kenneth R. Timmerman)

For the West Germans, the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) is "outdated." for the Italians, the strategic export controls the West has enforced for the past 40 years, by virtue of lists drawn up at COCOM, need substantial revision. For many in the U.S., especially in the machine-tool industry, the COCOM controls have meant significant sacrifices, lost opportunities and reduced market share. A 1987 report by the League of Concerned Scientists estimates that high-technology export controls cost U.S. businesses as much as \$9 billion every year in lost sales.

In Mikhail Gorbachev's view, as expressed before the European Parliament in Strasbourg on July 6, COCOM should be "dismantled" so West and East can join together into a common European home. West Europeans also lobbied heavily for changes in COCOM rules, in the weeks leading up to the Oct. 25-26 high-level meeting in Paris of the 17-member COCOM. West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told a radio audience in Bonn that Western nations "have to assist the reform-oriented countries via comprehensive cooperation" and "transfer of technology." That required a review of the lists of high-technology goods barred from export to communist countries.

Furthermore, Italian President Francesco Cossiga said in Washington on Oct. 12 that the West should "review and reconsider" the restrictions on high-tech sales to Poland, Hungary and other Soviet-bloc countries. Italy's foreign minister, Gianni de Michelis, added that Polish and Hungarian industries must have access to up-to-date machine tools and technology or be relegated to "second-class" status. But while Mr. Genscher and the Italians were playing to the grandstands, another message was being quietly delivered by the back door.

It was that message the COCOM delegates heard when they met in Paris and agreed on measures to strengthen enforce-

ment of controls. In the coming months, COCOM will set specific performance standards for strategic export controls to which all members are expected to adhere. The aim, COCOM delegates said, is to make "the fence outside of Europe stronger" by the end of 1992 when trade barriers inside Europe go down.

In the 1970's, when detente sparked a dramatic upsurge in high-technology transfer agreements with the U.S.S.R., Western manufacturers, selling to eminently "civilian" foreign-trade organizations such as V/O Technopromimport fueled the most remarkable modernization of the Soviet military-industrial manufacturing base since World War II. Sophisticated Western and Japanese machine tools were sold to the Baltic Shipyards in Leningrad, which turned out a whole new generation of silent nuclear attack submarines. These contracts led by Toshiba in Japan, Kongsberg in Norway and Forest-Line in France will cost the U.S. taxpayer as much as \$30 billion, according to former Navy Secretary John Lehman if the U.S. is to maintain a credible deterrent. Thanks to Western technology, Soviet submarines can now approach to within 10 nautical miles of the U.S. coastline undetected, instead of 200 miles as before.

In early October, the State Department's senior representative for strategic trade, Ambassador Allan Wendt, and the newly appointed head of the Defense Technology Security Agency, William Rudman, toured European capitals to present dramatic new figures on illicit machine-tool deals with the Soviet bloc. Since 1983, they said, European COCOM nations and Japan had delivered 6,000 COCOM-embargoed machine tools to the U.S.S.R., and nearly all of them were funneled directly to projects run by the Soviet Military Industrial Commission.

Half of the 6,000 machines were West German, Japan, Italy, Britain and France were also major violators. The most recent case (and this is how the "6,000 machine tools report" came to be identified to the public) concerned deliveries of sophisticated machine tools made by Olivetti in Italy to a Soviet aeronautics factory, where they were used to help build the Yak 41 fighter-bomber. On this basis, the U.S. told other COCOM members it was willing to agree to significant streamlining of the COCOM lists, "but only if everyone else agreed to better enforcement."

Furthermore, as the most recent edition of the Pentagon's annual estimate of Soviet Military Power revealed, Soviet military spending has continued to rise in real terms by 3 percent since 1985, when Mr. Gorbachev took over as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. During this time, the Soviet military has completed the modernization of its entire ballistic-missile fleet, including two new categories of ICBMs, the SS-24 and SS-25. It has introduced new classes of nuclear-powered ballistic-missile submarines, new fighters, new tactical missiles, and is working on a new generation of tanks. New Soviet weapons are regularly designed on Western computers, built with Western machine tools and driven by Western computer chips that have slipped through the COCOM net.

Warsaw Pact high-technology purchases in the West have primarily served the military, and not the consumer. Even today, when the Soviets are clamoring for more highly sophisticated computer-driven machine tools, bubble memories and gallium arsenide computer chips, 60 percent of the

apartment fires in Moscow are caused by the explosion of Soviet-built television sets. Maintaining the COCOM restrictions may require a certain economic sacrifice on the part of Western manufacturers, but dropping them would require an even greater sacrifice in terms of Western security.

COCOM seeks to determine "what needs to be controlled on strategic grounds, no more, no less," Mr. Wendt said in a July interview. "There is ample room for trade with the Warsaw Pact outside of COCOM-controlled goods." Take the case of Poland and Hungary. In recent discussions with the European Community, these nations have not been asking for strategic technologies at all. Instead, they have been asking for basic agricultural equipment—such as second-hand tractors!

Besides, COCOM nations have been able to apply licenses for many high-technology sales to Poland and Hungary all along. Since May, the U.S. has even lifted its "no exceptions" policy toward the U.S.S.R., in force since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

Talk about dissolving COCOM, or doing away with COCOM scrutiny of high-tech sales to the communist bloc, simply misses the point. The reformers within the Warsaw Pact don't need the type of technology COCOM controls; only the Warsaw Pact military has such needs. Further relaxing strategic export controls, even toward countries such as Poland and Hungary, will send the wrong message. These controls exist because the Warsaw Pact exists as a military alliance and because pact nations continue to divert some 60 percent of their industrial base to military production. Change these basic equations, and there will be plenty of time to reconsider COCOM controls. But to drop the controls beforehand would serve only to strengthen the military and discourage reform.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GUN-FREE SCHOOL ZONES ACT OF 1990

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, nothing shocks the conscience of the Nation more than stories of a schoolroom shattered by gunshots. We see pictures of terrified children, frightened parents, and horrified teachers. In May 1988, Laurie Dann walked into a Winnetka, IL school and shot six students, killing 8-year-old Nicky Corwin. In January 1989, Patrick Purdy walked into a school playground in Stockton, CA and opened fire with a rapid-fire AK-47, killing 5 students, injuring 30 others. Just 2 months ago in McKee, KY a 17-year old high school student held 11 classmates hostage for over 7 hours. And last week at a Bronx high school, during a break between classes, a 17-year old student was shot and killed in the school cafeteria.

The National School Safety Center estimates that 135,000 students carried handguns to school daily in 1987 and another 270,000 carried handguns to school at least once. The National Education Association [NEA] has found that some 282,000 students are physically attacked in secondary schools each

month. The NEA also found that in urban areas children skip school because of fear. About 8 percent of junior and senior high school students missed at least 1 day of school a month last year because they were afraid to go to school. And they have good reason.

P.S. 95 in Brooklyn, NY now teaches its kindergartners how to handle an encounter with a gunman. Schools in Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Oakland, CA have scheduled "Yellow Code Alerts" for grades beginning with kindergarten. These drills teach children to fall to the floor the minute gunfire occurs in their schools. In Long Beach, Lindbergh Junior High was forced to construct a 900-foot-long, 10-foot-high concrete wall to protect its students from gunfire near the school. Even in Beirut or Belfast this would be startling and tragic. But this is happening here in the United States, a Nation at peace.

That is why I am today introducing legislation to create gun-free school zones. This bill is the first legislative proposal to address the devastating tide of firearm violence in our Nation's schools. My bill would make it illegal to bring a gun within 1,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school. A further penalty is created for those who shoot their gun within those areas. The bill carefully exempts guns used in school-approved programs, by government officers, and unloaded guns that are locked in cars. As with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986, it recognizes the need for schools to remain safe havens, areas where our children can feel safe and secure. In addition, the bill covers not just the school building, but a zone extending 1,000 feet beyond the school, excepting private property. This provision addresses the concerns students constantly raise about the violence that takes place just beyond school property, an area that currently serves as a haven for drug-dealers and other criminals—and a terror zone for kids.

We must also consider our Nation's teachers. These dedicated professionals work long hours with low pay at one of the most important jobs in the country: education of our children. The NEA has found that over 5,000 secondary school teachers are physically attacked at school every month. Eliminating guns from schools will, at least, protect teachers from the most lethal form of violence. And because guns and drugs often are found in close proximity, eliminating guns will contribute to the war against drugs.

I would like to thank my colleagues Representatives STARK, HOYER, GRAY, FAWELL, SMITH (Florida), SAIKI, BERMAN, MAZZOLI, and FAZIO for cosponsoring this measure. I would also like to thank NEA, the Council of Great City Schools, and the American Association of School Administrators for endorsing my bill. Mr. Speaker, this is American Education Week. In honor of the teachers, principals, other school employees, but most especially for our country's 40 million public school children, I call on my colleagues to join me and free our schools from guns. Thank you.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITIONS AGAINST POSSESSION OR DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL ZONE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(q)(1)(A) It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly to possess a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a public school zone.

"(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the possession of a firearm—

"(i) on private property;

"(ii) if the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the public school zone is located or a political subdivision of the State, and the law of the State or political subdivision requires that, before an individual obtain such a license, the law enforcement authorities of the State or political subdivision verify that the individual is qualified under law to receive the license;

"(iii) which is—

"(I) not loaded; and

"(II) in a locked container, or a locked firearms rack, which is in a motor vehicle;

"(iv) by an individual for use in a program approved by a public school in the public school zone; or

"(v) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a public school in the public school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual.

"(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person, knowingly or with reckless disregard for the safety of another, to discharge or attempt to discharge a firearm at a place that the person knows is a public school zone.

"(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the discharge of a firearm—

"(i) on private property;

"(ii) as part of a program approved by a public school in the public zone, by an individual who is participating in the program; or

"(iii) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a public school in the public school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual."

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(25) The term 'public school zone' means—

"(A) in, or on the grounds of, a public school; or

"(B) within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of a public school.

"(26) The term 'public school' means a public school which provides elementary or secondary education, as determined under State law.

"(27) The term 'motor vehicle' has the meaning given such term in section 10102 of title 49, United States Code."

(c) PENALTY.—Section 924(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(4) Whoever violates section 922(q) shall be fined not more than \$5,000, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term of imprisonment imposed under this paragraph shall not run concurrently with any other term of imprisonment imposed under any other provision of law."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to conduct

engaged in after the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL PARK

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which will designate Craters of the Moon National Monument in southeastern Idaho as our State's first national park. The bill also will create the Great Rift National Preserve. Currently, there are 50 parks and 14 preserves in the National Park System.

My proposal creates two new units of the National Park System. First, the bill designates 373,785 acres as Craters of the Moon National Park. Second, it designates 123,040 acres as the Great Rift National Preserve. The acreage figures in my bill are only estimates. The maps are being prepared and will be available for distribution shortly.

After many months of discussion and hard work, a legislative proposal has been put together. This bill represents a landmark day for the citizens of Idaho. The State of Idaho has been blessed with outstanding recreational areas, a rich outdoor heritage, and many scenic wonders. However, for all of the great public lands we enjoy, Idaho does not have a national park.

The public lands included in my proposal are currently administered by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. I believe most of the State lands have been exchanged. My proposal also represents an attempt to exclude most of the private land.

THE AREA IS NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT

This legislation will protect and preserve a unique landscape and ecosystem in Idaho which contains outstanding volcanic features and nationally significant resources. Designation of Craters of the Moon National Park and the Great Rift National Preserve would help safeguard one of the Nation's extraordinary places for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people and future generations.

To be eligible for favorable consideration as a unit of the National Park System, an area first must be nationally significant. Craters of the Moon and the Great Rift certainly meet this test. The two areas offer outstanding examples of a particular type of resource. Both the Craters and Great Rift possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our Nation's heritage.

The park and preserve further offer excellent opportunities for recreation, public enjoyment, and scientific study. And finally, it retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource.

GRAZING

My proposal provides that grazing is to continue in both the park and preserve subject to regulations imposed by the Secretary of the

Interior to ensure proper rangeland management practices. The bill also provides for voluntary exchange of grazing privileges and for the maintenance of water improvements.

Since grazing is an integral part of the traditional land use and history of the area, I believe it should be allowed to continue to the same extent as it is today. This legislation recognizes the historical significance of livestock grazing in the development of the western United States.

Today, grazing is the major use of public land in the area. It is controlled by the allotment system. Livestock operations also represent one of the major economic activities in the area. According to the BLM, approximately 30,000 sheep are trailed through the sagebrush grassland between the Craters of the Moon and Wapi lava flows in the spring and fall.

OTHER MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

Hunting will be permitted in the preserve in accordance with appropriate Federal and State laws and under regulations of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The legislation also provides for acquisition of land within the boundaries of the park and preserve. It stipulates, however, that land may not be acquired without the consent of the owner. Boundaries have been drawn to exclude most private land.

SPECIAL THANKS TO CRATERS GROUP

This legislative proposal is the result of hard work and a dedicated effort from many Idahoans. I would like to express my personal appreciation to a special group called Craters of the Moon Development, Inc. This group played an instrumental role in putting together this proposal and building public support for the idea.

Without this group's strong support of and personal commitment to this concept, it would have been very difficult to draft a bill. This organization provided needed guidance and direction during our discussions, and they deserve special thanks.

THE PROPOSAL ENJOYS PUBLIC SUPPORT

Over the past 2 years, I have held several town meetings in Idaho to discuss the park proposal with concerned citizens and community leaders. The idea to designate a Craters of the Moon National Park has generated tremendous interest, enthusiasm, and support throughout Idaho. The proposal has a great deal of merit, and the area is worthy of such designation. It is one of my top congressional priorities.

The Idaho State Legislature, Gov. Cecil Andrus, chamber of commerce organizations, community leaders, and many others all have endorsed the concept of a national park for this remarkable area.

UNDISCOVERED TREASURE

Virtually unknown until 1921, this extraordinary area was set aside as a national monument by President Calvin Coolidge on May 2, 1924. In 1970, 43,243 acres were set aside as the Craters of the Moon National Wilderness. Today, the national monument and wilderness embrace 53,545 acres.

Since that time, millions of people from the world over have visited this fascinating area. Some come for just a single, short visit; others

return time after time, never ceasing to be amazed by the geologic story to be told there.

The Craters of the Moon was designated a national monument at a time when not much distinction was made between a national park and a national monument. It is not unusual for a national monument to be later designated a national park. Recent examples of changes include Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, and Arches. All three of these Utah parks were first established as national monuments.

The Craters of the Moon area is relatively close to such national travel designation points as Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, and the Sun Valley ski resort. Many visitors pass through Idaho on their way to these areas and make up an important segment of the State's tourism.

Yet, Craters of the Moon remains one of Idaho's undiscovered places. Idaho has no national park of its own to attract travelers to the area. Designation of the Craters of the Moon as a national park would bring well-deserved recognition to this Idaho landmark and provide the American people with a quality and unique outdoor experience.

Recreation and tourism are a vital, growing part of our State economy. A national park and preserve could attract thousands of visitors each year and help stimulate the economy of many Idaho communities.

CRATERS OF THE MOON

The Craters of the Moon National Monument comprises the most diverse and geologically recent part of a vast lava field that covers hundreds of square miles on the Snake River plain. The dark lava flows and smooth cones dominate the landscape, relieved only by patches of grasslands and stands of limber pine.

The monument contains examples of most of the volcanic features found in the Great Rift area, and is noted for the variety of cinder crags, jagged and smooth lava flows, cones and domes, and lava tubes. The searing heat of the lava fields can be escaped in the lava caves, some containing permanent ice. The area is truly a study in contrasts.

BIG SOUTHERN BUTTE/CRYSTAL ICE CAVES

In addition to the current monument area, two special landmarks would be included as part of the national park. The Big Southern Butte and Crystal Ice Caves are interesting features of regional and local significance.

The 5,800-acre Big Southern Butte, a natural landmark, is the most prominent feature in the eastern Snake River Plain, rising over 2,000 feet above the surrounding plain. It is a rhyolitic dome about 300,000 years old and possesses an almost undisturbed area of native vegetation and offers spectacular views of the area.

Big Southern Butte is geologically intriguing because it represents a different type of volcanism and is much older than the nearby basaltic flows of the Great Rift system. The butte is significant as a natural and cultural resource serving as a landmark for pioneers following the Oregon Trail.

Crystal Ice Cave, southeast of the monument, is 150 feet below the surface within the Great Rift in the Kings Bowl lava field. The area also is nationally significant because it is a fissure cave rather than a tube cave.

GREAT RIFT NATIONAL PRESERVE

My legislation designates 123,040 acres as the Great Rift National Preserve. A national preserve is one of several titles given to a variety of units in the national park system. This category is established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting, fishing, and grazing may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values of the area.

The heart of the preserve is the Great Rift system. At 65 miles, this is the longest volcanic rift zone in the continental United States and the deepest known open volcanic rift zone on Earth. This portion of the Great Rift system is truly of national significance.

Major portions of the Great Rift system have been recommended by BLM for wilderness. Under my proposal, these wilderness study areas located within the park and preserve will continue to be managed by the National Park Service so as to maintain their potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

IDAHO'S STATEHOOD CENTENNIAL

Idaho's statehood centennial celebration will take place in 1990. I can think of no better way to honor the State's first 100 years than through creation of its first national park and protection of our rich natural heritage.

Many Idahoans live in our great State because of its special way of life. Designation of the Craters of the Moon National Park and Great Rift National Preserve would help safeguard one of the nation's extraordinary places for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Mr. Speaker, with the introduction of this bill, the debate and discussion over this proposal will begin. I recognize that there will be many comments regarding this legislation, and I certainly welcome the views of all Idahoans. Furthermore, a successful effort may require change and compromise.

I remain convinced, however, that this measure is a good proposal with solid citizen support. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and I look forward to its early consideration by the House.

EMPLOYERS SEE NEED FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent New York Times article discussing how employers are realizing the importance of providing drug and alcohol treatment programs for their employees. It is estimated that drug and alcohol abuse cost employees over \$100 billion a year due to lost productivity, increased accidents, health problems and absenteeism. Getting addicted employees into treatment is an essential part of ridding the work environment of drugs and increasing the competitiveness of American industry.

I have introduced legislation to require that health insurance cover drug and alcohol

abuse treatment. This approach not only increases access to treatment by covering the cost, it also helps remove some of the stigma associated with addiction. It is also a cost-efficient approach. Studies have shown that, on average, the cost of drug or alcohol treatment is recovered in just 2 to 3 years after treatment because of savings in other health care costs.

Companies who have addressed drug and alcohol abuse treatment aggressively have reaped tremendous benefits. For example, General Motors and the United Auto Workers set up a comprehensive treatment plan in 1985, and the next year they found that lost time was down by 40 percent, payments for sickness and accidents fell by 60 percent, and grievance proceedings and job accidents were cut by half.

The war on drugs is a three front war: prevention, law enforcement, and treatment. We cannot possibly win this war if we ignore the treatment component. I am encouraged that American businesses are realizing the importance of drug and alcohol abuse treatment.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Nov. 13, 1989]

MORE AID FOR ADDICTS ON THE JOB— COMPANIES ANGERED BY COSTS OF ABUSE (By Milt Freudenheim)

Hundreds of American employers, angry and frustrated about drug-related losses in productivity, accidents, absenteeism and surging medical expenses, have begun offering counseling programs to addicted employees in recent months in an intensified campaign against drug abuse in the workplace.

"The number of chronic abusers and addicts is at record levels, both in the workplace and outside," said Mark A. de Bernardo, director of labor law at the United States Chamber of Commerce. Government and industry experts say drug and alcohol abuse is costing the employers more than \$100 billion a year.

Employers and Government experts say that many drug abusers also have problems with alcohol, which remains the most serious substance-abuse problem. Counseling programs typically offer help with both drugs and alcohol.

JOINT EFFORTS BY CORPORATIONS

Many of the small and medium-sized companies, which make up 99 percent of the nation's employers, have recently overcome their earlier reluctance to confront drug abuse problems and are joining in the campaign.

In California, Florida, Texas, Michigan, Washington and at least six other states, large corporations have recently formed groups that share information and resources to help deal with the problem. And they are helping smaller companies start anti-drug operations.

"There's been a phenomenal growth rate in the number of companies offering employee-assistance service in the last year, as a result of employer's concerns about substance abuse," said J. Michael Walsh, director of workplace initiatives for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, a Federal agency.

For example, 80 companies signed contracts to purchase therapy programs for alcohol and drug abuse in the last year from Human Affairs International, a unit of the Aetna Life and Casualty Company, which supplies employee-assistance services to

both large and small employers. And thousands of companies that have Federal contracts are now required to adopt anti-drug policies, under provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, which went into effect on March 18.

The assistance programs, which are often coupled with company drug-testing policies, are now available to more than 26 million workers—three times as many as five years ago, when the crack form of cocaine emerged as a major problem.

Nationwide, an estimated 20 million American jobs are now held by people who use illicit drugs like marijuana, amphetamines, cocaine and crack, a smokable form of cocaine.

Company counselors say they are encountering a growing number of employees and their relatives who are using alcohol, crack and other drugs in combination, and they report that they are having difficulty keeping pace with such multiple addictions, which they say are the biggest killer. But despite these new problems, industry leaders feel they have important assets in offering therapy.

"The workplace is an easier place to deal with drugs than any place else," said James E. Burke, chairman of the strategic planning committee of the board of Johnson & Johnson, the medical products company. "You have more control, and you can build a supportive environment, which is sometimes difficult to do in the community."

Richard Leshner, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said: "Employers have the most effective weapon in the war on drugs, the paycheck. If you and I believe that our jobs are contingent on our being drug-free, it creates a powerful incentive."

THE SEARCH FOR ANSWERS

"We are really dealing with problems of work performance, which also include marital and family problems, stress and emotional problems," said Ron Finch, employee-assistance director at BellSouth, the telephone company based in Atlanta. "A lot of drug and alcohol abusers are trying to medicate themselves."

The big Detroit automobile makers and many other large employers are providing in space hundreds of plants and offices across the country for Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings, which serve employees, their relatives and people from nearby communities.

"I try to attend at least two Narcotics Anonymous meetings a week," said R. Craig Redner, a 39-year-old food-catering salesman in Novi, Mich., a Detroit suburb. He said that he had been addicted for years, first to heroin and later crack, and that his employer had helped him to stop using drugs.

"Our goal is not to find people and kick them out; that merely dumps people on society," said John F. Maciarz, a General Motors Corporation spokesman. "Our major objective is to turn them back into the successes they once were."

Mr. Redner said: "The final two weeks, I was actually free-basting on the job. My boss at Gary's Catering said if I didn't get help, he would let me go." Mr. Redner was hospitalized for two weeks, which his company's health plan paid for.

"They hired me back the day I got out," he said. He continued with "one-on-one therapy" for seven months. Since then, Mr. Redner said, "I have been straight for a year and nine months."

NEW JERSEY-NEW YORK EFFORTS

In one of many regional programs in which corporations are cooperating in attacking drug problems, business executives will meet on Thursday to discuss anti-drug strategies under the auspices of the New York Business Group on Health and the New Jersey Business and Industry Association in Ridgewood, N.J.

Thousands of executives have attended a variety of drug conferences this fall organized by Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., the Swiss-owned pharmaceutical concern, and other sponsors. Irwin Lerner, president and chief executive of Hoffman-La Roche, said the goal was to "sensitize business organizations around the country" to bring the campaign back to local areas.

Mr. Burke, who recently retired as chief executive of Johnson & Johnson, heads another cooperative program. It has created hundreds of anti-drug messages that have been broadcast free or published without charge in newspapers and magazines. The broadcast time and ads, if purchased, would have cost \$310 million.

General Motors and the United Automobile Workers union are sponsoring a 13-week television series on television station WBKD in Detroit in which recovering alcoholics and drug abusers like Mr. Redner tell their stories.

As drug abuse has spread, executives increasingly have had to deal with colleagues and relatives in need of help. "We got into drug testing when it was determined that the chief executive's driver was using drugs," the employee-assistance director at one company said.

Bruce Liebert, 38 years old, a self-employed aquarium sales and maintenance man in Houston, said his wife's insurance at her job at the Exxon Corporation had paid for treatment at Spring Shadows, a Houston drug program, for his longtime cocaine addiction.

"After 18 months, I went off on another binge and shot coke for, like, a day and a half," he said. "The end was a few mornings after I ended up on the steps of my church, totally devastated."

Mr. Liebert said the church sent him to Canaan Land, a treatment center in Alabama. Since then, he said, he has been free of drugs for two years. "Now the whole thing that keeps me straight is helping people," he explained. "I was asked to speak at Exxon to the executives. It's a problem with everybody, not just down in the ghetto."

"Corporations can easily spend more for drug treatment than cancer, AIDS or open heart surgery," said Otto Jones, president of Human Affairs International in Murray, Utah, which provides employee-assistance services to insurers and employers that cover five million people.

"Drug users will incur 300 percent more medical costs, on average, than the rest of a company's employees," he said. "The users lose twice as much work as the average employee and are five times more likely to be involved in accidents off the job."

Spending on employee health care has been increasing by 15 percent a year for the last 12 years.

"The high-cost case is often the child of an executive in a dual-career family who is institutionalized for more than a year," Mr. Jones continued. "The parents just wanted to put them someplace, and often the institutions got them on other kinds of drugs just to manage them."

When experienced workers are in short supply, providing help takes on an added economic rationale. "With the workplace pool of potential employees shrinking, it makes real clear sense to try to rehabilitate them," said Jack Rose, an employee-assistance administrator with the Lockheed Corporation in Burbank, Calif.

Testing for drugs has become an important part of the program at many American corporations, and experts say thousands more will soon be testing as they comply with the new Drug-Free Workplace law. According to a Labor Department survey last year, 17 million people worked for employers in the private sector that test for drugs.

Johnson & Johnson, like many large companies, tests all job applicants for drugs. "Companies put the message out there: 'Don't apply!'" said Helen Axel, executive director of human resources research, at the Conference Board, a business research group in New York.

Employees may be tested if they are involved in accidents or other unusual behavior. At Johnson & Johnson, people in high-risk jobs are tested without advance notice, several times a year. Those identified as drug users are directed to the company's assistance program, which is tied in with counseling to cope with psychological stress and to promote physical fitness.

UNIONS OPPOSE COERCION

Labor unions generally support employer drug counseling and therapy programs. But the A.F.L.-C.I.O. and many member unions oppose coercion in drug programs and oppose testing as a violation of privacy.

"Job loss is an effective deterrent; but the threat of job loss should be restricted to failure to perform the job," said Noel Beasley, a vice president in Chicago with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. Drug testing, he added, reduces the incentive for people to enter rehabilitation voluntarily.

Mr. Rose at Lockheed said a record of having offered assistance was important in defending lawsuits claiming "unlawful" dismissals in states like California.

The Supreme Court recently upheld the legality of testing railway employees after accidents and the legality of pre-employment testing for Federal customs agents. Challenges to random drug testing of employees are making their way through the courts.

EARL R. HOOVER

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express the sorrow and sense of loss which we in northeast Ohio have experienced following the death of Earl R. Hoover.

A Cuyahoga County Common Pleas judge for 18 years, Judge Hoover made several landmark decisions. Among them an opinion of a dance studio contract case that has become precedent and is cited in Federal and State court cases and is taught in business law courses.

Mr. Hoover held a lifelong interest in historical research and writing. His favorite topic

was the Civil War, once devoting 8 months researching the impact of music on the Civil War in the Library of Congress. Mr. Hoover also made a hobby of public speaking, having delivered over 5,000 speeches throughout the United States over a period of 40 years. Among his many subjects were the Civil War, the history and accomplishments of the Western Reserve, and famous Americans, mostly Ohioans.

In 1977, Mr. Hoover wrote "Cradle of Greatness; National and World Achievements of Ohio's Western Reserve". The book, twice a sellout with 17,500 copies having been sold, is now considered a collectors item.

In 1981, Mr. Hoover received the Good Citizenship Award of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also received the Otterbein Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award in 1970, served on the board of the Western Reserve and Shaker Historical societies, and was a trustee of Otterbein College.

I would like to close with a quote that clearly states how Mr. Hoover spent his life:

I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man live in it so that his place will be proud of him.—Abraham Lincoln.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF ERNEST H. PATNODE FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Ernest H. Patnode who is retiring from the Massachusetts State Police after 22 years of meritorious and dedicated service.

Ernest's praiseworthy career has seen him investigate crimes, patrol the roads, and protect the rights of citizens. Certainly the residents of western Massachusetts and the people who have passed through that area have been well served by Ernest Patnode.

His work as a police officer amounted to a lifetime of dedication to the laws of the Commonwealth. Ernie, as he is known to his many friends, entered the State Police academy during October 1967 and graduated as a state trooper 3 months later. As a trooper, he served with both great distinction and honor. In 1976, Ernie was commended for his outstanding police performance in the arrest of a notorious armed robber; and in 1979, he was commended for his part in an exhaustive year-long investigation that led to the arrest and prosecution of four assailants.

Prior to entering the academy, he had served for 3 years with the Greenfield Police Department. Ernie then began his career as a protector of Massachusetts' laws as a young man of 23 which marks this occasion as a celebration of Ernest Patnode's having faithfully executed the duties of an officer of the law for a quarter century.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just my opinion or the feelings of Ernie Patnode's peers that cause me to remark about the great dedication and skill which Ernest has brought to the force.

His superior officers have duly noted his outstanding law enforcement skills evidenced by his many promotions. Ernest retired with a rank of lieutenant.

But to say that Ernie is retiring is not entirely true. While he is leaving his noted career as an officer of the law, he is beginning anew at the Friendly Ice Cream Corp. Friendly's has hired Ernie as the head of security for its franchises along the eastern seaboard.

Although these new duties will cause him to spend time away from home, I know that his supportive family, including his wife, Judith, and his two beautiful children, Marc and Tami, will continue to show Ernie the loving support that they always have.

Ernest Patnode represents all the best in the world of criminology. He has served the citizens of western Massachusetts selflessly. I wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

BACKSLIDING ON NERVE GAS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post carries an excellent article written by our colleague, DANTE FASCELL, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, on steps our Government must take to secure an international treaty banning chemical weapons. President Bush has shown steadfast leadership in pursuing an international agreement on chemical weapons, as his historic U.N. speech this fall demonstrated. Chairman FASCELL forcefully illustrates the counterproductive effects that a decision to produce chemical weapons after a treaty enters into force would have on current negotiations. He correctly writes that such a decision would simply kill any hope for completing a treaty. It is a message that the administration should heed, and I commend the article to all Members.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 20, 1989]

BACKSLIDING ON NERVE GAS

President Bush's commitment to a total ban on chemical weapons is commendable and supported by an overwhelming bipartisan majority in Congress. Unfortunately, as frequently happens in Washington, a strong leadership initiative is accompanied by bureaucratic infighting and policy underbrush which needs to be cleared away.

Immediately following Bush's speech at the U.N., Washington's policy underworld began elaborating on the president's simple desire for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons with a contradictory explanation that binary nerve gas weapon production must continue even after achievement of a worldwide ban. Adverse reaction to this policy "elaboration" has been swift and strong from foreign governments, Congress and independent arms control experts.

A policy of continued U.S. production of new binary nerve gas weapons spells trouble for Bush's own objective. It places all the positive features of his U.N. speech at risk. It unwittingly legitimizes the very thing he wants to stop, chemical weapons proliferation. It is also a violation of the treaty that vice president Bush presented in 1984 and

the current draft treaty in Geneva, both of which call for an immediate cessation in chemical weapons production.

This policy of continuing binary nerve gas weapons production will not only provoke cries of U.S. hypocrisy, but worse yet, it will provide other countries an easy rationale for pushing ahead with their own chemical weapons production. The very crucial antiproliferation dynamic the president has attempted to fire up by his U.N. proposal for a bilateral chemical weapons destruction schedule would self-destruct. The appeal of the president's bilateral destruction proposal is the superpower message on chemical weapons; we, the superpowers, have them, we will destroy them, we want a global ban as soon as possible, and we expect other countries to follow our example. A U.S. policy of continued new chemical weapons productions undercuts this superpower leverage.

The dangerous risk is that such a change in U.S. policy, pursuing new chemical weapons production, could create a proliferation nightmare. Why should the United States be the only country allowed to continue production while the rest of the world can only destroy its chemical weapons? That's the question the other 20-odd states with chemical weapons will ask. New states may rush to get into production before a treaty, assuming that they can keep on producing after one. Such a policy jeopardizes the superpower destruction plan and poses a provocative challenge to the Soviets to break their * * *

U.S. priorities should clearly stress accelerated destruction, development of verification capabilities and chemical weapons arms control, not new chemical weapons production.

A SALUTE TO THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE D.C. ARMY GUARD

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and salute the following newly commissioned officers in the D.C. Army National Guard.

The D.C. Army National Guard has served the District of Columbia and this Nation well with its outstanding commitment to excellence and service to the community. These fine young officers have successfully completed 16 months of intense physical, technical, and tactical training at the D.C. Military Academy to prepare them for their commissions. The D.C. Military Academy has continued, in its 82-year tradition, in producing high quality young officers that we can all be very proud of.

I know you will join me in wishing them well in the service to the District of Columbia and to the Nation. Listed below are the names and addresses of the officers who were graduated and commissioned as second lieutenants through the D.C. National Guard Officer Candidate School:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Joe L. Cherry, Jr., 3402 Carlyn Springs Road, No. 104 Falls Church, Virginia 22041.

Byron Day, 453 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011.

Marc S. Hollander, 908 Riva Ridge Drive, Great Falls, Virginia 22066.

Barron Johnson, 636 Audrey Lane, Apt. 102, Oxon Hill, Maryland 20745.

Emanuel Payton, 3123 Warder Street, N.W., Apt. B2, Washington, D.C. 20010.

George Ratliff, 513 13th Street, N.E., Apt. No. 9, Washington, D.C. 2002.

Kevin M. Smith, 211 Post Oak Court, Landover, Maryland 20785.

Dan Stanford, 6933 Lafayette Park Drive, Annandale, Virginia 22003-3225.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today the United Nations General Assembly will adopt the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Our colleague, Representative CHRISTOPHER SMITH, is the U.S.' alternative representative to the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. I wish to commend to my colleagues the following excellent statement by Representative SMITH.

STATEMENT BY THE HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. After ten years of constructive dialogue, seemingly endless consultations and finally an agreement, the Commission on Human Rights has presented the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the United Nations General Assembly for adoption. The United States participated actively in the drafting of the Convention. We believe that it represents a notable step forward in the needed promotion and protection of the rights of children. Although the Convention is far from perfect—no agreement ever is—the United States strongly believes in the enumerated commitments and goals of the Convention, and it is our hope that the General Assembly will adopt the text without change.

Mr. Chairman, the Government of Poland deserves much of the credit for the conclusion of this Convention. The version we have before us today represents many years of debate and revisions to the Government of Poland's first draft; but if it were not for that initial effort over ten years ago, we might not be considering adoption of a Convention on the Rights of the Child during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. We must also make special mention of Professor Adam Lopatka of Poland, who served with distinction as Chairman of the working group established to draft the Convention.

Mr. Chairman, the United States also recognizes the valuable contribution made by many non-governmental organizations during the drafting process. The promotion of human rights standards inevitably creates a certain tension between what might be best in an ideal world and what governments are prepared to accept today. Although in the end it is governments that are bound to uphold human rights standards, the participation of non-governmental organizations in the drafting of these conventions—and in the United Nations generally—serves to push us to higher standards

over and above our parochial interests. In addition, it prevents us from being content to settle for the lowest common denominator.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child grapples with many difficult issues and rests on several hard-fought compromises. A number of these compromises were necessitated by the differing cultural, legal, and religious views of the unique relationship between the rights of the child, the rights and responsibilities of parents, and the state's obligations of legal and moral protection. Other concessions were necessary on other matters. My government, like many others, is not completely satisfied with some of these compromises. But because we recognize the importance and desirability of adopting the Convention without further delay, we do not wish to reopen negotiation on any part of the text.

For the record, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief statement of my government's views on several aspects of the Convention.

PROTECTION OF THE UNBORN

The United States fully supports the inclusion within the Preamble of the Convention language from the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child confirming that "the child, be reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth."

Children—born and unborn—are precious and extremely vulnerable. Governments have a duty and sacred obligation to protect these children to the maximum extent possible.

Birth is an event which happens to each of us. The most tender, formative nine months prior to this great event will forecast the healthiness of the child after birth. One of the most positive protections for a healthy childhood—after life itself—is proper prenatal care.

We in the United States are just now fully recognizing the positive effects of basic maternal and prenatal care. This does not demand elaborate, expensive medical facilities; the basics cost little but are extremely effective. For instance, sound nutritional education and tetanus toxoid inoculation for mothers produce resounding positive effects. Neonatal tetanus is the single most important identifiable cause of infant mortality in the developing world. Mr. Chairman, this threat can be wiped out if the child inherits the benefits of his or her mother's tetanus inoculation.

The United States Agency for International Development has launched a new project for maternal and neonatal health and nutrition in developing countries. Comprehensive research and experience, domestically and internationally—through organizations such as the World Health Organization—have proven that proper prenatal and neonatal care spell the difference between a healthy or health-threatened mother, and between a strong or vulnerable child. Healthy babies, right from the start, will help provide brighter futures for all of our children, who represent our own future and our legacy for the next generation.

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

My Government concurs fully and is pleased that the Convention reaffirms "the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion." The international community has long agreed that all people, including children, must be guaranteed reli-

gious rights. As early as 1948, when the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (the one document which was deposited with the United Nations Charter in the cornerstone of this building), the General Assembly declared that "Everyone"—and I wish to emphasize the word everyone—"has the right to freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance" (Article 18).

Although parents or guardians must of course offer guidance and assist young children in the exercise of their right to freedom of conscience, we must recognize that this inherent and inalienable right of religious freedom is a precious right of each individual, including children. If possible, the United States would have wished for a stronger reaffirmation of this in the Convention.

In particular, Mr. Chairman, we would have liked to specify that children continue to have such supplementary rights as the freedom to have or to change a religion, the right to worship according to their beliefs alone or with others and the right to teach, learn, and practice their religion in public and in private. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other international instruments include reference to such supplementary rights, and the United States continues to believe that they apply to everyone, including children.

FUNDING

The United States firmly believes that the costs of the Committee on the Rights of the Child that will be established by the Convention should be borne exclusively by the State that ratify the Convention. In our view, Mr. Chairman, the Committee established by the Convention is not a United Nations body, but an instrument of the States Parties to the Convention. Only those States may nominate and elect members of the Committee; only those States submit reports to it. Moreover, the Convention will enter into force when only twenty States have ratified it. We believe that it would be inappropriate for the entire membership of the United Nations to bear the expenses of a body created to serve so small a number of states, at least initially.

In any event, United Nations financing is no guarantee of full financing for committees such as this one. In times of budgetary constraint, the Members of the United Nations can and very well may decide which functions the Committee will have to forgo. The United States believes that state-party financing is more likely to preserve the independence of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, for that financing method would give the Committee complete power to decide how to use its funds.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

We are particularly concerned about the reunification of families, so that children and parents can live together. Families have been torn apart by wars, restrictive borders, and indiscriminate limits on emigration rights. This disruption in cohesive family ties is especially detrimental to the lives of children, who are generally the ones who suffer the most from forced separations. The Convention obligates the states parties to address reunification applications by children or their parents "in a positive, humane and expeditious manner." This is an easily obtainable goal, and governments should not have difficulty in doing this.

ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The prevention of physical and mental abuse against children demands constant vigilance, a moral and ethical consciousness throughout our society—from government agencies, to churches, synagogues and mosques, to local community awareness efforts, to neighbors and families. The scourge of child abuse—whether physical or sexual abuse, whether negligence, neglect, or other forms of exploitation—is all too prevalent throughout the world. Governments must be committed to providing legal and administrative protection to children, as well as supporting social and educational programs that help prevent this gross scourge which has infected many of our communities.

ADOPTION

With the strong and active encouragement of President Bush, the United States Government has promoted the adoption of children by loving and caring families. Through legal safeguards and constructive adopting agencies, governments can help ensure that eligible children or orphaned children enjoy the love and nurture of a family. As an example of how a government can promote adoption, President Bush is scheduled to sign into law a bill which will designate the last week of this month as "National Adoption Week" in the United States.

This initiative of the Congress and the President of the United States will help bring attention to the rewards of adoption, both for children and for parents. A specific commemorative week will help promote legal adoption, and it will call special attention to the needs of children with mental and physical handicaps who do not have a family to care for their special requirements. This brings to mind Article 23 of the Convention, which deals with disabled children.

DISABLED CHILDREN

The United States is keenly aware of the special needs of mentally or physically disabled children, and we fully support the Convention's call for a "full and decent life" for these children.

The world has come a long way from the days when the handicapped were locked away far from the support base of their family and the loving care of those who are able to help rehabilitate, train, and educate these children with special needs. Recognition of the rights of the handicapped has been slow. We hope that there will be a strong commitment to this particular goal in helping ensure that children with special needs receive proper guidance, so that they may "achieve the fullest possible social integration and individual development."

CONCLUSION

As I made clear at the outset, the United States is satisfied that the working group which drafted the Convention on the Rights of the Child made such progress and achieved consensus on all substantive issues. We sincerely hope that the General Assembly will adopt the Convention without a vote and without changing any of the text.

The United States does believe, however, that we must view the Convention in a sober, realistic light. It is not a perfect document and its entry into force will not solve all problems and all threats for all children. Only by recognizing this can the international community work together to make the best possible use of the Convention. Necessary protection for our societies' vulnerable and helpless will ultimately have to

be demanded by the moral commitment of men and women throughout the world, and will have to be guaranteed by Member States.

To borrow from the teachings recorded in the Book of Luke, "he who is the least among you—he is the greatest." Our children are the greatest hope among our generation. They deserve our protection, our loving care, and the opportunity to achieve their best with their talents. The adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will serve as a starting point—a launching pad—for improving the status and situation of all children of all nationalities, creeds, and social status. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

POLLY BACA'S BACK

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an October 25, 1989, Denver Post profile on former DNC vice chair Polly Baca, who has recently been appointed executive director of the Colorado Institute for Hispanic Education and Economic Development.

POLLY BACA CLEARS PATHS TO HISPANIC ACHIEVEMENT

(By Richard Johnson)

Polly Baca is back. (She wasn't really away.) And she intends to make sure that Colorado's rapidly growing Hispanic population has better access to educational and economic opportunities.

The former state legislator, national political strategist and successful businesswoman took office Oct. 2 as executive director of the Denver-based Colorado Institute for Hispanic Education and Economic Development.

"I face a tremendous challenge," said Baca. "I'm totally invigorated."

Incorporated in 1987, the institute is designed to analyze public policies and their impact of the state's Hispanics. Additionally, the agency develops cadres of Hispanic leaders and trains them in gaining and using power to influence policy.

The institute's annual operating budget—\$90,000 this fiscal year—is contributed by the University of Colorado at Denver, Metropolitan State College and the Community College of Denver. Grants are sought from foundations and corporations for specific projects.

According to Baca, the Hispanic population in Colorado is increasing five times faster than Anglos. Yet they lag behind Anglos and other ethnic groups in education and income.

"We want to find ways to create more jobs for Hispanics and to support Hispanics' going into private business and the corporate world," Baca said.

Dr. Byron McClenney, CCD president, helped establish the institute and is a member of its board of directors. He said he believes "it is essential to integrate" Hispanics into the mainstream.

"In founding the institute," he said, "we were motivated by a realization of what's going on in Colorado. Hispanics have a family income very low in comparison with that of Anglos. Their educational attainments are lower (than Anglos'), and they have a higher school dropout rate."

"Couple that with the realization that Hispanics are the fastest-growing segment of the population, and it becomes apparent that Hispanics must have access to quality education and economic development."

McClenney said that the state's Hispanic population, without education and economic opportunities, can't provide the skilled workers needed by corporations.

Moreover, he said, insuring Hispanics' access to the system is "morally correct."

As a former Democratic state representative and senator who headed a regional election campaign for former President Jimmy Carter, Baca understands the political system and knows how to acquire and use power.

She was hired to head the institute partly because she can pick up the phone and get through to big shots—in the public and private sectors—across the nation.

"She has a nice mix of skills," said McClenney. "She is charming and courteous, but she can be tough. If service in the state Senate doesn't toughen you up, I don't know what will."

Baca, smiling, said she "sometimes had to use a confrontational style on specific issues in the Colorado Senate, but all my life I've had a tendency to be a negotiator."

Baca succeeds Dr. Ray Sandoval, the institute's first executive director.

Last May, the institute graduated about 30 Hispanic men and women from its leadership-development program. They will gather for a reunion Nov. 3 and some will have a role in the selection and training of new participants.

The next leadership program—called *Visión Hispanica II*—will begin with a reception Jan. 25. Four-hour classes each Friday for 15 weeks will begin Jan. 26.

Baca and an 11-member committee will select participants. Each trainee will pay a \$650 fee, but those who need financial aid may be able to get scholarships. The institute's faculty will be made up mostly of volunteers from business, the media, and politics and government.

Additionally, the institute will sponsor symposiums in "an emerging role as a think tank."

Baca, who is divorced, lives in Thornton with her children, Monica and Miguel Barragan. She served in the Colorado General Assembly from Adams County from 1975 through 1986. In 1985, she chaired the Senate Democratic Caucus.

Since 1986, Baca has operated Sierra Baca Systems, a consulting firm specializing in policy analysis and program development. "I was traveling so much of the time," she said, "that many people thought (erroneously) I had moved away from Colorado."

After her appointment to the institute, Baca became inactive in Sierra Baca Systems, which is headed by a sister, Bettie Baca Rodriguez of Boston. Another sister, Fernie Baca, is UCD's assistant vice chancellor for research.

HONORING CONGREGATION MACHANE CHODOSH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of the most important and thriving religious centers in the Forest Hills area, Congregation Machane Chodosh. On November 19 the congregation celebrated its 50th anniversary commemorating over half a century of religious and communal service to central Queens with a banquet at Terrace on the Park in Flushing Meadows.

In its 50-year existence the synagogue has influenced every facet of the local Jewish community. Last year, leaders of the congregation met with local police to discuss methods in improving community safety. It has also embarked on an outreach program to bring the unaffiliated into the congregation. As part of their effort to encourage new participation in their synagogue, the congregation has constructed an elevator for the elderly and handicapped.

The congregation constantly tries to educate the members of its community in its ancient tradition. Instructional programs serve this purpose, especially courses in Jewish law and customs, and modern Hebrew. As a religious center founded by survivors of the Holocaust and refugees from Nazi Germany, the congregation feels a special affinity with survivors and victims of those horrendous events. Last year, the congregation along with other synagogues in the area, held a community wide observance of the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht, which was attended by over 1,000 people.

The congregation's contributions have not been limited to the local sphere, however. The synagogue has also been extremely active in assisting Jews worldwide. As a strong supporter of Israel, the synagogue has in recent years donated an ambulance and planted over 20,000 trees in Israel.

In a religious center that has prospered and grown as much as Congregation Machane Chodosh, it is almost inevitable that a major reason for its success is due to the contribution of its leaders. A number of individuals have played important roles in developing Congregation Machane Chodosh into the thriving community of 500 people it is today. One such individual is Sol Wachenheimer, president for many years and one who presided over the synagogue when it was undergoing construction. Another individual who has truly left his imprint upon the synagogue is Rabbi Manfred Gans, a scholar, teacher, and counselor to his congregation for the past 39 years. Some others who have made significant contributions to the synagogue over the years are: Mr. Herbert Jaffe, present president of the synagogue, Erick Liebenstein, present copresident and Mr. Samuel Bloom, who is chairman of the golden jubilee.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when religion and morals seem to be increasingly ignored, it is a pleasure to witness a religious center prosper as Congregation Machane Chodosh has in the last 50 years. Mr. Speaker, I ask my col-

leagues to join me in congratulating Congregation Machane Chodosh on its golden jubilee and to wish it as much success its second half century as it enjoyed in its first.

INTRODUCTION FOR SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN ROBERT TORRICELLI

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, on the historic evening of November 9, when East German officials announced the opening of the Berlin Wall, my good friend from New Jersey, Congressman TORRICELLI, was giving a speech to the board of directors of the 20th Century Fund in New York on the fast-moving developments in Europe.

Congressman TORRICELLI's analysis of the role West Germany is likely to play in the evolving new European order, and the economic challenges a unified Germany would pose to the United States, make excellent reading. Members of Congress who have been fascinated by recent events in Europe will find Congressman TORRICELLI's speech insightful and thought-provoking. I would like to submit it for the RECORD.

GERMANY—THE NEW ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

(A speech by Congressman Robert G. Torricelli)

A month ago a speech on Europe could have been titled "Europe, Germany and the next Century." We aren't talking about the next century anymore; we are talking about tomorrow. Things are moving so fast it's almost impossible to provide an accurate analysis.

Dramatic as recent events have been, fundamental changes have been taking place for the past several years. History doesn't change in a few days, a few years or a few months. Fundamentals must have changed. Sometimes we simply overlook them.

Americans were surprised when they turned on their televisions the evening of November 9th and saw people walking and celebrating atop the Berlin Wall. But the seeds of change had long been there, sown in the fertile ground of the dynamic West German economy. Before the Berlin Wall crumbled, we saw Europe only in terms of 1992 and the consolidation of the EC. In discussions about global economic challenges, the focus was solely on Japan.

The importance of economic developments in Europe has been building for years. However, they were slow to be recognized and were overshadowed by seemingly more dramatic changes along the Pacific Rim. The changes in Europe have been driven by a re-emergence of West German economic power and the rise of West German technology. As we were watching issues in other places and thinking about other things, our vision of West Germany remained fixed by images of the Berlin airlift and a divided, weakened country. That vision has been transformed before our eyes. West Germany now has nearly a \$1.5-trillion economy, the third-largest market economy in the world.

Most Americans would be surprised to learn that the greatest exporting nation in the world is not Japan, but Germany—

having surpassed its competitors both East and West. West Germany has a trade surplus of \$77 billion, and is passing Taiwan as the country with the world's greatest accumulation of foreign currency reserves.

West Germany in 1989 presents an entirely new set of facts. We have recently begun to take notice. New patterns are developing in the political and economic relationship between the U.S. and West Germany. The British and the French have maintained their traditional roles of debating about how the European Community would be structured—its central bank, currency, trade policy and other points—but the balance of power seems to be shifting to Bonn.

The debate over modernizing NATO's nuclear forces in Germany provides an instructive example of West Germany's increasing weight. As the debate shifted from Pershing to Lance missiles, the feeling in Washington was that, once again, the Europeans would express their concerns and an accord would eventually be reached. But there wasn't a European position anymore, there was a German position. The Germans wanted to be treated as an equal. They were not going to accept Lance missiles, even if every other member in the alliance wanted them, because they were going to be put on German soil. The projected Lance modernization confirmed German fears that a nuclear war would be centered on their territory. The West German government felt that accepting the new missiles was not a sacrifice they alone should be asked to make.

There was also a clear German desire that, in international organizations, they receive voting power commensurate with their economic strength. On that basis, the Japanese were taking the lead in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. If the Japanese formula was accepted, West Germany's power in these organizations would be greater than the French and the British.

We think of the EC as a great combination of states. In fact, its structure is similar to that which analysts ascribe to OPEC. OPEC in many ways functions as a cover for Saudi policy. Germany, in turn, may soon occupy the same position in the EC. Given West Germany's predominant economic position, and the remarkable opportunities available to it because of events in the Soviet Union, its ascendancy is clear.

The mix of mounting West German economic power, new feelings of self-confidence, a generational shift in power, and the opening provided by the Soviet Union gives us a set of facts which raise some very interesting questions.

This is not to suggest that the United States can, in any fundamental ways, really direct these issues. The economic determinants of this are largely in place. We can, and should, however, make our interests known and take advantage of this changing Europe as best we can.

What is not sufficiently understood, is how well West Germany is itself positioned to take advantage of the fluid European situation. First, there is an enormous economic opportunity opening up for West Germany that is not being sufficiently discussed. People in Washington and New York are talking about the West German role in the EC, acknowledging that Germany will provide a quarter of its economic power and will be making decisions for the EC in the 1990's. But that misses a crucial point: the growing German role in Eastern Europe. What happens now that the Soviets are reducing their financial responsibility for

Eastern Europe? Gas may not flow at the same prices, currencies may not be supported, products may not be purchased, and aid may not be provided. An enormous and historic vacuum has been created unlike anything we have seen since the end of the war. An entire sphere of influence is now open.

This is not to suggest that strong Soviet interests won't remain, including a military presence. But somebody is going to make up the economic difference. Consider what happened when China was opened during the Carter Administration. That policy was determined by American diplomatic and military security needs, but it opened the world's largest potential market. At the time, we failed to anticipate that the Japanese would take advantage of this new market.

A similar situation is now taking place in Eastern Europe. A market with a combined economy of nearly \$1 trillion is now opening up in the Eastern European states, and that may be expanding into the Soviet Union. This isn't simply a question of what will happen, but how much has already happened. German exports to Poland are \$1.6 billion, compared to the United States' \$304 million; Germany exports to Hungary are \$1.5 billion, U.S. exports to Hungary are \$78 million; German exports to Czechoslovakia are \$1.5 billion, those of the U.S. are \$55 million. The West German economic sphere of influence has now opened in Eastern Europe.

U.S. policy provides an interesting contrast. In Congress, we are debating U.S. aid to Poland and Hungary. The most generous package provides about \$800 million for Poland. The President has suggested \$200 million. But this year alone West Germany has committed \$1.6 billion in aid to Poland and more than \$2.5 billion to East Germany this year.

West Germany, therefore, has not only taken control of new markets, it has provided substantial aid to the countries in those markets. In addition, it has begun to integrate Western and Eastern infrastructures. Almost unnoticed a few months ago, the electric power grids of West Germany, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia partially joined. In the next few years, natural gas for homes and factories will flow through West Germany. These factors assure that West Germany is extremely well-placed to capture an obvious and enormous market.

The question then becomes, what of German reunification? Issues here are moving very quickly. A few months ago, the question of German unification was largely one raised by conservatives in Bavaria. It was a Franz-Josef-Strauss issue rarely raised in other circles. But very recently it was raised by West Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and it is now being widely discussed—for obvious reasons.

In the last year, between one and a half and two percent of the East German population has gone to West Germany. But those are only the latest figures. The year before, 100,000 people left for West Germany. No matter what policy the East Germans have taken—the regressiveness of last year or the openness of the last few days—there's been an enormous exodus that, while creating strains for the West Germans, has also produced leverage for them. The West Germans, who by constitution and law guarantee citizenship to East Germans and endorse the concept of one people, have begun to exercise that leverage, placing conditions on increases in economic assistance to East Germany. New aid

is now dependent on East German movement toward both a free market and a pluralistic political system.

There is, in reality, only one reason for two German states. The separation is a political anomaly. There is no natural division. It rests solely on a distinction based on two different forms of government. Therefore, as East Germany reforms its government to reflect the democratic principles of the West, that distinction will begin to disappear. West Germany now has the economic leverage to hasten that process.

The East German economy grew at 1.8 percent last year. This year it will not grow at all. Jobs will remain unfilled. In the first 10 months of this year the number of people who fled East Germany could double. No one can predict where this is leading, for the Wall now has people going over it, around it and through it. The most immediate prospect is that the very reason for two separate states will disappear—but for one factor.

The two states remain on opposite sides of the two great European military alliances. Circumstances are changing rapidly here as well, however. This is not simply a question of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives or his statements of unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops. Soviet disapproval of future political changes in East Germany and relations between West and East will be tempered by the Soviet's ability to support its troops in East Germany. With a Solidarity government governing Poland, Hungary moving forward as a republic, and increasing Soviet pressure for reform in Czechoslovakia, reversing this process is not going to be very easy.

Finally, German economic influence has spread beyond Eastern Europe. West Germany has a \$6-billion, one-way relationship with the Soviet Union. West Germany provides the U.S.S.R. with its largest Western trading partner, its principal access to Western technology, its biggest provider of industrial credits—more than every other Western nation combined—and its largest Western investor.

West Germany can use this leverage to promote reunification and to reverse political attitudes in Moscow. The leverage that Germany has is not simply on East Germany alone. It is far greater.

If this analysis is correct, and a new German state evolves, it is worth looking at the geopolitical consequences, and what a reunified German state would look like. It would have a population of 80 million people, 25 percent of the population of the European Economic Community, far and away its largest member. Its economy would probably reach \$1.75 trillion within a year, easily the third largest market economy in the world with 30 percent of all economic production in the European Community.

If current force levels are combined, this new Germany could have an army of 670,000 troops, 870 combat aircraft, and nearly 7,000 tanks. In the current atmosphere, many of these figures would probably be reduced. But, nevertheless, this would make a reunited Germany by far the predominant military force on the Continent.

The clear result of these trends is an even greater German domination in the economic community than is experienced today. That in itself is neither good nor bad. But this scenario presupposes that Germany reunifies, if it does, within the European Community and within the western defense community.

These are two important assumptions from the American perspective. We would hope reunification would take place in a scenario in which East Germany gains an associate membership in the EC and then joins the European family after 1992 as part of a larger unit. These are among the scenarios one hears in the State Department today. And for American purposes they work very well—a larger Germany firmly rooted in the West, part of a larger, not necessarily German, unit. The effect of this would be simply rolling NATO and EC borders Eastward. That is not an impossible scenario, but it's not the only one.

In Bavaria, the CSU advocates something different. Rejecting the treaty reached with Poland in 1970, they assert a right to a German state that is united and not necessarily bound by the current eastern border of East Germany. What some are envisioning is a combined Germany in one state, or perhaps a confederation, that allows some distinction in systems but nevertheless is a combined sovereign entity. The price for Soviet acquiescence to this in the short term may be neutrality, and may entail combining the European Community with an Eastern counterpart into a larger European whole.

The result of this last scenario on NATO would be fatal, if it results in a neutral Germany, since there would no longer be a front line. The effect on the European Community, if one accepts the analysis presented here, is to change fundamentally the power structures in Europe.

So we could have the transformation of the European Community into a total European union, based on a stable political order—not a variety of competing political states, but a clear leader with a variety of associated states in an informal arrangement committed to Western defense and, most importantly perhaps from an American perspective, transferring the Soviet problem from an American problem to a European/German problem. Wherever it goes it will be theirs to worry about.

Or, there could emerge a German state which is neutral but unified, having developed its own sphere in Eastern Europe. Such a state could see itself as a central power and may not accept the postwar borders—that have governed Europe for forty years, leading it to ask Western powers for a formal treaty to conclude the war and to set borders—something which was never done. Either could occur.

It is interesting to note the variety of questions that these issues provoke. Do borders move to meet people or do people move to meet borders? What of the millions of Germans who live in areas now that are designated as the Soviet Union? What of the several million ethnic Germans living within the borders of Czechoslovakia or Poland. All of this obviously raises far more questions than answers, but that is typical of this year.

In fact, 1989 will long be remembered as one of the most extraordinary years of this century. It will certainly join others, 1918 and 1945 come to mind, which have been marked by historical and geopolitical changes, years during which maps were redrawn and history was changed. As suggested earlier, there isn't a great deal about these changes that the United States can fundamentally alter. Decisions made in Moscow will probably be more important than decisions made in Washington, and decisions made in Bonn will perhaps be more important than decisions made in either.

But these decisions will redefine the world in which the United States operates and will dramatically change the challenges we face, both militarily, and, perhaps even more fundamentally, economically.

In these changed circumstances, the United States has a basic choice to make. Germany will provide a challenge for the American economy and future equal to the Japanese challenge. The West Germans are saving money at four times the rate of Americans, and their students are testing among the third or fourth highest in the world, while American students rank eighteenth. Germany has decided upon a structure of government and private industry, a trade policy, and a philosophy of export promotion that have served it well. Germany might now be on the road to having the one advantage that they have not possessed in the past: a market, or potential market, as large or larger than that of the United States.

The issue for Americans is to understand the challenge of the multipolar economic competition in the next century and meet it. Someone recently said that the Second World War was really no more than an interruption of the economic ascendancy of the Japanese and the Germans. That is proving to be true.

THE DEPOSITOR PROTECTION AND ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 1989

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, in one of the most tragic aspects of the Lincoln case, unsuspecting depositors were ripped off by an unscrupulous financial pirate, their life savings wiped out. This fiasco makes it clear that, under current law, the individual investor does not have enough protection against underhanded offerings of uninsured investments.

The fact that Lincoln and ACC could comply with the narrow letter of the law and still be able to bilk hundreds of senior citizens of their savings for retirement makes it clear that the law must be changed. Unfortunately, the Lincoln tragedy is not unique. Although not as destructive, there have been situations similar to that of Lincoln in the past—and the potential for future abuse is obvious.

The complexity of today's financial world makes it even more important to draw lines of distinction. Insured banks and S&L's should not be in the business of foisting their debt on the backs of unsuspecting customers. Banks and S&L's enjoy an aura of trust because of the privilege of deposit insurance; and with that trust comes a responsibility to their depositors. Rather than continue to take chances that banks and S&L's will decide to treat their customers fairly, we ought to inject a dose of preventive medicine.

This legislation ensures that banks and thrifts will not take advantage of their depositors' trust. He or she will no longer have any doubts that the money they have invested is fully insured and we will not be faced with a repetition of this disaster.

THE DEPOSITOR PROTECTION AND ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 1989 INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN CHARLES E. SCHUMER (D-NY)

SUMMARY

This Act would change the law to make a repetition of one of the most tragic aspects of the Lincoln fiasco (the sale of junk bonds to unsuspecting depositors) impossible. It would prohibit the sale in a branch of an insured bank or S&L of any debt or stock in any affiliate, including the holding company as in the case of Lincoln, of the bank or thrift. It would also give the regulators the explicit authority and mandate to protect depositors from potential fraud if they determine that an uninsured product being offered by the bank or S&L itself could be confused by a retail customer for an insured deposit.

BACKGROUND AND THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION

In 1988, Lincoln Savings and Loan allowed subordinated debt of its parent company (American Continental Corporation) to be sold to customers at its retail branches. Testimony before the House Banking Committee proved that many of these customers were misled by ACC employees into believing that the junk bonds they were purchasing were insured by the Federal government. In some other cases, ACC apparently did comply with the law and gave the depositors a copy of the prospectus (which indicated that the securities were not insured). But, because of the aura of trust associated with an insured bank or thrift, these unsophisticated investors were confused.

The fact that Lincoln and ACC could comply with the narrow letter of the law and still be able to bilk hundreds of senior citizens of their savings for retirement makes it clear that the law must be changed. As Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Richard Breeden stated in a recent hearing before the Banking Committee:

"There is no doubt that the mode of distribution in this case had the potential to give Lincoln customers the impression that they were making insured investments. The trust that individuals place in a federally insured bank or S&L makes it likely that such confusion will occur, therefore creating the opportunity to exploit an unsuspecting customer."

Mr. Breeden went on to conclude that other banks and thrifts be prohibited from copying the allegedly fraudulent salesmanship of Lincoln:

"The most direct and obvious solution to this problem would be to prohibit specifically the sale of the securities of a depository institution or its affiliate on the premises of the insured bank or thrift institution. This prohibition could be accomplished either by bank or thrift regulators or, if necessary if they don't take action, by new legislation."

In the 8 months since Lincoln was seized the thrift regulators have done nothing to prohibit a repetition of Lincoln's actions, so the time has come for legislative action. Moreover, the Lincoln situation is not the first instance of the sale of uninsured investments to misinformed depositors.

During the conference of FIRREA, I attempted to offer this provision as an amendment but was unsuccessful. I hope that, given the public attention which has been focused on the issue as a result of these hearings, this time we will be successful.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. This section establishes the name for the Act as the "Depositor Protection and Abuse Prevention Act of 1989".

Section 2. This section amends Section 18 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act by adding a new subsection (o):

Paragraph (1) of subsection (o) prohibits an insured bank or thrift from permitting the sale of any evidence of indebtedness in or ownership interest in any affiliate of the insured institution. This prohibition would apply only to sales or offers to sell made in retail branch offices of insured institutions where the potential for confusion on the part of retail customers as to the insured.

Paragraph (2) provides to the appropriate Federal banking regulatory agencies discretionary authority to prohibit, limit or condition the sale or offer to sell by an insured institution of any evidence of indebtedness of or ownership interest in the insured institution itself. The appropriate regulatory agency is authorized to take any action, by generally applicable regulation or by institution-specific order, it deems appropriate if it determines that the instrument to be sold is likely to be confused by the general public with an insured deposit. Any action taken by the appropriate regulatory agency may take action with respect to specific instruments or to classes of instruments.

Paragraph (3) establishes an exception to the restrictions and prohibitions of paragraphs (1) and (2) on sales and offers to sell. Under this exception, insured institutions are allowed to sell or offer to sell any deposit in any insured institution. This exception also authorizes an insured institution to sell or offer or offer to sell any evidence of indebtedness which serves as a means of payment for a third party, such as a traveler's check, cashier's check, teller's check, certified check, or money order.

FOR THE ALREADY BORN,
THERE IS NO RIGHT TO LIFE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there are times when an author discourses on an issue so thoughtfully, with such clarity of mind, that it startles the reader into a fresh look at what may have become a familiar subject.

Ms. Joanne Jacobs, a gifted writer and columnist with my hometown paper the San Jose Mercury News, achieved this in her November 6 article entitled "For the Already-Born, There is no Right to Life."

I believe this column deserves the widest possible audience. I submit it for the RECORD today, and I urge my colleagues to read it carefully. You, too, may be startled into rethinking a familiar subject.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Nov. 6, 1989]

FOR THE ALREADY-BORN, THERE IS NO RIGHT TO LIFE

(By Joanne Jacobs)

OK, let's put life first.

If John's bone marrow can save Mary's life, make him hand it over. Her life is more

important than his convenience and comfort. Why should he have a choice?

If one of his two kidneys is what she needs, make him hand it over. The risk that he'll die as a result of the transplant is much lower than the risk that she'll die without it. Put life first.

If John dies, and Mary needs a new heart, don't let his family block the transplant just because it conflicts with their beliefs or desires. Life comes first.

Of course, if John is deliberately killed, then the transplant is off, and Mary dies too. Using the organs of a murdered person would endorse murder and encourage disrespect for human life. In the balance between John and Mary, John's life comes first. Even if he's dead.

I'm trying. I'm really trying to understand the pro-lifers. They think the unborn—from the fertilized-egg-person on up—is a human being with the same rights as a born person, and abortion is murder. OK. But why does the fetus have more rights than people?

Why does it have more rights over the woman who carries it, at a small but real risk to her health and life, than Mary has over John?

Why is it OK to make a woman go through nine months of pregnancy and hours of painful childbirth for the sake of human life, but it's not OK to make men go through so much as a blood transfusion—10 minutes, one needle prick and a cup of orange juice thrown in free—for the sake of human life?

I know most pregnant women are guilty of voluntary sex, thereby forfeiting their rights to control their bodies.

But suppose John is guilty of punching out Mary's kidneys. Would any judge—could any judge—order him to give her one of his? The law could put John's body in jail for the assault, but couldn't mess with his innards. His right to control his body would come before her right to life, because, essentially, there is no right to life, only a right to be left alone.

And a fetus' right to be left alone is in conflict with the woman's right to be left alone, so somebody's got to decide whose life, liberty and happiness comes first, usually a middle-aged, white man who hasn't the faintest idea what it is like to be pregnant, to give birth or to give up a baby for adoption, much less what it's like to have an abortion.

I've seen a lot of these guys on television lately: George Bush vetoing a bill that would fund abortions for poor women made pregnant by rape or incest (that is, rape by a family member); Bush vetoing the District of Columbia's budget to prevent funding for poor women's abortions; Pennsylvania and Florida legislators voting on abortion restrictions, an administration official banning federally funded research on fetal tissue on grounds it encourages more abortions.

At least the fetal research ban affects men's lives as well as women's. Scientists believe there's hope for Parkinson's Disease sufferers, diabetics, perhaps those with Alzheimer's disease and other deadly diseases, if fetal research continues.

James Mason, an assistant secretary of Health and Human Services, announced this week that, despite an advisory committee's recommendations, the ban on such research would continue forevermore.

"You would create a situation where you're trading off the important lives of people who are suffering from diabetes, Parkinson's or other disease for this unborn

baby with his or her rights as well," Mason said. He decided the unborn's life comes first.

However successful fetal research might be, there's no abortion shortage in America. And only a man could think women would be more likely to choose abortion if they knew the fetus would be cut up and transplanted.

So this pro-life decision protects, call it the dignity, of aborted fetuses at the expense of the lives of human beings.

Next on the pro-life hit list is a modest \$15 million contribution to the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, which the United States has boycotted for five years.

Bush is expected to veto the \$14 billion foreign aid bill to prevent any money going for coerced abortions in China, despite the fact that the Senate language forbids any U.S. money going to China, and despite the fact that the U.N. program doesn't fund abortions in China or anywhere else.

Every year, at least half a million women die from pregnancy-related causes in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the true figure may be a million.

The babies die too. Of malnourished women who became pregnant in Bangladesh in 1987, only 57 percent had a live baby a year later. Some 20 percent to 45 percent of Third World women of child-bearing age are malnourished; in India, poor women gain an average of 3.3 pounds during pregnancy.

Girls are more likely to die of hunger and disease than boys, because parents give priority to males. There's just not enough food to go around—or clean water to drink, or trees to cut down for firewood, or doctors or teachers. There's no right to life for the born.

In the absence of birth control aid, the population control mechanism of Asia, Africa and Latin America is not abortion. It's malnutrition.

Let the mothers die in pregnancy and childbirth. Let the children die in infancy. Let the sick die from diseases that might have been treated. Just don't spend a penny that might indirectly support abortion.

That's the pro-life position, as I understand it. But then, I'm a woman.

NINA YORK TO HELP HUGO VICTIMS

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I bring to your attention the remarkable work of my constituent, Nina York. Nina has done a great job in organizing the Virgin Islands Christmas Seal campaign for years, and I commend her for it. This year, she will donate the proceeds from the Virgin Islands Christmas Seal Campaign to the victims of Hurricane Hugo in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The following article appeared in the Virgin Islands Daily News and it is worthy of Congress' attention.

SEALS BENEFIT HUGO VICTIMS

(By Barry Bowe)

Hurricane Hugo almost put a stop to the issuance of the 1989 Virgin Islands Christmas Seal, but sheer determination and a sense of obligation to the cause enabled St. Croix resident Nina York, originator of the

seals, to bring the project to reality once more.

Despite the challenge of having to communicate last-minute instructions and changes from an island without power and telephone service to New York where this year's issue was printed, the seals are now available locally in gift and stationery shops and other outlets displaying the Virgin Islands Christmas Seal poster.

The topic of this year's seals is "Historic Churches of our Islands." Each sheet displays views of 12 historic Virgin Islands churches: Holy Trinity Lutheran, Friedenssthal Moravian, St. Paul's Anglican, Holy Cross Catholic, St. John's Anglican, Lord God of Sabaoth Lutheran, St. Patrick's Catholic, and Friedensfeld Moravian, all on St. Croix; Dutch Reformed, All Saints Anglican and Frederick Lutheran, all on St. Thomas; and Emmaus Moravian on St. John.

The church drawings, by Christiansted architect William Taylor, are from the book "Historic Churches of the Virgin Islands," which he and William Chapman published in 1986.

The remainder of the 6½-by-7-inch sheet of stamps was designed by New York computer-graphics artist Michael Crumpton, who is Nina York's son. Working with a Macintosh IIX computer and using PageMaker and Adobe Illustrator programs, he screened in the Taylor drawings, surrounding them with stylized palm fronds and ribbons for the text.

The sheet also features three larger stamps at the bottom. On the left is a depiction of the old coat of arms of the Danish West Indies, displaying three tiny islands, each with a palm tree, set in the tropical sea with a golden sun shining from the upper right corner.

The center stamp includes a rendition of the extremely rare 1907 first-issue Danish West Indies Christmas Seal, carrying the portrait of Queen Louise of Denmark surrounded by palm fronds. This stamp was included this year to celebrate the 86th anniversary of Queen Louise Home for Children. The last stamp on the right features the U.S. Virgin Islands flag. The sheet has a deep blue background and gold on the lettering and palm fronds.

As shown at the bottom left part of the sheet, these seals were created to benefit the victims of Hurricane Hugo.

Nina York reports a tremendous advance interest in this year's issue among Danish collectors and Danish friends of the Virgin Islands (the fund now has an agency in Denmark). As usual, the seals also will be available framed and cardboard-mounted as attractive gifts for island residents and for off-island friends and relatives.

Seals from 1987 and 1988 are available to collectors who might have had Hugo damage to theirs. For details, call Nina York at 773-7017.

HEALTH CARE COSTS CONTINUE TO EXPLODE

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have enclosed an article from the November 6, 1989, issue of the American Hospital Association

News which reports the most recent increase in the cost of hospital expenses in the first 6 months of 1989. As the chart shows, total hospital expenses have jumped 10.4 percent during this period after having increased by 10.1 percent in the previous year.

While hospital costs have skyrocketed, hospital admissions have been steadily decreasing—by almost 1 percent in 1989 and by 0.3 percent in the first 6 months of 1989. Clearly, the productivity of our health care system continues to decline.

I urge my colleagues to ponder the long-term consequences of a deteriorating health care system. Additional increments of governmental involvement, more bureaucrats, and expansive new programs are not the answer. We need to invigorate the private market for health care and remove the governmentally imposed obstacles to efficiency. This will require that we take a long, hard look at: First, our tort system, which forces physicians to practice defensive medicine; second, the Tax Code, which encourages first-dollar health insurance coverage and overutilization of health services; and third, the proliferation of State insurance mandates, which have prevented millions of working Americans from obtaining affordable health insurance tailored to meet their and their families' needs.

GROWTH RATE OF HOSPITAL EXPENSES ROSE IN FIRST HALF OF 1989

Pressured by higher labor costs, the growth rate of hospitals' expenses accelerated slightly in the first half of 1989, according to AHA data.

Hospital expenses rose 10.4 percent in the first six months of 1989, up from a 10.1 percent increase in the same period last year, according to "Economic Trends," a quarterly report based on the AHA's National Hospital Panel Survey.

Benefits costs for hospital employees grew at a 14.6 percent annual rate during the first half of 1989, up sharply from a 10 percent rate of increase for the same period last year.

However, an 11.2 percent increase in hospital revenues offset rising hospital expenses. Inpatient revenues grew at a 9.2 percent annual rate during the first half of 1989, compared with a 7.7 percent rate of growth in the first six months of 1988.

Following a historical pattern of decreasing patient margins throughout the year, the net patient margin fell to 1 percent for the first half of 1989, down from the level of 1.9 percent reported in the first quarter of this year.

Meanwhile, a 2 percent decline in admissions among patients under the age of 65 contributed to a steeper rate of decline in overall admissions in the first half of the year, according to the report.

Total hospital admissions fell 0.9 percent in the first half of 1989, compared with a 0.3 percent dip in the same period last year.

In addition, the rate of increase for outpatient services slowed during the first six months of 1989 as outpatient visits climbed 4.6 percent, compared with a 7.1 percent increase in the first half of 1988.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GROWTH RATE IN HOSPITAL-PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	(In percent)	
	1st half, 1987-88	1st half, 1988-89
Total, hospital expenses.....	10.1	10.4
Labor expenses.....	9.6	10.7
Inpatient expenses per admission.....	8.4	9.8
Admissions.....	-3	-9
Outpatient visits.....	7.1	4.6
Average lengths of stay.....	0	.3

Source: AHA National Hospital Panel Survey, 1989.

TERRORISM AGAINST TERRORISTS: ABU NIDAL CLEANS HOUSE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the atrocities of terrorists against the innocent of the world have shocked all of us over the years. Few of us realize that terrorists also terrorize each other. The horrible murders recently committed by Abu Nidal in Libya against members of his own Fatah Revolutionary Council stagger the imagination. This bloodletting underlines the criminal and irrational nature of terrorist activity. Equally disconcerting is the fact that Libya, a nation that is trying to improve its international image, welcomes the presence and condones the activities of terrorist groups. If Colonel Qaddafi is to gain any credibility in the world, he should start by cleaning house in Libya. He should arrest Abu Nidal and his band of murderers and turn them over to the nations of the world whose citizens have suffered and died in their savage terrorist operations.

With these concerns in mind, I commend the following New York Times article about Abu Nidal to my colleagues in the Congress. [From the New York Times, Nov. 12, 1989]

ARABS SAY DEADLY POWER STRUGGLE HAS SPLIT ABU NIDAL TERROR GROUP

(By Youssef M. Ibrahim)

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Abu Nidal terrorist organization has been ripped by a murderous internal power struggle in which more than 150 members of the group, including more than 20 of its leaders, have been killed, according to dissident senior leaders of the group, officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Arab diplomats.

The Abu Nidal group, called the Fatah Revolutionary Council, has its headquarters in Libya, where much of the killing took place. The group is responsible for several of the most heinous acts of terrorism, including the killing of 21 people in the bombing of a synagogue in Istanbul in 1986. The group is vehemently opposed to the P.L.O. leadership of Yasir Arafat, and broke from the organization in 1973.

Several separate reports by senior dissidents who left the group this year have been submitted to the top leadership of the P.L.O. and to the Libyan leader, Muammar el-Qaddafi.

Copies of the reports were made available by senior P.L.O. officials in Tunis and Arab officials here. They were written by Abdulrahman Issa and Atef Abu Bakr, both former members of the Abu Nidal group's

10-man politburo, and the widow of the group's second-in-command, Sobhla Murad.

BODIES BURIED IN CEMENT

According to Mr. Issa's report to the P.L.O., virtually all the top leaders killed were "lured to Abu Nidal's house near Tripoli on the pretext of discussing policy matters, taken by surprise and killed in the house."

"Then, they were buried right there," he said. "Abu Nidal and his hirelings poured the cement over their bodies themselves."

Mrs. Murad has accused Abu Nidal, the nom de guerre of Sabry al-Banna, of shooting her husband and burying him in the backyard of his home in Tripoli.

Other Arab associates corroborate the account, saying the body of Mr. Murad was covered in concrete and buried at the Fatah Revolutionary Council's camp near Tripoli. At the camp, Abu Nidal built a new room for his house on top of the spot where two other senior commanders were buried in concrete after being killed by him late last year.

P.L.O. officials say at least 22 leading members of the group and as many as 150 foot soldiers have been executed.

Dozens of other Abu Nidal operatives have also been killed this year and last year in Lebanon at the terrorist leader's command, dissidents say. Abu Nidal's motive, they say, is to insure absolute control over the group's estimated 500 to 1,000 guerrillas and its considerable financial resources, estimated by intelligence officials at tens of millions of dollars.

In September, the group said it had "executed" as many as 300 "agents and spies" of the Israeli intelligence service to "cleanse" the Palestinian movement in Lebanon and inside the Israeli-occupied territories, the West Bank and Gaza.

The dissidents' reports offer a rare insight into the workings of the most violent terror group and its extensive command structure in Libya and Lebanon, with important contacts in almost every Arab country. The testimony confirms the Fatah Revolutionary Council's responsibility for many of the acts of terror attributed to it in a special report by the State Department last year.

SHARP ARGUMENT OVER TERROR

According to the reports, the conflict within the group was instigated by the P.L.O. Some of its officials argued that terrorist activities advocated by Abu Nidal were harming the Palestinian cause, and they preferred to pursue their goals through political means.

The anti-terrorist argument sharpened after the uprising of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza started against Israeli occupation almost two years ago, according to various Arab experts.

Dissidents within the Abu Nidal organization began to object to the random violence, particularly the hijacking two years ago of a pleasure boat cruising off the coast of Lebanon and two attacks last year, one against a Greek pleasure boat carrying tourists in the Mediterranean and another against the country club in Khartoum.

Abu Nidal responded by saying that many of those he ordered killed were agents of the P.L.O., which he detests. In a statement issued Sept. 4 to justify all the killings, he listed the affiliation of some victims, saying they were agents of the intelligence services of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Britain, the United States and West Germany.

Above all, he singled out Saleh Khalef, the second in command after Yasir Arafat,

whom he accused of plotting to plant dissension within the Abu Nidal group.

ARAFAT SUPPORTERS ARE DELIGHTED

The struggle has disrupted the group and delighted the pro-Arafat faction of the P.L.O., which considers the Abu Nidal organization to be "a most dangerous nuisance," as a senior P.L.O. official called it.

Colonel Qaddafi has become impatient with the infighting within the Abu Nidal group and this week he appears to have ordered his security forces to tighten its control. The Arab press in Tripoli reported that three assistants of Abu Nidal were arrested.

In a recent interview with an Egyptian magazine, Al Mussawar, Colonel Qaddafi said he was "disappointed" with the activities of some terrorist groups he had sponsored, without making any direct reference to Abu Nidal.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council was formed in 1974 under the leadership of Abu Nidal, a official of the P.L.O. who turned against Mr. Arafat. Since 1981, the group has conducted 34 documented terror attacks on Jews, Palestinians and others who have advocated peace with Israel.

"MOST DANGEROUS" GROUP

Arab officials and the Abu Nidal dissidents said the group continues to be active in Libya and Beirut. It has its main training bases in Tripoli. A publication on terror group issued by the State Department last year identifies the Abu Nidal organization as "the most dangerous terrorist organization in existence, and its area of operations is one of the most extensive."

The reports by the dissidents draw a sinister profile of the 52-year-old Abu Nidal, who was born in Jaffa, in what was once Arab Palestine. Abu Nidal joined Mr. Arafat when he founded his Al Fatah guerrilla movement in 1967 and broke with the P.L.O. leader in 1973.

Abu Nidal appears to be a man who trusts no one, keeps his movements secret and has never hesitated to kill some of his closest associates, including his brother-in-law and other relatives, because of the slightest doubts about their loyalty.

Mr. Issa, who had been a member of the Abu Nidal group's 27-man central committee, described him as a "living example of a schizophrenia."

DEATH THREAT FOR ARAFAT

Abu Nidal has vowed to kill Mr. Arafat because of his expressed willingness to make peace with Israel. In turn, Mr. Arafat's movement has sentenced Abu Nidal to death for crimes against the Palestinian people.

In another report, Mr. Bakr, another former member of the central committee and the political bureau of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, asserts that a "horrible massacre was carried out at the Asswani training camp" in Libya where "tens of bodies have been buried in cement here and there including those of Haj Abu Mousa, a member of the central committee, and the F.R.C.'s most senior military commander, and Hussam Yusef the commander of the Tripoli guerilla training camp."

This kill, the reports said, was followed by "similar massacres in our training camps in Lebanon that liquidated most of the central committee members."

SEVERAL DISCLOSURES

The Arab documents disclose numerous things about Abu Nidal's organization:

The group keeps senior representatives in several Arab countries, including Kuwait,

Algeria, Syria and Iraq, and has contacts with militant elements in almost every Arab country. Some of its chief organizers travel to other Arab countries like Sudan to organize terrorist activities.

According to a 22-page report by Mr. Issa, "Up until Oct. 18, 1989, Abu Nidal ordered the execution in Libya of 156 of our fighters in the training camps or in other command centers in Libya alone." Many were buried in places where buildings were eventually erected. Abu Nidal's closest accomplice in the murderous campaign is the secretary of the central committee, married to his niece, and identified as Amgad Atta. But among those killed were his own brother-in-law, Hussein Al Bitarm and his nephew.

The movement has created ties with the most extreme elements in virtually every Arab country, including such well-known Lebanese militants as Walid Jumblatt, the Druze Muslim militia leader, and Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a spiritual leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah. Prominent militants in Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Kuwait and South Yemen were also listed as having contacts with Abu Nidal.

A senior P.L.O. official who asked not to be identified did not hide the organization's pleasure that the killings were destabilizing the Abu Nidal group. But he warned that the organization was still capable of mounting "totally crazy operations, perhaps even worse than anything we have yet seen."

MR. PRESIDENT, YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REWRITE HISTORY

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, Haynes Johnson's commentary in Friday's Washington Post deserves a careful reading by the President and every Member of Congress. The subject Mr. Johnson raised, the need for a national security strategy that reflects the world of the 1990's and 21st century, deserves wider debate, consideration, and ultimately action on the part of the one person who can make it all happen: the President of the United States.

As the events of the last several years indicate, we are living through historic times. The question then becomes: Will the United States merely become a spectator Nation or will we actually play a fundamental role in creating new history, a new future worthy of support by all people and nations?

As Mr. Johnson pointed out, President Mikhail Gorbachev laid out his plan nearly 1 year ago. His address before the United Nations was aimed at influencing world opinion, not merely U.S. views on foreign policy and national security. As of today, the United States has still not properly responded to President Gorbachev's speech.

When President Bush and President Gorbachev meet next month they will compete once again for world influence, a fact of life that will continue regardless if the cold war is over or not for the foreseeable future. In this era of historic developments, as Mr. Johnson eloquently stated, "This is no time for hesitation.

History treats harshly those who miss moments of opportunity."

If history is a guide to possible solutions as nations move from one historic era to another, I would like to suggest to the President and my colleagues one avenue to explore. It may hold the key in terms of whether or not the United States will help shape the global realignment now taking place.

During World War II, there occurred a new leap into the field of atomic weaponry. In order to create this new dimension of U.S. military and foreign policy, President Roosevelt established the Manhattan Project. This institutional arrangement, totally independent of those organizations and individuals prosecuting World War II, brought together the Nation's best minds in an attempt to achieve a breakthrough many thought impossible. As we all know, history was made and the world was literally transformed overnight.

In today's changing security environment, the Manhattan Project is a worthy model to emulate and may hold the solution for President Bush as he guides our Nation through these times of historic changes and challenges. The established national security and foreign policy institutions in our Government are already overburdened by many day-to-day crises. They are prosecuting our Nation's defensive strategy, a vital and necessary part of any operational security strategy.

Equally important will be the formulation of an offensive strategy in which our Nation's assets—military, economic, technological, natural resource, moral and so forth—are brought together in order to create a new whole. This complementary security framework must ultimately, after many years, figure out a way in which the security of all nations can be ensured.

This feat may seem improbable, if not impossible to most Members of Congress. And yet, it was not all that long ago that heavier-than-air flight by human beings, atomic weaponry, and manned space flight were thought to be equally impossible. Moreover, those transnational security concerns such as the environmental climate change, economic development, energy and natural resource usage, international terrorism, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and chemical weapons technology suggest that we must begin contemplating how such barriers can be transcended.

In my opinion, the person most qualified to serve the President and direct this new experiment in security strategy should be Adm. William Crowe, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. No other person has the unique qualifications of bringing together the perspective and training of a military strategist and expert in international affairs. Perhaps this new institution can be called the Global Security Council.

Therefore, I encourage all Members and their staffs to read Haynes Johnson's commentary. It is an excellent analysis of the security challenges facing our Nations now and into the 21st century. If nothing else, I hope Mr. Johnson's article sparks the necessary pro/con creative discussion that can lead to a solution along the lines I described above.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 17, 1989]

NO TIME FOR THE SLOWS

(By Haynes Johnson)

President Bush has been taking a pasting for his diffident, begrudging, initial reaction to the great events in Berlin and Eastern Europe. Similiar criticisms have been leveled at him repeatedly throughout his first year in office.

Collectively, they add up to the kind of complaint that a frustrated President Lincoln expressed about his unduly wary Union Army commander, Gen. George B. McClellan, the self-styled "Little Napoleon." After yet another instance of McClellan being late to commit his vastly superior forces to battle with the Confederates, Lincoln remarked angrily of the general: "He's got the slows."

Something similar can be said about Bush.

The president has been faulted for his belated or tentative response to the oil spill in Alaska last spring, the dramatic scenes in Tiananmen Square, to fashioning effective initiatives on education, the environment, the drug problem and to the recent debacle in Panama.

In the aftermath of the failed coup attempt there, critics complained that it had exposed an astonishing failure. Despite Bush's public encouragement of Panamanians to overthrow Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, it turned out that the United States did not appear to have a contingency plan to implement when an actual coup attempt was under way.

Now critics again are lashing the president for what they say is an even greater U.S. failure, one with infinitely more important historical stakes. That is: After nearly half a century of committing its national treasure and resources to fighting the Cold War, the United States does not seem to know how to respond to the day when it apparently has won. We have a plan for war. We do not have a plan for peace.

All of these criticisms have merit, and they suggest a troubling pattern in the Bush presidency. But it's much easier to criticize than to devise courses of action. Thus, when pressed, some of those who have criticized Bush recently were forced to admit that they don't know what he should, or could, do differently. Some have conceded that he's probably doing as well as anyone could expect. In other words, he's playing an exceedingly delicate world moment correctly.

Certainly, the president deserves credit for not going off half-cocked. His is not a reckless presidency and Bush, happily, is not given to superheated rhetoric, martial or political. Amid volatile conditions that promise to reshape international relationships profoundly, Bush and such senior officials as Secretary of State James A. Baker III have consistently and wisely refrained from seeming to take advantage of obvious weaknesses within the Soviet sphere. No cheap crowing, no unseemly cries of victory from them and, for that, the country should be grateful.

In Bush's defense, too, is the fact that few people could have anticipated the extraordinary developments that have held the world in thrall this autumn. Who could have predicted that the tide of democracy and the impulse for freedom would move so rapidly and inexorably within the Soviet empire? Who could have foreseen that communist governments would topple inside the iron frame of that system? Who would have been so bold as to suggest that the most forbid-

ding and symbolic Cold War creation, the Berlin Wall itself, would be breached?

Surprise there may be at the pace of change, but there should be none about the opportunities for change that existed even before Bush was inaugurated.

Nearly a year has passed since Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev delivered his remarkable U.N. speech proposing to change the conditions of the Cold War and redefine international relationships through a "new world order."

In it, he called for new methods of international cooperation "to put an end to the era of wars, confrontation and regional conflicts, to aggressions against nature, to the terror of hunger and poverty as well as political terrorism." He presented this visionary approach, the most notable since President Woodrow Wilson, in a non-ideological manner.

Events these past 12 months have shown that Gorbachev's words deserve to be taken seriously. A year later, the world still awaits an American response to such questions of consuming global interest as disarmament, environmental degradation, terrorism, nuclear proliferation and population control.

This is no time for hesitation. History treats harshly those who miss moments of opportunity. If no proper American response is provided soon, the United States stands in danger of losing predominance and being dragged into the 21st century.

BUILT-RITE AWARD COMMENDS LABOR, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNMENT TEAMWORK

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to bring to the attention of the House an award which was recently given to Ciba-Geigy Corp., 7 contractors, and 12 construction unions in honor of the exemplary labor-management teamwork and performance on the Tyson's Superfund site in Montgomery County, PA. The site is an abandoned landfill which had been used for more than 10 years as a dumping ground for chemical wastes.

The award was given by Built-Rite, a program developed and implemented by the Philadelphia Area Labor-Management Committee to foster a cooperative alliance of builders, unions, and owners in the Delaware Valley. Built-Rite's goal is to increase worksite safety, efficiency, and quality performance on construction projects.

Using the Built-Rite model of teamwork and cooperation between unions, contractors, and construction users, a good system of communications and working relationships was established at the Tyson's site. This effective working environment ensured not only a safe worksite, but also guaranteed a smooth-running, on-schedule project.

The \$15 million Superfund construction project took 130 days to complete. The work involved drilling 100 vacuum extraction wells and the installation of pipes and pumps that will remove toxic chemicals from the soil. The work lauded by the award represents the preliminary work at this site. Long-term cleanup is expected to take several more years.

The chemicals being removed at the Tyson's site remain from the period between 1960-1970, when the site was used as a disposal area for septic and industrial wastes. For part of that 10-year period, Ciba-Geigy—through a third-party disposal company—was one of several companies that used the Tyson's site to dispose of chemical wastes. Ciba-Geigy, along with these other companies, has worked closely with the Environmental Protection Agency on site studies, and is actively involved in the cleanup of the Tyson's site.

The work at this Superfund site should serve as an example for the progress we can make through labor, management, and government teamwork. It can serve as a model for other construction projects throughout the Nation.

At this time, I would like to include in the RECORD an article about the award which appeared in one of my district's newspapers.

[The Times Herald, Oct. 21, 1989]

LABOR, MANAGEMENT, AND GOVERNMENT TEAMWORK PAYS OFF

(By Rosemary Wuenschel)

Using two multimillion-dollar construction projects in Montgomery County as models, Gov. Robert P. Casey yesterday said that labor, management and business can work together.

The \$17 million pre-cleanup work at Tyson's Dump, an Upper Merion Township toxic waste site, and the \$3.2 billion job to build a second nuclear reactor in Limerick Township were singled out by the governor during an awards luncheon yesterday at the Airport Hilton in Philadelphia.

The luncheon, attended by some 200 contractors, union leaders, corporate executives and government officials, was sponsored by the Built-Rite, a program of the Philadelphia Area Labor Management committee aimed at increasing worksite safety, efficiency and quality production on construction projects.

Ciba-Geigy Corp., a New York-based chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturer which headed the Upper Merion project, and the Philadelphia Electric Co. (PE), owner of the Limerick nuclear power plant, were recognized for efficiency and safety, respectively.

In both cases, Built-Rite, which brings together unions, contractors and owners for regular forums, was credited with ensuring that the work was done on time, under budget and safely, according to James Martin, the program's executive director.

"We are instituting labor management cooperatives because it works; it is better for the workers and better for the bottom line," Casey said. "If you can do it at a Superfund site where workers are surrounded by hazardous waste, you can do it under any conditions, anywhere."

The three-year-old labor/management program presented its first award for construction excellence to Ciba-Geigy, seven contractors and 12 construction unions that prepared Tyson's Dump for decontamination.

Tyson's Dump, which is off Brownlie Road and near Chelsea Drive, was used as a landfill for septic tank, chemical and industrial wastes for 10 years. In 1983 it was added to the National Priorities List of toxic waste sites eligible for federal Superfund money. Later it was ranked the 25th most hazardous waste site in the country by the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Before any decontamination work could begin at the site, almost 100 wells had to be dug and a 4,900-square-foot building housing the cleanup equipment had to be built. The four-month project was completed last November on schedule despite many weather problems, said Ciba-Geigy environmental projects manager Karlene Tierney.

A vacuum extraction system has been installed at the site, and the cleanup process is scheduled to be completed by the end of next fall, according to Tierney.

"Though we are slightly behind schedule with the actual cleanup, the construction process was completely on schedule," Tierney said. "It was ready-made situation for high construction-worker turnover, but only less than five out of 130 workers quit the job."

The Tyson's project is one of more than 25 area worksites where Built-Rite methods of communication and problem-solving have been used.

"Labor strife at these major projects was eliminated through communication," Built-Rite spokeswoman Naomi Alper said. She explained that in projects such as the Tyson's and Limerick jobs, there is no room for error.

In Limerick, construction of the Unit 2 reactor and office building required the coordinated efforts of more than 2,700 workers.

Faced with a cost cap of \$3.2 billion imposed by the state Public Utilities Commission, PE came in \$300 million under budget and finished eight months ahead of schedule, according to Tom Gotzis, manager of the installation division at PE.

"It took six months for us to get to know each other but, once we felt comfortable through the forums we could work together better," Gotzis said. "I really came to understand the other sides and what their problems and concerns were."

The Built-Rite program begins with a weekly forum between workers and owners. As the job progresses, the need for meetings diminishes and the sessions are scheduled each month.

The 41-month Limerick project, which ran eight consecutive one-million man-hour periods without a worker losing time for an accident, was recognized for safety in an unprecedented award presented at the luncheon by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Chevron's Philadelphia refinery also received the honor.

Out of the cooperative program at Limerick also came a drug and alcohol policy that has become a model for the entire construction industry, according to Martin.

"During one of our discussion sessions, we found out that it was a safety concern among the workers," Gotzis said. "The craftsmen said they did not want any drugs working next to them."

The policy, which prohibits all workers from being under the influence of or using drugs or alcohol on the job site, includes a provision for a drug test and, if the test is positive, immediate dismissal.

CREATING A GOVERNING MAJORITY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the conservative movement in America has been known primarily as an opposition movement. It has opposed big government; it has opposed communism; it has opposed the left. But, opposition is not enough to build and lead a governing majority party. In a recent article, Ed Feulner, president of the Heritage Foundation noted that "Everyone knows what we're against. We now need to do a better job of working for what we support." I agree.

In an age of change, there will be many problems to solve. While the left continues to talk about raising taxes, creating more bureaucracy, imposing greater regulation, those who support the conservative movement know there is a better vision for the future. Mr. Feulner correctly notes conservatives have the ideas, they simply need to find the resolve to implement them. I commend his article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 1989]

CONSERVATISM: THE AGONY OF VICTORY

(By Edwin Feulner)

The conservative cause to which I've devoted the last 25 years of my life is said to be cracking up, burning out or, at the very least, running out of steam. And its conservatives who are saying so. But I wouldn't bet the family farm on the demise of conservatism.

The critics are of two minds—those who say we've won and those who say we can't. In the first school are those who despair that there isn't much left to talk about. The debate is over. Who admits to being for big government and high taxes anymore? When's the last time you heard even a pointy-headed liberal sing the praises of Third World socialism? We have so captured the moral and intellectual imagination of the world that some have even declared ideological conflict passé: "endism," is what they call it.

If all that's true, others wonder what old cold warriors are supposed to do now that Marxism is on the run even in the Soviet Union. Declare victory and go home?

Is it time, as foreign policy analyst at another conservative think tank put it recently, to abandon foreign affairs and take up the history of jazz? Is it time to declare victory in the war of ideas?

In the second school are those who appear ready to declare defeat and go home. You can never reduce the size of government, they say, because Congress uses the power of the purse to get re-elected, handing out goodies even if there's no money to pay for them. It's time to give up, they say, we've won all the battles but lost the war.

Has conservatism, the major political force of the 1980's, really come to this? Not yet. But the danger signs are unmistakable.

The 1990's will demand not only new policies form conservatives—and worry not, we have plenty of those to offer—but also a new attitude toward public service. It is here that conservatives have a real problem.

In the concluding lines of his biography of William F. Buckley Jr., John Judis writes, "With Reagan gone . . . conservatives . . .

will once again become the target for liberal barbs. Buckley could find himself in a familiar role—as a member of an embattled minority standing athwart history and yelling stop."

Some conservatives seem to like it that way. It livens up their lives without imposing any of the irritating responsibilities of power. But if conservatives are serious about changing public policy in fundamental ways, they must stop acting as if nothing has changed since the days when they were jeering Jimmy Carter and company from the back of the balcony.

I'm assuming, of course, that our ultimate goal is to see our ideas have impact beyond op-ed pages, journals and talk shows. In those arenas, we've more than held our own.

But liberalism still reigns in Congress: Just compare the level of Federal spending today with the level in 1981, when Ronald Reagan came to Washington vowing to get government off our backs.

Completing the revolution Mr. Reagan began requires a serious commitment from conservatives willing to take on the less glamorous task of government and grassroots politics: political organizing, providing constituent services, recruiting candidates for local office, writing legislation and working with, and within, the bureaucracy to implement change. Like George Bush, perhaps, we must dare to be dull.

We must also move from nay saying to yea saying. Sure, communism (Gorbomania notwithstanding) and the welfare state are still there to kick around. The question is: Do we get energized only by polemics?

Are we so far out of our element without something to attack that we prefer self-flagellation to policy formulation, as recent bickerings among cultural conservatives, neoconservatives, traditional conservatives and New Rightists would seem to indicate?

In the 1990s, conservatives can't be content to be defined merely by how well we discredit our enemies. Everyone knows what we're against. We now need to do a better job of working for what we support or we'll be no better than the 1960's radical who said that his primary goal in life was to dance on the ashes of the "establishment."

The difficult truth is that the skills needed to govern, build political coalitions and change policy are less polemical than diplomatic, and diplomacy requires more patience and persistence than many conservatives seems able to muster. Unless this changes soon, we'll squander our chance to forge a governing coalition that could rival the New Deal coalition.

To create such a majority will require reaching beyond the present union of foreign policy hardliners, economic libertarians and social issue conservatives to those left behind by the Great Society and not yet reached by the Reagan economic recovery—blacks and Hispanics in the inner cities.

If we fail to build such a governing majority, we can go back to the great fun of being an embattled minority and stop pretending that we're fit to govern the country.

Conservatives must move from stop to go, from making points to making change, from visions of a better society to translating the visions into reality. The thrill may be gone, but with our most important work staring us in the face, it's time to stand and deliver, not walk away.

ROBERT SWEET: 1990 PENNSYLVANIA BUSINESSPERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call the attention of this great body to a man of great stature, Mr. Robert Sweet of Bedford County, PA. Bob has recently been chosen as the 1990 Businessperson of the Year by the Pennsylvania Future Business Leaders of America. No one could be more deserving of this great honor. He was nominated for this award by the Chestnut Ridge High School chapter of the FBLA because of his unflinching attempts to be of service whenever needed. In 1973, Bob started Creative Pultrusions with only six employees. It is now the largest independent pultrusion company in the United States, and employs approximately 200 employees. There are many success-in-business stories, but Bob attributes his success to the respect he pays those who work for him. Bob's secret is that his trust in his employees is repaid to him through increased motivation and pride in the work product.

Bob Sweet is the embodiment of the American principle of giving back to the community. He currently serves on the Chestnut Ridge School Board, the Memorial Hospital of Bedford County Board, the Bedford County Airport Authority, the Industrial Development Authority, and he is chairman of the Bedford County United Way Fund Drive.

I know I am joined by Bob's family, friends, and fellow community members in expressing our gratitude to him for the excellent example he is setting for future business leaders. I extend my heartiest congratulations to him on this well-deserved honor.

THE RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1989

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, due in large part to the telephone loan programs of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Rural Telephone Bank, most rural Americans today enjoy basic telephone service at affordable rates.

But basic telephone service is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of rural America. We are in an era where service industries are rapidly replacing agriculture, manufacturing, and mining as the mainstays of the rural economy. Rural America is struggling to emerge from a period of economic decline. In order for rural businesses to survive, they must have access to computer modems, fax machines, and other advanced telecommunications technologies that urban businesses have come to find essential.

For many in rural America, such access is only feasible with the continued assistance of the REA and RTB programs. My bill would amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to ensure that REA and RTB are responsive to the evolving telecommunications needs of rural telephone subscribers.

The legislation would clarify that recent technological developments such as fiber-optic cable and data transmission are included in the definition of telephone service for which REA and RTB loans can be made. The bill would also allow qualified rural telephone borrowers to invest a certain percentage of their own capital for rural development purposes.

At the same time, the legislation would ensure that the REA and RTB telephone programs operate in the manner that Congress intended. Under the bill, RTB would become subject to the open meeting requirements of the Sunshine Act. REA would become subject to the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. Interest rate overcharges on past RTB loans would be corrected prospectively. And both REA and RTB would be required to lend the full amount authorized by Congress, subject to qualified demand.

The Rural Telecommunications Improvements Act of 1989 would facilitate the advancement of rural telecommunications. Passage of the bill would be a major step toward the development of our rural economy and the improvement of the quality of rural American life.

EXPORT 89

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to report on an event organized by dedicated people to assist small businesses to enter the sometimes mysterious world of exporting. A few weeks ago, Export 89—The American-European Small Business Trade Congress took place in Frankfurt, Germany. This first time event organized specifically for small business was jointly sponsored by the Department of Commerce, the Frankfurt Exhibition Center in Frankfurt, Germany, and the Small Business private sector communities in both the United States and Europe. The Congress included an American Trade Fair, a European Trade Fair, a Business Opportunities Exchange, an Export Seminar Program, and a Trade Policy Symposium.

Export 89 had three objectives: Provide new business contacts and strengthen existing ones; provide a showcase to sell products or services; and provide a forum to discuss policy issues. I was pleased to hear of the success of the conference.

I want to take this opportunity to express my personal thanks to Congressman RON MAZZOLI for attending Export 89 and representing my Small Business Subcommittee on

Exports and Tax Policy. I greatly appreciate his willingness to attend the conference on such short notice and at great personal inconvenience.

Even though Export 89 was a first of its kind event, there were successes for many of the participants that were beyond their expectations. Let me cite just a few examples for you:

The Vixen Hill Manufacturing Co. of Elverston, PA, makes gazeboes. They met the representative of the largest importer of western red cedar products in central Europe and have already received a proposal to distribute their product in Germany and Austria. In fact, they even sold and delivered the gazebo they used in the show.

Durastill Export, Inc. of South Weymouth, MA, makers of water purification equipment, reported they had so many prospects, they were going to return to Germany soon.

Training 'n' technology of Tempe, AZ, creators of "Factory in a Box," went to Export 89 to target developing countries to identify potential agents and consultants for their product. Not only did they find agents but they made actual direct sales. They have appointments with people from Yugoslavia, Soviet Georgia, and Poland.

Adaptive Microsystems, Inc. of Milwaukee, WI, will begin working with a German distributor as a result of a contact of Export 89.

And finally, the Office of International Business of the District of Columbia represented nine companies at Export 89. They report potential customers for all nine companies.

What all the above success stories have in common, is that old spirit of the Yankee trader. They took advantage of the opportunities of Export 89, and once there they aggressively pursued their customers.

In addition to the successes of the trade show, the Conference drew up several proposals for increasing trade between the United States and the European Community. Those proposals will be the subject of a future hearing by our subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses form the most innovative and rapidly expanding sector of our economy. We should be encouraged by recent reports that show small- and medium-sized enterprises are entering the export market in increasing numbers. Unfortunately, many small businesses that have goods and services that could compete in the global economy are hesitant to do so. The large domestic market within the United States may obscure the fact that our small businesses are already competing in a global market by virtue of their foreign competition at home. However, small businesses are generally specialized and therefore have limited domestic markets; export opportunities in foreign markets offer a chance for further expansion for these businesses. Events such as Export 89 are an example of how government and private enterprise can work together to assist small businesses and do something about the enormous trade imbalance that continues to plague us.

GENERAL TEMPLE RETIRES AFTER 42 YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, as Lt. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., retires from a career spanning over 42 years of distinguished military service, he leaves an indelible mark on the Guard institution to which he has dedicated his life.

General Temple began his military career as a private in the 160th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division, California National Guard on June 2, 1947. He was called to active duty for the Korean war where he served as a non-commissioned officer with the Army's 5th Regimental combat team, 24th Infantry Division. It was in Korea that he learned the importance of peacetime training and readiness to the success of armies in battle. Following the courage of his convictions, General Temple sought to change the nature and character of the Guard—from a poorly trained, poorly equipped backup force to the fully modernized, expertly trained military organization that it is today.

Throughout his long and illustrious military career, General Temple has made professionalization of the National Guard his highest priority. Serving in a series of assignments in the California National Guard, General Temple demonstrated expert leadership and management skills which would eventually lead him to the National Guard's highest rank of lieutenant general and chief of the National Guard Bureau in Washington, DC.

As chief of the National Guard Bureau, General Temple saw the Guard through one of the most dynamic and turbulent periods in its 353 year history. General Temple envisioned a National Guard fully compatible with its active component counterparts—compatible in terms of equipment, personnel, training and readiness. Along with his insistence on expanded resourcing for Guard units, General Temple pushed relentlessly for increased training and education for individual guardsmen, cognizant of the importance for guardsmen to be both physically and mentally prepared for the unique challenges of the 21st century.

Under General Temple's leadership the National Guard aggressively pursued training excellence. An ambitious overseas training program conceived in the mid-1970's flourished in the 1980's taking guardmembers to exciting and challenging training environments in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Central and South America. As a direct result of his initiatives, today it is commonplace to find guardmembers training on virtually every continent in every theater of U.S. military operations throughout the world.

Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., is truly a leader of vision. He has followed a dream while transforming the Guard into an effective, respected first line defense force. General Temple never lost sight of that dream and because of his efforts, today it is a reality for the

over half million men and women serving in the Nation's National Guard.

SALUTE TO NANCY SIRACUSA OF PARAMUS, NJ, RECIPIENT OF THE WOMAN OF ACHIEVE- MENT AWARD OF THE ITALIAN SOCIETIES

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding journalist and civic leader from my home State of New Jersey who has made an enormous contribution to her community on a continuing basis for more than a quarter century.

I am speaking of Mrs. Nancy Siracusa of Paramus, NJ, who recently retired as the food editor and restaurant reviewer for the Hudson Dispatch newspaper. For her numerous contributions to her profession and her community, Mrs. Siracusa will be honored with the Woman of Achievement Award by the Federation of Italian Societies at its 20th annual dinner dance on December 1, 1989, at the Princess in Lodi, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD, I would like to insert a comprehensive biography of Mrs. Siracusa as compiled by the Federation of Italian Societies of Paterson, NJ:

Nancy Siracusa, Food Editor and Restaurant Reviewer for Hudson Dispatch for 25 years, is being honored by the North Jersey Federation of Italian Societies for her many years of civic service and achievement, especially with UNICO and other Italian-American organizations.

Mrs. Siracusa started as Cliffside Park correspondent in 1964 covering social news, Parent-Teacher Association meetings, and similar events. Because Siracusa was a well-known cook, she often was given food stories to cover, so she was in the right place at the right time when the food editor of more than 20 years retired.

At first, Mrs. Siracusa was responsible for only a single food page. She learned layout and gradually changed the concept of the page, running stories about many celebrities, including Perry Como, Annette Funicello and opera singer Licia Albanese. Gradually, her workload increased with the addition of a second Wednesday food page, a Saturday food page and restaurant reviews. Then in 1978 came one of the most popular features of the paper, the question-and-answer Food Forum.

"I have made so many friends doing research for the Food Forum, I'm grateful to Richard Vezza, our publisher, who was then the editor, for thinking up the Food Forum. He wanted it more as a 'what to do with leftovers' feature, but the readers started asking about long-forgotten and lost recipes, and that is the concept we remained with," Siracusa stated.

In 1976, she was asked to lead The Hudson Dispatch adventurers—and later The News of Paterson Adventurers—on trips to different parts of the world. These later became Nancy Siracusa's Gourmet Travelers tours. In 1978, Siracusa also became The News Food Editor and Restaurant Reviewer.

It was in 1985 that she introduced another popular feature, the Chef of the Week. She selected the most innovative and imaginative chefs to interview and reveal their most treasured secrets—their favorite recipes to share with the readers.

She is also proud of nutrition writing awards. She has earned two national awards, one for a story entitled, "There Is a Milk Just for You," and another for a three-part series on "Kids and Nutrition." She was given a plaque by Rutgers University and Rep. Frank J. Guarini, Jersey City, for her nutrition writing.

Mrs. Siracusa has won awards from the North Jersey Press Club for headline writing, and the New Jersey Newspaper Women for feature writing. She also has amassed many honors from civic organizations. She has been honored as a Woman of Achievement by the Palisades Business and Professional Women's Club; Woman of the Year by the Cliffside Park Ladies of UNICO; and Woman of the Year by the Palisades Park Chapter of UNICO National.

She is the only woman to be named Citizen of the Year by the North Hudson Chapter of UNICO. She received the Guardian Angel Award from the Central Bergen Business and Professional Women's Club and the Woman of Accomplishment Award from the South Bergen Business and Professional Women's Club.

Mrs. Siracusa recently was notified by Tiziano Guareschi, Italian Vice Consul in Newark, that she will be knighted by the Italian government later this year.

Her lifelong devotion to charitable work goes back to her childhood, when she won awards for selling chances and cards for Madonna School in Fort Lee. She was volunteered for the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, American Cancer Society and American Heart Association.

She is a past president of the Leonardo da Vinci Society of Bergen County and the New Jersey Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She was a charter president of the Palisades BPW and the New Jersey Press Women. She also is a past president of the Bergen County Boys Towns of Italy Committee and Hackensack Ladies of UNICO and now is president of Pellegrina and Ceramida Women's Auxiliary.

In 1973-74, Mrs. Siracusa hosted the "Italian Heritage Hour" on North Bergen Cable TV. The American Mother's Day Committee selected her as New Jersey Merit Mother of the year in 1973.

She and her husband Joseph, also a cook, live in Paramus. They are the parents of Frank, a senior pharmaceutical medical representative for Searle Pharmaceuticals, who lives in Elmwood Park. Siracusa's pride and joy is her 7-year-old granddaughter, Kimberly, who has "the greatest taste buds" and has accompanied her grandmother and parents many times to restaurants, and has been known to critique a restaurant on her own.

On June 4th of this year, Nancy retired from the Dispatch, but promises to keep busy. "I will still continue with my gourmet tours and my charity work, and I will have more time to spend on writing that cookbook we've been talking about."

"I will continue teaching cooking. I will continue to help out with wedding, engagement, birthday and shower plans when asked, and if time permits, go back to teaching public speaking."

Siracusa has taught public speaking for clubs at the Teaneck School of Nursing and the Secaucus Adult School. She added that

she is proud to have taught three generations of readers to cook.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a brief profile of an individual who has truly made a difference through her contributions to her profession, her community and her family, and who has truly made her State and our Nation a better place to live, Mrs. Nancy Siracu, recipient of the Woman of Achievement Award by the Federation of Italian Societies.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND TOO EARLY CHILD-REARING: PUBLIC COSTS, PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a report recently released by the Center for Population Options detailing the high public costs of teenage pregnancy. According to this report, the Federal Government spent nearly \$20 billion in 1988 alone on all families started by a teen birth.

The \$20 billion represents an increase of about half a billion dollars since 1987. And, by all indications, the number will continue to grow.

These expenditures, which include money distributed through AFDC, food stamps and Medicaid, clearly demonstrate the link between teenage pregnancy and economic dependence on the Government. According to the report, for each year a birth is delayed—until age 20—the chance that the family will live below poverty reduces by 22 percent. The proof is in the pudding: More than 50 percent of all AFDC recipients had their first child in their teens.

According to experts, the tendency toward poverty can primarily be attributed to the negative effect of teenage pregnancy on education: teenage pregnancy is the leading cause for females dropping out of school. Also contributing to the increased likelihood of economic dependence is the higher average number of children (3.2) in families begun by teenagers before they are 18 years old.

As serious as the problem is today, try to imagine the potential impact of restricted abortions for teenagers—which may be likely if Pennsylvania is any indication. According to the Center for Population Option, as many as 400,000 more babies would be born to teenage girls, doubling the current total, if abortion is restricted. Many of these families may enter the cycle of poverty and economic dependence typical to too early childbearing.

Moreover, because teenage girls are less likely to obtain prenatal care in the first trimester, many of their babies are born with low birth weight or other health problems. This leads to unmeasured additional hospital costs—not to mention an increased infant mortality rate.

Perhaps more significant and potentially tragic is the possible impact of the spread of AIDS among adolescents. Experts believe that

teenagers are exceptionally vulnerable to the deadly disease and are steadily becoming its next victims. Although the percentage of adolescents with AIDS is now low, the number of infected adults 20 to 24 years old is accelerating. The permeation of AIDS into the heterosexual community has frightening implications for our next generation.

What will it take to convince this country that teenage pregnancy is a serious and costly problem in need of Government attention? Another billion dollars in Government expenditures, another 500 teenage girls with slashed hopes, another 100 babies with AIDS?

As the report outlines, the financial costs of teenage pregnancy are great. It is also clear that the human costs are extraordinary when the opportunities lost and lives destroyed are finally totaled.

According to the report, over 1 million teenagers become pregnant each year in the United States and 75 percent of these pregnancies are unintentional. Through increased support for sex education, family planning and teenage pregnancy prevention programs, we can prevent that mistake.

PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to congratulate a group of fifth graders from Marquette, MI, for receiving the President's Environmental Youth Award.

On November 15, students from the Vandenberg Elementary School received this award from President Bush for their outstanding efforts in saving a stand of ancient Estivant pines in northern Michigan.

Last year, as fourth graders, these students organized efforts to help raise \$241,000 to purchase the Estivant pines, a stand of virgin timber thought to be approximately 500 years old.

When the Vandenberg fourth graders learned that a stand of Estivant pines was in danger of being cut down, they committed to helping the Michigan Nature Association raise funds necessary to purchase an 80-acre area at the northernmost tip of Michigan on which the Estivant pines had grown.

The students set up a public meeting to inform the community about the Estivant pines. They contacted local television stations, radio stations, and newspapers to help let the public know of their fundraising efforts. They also enlisted the help of their fellow grade schools to help them raise money to save the trees.

The Vandenberg students exhibited exceptional organizational skills and initiative, but most importantly, they have shown a tremendous amount of concern for the state of our environment. The pines they saved will now remain standing for the enjoyment of many future generations.

I am extremely proud that these students were chosen to receive the Presidential Youth

Award. Receiving this award was very exciting for these students, but I am sure they will find the most satisfaction in visiting the Estivant pines in northern Michigan and knowing they are responsible for their continued existence.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Threatened and Endangered Species Act to provide for public participation before a species is proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. This legislation will assure that the entire listing process, by which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decides if a species warrants protection under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act, is an open public process.

The Threatened and Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1533) allows any person to file a petition to protect a species under the terms of the act. Under the act the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service then reviews pertinent data and either makes a proposed listing decision or rejects the petition. Following notice in the Federal Register, the Service then evaluates data and public comment and makes a final listing decision. Currently, the process up to the point of proposed listing is not mandated to be an open public process. My legislation would require that prior to a proposed listing anyone could submit data relevant to a proposed listing and there be an opportunity for people that have divergent data to review and comment on all data. This review and cross examination of data would take place before an administrative law judge. My legislation will assure all data that pertains to a species is considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to make a listing proposal.

The importance of assuring that all data is considered prior to a proposal to list a species is evident when the relationship of proposed listing to final listing is considered. The history of the Threatened and Endangered Species Act shows that all species that have been proposed for listing have been finally listed. This indicates that in reality a proposal to list is the same as a final listing decision. It is thus crucial that all possible information be considered prior to a proposed listing decision being made.

Finally, my legislation requires that ongoing land management practices not be altered until there is a final proposal to list a species. Currently, land uses and people's livelihoods can be completely disrupted by only the petitioning to list a species. Consequences such as these should not even be considered until there is a final determination as to the status of species under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act.

NATIONAL ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MONTH

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently, Congress designated the month of November as National Alzheimer's Disease Month. This is the seventh year that November has been selected to commemorate research into this debilitating disease and treatment of those who suffer from it.

Alzheimer's disease causes a deterioration of cells throughout the brain. Portions of the brain are damaged and collect deposits of dead cells called plaque. Also, nerve fibers become tangled. This disruption in brain activity causes far more than a loss of short-term memory, which is the chief symptom of the disease. Most Alzheimer's sufferers experience difficulty in accomplishing their usual daily activities. They may have trouble interacting with other people and often undergo personality changes.

Physicians divide Alzheimer's disease into three stages—early, middle, and later. In the onset of the disease, sufferers often experience difficulty in keeping house, driving, socializing, reading, and other familiar activities in their day-to-day lives. In the middle stages of the disease, it becomes more clear that the patient is suffering something more severe than simple absent-mindedness. Patients begin to have difficulty speaking and may also develop more erratic changes in mood or develop other behavioral problems. In the later stages of the disease, independent living becomes impossible. At this point, the patients feel confused, frustrated, anxious, and even frightened that they are losing their capabilities.

Although people have suffered from this disorder for centuries, Alzheimer's disease was not determined to be a unique pathology until 1906. At that time, Dr. Louis Alzheimer, a German pathologist, first saw the characteristic damage to brain tissue in autopsy tissue from people who had suffered dementia. However, the puzzling nature of the disease continues to present difficulties to physicians trying to make a diagnosis, when the disease is in its earlier stages.

According to a study published by the Journal of the American Medical Association on November 10, the prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias in the United States is far greater than previously reported. Researchers at the National Institute on Aging [NIA] now estimate that nearly 4 million Americans suffer from Alzheimer's disease alone, a significant increase over the previous estimate of 2.5 million. This number is higher than previous estimates of all types of age-related dementias combined. In addition, nearly 47 percent of all elderly people over the age of 85, our fastest growing population, suffer from Alzheimer's.

As you well know, this country is aging at a rapid rate. In the next few decades the graying of America will mean that the percentage of Americans over the age of 65 will rise dramatically. This changing face of our coun-

try makes finding a cure or at least an effective treatment for Alzheimer's imperative.

Public Law 99-660 established the advisory panel on Alzheimer's disease to assist the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to identify priorities and emerging issues in Alzheimer's research and treatment. This panel makes yearly reports to Congress on the status of Alzheimer's disease, what it costs this country annually to combat this disease, and kind of Federal commitment is necessary to fight the disease effectively.

On April 6, the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee heard testimony from the NIA and learned of the recommendations made by the advisory panel on Alzheimer's diseases. Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Director of the NIA, testified that this country spends an astounding \$80 billion to treat Alzheimer's. To this end, the panel recommended that the Federal research budget for biomedical research in Alzheimer's and related dementias be significantly increased to \$300 million per year. This is a great deal of money for sure, but not when it is compared against the economic and emotional costs which Alzheimer's and other age-related dementias exact on this country each year.

An increase in funding could be used to increase funding for the Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers. In addition, money is needed to conduct clinical trials of 12 to 15 new drugs, which could effectively treat the symptoms of Alzheimer's.

It is my hope that the recent report on scope of this dreaded public health risk will induce public and privately resources to make a strong commitment to eradicate this disease.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO CREATE A COMMISSION TO STUDY REPARATION PROPOSALS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, this legislation establishes a commission to examine the institution of slavery, study the impact of subsequent and continuing discrimination against African Americans, and make recommendations to Congress on whether some remedy should be made to the descendants of slaves.

In developing this legislation, I have met with the representatives of key organizations interested in this matter, and virtually all of them support the need for further study of this issue by a commission. Particularly important in this area is Mr. Ray Jenkins of Detroit, MI, who has championed the subject of reparations for the past 20 years, and Massachusetts State Senator William Owens whose own legislation has been the subject of several hearings. Also the Detroit City Council earlier this year passed a resolution endorsing the concept of reparations by means of a Federal educational trust fund. There are also outstanding in the public domain a wide variety of other plans dealing with this subject matter.

The congressional commission would consist of seven members: Three appointed by the President, three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Commission would follow the model of the recently enacted reparations for Asian Americans who were interned during World War II. That effort began with the enactment in 1980 of a law establishing a commission to make recommendations to Congress, and provided a forum to evaluate and consider the amount and form of reparations and who would be eligible for them.

The Commission would document and assess the harm to both African Americans and to all Americans resulting directly and indirectly from the institution of slavery, not only during that time in which it was legal and government sanctioned, but during the period of deconstruction and resegregation to the present day. The purpose of the Commission is not only to recommend methods of recompense for the descendants of slaves, but that in so doing it further contributes to the amelioration or the elimination of racial discrimination in America.

SUPER SAVINGS BOND ACT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Super Savings Bond Act, legislation to increase national saving and reduce Federal debt owed to foreign creditors.

The U.S. savings rate has dropped from over 7 percent of national income in the 1970's to barely 3 percent of national income in the 1980's. The United States saves less than any other Western nation. The United States savings rate is one-quarter of Japan's savings rate and less than half of the savings rates of Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and most other European nations.

National dissavings is manifested in America's large, unsustainable budget and trade deficits. The economic independence of America is being threatened as individuals, corporations, and the Federal Government live beyond their means. As long as this trend continues, the mortgaging of America to foreign interests—its real estate, factories, banks, technology—will continue.

The Super Savings Bond Act will create super savings bonds [SSB's] to encourage saving among working men and women. SSB's will be sold only through a payroll deduction system to encourage a regular pattern of savings. SSB's will be sold in small denominations ranging from \$50 to \$500 in face value.

SSB's will yield 97 percent of the 5-year Treasury bond rate after being held for 5 years, an increase over the rate currently offered on savings bonds, which is the greater of 6 or 85 percent of the 5-year Treasury constant maturity yield.

Currently, over 47,500 companies have payroll deduction plans for the purchase of savings bonds available to their employees. In

1988, 6.6 million employees saved through this system, purchasing over 69 million individual bonds totaling over \$3 billion. By offering an interest rate that is 97 percent of the market rate, I believe we will attract millions of new savers to purchase SSB's through the existing payroll deduction system.

It is vitally important to enlist working men and women in the reclaiming of America. Currently, the economy is fueled by institutional investors. Control of the economy has effectively been transferred from Main Street to Wall Street. This legislation sends a clear message to individuals that the Nation puts individual investors on par with institutional investors.

As savings among individuals increase, the purchasing of the Nation's debt by foreign investors will decrease. Currently, savings bonds account for 6 percent of the Federal debt while foreign investors own 19 percent of the Federal debt. This legislation will put the Nation's debt back into domestic hands. As the cochair of the Congressional Competitiveness Caucus, I know that it is critical to generate domestic investment for education, research, technology, and infrastructure.

I am pleased that many of my distinguished colleagues have joined me as original cosponsors of the Super Savings Bond Act. I hope that Congress will move quickly to pass this legislation and make it one part of a national campaign to increase personal, corporate, and Government savings. SSB's will instill a savings ethic among individuals which will help the Nation regain its economic independence.

TULOSO-MIDWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT CELEBRATES THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the Tuloso-Midway School District as they celebrate their 50th anniversary as a school district.

It is my privilege to recognize Tuloso-Midway at this very exciting time. From the beginning, this school district was faced with the challenges of establishing a system that works. Over the past 50 years, Tuloso-Midway has grown and expanded into a very fine institution of learning. Today schools are faced with even greater challenges that come with the changing times such as the temptation of drugs and higher dropout rates. Tuloso-Midway has risen to the occasion with dedication and determination to produce the best students possible.

The Tuloso-Midway Independent School District has a faculty whose commitment and high standards of education are something to be extremely proud of. Tuloso-Midway has a full day early childhood program, alternative education center for at-risk students and a gifted and talented program. The elementary has an innovative science program where students learn through hands-on methods. With accomplishments such as these, I join in celebration with the Tuloso-Midway Independent School District and know that it will charge ahead to another successful 50 years of service.

I know that my colleagues will join me in applauding the Tuloso-Midway Independent School District on its 50th anniversary and for its continuing commitment to excellence in education.

LEGISLATION PROHIBITING THE PAYMENT OF PROGRAM CROP BENEFITS TO FOREIGN OWNERS OF U.S. CROPLAND

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which seeks to extend a provision in current law prohibiting the payment of farm program benefits to foreign owners of U.S. cropland.

For a number of years, a significant amount of money was paid to foreign owners of U.S. cropland.

For instance, in crop year 1985, the last year for which figures are available, total farm payments to foreign owners of U.S. cropland were \$7.73 million.

In my State alone, 56 foreign owners were paid over half a million dollars total in deficiency and diversion payments.

To those of us who have watched the agriculture budget steadily dwindle in the face of budget cuts, these figures are cause for great concern.

In fact, since fiscal year 1982 farmers have accepted more than \$30 billion in spending reductions.

Although there is currently a prohibition on payment of farm program benefits to foreign owners of U.S. cropland, this prohibition is due to expire in 1990.

When small family farmers in the United States are feeling the pinch of Federal budget cuts, it does not seem right to begin subsidizing foreign corporations farming on U.S. soil.

For this reason I am introducing legislation to make permanent the prohibition on payments to foreigners of any type of production adjustment payments, price support program loans, or other farm program payments.

This legislation will send a strong message to small farmers across America that Congress' commitment is to the survival of family farms, not foreign tax shelters.

In closing, I urge all of my fellow Members to join me in this effort, and I look forward to your cosponsorship of this measure.

CALIFORNIA CULINARY ACADEMY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues news of the valuable contributions now being made in the area

of career education by the California Culinary Academy of San Francisco.

Since its founding in 1977, the academy has earned a justified reputation for providing exceptional training in the cooking arts. Recently, the academy achieved the distinction of being accredited by the American Culinary Federation's Educational Institute. Mary Peterson, director of the ACFEL Accrediting Commission, applauded the academy's administration and staff who have passed a rigorous self and peer evaluation team test.

At the prestigious 14th Culinary Arts Exhibit of the Pacific Coast Chef's Association Competition this fall California Culinary Academy earned top honors in two of the eight categories of competition. The four member team of Didier Dessemont, Leo Koellner, Michael Rech, and Bo Friberg won the gold medal in Grand Buffet—Food, while Chef Michael DeMaria earned the gold medal in the Individual Cold Food Platters category. Chef DeMaria was further honored with the overall Grand Prize for the competition.

The California Culinary Academy is headquartered in historic California Hall at 625 Polk Street in San Francisco. The academy's 425 students learn in six state-of-the-art teaching kitchens, as well as a butchery, bakery, and numerous class and lecture rooms. A new library was opened in October 1989.

The general public now partakes of the students' fare at three popular restaurants housed at the academy. There are also private dining rooms, a cocktail lounge, banquet facilities, and a retail shop.

Emphasis during the intensive 16-month program is on developing a true professional attitude in the chefs who learn the importance of preparing foods that maximize nutritional values. Dr. Thomas A. Bloom, president of the academy, expressed recently, "Our curriculum emphasizes that nutrition is not an alternative, but an integral part of all cooking. The challenge is always to create delicious food items that are also heart healthy."

To serve a broader student populace, plans are now underway to open a second California Culinary Academy campus in Los Angeles. In addition, the academy has embarked on an ambitious program to provide continuing career education in the culinary arts. Under the direction of nationally recognized food-service educator Brother Herman E. Zaccarelli, the academy will offer professional correspondence course training for individuals who want to stay abreast of developments in their field and advance their careers. The academy will also serve as a national resource center, offering quality publications on a wide range of topics to individuals in the field.

With our population on the move as never before, and the demands placed on the food-service industry to provide quality service by skilled professionals at a reasonable cost at an all-time high, it is entirely appropriate that we recognize the dynamic and imaginative efforts being made by the dedicated educators at the California Culinary Academy to help provide our Nation with the trained chefs we so urgently need.

CARNEGIE REPORT ON TRIBAL COLLEGES

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on October 12, 1989, "A Special Report, Tribal Colleges," was released by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The foreword, by Ernest L. Bower, states:

People cannot be torn from their cultural roots without harm. To the extent that we fail to assist Native Americans, through their own institutions, to reclaim their past and secure their future, we are compounding the costly errors of the past.

The report substantiates:

Individuals firmly rooted in their own heritage can participate with more confidence in the complex world around them.

Often tribal colleges are the bridge between the Indian and Anglo worlds.

After 2 years of study, the Carnegie Foundation reports that at the 24 tribal colleges, salaries are low; libraries are underfunded; and administrators struggle with budget constraints.

Despite these problems, these community institutions offer a conventional collegiate curriculum; help prepare students to transfer to 4-year institutions; generally enroll older students—most of whom are women, and very frequently are the first in their families to attend college. Tribal colleges often serve as reentering institutions for those who may have previously dropped out.

Data contained within the report tell us that the 24 institutions have a full-time equivalent enrollment of more than 4,400 students and serve more than 10,000 Native American individuals. This is a dramatic growth since 1981, when 1,689 students were enrolled. Tribal colleges establish an environment that encourages participation and builds self-confidence in students who have come to view failure as the norm; 90 percent of native Americans who enter 4 year colleges as freshman eventually drop out.

Half of the 24 colleges are fully accredited and 8 others are candidates for accreditation. This is a long way in a relatively short period of time since the creation of the first tribal college in 1968 at Navajo. In addition to the 24 tribal colleges, in recent years at least 85 non-Indian colleges and universities have organized Indian studies programs.

The greatest challenge is the persistent search for funding. Most of the Nation's community colleges are supported through local tax dollars. For tribal colleges, there is no local tax base. In 1980, \$5 million was appropriated in the Congress, amounting to \$3,000 per student. In 1989, the appropriation was \$8.5 million, but the amount per student dropped to \$1,900.

Specific recommendations of the report include:

First, full funding;

Second, improvement in libraries, laboratories and classroom facilities;

Third, strengthening the connections between tribal colleges and non-Indian higher education;

Fourth, increasing the linkage of tribal colleges to their communities;

Fifth, expanding the important role of preserving the languages, history, and cultures of the tribes;

Sixth, more support from State governments;

Seventh, establishing a comprehensive program for faculty development;

Eighth, the support of foundations for the tribal college Institute which is designed to strengthen administrative leadership in Indian higher education;

Ninth, strengthening the national awareness and advocacy programs for tribal colleges; and

Tenth, support for the tribal college endowment for long-term stability.

As we look at reauthorization of the Tribally Community College Assistance Act and yearly appropriations, I urge my colleagues to reflect on this excellent report. Copies are available from Princeton University Press, 3175 Princeton Pike, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.

WE NEED A NEW DIRECTION IN EL SALVADOR

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, with his veto of the foreign aid bill, the President has handed the Congress the opportunity to take a much-needed look at our Nation's continued military assistance to El Salvador.

Like many of my colleagues, I was initially anxious to give the elected government in San Salvador the chance to prove that it was committed to the spread of democracy, tolerance, and human rights in El Salvador. Most of us held high hopes, and a high regard, for the efforts of former President Duarte. Many were also willing to give the new President, Mr. Cristiani, a similar chance to prove himself. A complete cutoff of American military aid to El Salvador did not, at that time, seem prudent.

However, the times have changed, my colleagues. The recent brutal and cowardly murder of six Jesuit priests in San Salvador should prove to us, once and for all, that we are not dealing with the norms of common and humane behavior in this tormented nation. Business with El Salvador is now anything but usual. We can no longer pretend that things are proceeding according to some kind of Cristiani plan.

Arguments will be made that any adjustment to our military aid to San Salvador will be seen as a reward to FMLN rebel forces for their brutal assaults. I do not want to send that message. However, we cannot let this moment go by without expressing our outrage to the Cristiani government. Time and again we have sent President Cristiani telegrams expressing the anger and concern of the Congress at continued violence in El Salvador. We have asked our Ambassador to relay to the Cristiani government the frustration and diminishing patience of the American people with the continued abuses of human rights in

that country. But violence has been met with more violence.

Our message has not gotten across. So I ask my colleagues, When and how will we say enough is enough? Maybe it is time that we start to talk with our money.

SAM INGRAM LEAVES MTSU ON FIRMEST FOUNDATION

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, Middle Tennessee State University, my alma mater, has grown steadily over the past 11 years both in its size and its reputation as a top institution of higher education.

The person most responsible for these advances is the president of the university, Dr. Sam Ingram. Unfortunately for the students, faculty, staff, and alumni of MTSU, Dr. Ingram has decided to pass the presidential torch to someone else.

Dr. Ingram has helped build the exceedingly well qualified faculty the university currently enjoys, and he has continued to attract a high-quality student body.

Among the fine programs that have achieved national prominence under Dr. Ingram's tutelage are the Aerospace and Mass Communications schools. These are just two of the many subject areas offered by MTSU, which has become a university capable of graduating well-educated students in just about any field. One MTSU graduate, Dr. James Buchanan, won the Nobel Prize for economics.

During Dr. Ingram's presidency, the innovative chairs of excellence programs were established, including chairs in finance, insurance, dyslexic studies, manufacturing excellence, free enterprise, first amendment studies, health services, and nursing.

In addition, two centers of excellence are flourishing, in the areas of historic preservation as well as proper music and the recording arts and sciences.

These all have contributed to the reputation for academic excellence MTSU enjoys.

At the same time, Dr. Ingram has encouraged a vigorous program of sports and other extracurricular activities, including several nationally successful intercollegiate teams.

Dr. Ingram previously served as MTSU's dean of education, as professor of educational administration at Memphis State University, and as president of Motlow State Community College in Tullahoma, TN.

As MTSU moves into the nineties, I am sure that Dr. Ingram's legacy will be one of continued progress. My alma mater is pointed in the right direction, and the future is bright.

I want to wish this fine educator the best of luck in his future endeavors. On behalf of Tennessee, the United States, and MTSU supporters everywhere, I want to say thank you for a job well done.

**THE VISION OF MANUEL
ACOSTA WILL NEVER BE FOR-
GOTTEN**

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the foremost southwestern and Hispanic artists in the country and one of my constituents, Manuel G. Acosta, who died recently. He was one of the most renowned and beloved residents in my city, and there is no doubt that his death leaves a vacuum in our community and in the world of art that will never be filled. He has been praised as the finest southwestern artist of the 20th century, one who painted the barrio with the intensity and knowledge to bring worldwide acclaim to his work.

An El Paso native, Mr. Acosta lived in the barrios of my city until his death. His paintings reflected life there perhaps more accurately and with more significance because it was his life. He was the product of the community in which he lived, an immigrant from Mexico who rose from poverty to become a nationally recognized artist. More than most, he understood what it meant to be a Mexican-American living in the Southwest, and his particular genius was the expression of that experience on canvas.

His paintings centered around five main themes: The Mexican revolution, people, young children, bullfighters, and flowers and fantasies. To limit his skill and vision to that of an ethnic artist, however, would be a tragic mistake. Although his context was the Mexican-American community, his vision was universal. It went to the core of the human experience in this most imperfect world of ours. It touched on hope, on faith, on life and death and the world that lies beyond.

Several years ago, I hosted an exhibit of the art of Manuel Acosta in the House of Representatives. No other showing, to my knowledge, produced such an outpouring of calls, letters, and personal visits to my office to express the viewers' excitement and gratitude for such an impressive collection. Most people who saw the exhibit had never been to the Southwest, and they marveled at Mr. Acosta's dazzling technical skill as well as his vision.

I hope that Manuel Acosta's life and his work will serve as an inspiration not only to El Pasoans who have treasured his work for many years, but for all Americans, Hispanic and otherwise, throughout the United States.

INDIAN HERITAGE WEEK

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Joint Resolution 218, a joint resolution which designates the week of December 3 through December 9, 1989 as Indian Heritage Week. I believe passage of this resolution represents an ideal way for the

Congress and the Nation to pay tribute to the diverse cultural heritage of Native Americans. It has been introduced by Senator DANIEL K. INOUE, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, who has been tireless in his efforts to preserve Native American culture and assist in the development of Native American communities here in the United States. Senator INOUE's leadership has been particularly beneficial for tribes in Washington State, where he has taken a personal interest in resolving some of the issues that have long divided the Indian and non-Indian populations. In particular, Senator INOUE was instrumental in the development and in the passage of a landmark settlement package that resolves the Puyallup Indian Tribe's claims to lands in and around the Port of Tacoma. His concern for the future of this small but important tribe in Washington State is typical of his approach to Indian cultural heritage throughout the United States. I am proud to support the Senator's effort, Senate Joint Resolution 218, and proud of all of his work on behalf of Native Americans.

**CALIFORNIA'S TEACHER OF THE
YEAR**

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman of outstanding character and resolve, someone who has broken through the barriers of teenage resistance to inspire a love of learning.

I am speaking of Ms. Janis Gabay, a distinguished English literature teacher from Junipero Serra High School in the community of Tierrasanta in San Diego, CA. Ms. Gabay has been recognized with the highest honor of the California Department of Education—Teacher of the Year. She was presented with this award on November 2, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, Bill Honig.

Ms. Gabay is herself the product of the San Diego school system and actually taught for her first 7 years at her alma mater, Madison High School. She said of her teaching, "It's a great honor, more than that, it's an exceptional privilege. The heart of everything is in the classroom. There is a pulse in a classroom that you don't find anywhere else in education. We're molding human beings. It's exciting. It's exhilarating."

Ms. Gabay has given truth to her statements, as she has continued to teach English literature to 10th graders and gifted seniors at Serra over the past decade. She has been able to inspire in her students a love of literature in a decade of video. "I see my primary task as bringing out abilities and talents that students may not even know they have. To accept simple competence defeats the purposes of education," she told a news reporter.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Gabay brings the students to the classics and they come away enriched. Please join me in paying a very special tribute to a woman who represents the word "teacher" in all of its eloquence.

**BRIAN EVANS WON FIFTH
PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL
SKILL OLYMPICS**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege and honor to salute Mr. Brian Evans of Fontana, CA. Mr. Evans, a 1988 graduate of Fontana High School, recently won fifth place in the International Skill Olympics.

The 30th International Skill Olympics were held in Birmingham, England from August 19-31, 1989. Brian Evans represented the United States in the machinists division. He competed against numerical control machinists from 20 other nations. The competition included exercises in metric computation, computer aided manufacturing skills, part programming, machine application and math computation. Evans placed fifth in the international competition, with a total of 511 points out of a possible 550. The competition was tough—with only 11 points separating the top five scores. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher presented Brian Evans with his award at the closing ceremonies on September 3.

The Fontana High School, in Fontana, CA, has a superb machine and numerical control program which has successfully prepared other students for international competitions. In fact, Brian Evans is the fourth student from the school to participate in the International Skill Olympics. Bill Clarke, a member of the school's Industrial Technology Department, trained these students for the competitions. Brian Evans was sponsored by the National Vocational Industrial Clubs of America [VICA] and General Dynamics in Pomona, where he now works.

As Congress debates how to improve U.S. competitiveness in the global market, one of the issues we discuss is the need for more skilled workers and better education programs. Brian Evans and the Fontana High School has shown us that through hard work, dedication, and excellent training, we can achieve a competitive edge.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commending Brian Evans for his outstanding achievement while representing the United States at the International Skill Olympics.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES CALHOUN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. James Calhoun who was inducted in the Austintown Township Hall of Fame on October 28, 1989. Mr. Calhoun has devoted many hours of service to our community and country and deserves our gratitude.

James Calhoun was raised in Struthers, OH and in 1946 graduated from Struthers High School. After his graduation he joined the

Army where he served 5 years. While in the Army he achieved the rank of technical sergeant in the Signal Corp.

Upon his honorable discharge from the Army, Mr. Calhoun began working at Republic Steel later to become LTV Steel. He was employed by the company for 29 years, 18 of which he was the superintendent of transportation for the Mahoning Valley District. Mr. Calhoun and his wife, Margaret, have lived in Austintown for 32 years where they raised four sons, Jim, Brian, Mike, and Patrick.

Mr. Calhoun has been very involved with the children of the Austintown community. He has been especially active with the Austintown Little Falcon Midget Football Team. He has been a part of the organization for 23 years and has worked with between 1,500 and 2,000 boys. During his time with the Little Falcons, the team has won 18 championships.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate James Calhoun on his induction to the Austintown Hall of Fame. He is a truly caring person who has contributed a great deal to the youth of our community. I am proud to represent such an exceptional individual.

A TRIBUTE TO LOIS HODDY

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is with admiration and respect that I rise today to pay tribute to Lois Hody of Owosso, MI, who is being recognized for her many years of community service on November 30, 1989.

Lois has been active in the YMCA of Shiawassee County since 1979, and has served on its board of directors. She was instrumental in updating the accounting procedures of the organization.

Lois has performed with the Owosso Musical group for more than 20 years, and has been a member of Zonta, a women's community service group, since 1955. She has served on Zonta's finance, service, and public affairs committees.

Lois has been involved with the foreign exchange student program, and has hosted several exchange students in her home. She has also been instrumental in organizing a Senior Citizen Drop-In Center, arranging for blind children to go to camp, establishing an annual Owosso High School scholarship fund, and providing support for the community food kitchen.

In 1982, Lois Hody was nominated for the Michigan Citizen of the Year award. She was the recipient of the Athena Award for outstanding woman of the year that same year. Lois and her husband, George Hody, who were married in 1947, have six adopted children.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to draw to the attention of my colleagues Mrs. Lois Hody, who is being recognized for her many years of service to her community.

EVERY ROSE HAS ITS THORN

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly supported the 1989 Government Reform Act, which passed the House on November 16, 1989 because in addition to badly needed ethics reforms, it contains a pay increase for Members of Congress. The bill provides a compounded 7.7-percent cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] for Members of Congress for fiscal years 1989 and 1990, and a pay raise of an additional 25 percent in fiscal year 1991. I had hoped that the ethics reform package and the pay raise proposal would be considered separately. Unfortunately, that was not the case. If it had been, I would have voted for the ethics package and against the pay raise.

I held my nose and voted for the overall package because I sincerely believe we need ethics reforms. The ban on honoraria, the limit on gifts and travel, and the banning of the grandfather clause are all important steps on the road to reform, and to cleaning up the image of the House.

I hope the inclusion of a pay increase will not diminish the positive aspects of the legislation. We should commit ourselves to earning our pay, and use this opportunity as incentive to get our House in order. Let's prove to the American public that this body is worth it.

TRIBUTE TO DON DENI

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a friend who will retire this month after many years of service in my congressional office. Don Deni, a name that is spoken with affection by so many of his friends in the Michigan communities of Waterford and Pontiac, will retire after serving as a member of my personal staff for 7 years.

Those of us who have had the pleasure to share these years with Don will miss his daily doses of special insight and wisdom, his quiet reassurance in difficult times, and his ability to lighten even the most trying of circumstances. His laughter and his political anecdotes are legendary, and he should be forewarned that he will be called on from time to time in the future to refresh our memories with these stories of old electoral battles.

This is, in fact, Don's second retirement. A businessman for over 35 years he cultivated a reputation as a friend to hundreds of neighbors as the proprietor with his brothers of several grocery establishments. Don is a supporter of many charities and a special adviser for many State campaigns as well as a veteran of the Army Air Corps in the Second World War.

To say I am sorry to see Don leave would be an understatement. But while I am bidding farewell to a friend today, his family and hobbies will be gaining his undivided attention. Don's wife Mary and the families of his chil-

dren Vince and Joey will be blessed with his full concentration.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity today to say thank you to a friend and a dedicated servant of so many over the years, Don Deni. I wish him the best as he begins his retirement.

H.R. 3491, THE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE FOR THE ELDERLY ACT OF 1989

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, planning for the future is vital in today's fast-paced world. This is even more crucial when we consider the skyrocketing costs of health care. With this in mind, I have introduced H.R. 3491, a bill to encourage individuals to purchase long-term care insurance.

H.R. 3491 would allow certain individuals 59½ years of age and over to withdraw funds, tax free, from Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's] if the funds are applied to the purchase of long-term care insurance policies. Insurance could be purchased for the IRA beneficiary or his or her spouse, if also 59½ years of age.

The bill includes income limitations to provide the maximum benefit to those making under \$45,000 per year. A graduated scale phases out the tax benefit, disqualifying those who make over \$100,000.

Concern has been voiced with regard to the quality of coverage under policies designed for long-term care. For this reason, H.R. 3941 would additionally require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to the Congress a proposal for regulating long-term care insurance policies to provide for the application of minimum standards and requirements.

Mr. Speaker, the latest figures from the Health Care Financing Administration show that total expenditures in the United States for nursing home care reached \$40.6 billion in 1987. This amount represents an approximate even split between public and private funds. Of the private funds, almost the entire amount came from direct out-of-pocket payments by individuals (average annual nursing home care costs about \$25,000). Only about \$400 million was provided by private insurance.

These payments can be devastating for elderly persons and their families. The tax benefit established by H.R. 3941 would assist these individuals in purchasing insurance coverage for nursing home care and also for in-home care.

We need to provide incentives to encourage Americans to plan for care that they may need in their later years. The Long-Term Care Insurance for the Elderly Act of 1989, would help facilitate this important objective and shift some of the weight of long-term care financing from government programs to the private sector. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR VEGETABLE PROCESSORS

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation today that would help to alleviate the economic damage done to vegetable processors by last year's drought and this spring's heavy rains in the Northeast. My bill would suspend the duty on green beans and sweet corn for 4 months to allow food processors to obtain the products needed to maintain their production levels.

This bill seeks to address a one-time emergency situation. Areas of the 30th District were declared disaster areas by the Department of Agriculture and production of these vegetables was reduced dramatically. In combination with the 1988 drought, these heavy rains made it impossible for food processors to obtain the necessary level of sweet corn and green beans.

COMMUNITY SERVICES PLANNING COUNCIL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the staff and volunteers of the Community Services Planning Council and to congratulate the council on 50 years of outstanding service to the Sacramento community.

The Community Services Planning Council is a citizen-based nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the quality of life for people in the greater Sacramento area. The council was established in 1939 to serve as an independent forum where Sacramento area residents, Government representatives, and human service professionals could meet and work cooperatively to address important human needs. Over the past 50 years, the planning council has successfully implemented this public-private partnership to reduce and prevent health and human service problems in the community. Through their efforts, numerous agencies ranging from the Family Service Agency to the California State University Graduate School of Social Work have been established to meet the needs of our community.

On November 17, the council will highlight its 50th anniversary with a conference appropriately entitled "People Helping People." Business, community, and human service leaders will meet in an all day forum to develop strategies to address the implications raised in a recent council report entitled "Focus 90: Community Challenges for the Next Decade." This conference will not only assist our community leaders in understanding the present needs of our community, but, more importantly, mobilize this leadership to focus its activities and resources on emerging issues.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership of executive director Nancy Findeisen and the entire staff and volunteers associated with the Community Services Planning Council for their commitment to serving the people of my home district with dedication and professionalism. On behalf of the city and county of Sacramento, I congratulate the council and thank them for 50 years of outstanding service. I know that their tradition of excellence will continue to provide the Sacramento community with the highest quality of human services possible through the next century.

BEN CARDIN'S 25TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the 25th wedding anniversary of our colleague BEN CARDIN and his wife Myrna, and I would like to take this opportunity to wish them both all of the best.

BEN and Myrna met each other in kindergarten and have been together virtually ever since, except for the time when BEN had to steal her away from his best friend who was dating her at the time. Although they went to different high schools and different colleges, they got together to have two children and to successful careers as citizens dedicated to the advancement of the State of Maryland.

BEN has had an outstanding career in public service. After receiving his law degree from the University of Maryland in 1967, he was elected at the age of 23 to the Maryland House of Delegates. After establishing himself as a State finance expert, he was appointed as the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in 1975, and 4 years later he became the youngest speaker in the history of the State of Maryland. Myrna, as socially conscious as BEN, is a fundraiser for the Park School in Baltimore, and is involved in other social work projects in Baltimore and throughout Maryland.

The CARDIN's have two children, Debbie and Michael. Debbie, a junior at Tufts, is spending her junior year abroad studying in Paris, and Michael, after graduating from Wesleyan, is currently seeking his fortune as a journalist.

An avid skier and lover of the outdoors, BEN broke his leg skiing a few years ago, which no doubt reaffirmed Myrna's suspicion that skiing holidays are better spent in the lodge. When I asked BEN's staff to relate a few anecdotes about BEN and Myrna, all they could say was, "They are just the two nicest people you will ever meet." But this merely confirmed what we in the U.S. House of Representatives already knew. Congratulations on your 25th wedding anniversary BEN and Myrna. We are happy to be a part of your extended family.

AMERICA'S FLAG

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Roberto Sardon, a young man from Miami, FL, wrote the following words on our great national symbol:

AMERICA'S FLAG

Red, white, and blue
Standing for freedom, justice, democracy
Honored by many, disgraced by few
It should be a crime for one to burn you.

Mr. Sardon's poem, poignant in its simplicity, expresses what so many other Americans feel—an undying and inexhaustible love of our great and free Nation, and supreme respect for all which symbolizes that love in our hearts.

As we prepare to go home for the Thanksgiving holiday, I hope that we will reflect on all of the wondrous gifts that have been bestowed on us as Americans and that we will always be ready, as Mr. Sardon has shown in his short poem, to be able to stand up for what we believe. I congratulate all the young people of our country who feel a rising wave of patriotism once again. May it continue.

LEGISLATION TO FACILITATE UNDERCOVER "STING" OPERATIONS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation at the request of the Department of Justice that will facilitate law enforcement in undercover "sting" operations involving traffickers and receivers of stolen and counterfeited property.

Currently, several Federal statutes exist that punish persons who traffic in or receive stolen and counterfeited goods, but the law enforcement in these crimes is complicated by the fact that such statutes require proof that the defendant knew that the property was stolen or counterfeited. As a result, law enforcement officers cannot merely represent to a suspected "fence"—a dealer in stolen goods—that an item is stolen—it must actually have been stolen. Some cases have even been lost because items that were in fact stolen were subsequently recovered by authorities prior to arranging a controlled delivery to the fence, which some courts have ruled erases the stolen status of the goods.

In the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Congress faced a similar problem with respect to money laundering investigations by creating an offense of engaging in a financial transaction with money represented as having been the proceeds of unlawful activity, even though it may not have been. This bill builds upon that approach.

Clearly, an individual who willingly received property that is represented as stolen is

equally as culpable as one who receives property that in fact has been stolen and many States have already recognized this fact. This legislation should help law enforcement where society sorely needs help and that is taking the profit out of crime.

The text of the bill and an analysis follow:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. CHAPTER 1 AMENDMENT.

Chapter 1 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, as follows:

"§ 20. Stolen or counterfeit nature of property for certain crimes defined

"(a) Wherever in this title it is an element of an offense that—

"(1) any property was embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated; and

"(2) the defendant knew that the property was of such character;

such element may be established by proof that the defendant, after or as a result of an official representation as to the nature of the property, believed the property to be embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated.

"(b) For purposes of this section, the term "official representation" means any representation made by a Federal law enforcement officer (as defined in section 115) or by another person at the direction or with the approval of such an officer."

SEC. 2. CLERICAL AMENDMENT.

The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"21. Stolen or counterfeit nature of property for certain crimes defined."

ANALYSIS

The purpose of this proposed bill is to authorize the use of officially sanctioned undercover operations to combat crimes of trafficking in or receiving stolen or counterfeited property. Many statutes exist in title 18 of the United States Code punishing such offenses but nearly all are worded so as to require that the defendant take action with respect to or receive the property "knowing" it to be of the prohibited character (i.e. knowing that it was stolen, unlawfully converted, forged, counterfeited, etc.). For example, 18 U.S.C. 2314 makes it an offense to transport any goods in interstate or foreign commerce "knowing the same to have been stolen, converted or taken by fraud"; the companion statute, 18 U.S.C. 2315, proscribes the receipt of goods that have moved in interstate or foreign commerce "knowing the same to have been stolen, unlawfully converted, or taken". Another frequently prosecuted statute, 18 U.S.C. 659, punishes the receipt of stolen or embezzled property from an interstate shipment "knowing the same to have been embezzled or stolen".

These requirements, as construed by the courts in the light of English common law doctrines and principles of strict statutory interpretation under which the original common law meaning of an offense is deemed to have been intended by Congress unless expressly modified, have significantly hampered undercover investigations designed to identify, and apprehend in the act of receiving, professional "fences" and

others who trade in stolen or counterfeited property. The problem arises from the common law rule that one cannot be convicted of receiving stolen property if, before the stolen goods reach the receiver, the stolen property has been recovered by the owner or his agent. See, e.g., *Regina v. Schmidt*, L.R. 1 Cr.Cas.Res. 15 (1866); *Regina v. Dolan*, Eng. Law & Eg. 533 (1855). Recovery by a law enforcement officer, or a security officer for the carrier from which the property was stolen, is deemed by the courts to be recovery by an agent of the owner, since in each instance the recovering authority is held to have an obligation to return the property to the owner and thus is considered to hold the property in trust for the true owner. For example, in *United States v. Cawley*, 255 F.2d 388 (3d Cir. 1958) and *United States v. Monasterski*, 567 F.2d 677 (6th Cir. 1977), thieves were arrested with stolen property and their cooperation secured in completing the delivery to a third party. In *Cawley*, postal inspectors had taken the stolen packages to the post office and checked their contents before turning them over to the cooperating thieves for delivery to the defendant receiver; in *Monasterski*, Conrail police and F.B.I. agents marked stolen tires and placed them in a van they had supplied for delivery to the receiver. In both cases, the convictions of the receiver were reversed on appeal, because the courts concluded, on the facts presented, that the government had "recovered" the stolen property and therefore that it had lost its stolen character before being delivered to the receiver. Where, on the other hand, the courts have concluded that the government's discovery of and actions with respect to the stolen property before delivery to the receiver did not constitute a "recovery" of the property on behalf of the owner but rather a form of surveillance, the courts have distinguished the common law rule and sustained undercover investigations leading to convictions of receivers. Frequently, the courts have seemed to strain to reach this result. For example, in *United States v. Egger*, 470 F.2d 1179 (9th Cir. 1972), the court affirmed a conviction under 18 U.S.C. 2113(c) for receiving money stolen from a bank notwithstanding the fact that the F.B.I., with the cooperation of one of the thieves who had been apprehended, recovered the money (which had been hidden), recorded the serial numbers of the currency, and accompanied the thief as he delivered it to the receiver. In *United States v. Muzii*, 676 F.2d 919 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 459 U.S. 863 (1982), the court upheld convictions under 18 U.S.C. 659 for receiving stolen goods where undercover New York City police and federal customs agents held themselves out as owners of a trucking company as a device to discover airport cargo thefts. On two occasions, thieves stored stolen goods in the trucking company warehouse before delivering them to buyers. The court found that the brief custody of the goods by the undercover law enforcement agents did not amount to a "recovery" of the property but rather merely facilitated surveillance of the unlawful transaction. See also, *United States v. Johnson*, 767 F.2d 1259 (8th Cir. 1985) (investigative diversion of stolen car to F.B.I. agent for purposes of inspection and identification while it was moving in interstate commerce did not cause vehicle to lose its stolen character).

By way of final example, in *United States v. Dove*, 629 F.2d 325 (4th Cir. 1980), the F.B.I. established an undercover used car lot operated by an informant to investigate

dealing in stolen vehicles. The informant, using F.B.I. funds, purchased a stolen car which remained on the lot for a month before being sold to the defendant. On another occasion, the informant assisted a thief in driving stolen bulldozers onto trailers. The court found that the car had lost its stolen character as a result of its being in the exclusive possession of the F.B.I. for a month on the lot; but the court found that the actions of the informant in assisting the driving of the stolen bulldozers did not deprive those vehicles of their stolen status since there was no intent to recover them for the true owners.

It is apparent from the above illustrations that the current state of case law with regard to the permissible conduct of undercover investigations involving stolen property causes serious practical problems. No "bright line" type of rule exists and some of the results reached in the above-cited cases cannot reasonably be reconciled. Investigators and supervising prosecutors are thus forced to make difficult judgments about the manner in which undercover operations are carried out, in which what appears to be a sensible, temporary taking of custody for investigative purposes of a stolen article may, through application of the rule involving the "recovery" of property by the authorities, cause the defendant receiver to prevail at trial, notwithstanding that the receiver is culpable and believes that the property is stolen.

Moreover, while the fact that law enforcement officials must make hard decisions is not novel or in itself a sufficient reason to question the rule of law that requires those decisions, in this instance the rule serves only to protect the guilty without a corresponding social benefit. The Sixth Circuit in the *Monasterski* case, *supra*, went out of its way, while feeling compelled on the basis of precedent to reverse the defendant's conviction, to point to Congress and legislation as an avenue by which the situation might be redressed. The court stated (567 F.2d, at 683):

"We are very sympathetic to the Government's desire to apprehend fences. Their social disutility is notorious. * * * We fully realize that the beneficiaries of the rule espoused here likely have the precise culpable state of mind required for conviction of receiving stolen goods. * * * [However, it] is one of the most fundamental postulates of our criminal justice system that conviction can only result from a violation of clearly defined standards of conduct. We must apply this principle evenhandedly and not be swayed by our attitudes about the moral culpability of a particular defendant. It is the function of legislatures, not courts, to condemn certain conduct. Petitions, to punish reprehensible conduct must be addressed to the Congress and not this Court. * * *

The court later in its opinion again observed that the government, as one alternative open to it, could request Congress to pass "a statute clearly drawn to encompass the disfavored activity", and it cited as an example a Colorado statute that made it a crime to receive property that the receiver believes is stolen (567 F.2d, at 684).

That a person receiving property he or she believes to be stolen should escape punishment because of the government's intervention and temporary custody of the property for legitimate investigative reasons is not a salutary result. Professional traffickers in stolen or counterfeited property, or fences as they are commonly known, are a

major problem in our society, and undercover operations are almost the only means of successfully developing prosecutable cases against them. To limit the kinds of undercover activities that may be engaged in on the basis of whether the government has "recovered" previously stolen property or not ultimately makes little sense. Indeed, several courts have noted the apparent anomaly that, if a conspiracy charge can be maintained, the stolen or not stolen status of the property becomes irrelevant, since a conspiracy does not require proof that the property was stolen, but only that the defendant believed it to be such. See, e.g., *United States v. Petit*, 841 F.2d 1546, 1550-51 (11th Cir. 1988); *United States v. Muzii*, supra, 676 F.2d, at 922-3n.9; *United States v. Monasterski*, supra, 567 F.2d, at 684. Moreover, the solution to the problem ought not logically to be limited to situations in which property has in fact been stolen and the government intervenes prior to its controlled delivery to the receiver. The same undercover techniques should be able to be utilized against suspected fences with respect to property that has never been stolen but is represented to be of stolen character.

Congress has to some extent responded to the *Monasterski* court's invitation to address this problem. In the federal criminal code reform bills considered at length in the 96th and 97th Congresses, both the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees approved formulations of general trafficking in and receiving stolen property offenses (and/or attempts to commit those offenses) that, either by virtue of the definition of the requisite mental state as including a state of mind involving a "belief" that a circumstance exists, or by the provision of a general attempt offense in which impossibility as a defense was negated, would have uniformly reached situations in which a defendant transports, distributes, or receives property believed to be stolen. See S.1630 (97th Cong., §§ 1001(c), 1732, 1733) and S. Rep. No. 97-307, pp. 730-739 (1981); H.R. 1647 (97th Cong., §§ 301, 2532, 2533). Moreover, in the recently enacted Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), Congress effected a similar amendment (§ 6465) to the money laundering statute, 18 U.S.C. 1956, designed to permit prosecutions on the basis of undercover operations involving money that is not in fact the proceeds of unlawful activity but is represented by law enforcement officials or persons acting at their direction to be such proceeds. Congress, in approving this proposal, recognized the difficulty of successfully investigating secretive money laundering activities and the necessity of authorizing undercover operations using legitimate funds supplied by the government to do so. A similar need, as discussed above, exists with respect to traffickers, in and receivers of stolen and counterfeited goods.

The particular amendment proposed here is modeled on the approach taken by Congress with respect to the money laundering statute, rather than the approach in prior criminal code reform bills of defining "knowing" to include "belief" or of providing a general attempt offense and negating the impossibility defense. While either type of amendment would be effective from a prosecutive standpoint, appropriately greater protections exist under the formulation here proposed, since it requires that the defendant's belief in the stolen, counterfeited, or other prohibited character of the property follow or be based upon a representation of a federal law enforcement officer or

person acting at his discretion or approval. This guards against scenarios in which disgruntled citizens or would be "bounty hunters" may seek to induce acts of criminality on the part of other persons, outside the context of a legitimate law enforcement investigation. While undercover activities controlled and supervised by government officials are necessary to ferret out certain kinds of crimes, such operations ought not to be undertaken by private individuals acting independently. A change in the law that permitted conviction of thieves and fences on the basis solely of their "belief" that property was stolen could encourage rogue actions by private citizens; the approach taken by the proposed statute, by contrast, insures that such sensitive representations are authorized by a federal law enforcement officer—a term defined in 18 U.S.C. 115 to include both investigative and prosecutive officials.

The proposed amendment would add a new section 21 to title 18 and would cover any offense in that title that includes as an element that property was embezzled, robbed, stolen, converted, taken, altered, counterfeited, falsely made, forged, or obliterated and that the defendant knew the property to be of such character. The principal offenses encompassed are 18 U.S.C. 331 (uttering altered coins), 483 (uttering counterfeit foreign bank notes), 485 (uttering counterfeit coins), 493-498 (uttering or using various bonds, writings, and certificates), 500 (trafficking in or receiving stolen or counterfeited money orders), 641 (receipt of stolen or converted United States property), 659 (theft and receipt of property stolen from an interstate or foreign shipment), 662 (receipt of stolen property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction), 842 (receipt and transportation of stolen explosives), 922 (receipt and transportation of stolen firearms and ammunition), 1028 (possessing counterfeit access devices), 1163 (receipt of stolen Indian tribal funds), 1546 (use of forged visas), 1660 (receipt of property taken by robbers), 1708 (receipt of stolen mail), 2113 (transportation of stolen vehicles), 2313 (receipt of stolen vehicles), 2314 (transportation in commerce of stolen or counterfeited goods), 2315 (receipt of stolen or counterfeited goods moving in commerce), 2316 (transportation in commerce of stolen livestock), 2317 (receipt of stolen livestock moving in commerce) and 2321 (trafficking in motor vehicles or vehicle parts with altered or obliterated identification numbers).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, due to other engagements in my home district I was unable to vote in the House from November 1 through November 15. Had I been in Congress I would have voted in the following manner:

H.R. 2710, roll No. 324—"yea."
H.R. 3443, roll No. 328—"yea."
H.R. 1465, roll No. 329—"yea."
H.R. 2459, roll No. 335—"yea."
H.R. 2461, roll No. 343—"nay."
H.R. 1465, roll No. 345—"yea."
H.R. 3614, roll No. 346—"yea."

H.R. 3550, roll No. 347—"yea."
H.R. 2939, roll No. 350—"yea."
H.R. 3532, roll No. 354—"yea."
H.R. 3610, roll No. 355—"yea."
House Joint Resolution 435, roll No. 356—"yea."

CHARLES F. OLSON HONORED AS CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a member of my community who was recognized this week for nearly a decade and a half of volunteer efforts in the Odenton, MD, area. Charles F. Olson, president and chairman of the board of the Odenton Volunteer Fire Co., was honored this week as the Greater Odenton Improvement Association's Citizen of the Year.

Chuck has been president of the fire company for more than 14 years, devoting himself to the improvement of the organization and increasing the fire company's ability to serve the public. During his tenure the fire company has obtained new fire engines, utility and ladder trucks, new paramedic units, and a new ambulance. In addition, Chuck has supervised the organization's administrative duties, fundraising, budgeting, and public relations.

Moreover, Chuck is a dedicated firefighter and a longtime employee of the Department of Defense. I commend the Greater Odenton Improvement Association's selection for this year's award and hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Chuck on his many years of achievement.

A WONDERFUL THANKSGIVING TRADITION LIVES

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, every year for the past 4 years our friends from the Republic of China have brought warmth and happiness to hundreds of families in the Nation's Capital during the Thanksgiving holiday, by providing turkeys to those families to ensure that turkey dinners will be on their Thanksgiving dinner table.

It is especially delightful to learn this year that the Coordination Council for North American Affairs' representative, Mou-Shih Ding, has again supported that tradition by contributing 200 turkeys to families who otherwise would not have the traditional turkey during their Thanksgiving dinner. Over the years, people of this city have always reserved a special corner in their heart for the people of Taiwan, Republic of China. I personally find it most gratifying to again learn that our friends from Taiwan remember the poor during this special time of giving. I want to take this opportunity to specially commend CCNAA for such a generous contribution and our friend-

ship will flourish during the years to come. During this holiday of giving it is especially enlightening to find that there are true givers.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY PRIVATE CORPORATIONS TO DISASTER RELIEF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, a month ago last Friday, northern California was struck by the worst earthquake it has experienced in over 80 years. Much has already been said on the floor about the tremendous kindness of the countless individuals who responded with both their time and pocketbooks to this disaster, and the quick reaction of Congress and Federal agencies to meeting the needs of those affected by the quake.

Today I call special attention to the notable generosity which many private corporations have shown to the victims of the northern California earthquake and Hurricane Hugo. When these disasters occurred, corporate support provided the essential foundation for sustaining relief efforts in devastated areas. To get some idea of the importance of this assistance, one need only point to the 33 shelters housing more than 5,000 people which the Red Cross operated at the peak of its activities in northern California.

Several corporations deserve special recognition for their contributions to the Red Cross and other relief funds, among them Chevron, Sony, Pacific Gas & Electric, Anheuser-Busch, General Motors, Toyota, Burger King, Hyundai, IBM, and the Rolling Stones. Over 60 companies have presented individual gifts ranging up to and above \$250,000.

The United Way's earthquake relief efforts have been bolstered by a \$1 million contribution from the National Football League charities, and a \$250,000 gift from Edward J. DeBartolo, Jr., owner of the San Francisco 49ers. An additional \$25,000 has been contributed by the 49ers' players.

I would like to call attention to a \$1 million donation to the American Red Cross' Disaster Relief Fund made by Hanson Industries, the United States-based subsidiary of Hanson, PLC, of London. The chairman of Hanson Industries, Sir Gordon White, noted that he hopes his company's gift will, in some modest way, repay America for its unbounded generosity; a spirit epitomized by the the United States role in rebuilding Europe at the end of World War II.

Without the contributions of these companies and individuals, and the volunteer spirit displayed by northern Californians after the earthquake, the success of short-term response efforts by groups like the Red Cross and United Way might not have been possible. These organizations and the many unrecognized individuals who responded to the crisis have played their part. It is now up to the Congress to ensure that northern California's recovery has sufficient resources, and that the work of Federal agencies is completed.

JOHN DATENA AND BILL WALTERS: STEWARDS OF INDIANA'S PUBLIC LANDS

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two gentlemen, both personal friends, who have long served the people of Indiana as stewards of our State's public lands. John Datena is retiring after 16 years as State forester and 39 years of service to the State of Indiana in its division of forestry. William Walters will soon join the offices of the National Park Service here in Washington after completing over 22 years with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the last 12 of which he has held the position as director of State parks.

Both Bill Walters and John Datena have made a career of sharing their love of the outdoors and their concern for the protection and wise use of our public lands with the people of Indiana.

John Datena received his bachelor's degree in forest production from Purdue University in 1950. Upon graduation he went to work as a property manager for the Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry. Several years later, John became a District Farm Forester where he worked with private forestland owners and managed state forests.

In 1953, John was named Indiana's first watershed forester and managed the Flat Creek Watershed in Pike County. After another tour as a district forester, John was promoted to the position of CFM supervisor in 1969 and moved to the department of Natural Resources central offices in Indianapolis. In 1973 he was appointed State forester and held that position until his retirement this year. He is the longest serving State forester in Indiana's history.

During John's tenure as State forester, Indiana's hardwood forest lands increased 1 million acres, from 3.5 million to 4.5 million, making Indiana the country's fifth largest hardwood producer. Now that he is retired, he will have a greater opportunity to practice what he preaches on his own 100 acres of hardwoods and Christmas trees.

When Bill Walters first came to Indiana's Department of Natural Resources in 1967, he held a bachelor's degree in recreation from the University of Illinois, where he had been graduated with high honors in 1964. Bill served as the administrator of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, and was then promoted to the position of assistant director of the Division of State Parks. Less than a year later, Bill was named director of the Division of Outdoor Recreation, at the same time earning a master's degree in park administration from the University of Illinois along the way.

During his 8 years as director of outdoor recreation, Bill established the State Heritage Program which identifies and protects unique natural resources in the State, created the State Natural Streams Program, and instituted the State Trails Program. All of these accomplishments brought Hoosiers closer to their

environment while preserving the land's natural beauty and resources.

In 1977, Governor Otis Bowen named Bill as the new director of State parks. For the last 12 years, Bill has directed the management of the Hoosier State's 19 State parks, covering 57,500 acres. In the average year, our parks are visited by more than 9 million people from around the State and the Nation.

This Wednesday, November 22, will be Bill Walters' last day as Indiana's Director of State Parks. But he will not have long to rest. On Monday, November 27, he begins his new responsibilities with the National Park Service.

Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with John Datena dates back to 1974 when I began my 12 years of service in the Indiana General Assembly. As a member of the natural resources committees in both the House and Senate, I had frequent occasion to work with John and gained a deep respect for his professional dedication. In these past 3 years, as a member of the Forests, Family Farms, and Energy Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee, my responsibilities in Congress have brought me in contact with John often, and he has been of extraordinary assistance.

My association with Bill Walters extends back even further. As a high school student, I was fortunate to be employed by the Division of State Parks as a seasonal naturalist, and to work for Mr. Walters who was responsible as deputy director of the division for its interpretation program. I remember very well the summer morning when, sharing a ride with Bill downtown from my northside Indianapolis home, he asked me, "Jim, have you ever given any thought to a career in government service?" I laughed and told him at the time that, no, what I really wanted to do was be a naturalist. But there is no question in my mind that the example he set as a capable public servant was a positive influence on my eventual decisions to enter political life. Bill Walters represented to me then, and always has, what a professional natural resources manager should be.

Both Bill Walters and John Datena can take pride in the fact that during their years of service, Indiana's forests and parks have become better utilized, better managed, and more loved by the people of Indiana. Theirs is a legacy which will be enjoyed by generations of Hoosiers to come.

RETIREMENT OF LOUIS HEIMBACH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, December 31 will be the last day in office of an outstanding public servant in New York's mid-Hudson Valley.

Louis Heimbach was first elected county executive of Orange County, NY, in 1977. During the intervening 12 years, our county experienced an unprecedented burst of growth. The Census Bureau tells us that Orange County is the fastest growing county in the

Northeast, and one of the fastest growing in the Nation. Throughout this period of growth, Lou Heimbach presided over our county with grace and excellence, meeting the challenges of Orange County's expansion with vigor and foresight.

When Lou Heimbach was elected to the first of his three terms as county executive 12 years ago, he brought to the office a well-rounded background. A graduate of the Middletown school system and of Cornell University—both undergraduate and graduate degrees—Lou is a veteran of the U.S. Air Force. He was a farmer prior to serving three terms as supervisor of the town of Wallkill.

Lou served as chairman of the Hudson Valley Economic Development District Board, which is the economic development arm of the Hudson Valley Regional Council, a seven-county consortium that deals with problems of municipal government on a regional basis. He was also a member of the Stewart Airport Commission and served a major role in developing that great asset for our region. He was a member of the Orange County Economic Development Committee and serves on numerous other local advisory councils and commissions.

Lou Heimbach also served as president of the New York State County Executives Association, and was vice chairman of the New York State Association of Regional Planning and Development Organization. He also served as a member of the New York State Civil Service Commission Local Personnel Management Advisory Council and was the chairman of the New York State Association of Counties Blue Ribbon Task Force on Physically Handicapped Children.

On the national level, Lou Heimbach has also left his mark. He is past president of the National Association of County Executives and is a member of the board of directors, and also served as vice president of the National Conference of Republican County Officials. He is a senior member of the National Association of Counties Human Services Steering Committee and served on that organization's board of directors.

Lou is an old-fashioned "joiner," who has been active in a large number of organizations in Orange County, including the town of Wallkill Kiwanis and the Orange County Heart Association. He was chairman of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce Rail Task Force, and is a former president of the Orange County Association of Supervisors and Mayors.

Mr. Speaker, the citizenry of Orange County was shocked and saddened last spring when Lou Heimbach announced that he would not seek a fourth term in office. However, we appreciate that he has certainly earned a respite after his many years of hard work and dedication to public service. We were subsequently pleased to learn that Lou has accepted a position with the Sterling Forest Development Corp. after he leaves office. Accordingly, his expertise and dedication to our community will not be lost to our region after he leaves office.

To Lou, to his wife Catherine, and to their sons David and Jonathan, we wish the best of luck. Lou Heimbach has been the personification of excellence in public service.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in saluting retiring County Executive Louis Heimbach.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO LEONARD SHANE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to rise before you today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual and a very close personal friend. On January 21, 1990, at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Mr. Leonard Shane will be awarded an honorary doctor of philosophy degree by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, in Israel. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for his lifelong commitment to the community, the Ben-Gurion University, and his many years of friendship to me personally.

Born in Chicago and educated in the Chicago School System, the University of Chicago, and the Illinois Institute of Technology, Leonard Shane has been a valued resident of California since 1948. Currently living in Newport Beach, Leonard has focused his professional endeavors on activities related to financial institutions. He is the past chairman of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions, the 3,500-member national trade association for savings and loan associations and other thrift organizations, and is immediate past chairman of the League's Legislative Committee. In addition, he is also past chairman of the California League of Savings Institutions, the statewide trade association of the industry.

Aside from his professional accomplishments in the financial arena, Leonard is a self-proclaimed home ownership activist. He believes that the national priority for home ownership and housing in the private sector must not only be continued, but must be extended for social, as well as economic reasons. Moreover, he feels that a family with a home, a stake in a home, or an aspiration for a home that they can own, constitutes a stronger force for freedom and democracy than the family with neither home ownership nor hope for home ownership.

Also active in social and civic organizations, as well as trade associations, Shane holds over 300 awards and citations. Between one-third and one-half of his time is given to civic and charitable activities. He has served as president of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Commission, as member of an Orange County local school board, and president of the Jewish Federation of Orange County. He holds the Ben-Gurion Medal from the State of Israel, the Humanitarian Award for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Outstanding Business Leader's Award from Northwood Institute. For the last 10 years, he has averaged over 50 speeches a year, and has been a guest speaker at events in 47 of the 50 States and a number of nations overseas.

With respect to my personal involvement with Leonard Shane, our relationship spans a period of over 40 years. It was in the 1940's

when I first met Leonard while walking door to door during one of my campaigns. Since that time, he has been of tremendous assistance to me in both politics and business. He is one individual that my family and I have always been able to count on. For this, I am eternally grateful.

My wife, Lee, and my son, Evan, join me in extending our congratulations to this caring and giving individual. Leonard Shane is truly a remarkable individual who has devoted his talents and energies to enriching the lives of so many other people. We wish Leonard, his wife Marge, their children; Bill, Shelly, Judy, Marsha, and their families, all the best in the years to come.

EXPEDITED RESCISSION BILL

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, phrases like "fiscal responsibility," and "tough choices" abound in Congress. As time goes on and this Nation's debt ceiling reaches further into the trillions, the only bargain to be found is the rhetoric. Talk is cheap.

Unfortunately, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has inspired more creativity in accounting gimmicks and 1-year savings than real budget discipline. Just look at the numbers. The deficits have actually been increasing—from \$150 billion in fiscal year 1987 to more than \$161 billion in fiscal year 1989.

Process is not the problem; courage is. However, in the absence of courage, and faced with a deficit which will cripple our children, the only alternative is to hone the process and keep our feet to the fire.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with eight of my colleagues, bipartisan legislation which improves an existing mechanism for cutting spending. This expedited rescission bill takes the President's authority to submit a spending cut proposal on appropriations bills and forces Congress to respond one way or the other within 20 days. There's no way out. The President must submit a rescission message and Congress must act on it. There's no room in this bill for accounting gimmicks. It forces the tough choices.

GILMER T. CARTER LEADS WORLD WAR I VETERANS

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in my hometown of Winston-Salem, NC, we are extremely proud that one of our neighbors, Gilmer T. Carter, is serving this year as national commander of the Veterans of World War I.

Commander Carter, at age 93, is providing dedicated and energetic leadership for our Nation's oldest active veterans' organization. Of more than 4.7 million Americans who participated in World War I, about 100,000 are

alive today. Their ages range from 86 to 110; their average age is 94.

We owe a special debt to these good people who defended our freedom so long ago. With their experience, wisdom, and patriotism, our World War I veterans are a great resource. It is a privilege to have with us so many men and women with vivid memories of great battles like the Argonne, Chateau Thierry, and Verdun, people who have experienced and observed nearly all of the 20th century.

Gilmer Carter enlisted in the U.S. Army on January 29, 1915, and was sent to the Panama Canal Zone. In November 1918, he was on a troop ship headed for France when the Armistice ending the war was signed. "It was the best news I'd ever heard," Mr. Carter recalls. His ship was detoured to New Orleans.

Mr. Carter served 8½ years in the Army and helped to establish the first radar battery. Afterward, in civilian life, he was part owner and general manager of a newspaper in Radford, VA.

Gilmer Carter is a member of the NC Veterans Affairs Committee, the NC Veterans Council, and Governor Jim Martin's "Jobs for Veterans" Committee. In October 1987, Governor Martin asked Mr. Carter to represent him at the dedication of our State's portion of the Medal of Honor Grove at Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, PA. In June 1987, Mr. Carter was one of the World War I veterans honored in Paris, France.

Mr. Carter has also been active in community affairs. A Boy Scout leader for 41 years, he was awarded the Silver Beaver Award, the highest honor given to adult scouts.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud of Commander Carter, and we wish him well as he works on behalf of all veterans and helps us keep the flame of memory alive.

On November 11, 1989, the Veterans of World War I were the host organization for the annual Veterans' Day observance at Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Commander Carter's welcoming remarks at that event be published in the RECORD for the benefit of our colleagues.

Commander Carter's remarks follow:

Distinguished Guests, Veteran Leaders, Family and Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen, and to all the Doughboys and Buddies across this nation:

It is my privilege and great honor to greet you on behalf of the Officers and Members of the Veterans of World War One of the United States of America.

By virtue of having something in common, we have gathered here in this magnificent amphitheater, to pay our respect to the memories of those men and women of all ages who have served in America's armed forces.

Seventy-one years ago on this day, an Armistice ended the First Great War. Our Republic due to the courage of our American men and women, emerged from that conflict with an international reputation, a reputation which told the world, "we will sacrifice, we will pay whatever the price may be to keep our free heritage." When our iron Commander, General Black Jack Pershing, arrived in Europe he displayed to the late coming military forces, a patriot firmly convinced of the justice of the American cause. He believed not in luck as much as reaching

goals through steady, disciplined common effort.

Since the end of World War I, writers have tried to recapture for movies and books, the emotions when the guns stopped. But only those who were there that morning and lived it, can recall, the order to stop firing being passed on, men standing mute, guns still in hand in case this was a joke being played on war-weary troops. The waiting seemed endless . . . then the cries, screams, tears, laughter and wild cheering, both sides walking cautiously into the open. On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, the fighting in "the war to end all wars" was ended.

November 11, Veterans Day; a day that shall forever be remembered in the hearts of World War I veterans as Armistice Day.

We hope your participation with us in this ceremony and the 3 o'clock program at the grave side of General Pershing today, will enhance your feeling of patriotism and pride in being an AMERICAN.

THE BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE RESEARCH REPORTING ACT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a public safety matter of importance to all Americans. Across our Nation over 100 public and private laboratories are conducting research, on behalf of the Department of Defense, with the most infectious and pathogenic organisms known to man. The list of organisms being worked with includes Anthrax, Bubonic Plague, Q Fever, Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, and host of other lethal organisms. The necessity of developing vaccines for the diseases these organisms inflict is not being brought into question, the safety surrounding this research is.

Under present law, laboratories contracting to do biological defense research for the Department of Defense are not required to inform fire department, police or hospital officials, whose jurisdiction they are within, as to the nature of their work. Local emergency response personnel have been left in the dark about biological defense research projects. The potential danger of this situation to those living around facilities involved in biological defense research cannot be overstated. When the authorities designated to assist and protect a community in times of emergency are unprepared, the safety of the community is in jeopardy.

As a remedy to this situation, I am introducing the Biological Defense Research Reporting Act. This legislation is designed to notify and inform those responsible for protecting our citizens as to the procedures and precautions required in the event a harmful biological agent were to escape from the confines of a biological defense research facility. The emergency protocol required by the Biological Defense Research Reporting Act will contain no classified material and will be subject to review by the Secretary of Defense prior to being issued. I include for the record a copy

of the Biological Defense Research Reporting Act.

The need to protect our citizens has been the impetus for conducting biological defense research; let it also be the impetus for regulating biological defense research. I urge my colleagues and all those interested in public safety to support the Biological Defense Research Reporting Act.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Biological Defense Research Reporting Act".

SEC. 2. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF REPORTING SYSTEM.—Chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2370. Reporting for biological defense research facilities

"(a) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Biological Defense Research Reporting Act, the Secretary shall notify each biological defense research facility in writing of the requirements of this section. Each contract entered into by the Secretary with such a facility after such date of enactment shall include a provision requiring compliance with this section.

"(b) DISCLOSURE.—Not later than 60 days after notification from the Secretary under subsection (a) (or, if later, 60 days after a biological defense research facility begins conducting research for the Department of Defense), each biological defense research facility operator shall notify each police and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility, and the hospital with the closest proximity to the facility, regarding the existence of research efforts conducted with biological agents requiring biosafety levels II, III, or IV.

"(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than April 1 of each year, each biological defense research facility operator shall submit to the Secretary an annual report. Each annual report shall include the following:

"(1) A list of unclassified biological agents requiring biosafety levels of II, III, or IV.

"(2) The biosafety level for each unclassified biological agent.

"(3) The location of each unclassified agent within the facility.

"(4) The methods and procedures to be followed by facility operators to respond to the release of biological agents, including the following:

"(A) Procedures providing effective and timely notice to each police and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility and to the hospital with the closest proximity to the facility that a release has occurred.

"(B) A description of emergency equipment and identification of persons responsible for the equipment.

"(C) Evacuation plans for the facility.

"(d) REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall review each annual report not later than 60 days after receipt of the annual report.

"(e) APPROVAL BY SECRETARY.—Each annual report that, in the discretion of the Secretary, complies with the requirements under subsection (c) shall be approved by the Secretary. Each approved annual report shall be sent to the biological research facil-

ity not later than 90 days after receipt by the Secretary.

"(f) **SUBSEQUENT NOTICE.**—Not later than 30 days after receipt of the approved annual report from the Secretary, the biological defense research facility shall send the approved annual report to each police and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility and the hospital with the closest proximity to the facility.

"(g) **MEETINGS.**—Not later than 90 days after receipt of the approved annual report from the Secretary, the biological defense research facility shall request in writing to meet with representatives from each police and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility and the hospital with the closest proximity to the facility.

"(h) **PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary may cancel or decline to renew a contract with a biological defense research facility if the Secretary determines that the biological defense research facility has not complied with the requirements in subsections (c), (f), and (g).

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

"(1) The term 'biological agents' means living organisms, whatever their form, or infective materials derived from them which are intended to cause disease or death in people, animals, and plants, and which depend on the ability to multiply in the person, animal, or plant attacked.

"(2) The term 'biological defense research facility' means any private laboratory under contract or agreement with the Department of Defense that conducts biological defense research.

"(3) The term 'biosafety level' means the applicable biosafety level described in the publication entitled 'Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories' published by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS Publication No. NIH 88-8395, 2d edition, May 1988).

"(4) The term 'release' means the intentional or unintentional escape of a biological agent requiring a biosafety level of II, III, or IV outside the confines of biological defense research facility.

"(5) The term 'research' means research, storage, development, testing, and evaluation.

"(6) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Defense.

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

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2370. Reporting for biological defense research facilities."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 2 shall apply after December 31, 1990.

H.R. 3747, MEDICARE REIMBURSEMENT OF HOSPITALS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 3747, legislation which I am cosponsoring to address the differences in Medicare reimbursements received by rural and urban hospitals.

And I would like to commend the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ALEXANDER] for introducing this important legislation.

H.R. 3747 would direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the actual operating costs among large urban, other urban, and rural hospitals.

The statistics speak for themselves: 63 percent of rural hospitals lose money on Medicare patients, 54 percent of urban hospitals make a profit on Medicare.

Rural and small urban community residents traditionally have lower average incomes than large urban residents. Therefore, these smaller hospitals rely heavily upon Medicare reimbursement.

This study would provide the prospective payment assessment commission with the data and facts which it needs in order to make an informed and well founded decision with regard to Medicare reimbursement of hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join today in support of this vital bill.

"ICE"

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation is still struggles to cope with the epidemic of crack cocaine and its wake of addiction, violence, and human misery, "ice", a new and far more destructive drug has started to appear in our cities. Ice, a form of smokable speed, is more deadly and addictive even than crack. Ice users are especially known for episodes of violence and paranoia.

To head off this deadly epidemic before it takes its toll in crime and violence on our streets and in our schools, I am introducing, along with my distinguished colleagues, the chairman of the select committee on Narcotics, Mr. RANGEL, and the ranking minority member, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and my colleagues from California, Mr. ROYBAL and Mr. BERMAN, legislation to increase the criminal penalties for drug dealers who traffic in ice.

Ice is a crystal form of methamphetamine or "speed." It is far more pure, and consequently more powerful, than most speed previously available on the street. Ice is sold in small crystal rocks, which are smoke in a pipe. The ice high can last from 4 to 12 hours.

I am very concerned about the extreme level of violence reported with ice abuse. Action under ice-induced paranoia and schizophrenia, abusers can become extremely distrustful, quickly resorting to violence when they feel threatened. Medical personnel report that ice users are more belligerent, need to be placed in restraints more frequently, and require more guards to restrain them. As another indication of the Drug-induced paranoia and level of potential violence, law enforcement reports of drug busts indicate that ice users are frequently heavily armed with assault rifles including AK-47 and uzis, sawed-off shot guns, and even grenades. Additionally, an ice epidemic would likely result in in-

creased gang violence as ice traffickers compete with crack dealers for the same market.

A powerful stimulant to the central nervous system, ice use is truly a form of Russian roulette. Emergency rooms report that ice users suffer from heart attacks and irregular heart-beat, strokes, convulsions, seizures, and extreme body temperature increases which can result in kidney failure. Additionally, ice abuse results in paranoia, depression, hallucinations, delusions, and schizophrenia. Especially alarming, according to early reports, these symptoms do not always clear up when ice abuse is halted. Symptoms may persist for months, and in some case ice abuse apparently causes permanent psychosis.

I am very concerned about the allure of this dangerous drug. In just 3 years ice has become the most frequently abused drug in Hawaii. Because of the longer high, ice is considered a poor man's cocaine and is especially popular among teen-agers and blue-collar workers. Since ice can be manufactured domestically, the price will actually drop as more methamphetamine lab operators manufacture ice, further increasing its availability and popularity.

The method of ice use further contributes to its allure. Since ice is smoked, individuals adverse to using needles are willing to try it. Finally, there has been a shocking misrepresentation that although crack is dangerous, ice is a safe drug. Some workers believe that ice will make them work better and longer.

A serious problem associated with Methamphetamine, and now ice manufacture, is the disposal of toxic chemical byproducts by methamphetamine lab operators. Approximately 2 gallons of toxic chemicals result from the manufacture of 1 gallon of methamphetamine. Lab operators frequently often risk contaminating ground water by pouring these toxic byproducts down the drain. Law enforcement officers have been hospitalized after exposure to the dangerous chemicals during methamphetamine lab busts, and, in a case in Riverside, CA, children were hospitalized after playing in the yard where the previous tenant, a methamphetamine lab operator, had buried the toxic byproducts.

Right now, we still have a chance to halt this deadly drug before a new drug epidemic leaves the Nation reeling. The legislation my colleagues and I are introducing today establishes a minimum sentence of 10 years upon first conviction if death or serious bodily injury result from trafficking in 50 grams or more of smokable methamphetamine, 20 years minimum sentence after a previous drug felony conviction, and life imprisonment without release if two previous felony convictions have occurred. This brings the penalties for ice trafficking up to the same standard for conviction of trafficking of 50 grams of crack.

Now is the time to impose tough penalties for the sale and manufacture of ice, before we are in the throes of another drug epidemic. Let drug traffickers beware, we will not stand by helplessly while our children are corrupted by another wave of violence, misery and death.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

American in Congress assembled, That section 401(b)(1)(A) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (vii), by striking out "or" after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in clause (viii), by inserting "or" after the semicolon at the end; and

(3) by inserting after clause (viii) the following new clause:

"(ix) 50 grams or more of smokable crystal methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers;"

ARREST HUNGER PROGRAM

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the valuable contributions being made by the Arrest Hunger Program in San Francisco.

The Arrest Hunger Program is a unique community partnership which collects and distributes food to those in need throughout the San Francisco Bay area. This organization uses the credibility and resources of volunteer off-duty police officers to accomplish much of its work.

The primary objective of the program is to provide significant amounts of food for the needy on a regular basis. The success of the Arrest Hunger organization can be attributed to its beginnings in October 1985. Donations came principally from collections at neighborhood Safeway Stores and from a special canned ham donation sponsored by the San Francisco 49ers at a Sunday football game. Over 650 volunteers participated and the costs were covered entirely by donations.

Arrest Hunger's effectiveness stems from its continuity and depth; it remains inclusive, not exclusive. Over 50 bay area agencies/nonprofit organizations have been involved in the past 4 years.

Most recently, Arrest Hunger joined forces with the Teamsters Union to provide relief to victims of the October 17, 1989, northern California earthquake. Volunteers provided assistance to local agencies such as San Francisco's Glide Memorial Church and families located under the Cypress Freeway collapse. Attention was also focused to other areas devastated by the earthquake. Responding to desperate appeals from Watsonville for baby food and diapers, two semitrucks were dispatched full of food and other emergency aids.

The goals of Arrest Hunger are to support the operation of local food agencies, food pantries, and feeding programs in the San Francisco Bay area and providing opportunities for individuals, corporations, and social service agencies to complement the core of law enforcement volunteers in accomplishments. It involves the recipients of food baskets as volunteers in subsequent Arrest Hunger projects so they have a sense of involvement and they strive to increase public awareness of hunger issues.

They also provide positive community exposure and experiences for the local police and for local business sponsors through publicity

and special recognition of their efforts and to create a successful program which can be easily replicated in other communities without the need for complex technical assistance or significant outside funding.

Arrest Hunger is an exemplary program that not only serves the needy and hungry people of the San Francisco Bay area but also stimulates a greater awareness of the problem of hunger in our community.

ROY CROCKETT: CONSERVATIONIST

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of Roy Crockett, a conservationist, a leader, and a friend. Roy and I worked together on conservation and environmental issues in Indiana for nearly 20 years. His concern for future generations extended not only to his preservation of natural areas but to his efforts to establish environmental education programs for children. I ask unanimous consent that the following editorial from the October 11, 1989 edition of the Marion (Indiana) Chronicle Tribune, be included in the extension of my remarks.

[From the Marion (Ind.) Chronicle—
Tribune, Oct. 11, 1989]

ROY CROCKETT: CONSERVATIONIST

Roy B. Crockett was one of Indiana's leading conservationists, and his primary concern was people pollution.

When Crockett was elected national president of the Izaak Walton League of America in 1970, he was determined to change the League's image as a group of hunters and fishermen.

"We're becoming polluted with people, and we're going to have to control population or we could get into mass starvation," Crockett warned in 1970.

"The problems of man are similar to wildlife in that we can only sustain certain numbers with what we have. We can only house, clothe and properly feed a specific number of people . . . From another point of view, all pollution of nature gets back to humans and the League has always been concerned with this."

Crockett went on to serve three consecutive terms as national president of the 55,000-member League. He also served as state president of the organization for three years.

Crockett was a force behind preserving two natural areas in Indiana. As president of the Indiana division of the Izaak Walton League, he was an advocate for establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. He also successfully fought a plan by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to build a dam in the Big Walnut Valley, about 25 miles west of Indianapolis.

Locally, Crockett was active on a committee in the mid-1970's to purchase Asherwood for use as an outdoor environmental laboratory for students in the Marion Community Schools.

In 1966, Crockett was named Indiana Conservationist of the Year by the Indiana Conservation Council.

Roy Crockett died early Friday after returning to his Marion home from jogging. He was 61.

Crockett once said that he was not given to marching and waving signs in pursuit of his goals, but he didn't have to be. He left his mark for future generations by working quietly, but effectively, through established channels.

HONORING MAYOR LEO W. KING, CITY OF BALDWIN PARK

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special individual, Mr. Leo King, mayor of the city of Baldwin Park. Leo is retiring from the city council and will be honored at a special luncheon on Friday, December 1, 1989.

Leo King served on the Baldwin Park City Council as councilman for 15 years and has presently completed his third year as the elected mayor of the city.

Leo was born in Los Angeles, CA, where he attended local schools. He attended the Oklahoma School of Technology and is a registered professional engineer. In Oklahoma, he met and married the former Mary Ann Kranz and together they have three daughters, Kathleen Marie Samples, Terrie Lee Dell, and Leah Costello. They have four grandchildren.

Mayor King has spent many years in public life. Five and one-half years on the Baldwin Park Planning Commission where he served as chairman and vice chairman. He served 5 years as a member of the State Coastal Commission, 1 year as its vice chairman. In January of this year, he was elected to the Board of the Air Quality Management District where he represents four counties and 13 million people. He is the immediate past board member of the State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists, past president of the East San Gabriel Valley Planning Committee, and he has served as treasurer for the League of California Cities.

Mr. Speaker, on December 1, 1989, the city of Baldwin Park and the League of California Cities will honor Leo King for his tremendous contributions to the residents of this community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting my friend and adviser, Leo King for his outstanding record of service to the people of southern California and to the community of Baldwin Park.

JOHN S. BURKE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the John S. Burke Catholic High School will soon be celebrating the 25th anniversary of its beautiful campus on Fletcher Street in Goshen, NY. On December 8, the Feast of the Immaculate

Conception, Rev. Hugh McManus, Cardinal O'Connor's vicar for education, will celebrate a mass of thanksgiving for the faculty, staff, and student body. It is especially appropriate that solemn ceremonies will mark this occasion, for this month is also the 100th anniversary of the birth of John S. Burke.

In keeping with the long tradition of Catholic education in the Archdiocese of New York, Burke Catholic has made a continuous effort to train its students in the recognition of their civic and religious responsibilities. By constant adaptation to the needs of the students in these times, the school hopes to maintain its place in the community of which it is a part and to perpetuate the tradition of service which was characterized the school since it was founded.

At the time the school moved to its current building in 1964, it was renamed in honor of John Stephen Burke, an outstanding layman who did much to promote the cause of Catholic education. John Burke was born on November 6, 1889, in Norwich, CT. A graduate of Yale University, Mr. Burke became president of B. Altman & Co. in 1931. He dedicated most of his life to service to his fellow man, serving as a trustee of Catholic Charities, as president of the Altman and Friedsam Foundations, and as chairman of Cardinal Spellman's Committee of the Laity of New York Charities.

Mr. Burke sought no personal publicity for the millions of dollars he provided to those in need through these charities. In 1938, he was made a Papal Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword by Pope Pius XI, and was also a Knight of Malta. He was awarded honorary degrees by Fordham, Manhattan, Notre Dame, Providence, Holy Cross, St. Bonaventure, and St. John's Universities. At the time of his demise on April 27, 1962, he was beloved for his good works as well as for his gracious, kindly, and charming personality.

It was extremely appropriate that the school be renamed in honor of this fantastic benefactor when the new building was dedicated on December 7, 1964, by the late Francis Cardinal Spellman.

The school itself has its roots back in 1899, when it was accredited—as St. John's Academic School—by the New York State Board of Regents. Both before and since its renaming as John Burke, it has enjoyed a reputation far and wide for academic excellence. The school offers a diversified and comprehensive educational experience which encourages a spirit of inquiry and independent judgment. The curriculum is designed to assist the students in the recognition and development of their natural abilities.

The total program fosters an appreciation of the American heritage while recognizing the needs and contributions of all peoples and nations. Active participation as citizens in a free democratic society is stressed. The students are brought to a greater realization of and respect for their own rights and the rights of others.

John S. Burke Catholic High School has had significant growth since 1964. A major addition was opened in the spring of 1983 by the late Terence Cardinal Cooke. Today, some 500 young men and women learn and grow at John S. Burke.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our colleagues to join in congratulating John S. Burke Catholic High School on the celebration of the 25th anniversary of their new building, and on the 100th anniversary of the birth of John S. Burke. The parents, faculty, administration, and student body of this fine institution work together to develop both intellectually and spiritually. I am proud to represent John S. Burke Catholic High School as a part of our 22d Congressional District of New York.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CPL. MARC COBB AND OFFICER DANIEL BARBER OF THE LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to the accomplishments of two officers representing Long Beach in the 1989 National Police Shooting Championships, Cpl. Marc Cobb and Officer Daniel Barber. Against national competition of the highest caliber, these two men took the top honors at the event. I stand in praise of their skill and accomplishments. These two men represent the highest ideals of marksmanship.

Between September 25th and the 28th, this prestigious shooting competition was held in Jackson, MS. The matches were sponsored by the National Rifle Association and were conducted by the city of Jackson Police Department at its new firing range. There were approximately 760 shooters from over 100 agencies nationwide who competed in the 28th annual event.

Individual championships were based on the aggregate score of 5 matches consisting of 150 total shots fired from 7, 15, 25, and 50 yards. The shooters fired from a variety of positions and within strict time limitations. In this competition, Marc Cobb fired an amazing 1,495 with 107 x's out of a possible 1,500 points. This remarkable score earned him the title of 1989 National Police Shooting Champion. His score was the fifth highest total ever to be fired at the national championships. His Long Beach teammate, Dan Barber, followed him with a score of 1,491, earning him 10th place in the overall championship and giving him 2d place honors in the municipal category. Mr. Cobb continued his success with a third place finish overall in the service revolver match.

Cobb and Barber then teamed up to successfully defend their national title in the two-person team title, won last year in Des Moines, IA. Marc Cobb fired a 598-44x while Dan Barber fired a 594-37x for an aggregate of 1,192-81x, out of a possible 1,200. The nearest competition was a distant 1,188 points. Not stopping there, Cobb and Barber took on one Canadian and one British team for the World Two-Person Title, won by Long Beach the previous year. Firing a 594 and a 596 respectively, Cobb and Barber successfully defended this honor as well. The individual

and combined feats of these two men would seem an unparalleled record of skill.

Finally I offer my hearty congratulations to the rest of the Long Beach team: Brian Hauptmann, with a third place overall in the service revolver match, Greg Allison, with a third place finish in the semi-automatic match, and to Darrin Davenport and Gary Robertson for their fine showings. My wife Lee and I, as well as the entire city of Long Beach, honor you all. Your performances are a tribute to the entire Long Beach police force. We extend our most sincere congratulations to you on your magnificent accomplishments.

ENHANCED COMMONWEALTH STATUS FOR PUERTO RICO BACKED BY STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRS

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, as I have pointed out to my colleagues many times in recent months, Congress is moving along the path of approving legislation for the holding of a political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico in 1991 among the choices of statehood, independence, or an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status, which I favor.

This issue is a very crucial one, Mr. Speaker. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has already marked up a plebiscite bill, and further hearings on that legislation were held in recent weeks by the Senate Agriculture Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has indicated that it will hold hearings some time next year, after the recess. Then, hopefully, the full House and Senate will approve the bill later next year so that a plebiscite could be held in the summer of 1991.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, the Association of State Democratic Chairs, which met in San Juan last weekend, approved a resolution which noted the importance of the plebiscite and, importantly, came out in favor of the enhanced commonwealth option. This was an important policy statement, Mr. Speaker, and I would now like to share that full resolution with my colleagues.

ASSOCIATION OF STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRS RESOLUTION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

1. Cognizant of the long history of discussion of the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico;

2. Aware of the efforts currently under way for a status referendum to be held in the Summer of 1991, and the adoption of federal legislation assuring the implementation of the will of the people;

3. Strongly supporting the proposed status referendum to be held in the Summer of 1991, as agreed by all the political parties in Puerto Rico;

4. Committed, as the leadership of the Democratic Party, to strengthening the democratic process and extending full social justice to all U.S. citizens, including the 3.3

million U.S. citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

5. Reaffirming our strong conviction of the desirability of enhancing the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with greater autonomy within its permanent relationship with the United States in order fully to achieve the economic, social and political goals of its people, as expressed in the 1988 Platform of the National Democratic Party;

Be it resolved that: First, the Association of State Democratic Chairs strongly supports the ongoing process designed to enable the people of Puerto Rico to decide on their future political destiny through a referendum to be held in the Summer of 1991, with adequate mechanisms of implementation of the will of the people.

Second, it is this Association's firm belief that for the purpose to be fair and equitable, the three options presented to the people of Puerto Rico must be balanced, and clearly defined.

Third, we reiterate that this process should enable the people of Puerto Rico to choose an enhanced Commonwealth status, with greater autonomy in its permanent relationship with the United States, to achieve the economic, social and political goals of its people, with just and fair participation in federal social programs, that would do justice to the people of Puerto Rico and assure them the basic safety net that all American citizens should have.

Fourth, we reiterate our support for incorporating into the status referendum bill provisions designed to enhance the Commonwealth status with greater autonomy within its permanent relationship with the United States and to assure its needy citizens a full and fair participation in the federal social programs that constitute our society's basic safety net.

SALUTE TO MICHAEL BRISEBOIS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I know there are often complaints about mail service, but I feel compelled to call your attention to a unique act of bravery that occurred in my district. Michael Brisebois of Sunrise, FL, while serving as a postman in a Hollywood neighborhood, risked his life to save Joe Harris from a house on fire.

With so much hostility in the world, it is refreshing and reassuring that people will go above and beyond what is expected of them to help others. Those who risk so much should be an inspiration to us all.

At the end of my remarks I am appending an article from the Miami Herald which recounts Mr. Brisebois' heroism. I ask you to join me in a salute to Michael Brisebois, a man whose courage deserves this country's admiration.

The article follows:

FIRST-CLASS HERO: POSTMAN SAVES LIFE (By Curtis Morgan)

HOLLYWOOD.—Joe Harris, napping on a quiet Monday afternoon in his Hollywood home, first thought the voice was a dream, then maybe a joke.

But it was real and the voice yielding. "Joe, c'mon get out of there! The house is afire!" was urgent.

Harris blinked awake to find his postman, Michael Brisebois, at the bedroom door. Brisebois had rushed into the burning home when Harris didn't respond to frantic pounding at the front door. The two quickly scrambled to safety while an attic fire began to spread and shoot smoke and flames from roof ventilators.

"I'll never forget his voice, no sirree," Harris, 85, said while Hollywood firefighters cleaned up after dousing the blaze at his 4901 W. Park Road home. "I surely owe him."

"I just did what I had to do," said Brisebois, 35, who for three years had delivered Harris' mail and often chatted with the avid golfer who is the retired owner of a tree-trimming company.

"You always watch out for your elderly patrons," said Brisebois, who lives in Sunrise. "It becomes like family on the route."

Hollywood Fire Inspector Thomas Bradford credited Brisebois' quick actions with averting what could have been a far worse fire. Attic blazes are among the hardest to battle because there is so little room to operate in tight crawl spaces, but firefighters got to this one early and had it out in 15 minutes.

There was light smoke damage to the inside of the stucco-and-brick home.

Neither Brisebois or Harris was hurt.

Brisebois quickly headed back to his U.S. Postal Service office, 5771 Johnson St., smelling of smoke and gushing the story as an excuse for being 15 minutes late, said his supervisor, Kristine Gay.

"Sometime they get touchy on overtime," Brisebois joked. "I just wanted to cover myself."

Investigators hadn't determined the cause of the fire, but Bradford said overstuffed or carelessly packed attics can cause trouble. Sometimes boxes are stacked on or near wiring and, in rare cases, there can be such little circulation and such high heat during a sweltering day that material can spontaneously ignite.

Harris, recovering from recent cataract surgery, said his sister, who was spending the summer in Franklin, N.C., kept the attic full of items she had collected.

"She has so much damn junk in there, I don't know what it is," he said.

By Monday evening, Harris was ready to forget the fire and get back to what he does best—golf.

AGING AIRCRAFT SAFETY ACT OF 1989

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER] and I will introduce the Aging Aircraft Safety Act of 1989, which would require the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a heightened, more intensive review of aircraft as they reach and surpass their economic design lives. This bill will be one of the early priorities of the Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Aviation when Congress reconvenes next year.

The legislation arises out of several years of intensive review by both the Subcommittee on Aviation and the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, which I have chaired, on

oversight of the FAA's maintenance program, specifically maintenance of aging aircraft.

The legislation I have introduced directs the FAA to initiate a rulemaking to require a special inspection of aircraft focused on aging aircraft issues. This special inspection would take place during the last year of the economic design life of the aircraft. This will ensure that all necessary actions have been taken to safely operate the aircraft beyond its economic design life.

The bill would require the FAA to propose a rule within 6 months of enactment. This will give the FAA time to develop regulations, and then to publish them to assure full public participation and input into the process.

It would also put the burden on the carrier to comply with the new rule, in order for the aircraft to be permitted to continue to fly.

The purpose of the legislation is to foster a higher level of visibility and public accountability by the air carriers, who have the first line responsibility for maintenance, especially of aging aircraft.

I want to assure all concerned that the Subcommittee on Aviation will follow with keen interest the progress and product of the resulting rulemaking.

The Aging Aircraft Safety Act will, if enacted and properly implemented, respond to the public's very real concern for the safety of aging aircraft. Americans will thus be able to fly with added confidence that older aircraft have been given an extra, intensive inspection, with particular attention to the specific problems common to aging aircraft, and that each of these airplanes is as safe as human beings can make it.

For our colleagues reference and information, I provide here a section-by-section description:

SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION

Section 1 provides a short title, the "Aging Aircraft Safety Act of 1989."

Section 2 directs the Federal Aviation Administration to initiate a rulemaking proceeding within 180 days to:

(1) Require the Administrator to conduct (A) an inspection of each air carrier aircraft during the last year of its economic design life or, in the case of aircraft which are already beyond their design life, within one year of the issuance of regulations and (B) a review of maintenance records for such aircraft for the purpose of determining the adequacy of inspections and maintenance.

(2) Require air carriers as part of the inspection to demonstrate that maintenance on age-sensitive structure, parts and components has been adequate and timely to ensure the highest degree of safety beyond the economic design life.

(3) Establish administrative procedures to be followed during the inspection.

(4) Require air carriers to make records available for the inspection.

(5) Establish a continuing program for reviewing and evaluating the aircraft periodically after the aircraft has exceeded the economic design life.

(6) Establish methods for determining the economic design life of aircraft.

Section 3 requires for the FAA Administrator to suspend airworthiness certificates on the last day of an aircraft's economic design life, unless the Administrator determines, after the inspection described in Sec-

tion 2, that the aircraft is safe to be continued to be used to provide air transportation.

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD INCLUDE FUNDING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am voting against the rule to the foreign operations bill because of the elimination of the Mikulski amendment. The Mikulski amendment would have required \$15 million of the fiscal year 1990 appropriation for population to be made available to the United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA]. The amendment stipulated that none of the United States funds may be used in China.

It deeply troubles me that after a majority in both the House and the Senate agreed to funding for the UNFPA our President vetoes this bill on these grounds. We sent the President a carefully crafted place of legislation that clearly stated that no money would be used for China. We even included further explicit language regarding abortion—stating that if any of the U.S. contribution is used for abortion related activities anywhere the UNFPA has to return the U.S. contribution. The UNFPA does not and has never supported abortion as a method of family planning in any of its programs. Clearly this was not an issue of China or abortion as the administration tried to paint it.

The UNFPA provides valuable assistance with maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning. These are efforts that save lives. There are so many women who want the ability to control their family size and space their children, but have no access to contraceptives. People in developing nations are struggling with rapid population growth—fighting for already inadequate resources.

By denying this aid we won't be hurting China, but we will hurt the many nations that do not currently receive any United States assistance with voluntary family planning.

I cannot have it on my conscience that today we are denying crucial assistance to the poor women and children in developing nations and that is why I am voting against this rule. Many people will suffer and even die without these vital funds.

HOW MUCH DOES IT REALLY COST TO RUN A HOSPITAL?

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, how much does it really cost to run a hospital?

More importantly, does it really cost more to run a hospital in northeast Washington, DC than it does in northeast Arkansas?

I don't know the answers to those questions, but I do know that the difference in

Medicare reimbursements received by rural and urban hospitals threatens the quality of health care in northeast Arkansas and in rural areas all across the country.

According to the American Hospital Association, 63 percent of rural hospitals lose money on Medicare patients. By comparison, 54 percent of urban hospitals make a profit on Medicare.

Common sense tells us that if you run a hospital, and you continually lose money on the majority of your patients, you are eventually going to be out of business.

Indeed, the lights are going out and the doors are being shut at hospitals all over the heartland of America. The American Hospital Association says that in 1988, 81 community hospitals closed. That was an all-time record—43 of those 81 were in rural areas, and 2 of the 43 were in the First Congressional District of Arkansas.

Without a change in Medicare laws, the problem will only get worse. The Senate Aging Committee recently published a study predicting that in the next few years, we may lose as many as 600 rural hospitals. And, a recent Touche Ross survey of hospital administrators indicated that 48 percent of small hospitals' administrators expected their facilities to fail within 5 years.

If we are to preserve health care facilities for rural America, the Medicare rural/urban payment differential must be eliminated.

Why does it even exist in the first place?

In 1983, when Congress created the prospective payment system, or PPS, it relied on studies that purported to show that the cost of medical care is lower in rural hospitals than in urban ones.

What was not taken into sufficient consideration is that Medicare reimbursements are much more important to the financial survival of rural hospitals because rural patients are likely to be older, poorer, and sicker than their urban counterparts.

In fairness, the Social Security Amendments of 1983 and subsequent laws required the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study and report on a number of issues regarding geographic differences in the prospective payment system.

This report was submitted to Congress in December 1987. However, it relied on hospital cost data generated between 1980 and 1984.

In 1987, Congress required the Secretary to implement a sophisticated new cost reporting system for PPS hospitals. The statute called for the new system to be implemented by this year.

The legislation I propose today calls on the Secretary to use data from this new system to re-examine the question of how much it costs to run a hospital.

Here is how the bill would work:

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would analyze cost data already provided by hospitals under current law, and would determine the differences in actual operating costs among rural, large urban, and other urban hospitals.

The Secretary's analysis would have to take into account differences among the three categories of hospitals regarding factors such as the percentage of Medicare patients in the

hospitals' total case mix and the severity of illness among Medicare patients.

Not later than October 1, 1990, the Secretary would report his findings to the Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, and the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, or PROPAC.

By April 1, 1991, the PROPAC would provide its evaluation of the Secretary's analysis to the Ways and Means and Finance Committee.

The committees of jurisdiction could then use the study's findings as the basis of legislation to reform the reimbursement system.

Additionally, my bill would allow Members of Congress to request that the Secretary provide data on specific hospitals in their districts. The data would include comparisons of the hospital's actual operating costs and Medicare reimbursements with State and national averages for rural, large urban, and other urban hospitals.

This provision would assist Members in performing casework on behalf of hospitals in their districts pending the outcome of legislation to eliminate the reimbursement differential.

I say again: if the health care infrastructure of rural America is to be preserved, the Medicare rural/urban differential must be eliminated.

However, any legislation to do so must be carefully and prudently considered. Those of us who support rural hospitals can best make our case when all the facts are in.

It is therefore imperative that Congress and the administration have sound, reliable information on which to base decisions about future changes in the Medicare reimbursement law.

My bill is designed to provide that information. I urge all Members to support it.

LOCAL RECYCLING EFFORT IN UTAH

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise today to pay tribute to a local recycling effort with national implications in Bountiful, UT. As the solid waste crisis mounts throughout our Nation, it is becoming increasingly clear that recycling is an idea whose time has finally come. Federal, State, and local efforts like this one are critically important to the success of recycling and I want to congratulate Celestia Brunsdale of Bountiful on the successful culmination of what the Salt Lake City's Deseret News called a one-woman crusade. Her efforts to initiate the first citywide recycling program in the State of Utah were truly extraordinary.

The Bountiful Multi-Material Recycling Program has established dozens of dropoff points for paper, plastic, glass, and aluminum. They have negotiated agreements with recycling companies, and dedicated the program's proceeds to the Bountiful Beautification Fund. For our part, we need to give Federal support to these front-line combatants in the war against

solid waste by helping to establish reliable markets and recycling for our waste on the Federal level.

Celestia and the Bountiful Multi-Material Recycling Program are helping us become a nation of citizen recyclers as we take the big step away from our status as the most profligate society on Earth toward cleaner air, less garbage, greener forests, and a truly sustainable society. I commend the Bountiful Recycling Program and Mrs. Bruntsdale for their visionary effort.

[From the Deseret News, Nov. 16-17, 1989]

UTAHNS NEED TO RECYCLE MORE

America has become a throw-away society. That kind of lifestyle offers certain conveniences, but it also produces huge amounts of garbage that has to be buried, burned or otherwise disposed of.

Burning is difficult and creates air pollution. Landfills are filling up and new sites are hard to find. Yet the waste keeps coming. The New York garbage scow that sailed the Atlantic for months trying to find someplace to dump its load is only the most notorious example.

The one answer that not only reduces the amount of trash but makes it useful as well, is recycling. Glass, metal, paper and some plastics can be recycled for further use. More and more states are passing laws that require certain trash to be saved and recycled.

Unfortunately, Utah does not have any such laws and few recycling programs are offered by cities or counties. There are a few private outlets that accept paper, aluminum cans, and other special items, but few Utahns save those things and turn them in.

Celestia Bruntsdale of Bountiful, recognizing this lack, went on a one-woman crusade to get her community to sponsor a recycling program. This week, Bountiful opened a number of drop sites where residents can leave glass bottles, plastic containers, aluminum cans and newspapers.

Bruntsdale is to be congratulated for her campaign. Other communities and the state need to follow Bountiful's example. As Utah continues to grow and fill its urban areas with people, more attention must be paid to reducing trash and saving more resources. Recycling is an excellent way to accomplish both.

[From the Deseret News, Nov. 15-16, 1989]

BOUNTIFUL WOMAN HELPS TO CLEAN UP A WASTEFUL IMAGE

(By Joel Campbell)

BOUNTIFUL.—Celestia Bruntsdale was reading the Deseret News last March when a headline she saw disturbed her—"Utah is ranked 48th in protecting environment."

She read on and discovered that one of the reasons Renew America, a think tank based in Washington, D.C., rated Utah so low was that there were few recycling programs. She set out to change all that, at least in her city.

Monday, Bruntsdale was all smiles as officials deposited newspapers, plastic and glass bottles, and aluminum cans in a bin in a parking lot at City Hall to kick off one of the first city-sponsored recycling programs in Utah. Salt Lake City has a curb-side newspaper recycling program.

"When I read that (article) I said I am going to do something about Utah's image. I'm going to change this image if it takes me doing it all alone," said Bruntsdale. "I want to be known in 30 years for more than a clean house."

The registered nurse said she was prompted to ask for help from government officials, local recycling companies and form a voluntary recycling committee because of a successful program in her home state of Illinois.

"My mother sent me some articles from Arlington Heights, Ill., where there is 88 percent voluntary recycling. I said why not Bountiful, Utah?" she said.

Bruntsdale, who said she is ready to tote around a slide presentation to church and school groups to teach about recycling, said recycling will take a change in attitude. It will also take time to get people used to separating their trash.

"It took me eight weeks before I was able to recycle 50 percent of our waste," she said.

Mayor Dean Stahle praised the new program as a way to help extend the life of the city's landfill located in West Bountiful and praised the way the money raised at city-sponsored recycling sites will benefit the city's beautification fund. A list of recycling centers was recently sent out in the city's power billings.

City-sponsored sites include: Bountiful Recreation Center, 150 W. 600 North; Fred Meyer store, 555 S. 200 West and Five Points Mall, 1610 S. Main. At the City Center site, 790 S. 100 East, the city and the Golden Years Senior Citizens center will split the proceeds.

Donations at 12 other recycling sites are also encouraged and will continue to be used to benefit youth programs, Boy Scouting and schools.

Residents are asked to recycle rinsed glass bottles, milk and water jugs, bleach bottles, liquid soap containers, 2-liter pop bottles and shampoo bottles. Crushed aluminum cans and newspapers are on the list of things to save. People are asked to keep magazines, phone books and mail out of newspaper bins.

"Voluntary recycling not only helps extend landfill capacity but preserves our natural resources, saves energy and protects the environment," Stahle said.

Rep. Frank R. Pignatelli, D-Salt Lake, said that Utah communities need to take a lead in recycling. He said that he will propose a bill in the upcoming legislative session that would require that communities recycle 25 percent of their waste by 1992.

He said he wants to help create a market for recycled products by requiring state government to use recycled products. He said that he also wants to propose tax exemptions for purchases of recycling equipment.

Rusty Lundberg, with the Utah Health Department's Bureau of Solid and Hazardous waste, said he hoped more voluntary efforts could help the state's rapidly-filling landfills.

Scott Kearin, an aide to Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Utah, said he believed recycling was indicative of Utah's pioneer heritage to use and reuse.

Owens has recently introduced legislation that would require all branches of the federal government to recycle paper, plastic, aluminum and glass, he said.

WEST BANK SCHOOL CLOSURES

HON. HOWARD C. NIELSON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, over the past 3 years since the beginning of the

Palestinian intifadah, young children on the West Bank have been denied the fundamental rights to an education that we all take for granted. Congress has been increasingly concerned over these school closures. The House recently passed an amendment to the foreign operations appropriations bill expressing the sense of Congress that:

First, all schools on the West Bank would be opened and would remain open.

Second, the schools would not be used for political purposes.

Third, the schools would be respected as places of learning.

The Senate passed a similar version, introduced by Senator CHAFFEE, that was attached to the State Department authorization bill and the Senate subsequently agreed to the House language.

Although we were encouraged that the Israeli Government moved to reopen the schools in response to international pressure last summer, reports have continued to surface of schools closing for apparently political reasons.

This year, the schools have only been open for 60 days out of the normal 180-day school year. And now the Israeli Government recently announced that all 1,200 schools will be shut down from November 13 to January 10, 10 days before the Palestinian schools normally break for the winter holidays.

The early closure coincides with several Palestinian holidays and appears to be an effort by the Israeli Government to assert its authority and quash Palestinian morale. If the Government's desire is truly to prevent disturbances, reason dictates that children would be better off kept busy in school, than left idle in the streets.

It is unjust for an entire generation of Palestinian children to be punished for the actions of a few, and it is contrary to the Geneva Convention. According to the Geneva Convention it is the duty of an occupying power to facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of all children. The convention also prohibits the use of collective punishment.

The State Department has informed us that they have urged the Israeli Government to adopt a case-by-case approach to disturbances and the authorities have agreed to adopt this approach. However these new blanket closure orders suggest a return to the former oppressive policies that have seriously impaired the educational development of a generation of Palestinian children.

For example, we've heard from the Friends Boy's School in Ramallah that Israeli authorities have renewed the order prohibiting the distribution of homework, making it a crime for a child to bring a worksheet home from school.

In addition, we've heard reports that the army is apparently provoking incidents and interfering with instruction. In an effort to avoid provocations, Palestinian teachers have requested that the army not be present during school hours. Unfortunately reports indicate that the schools are not being respected by the army as places of learning, but rather are being violated in efforts to harass and intimidate children.

According to a translation from the Hebrew Press by Israel Shahak of the Israeli Human Rights League, a group of Israeli educators who meet periodically with educators on the West Bank—for professional and humanitarian reasons—recently heard some of the following complaints concerning the soldier's behavior.

Teachers complain that soldiers have been harassing and intimidating the children traveling to and from the schools and during studies.

One of the teachers from the United Nations relief and works agency said,

I have the impression that the Israeli army intends to close the schools in the West Bank again. Otherwise I cannot explain the provocations which the soldiers commit against our students during studies, and before and after them. * * * the very presence of the army near the school causes excitement and tension among the pupils. These children are 5 to 12 years old, to whom the army causes fear and distracts them from the material they are studying.

According to teachers, patrolling soldiers frighten the children who huddle in the hallways and corners of the school when they see them.

On Thursday, August 10. Soldiers fired rubber bullets at pupils in the boy's school in the refugee camp and wounded five children. The reason? Pupils who had come early for the 2d shift of classes were merely waiting outside of class for the period to begin. One soldier entered a classroom and made obscene threats to the children. Another soldier entered a classroom and kicked over a table.

Explains one teacher,

They carry out intentional provocations so that there will be good excuses to close the schools again. Otherwise, how do you explain the fact that the army roams around the schools. Don't they know that it is a provocation? Don't they know that it affects the pupils? * * * We need to teach the first grade pupils how to read in four months while every day the army distracts them again.

In the face of these provocations some students are still showing a tremendous determination to learn. Abdul Karim, a third grade pupil at the boy's school—one of the boys wounded by a rubber bullet, said of his experience,

There are kids at school who run home when the soldiers come. I don't. When I grow up I want to be a teacher. Learning is the most important thing and the best is to be a math teacher. You can learn to solve problems. Certainly there will be a Palestinian state and I will educate for peace.

A 13-year-old sixth grade pupil named Firaz, who was also wounded by a rubber bullet that day, said,

When they started shooting rubber bullets at us I wanted to throw stones at them in order to defend our school. I didn't. I was wounded in my leg. We were told to restrain ourselves and not throw stones so that they won't close down our school. I don't want them to close the school. I don't want to be ignorant.

The Jerusalem Press reported that on September 20, 1989, in Bethlehem, a unit of the Israeli Army dressed in civilian clothes raided two Al-Khodh Schools, beat students, and

rounded up about 20 schoolchildren, many under the age of 10. The children were also exposed to tear gas.

On Monday, November 6, 1989, the Jerusalem Press also reported that Israeli soldiers shot a student inside Al-Rashidin School as he and his fellow students were taking final exams. The student was seriously wounded and taken to Alia Hospital. Soldiers were also reported to have assaulted the students of Prince Mohammad school as they were taking their final exams.

Previous closures have put incredible pressure on teachers to make up for lost time. The number of first grade pupils who need to be taught the basics of reading and writing has increased in proportions that have been almost impossible for the school systems to absorb. It makes no sense to close the schools now when every day of class is precious.

The continuation of a proper education for young children, I believe, is a critical first step to reaching peace in the region.

IN SUPPORT OF ETHICS-SALARY PACKAGE

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, regarding the ethics-salary package passed by the House last Thursday, Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause stated, "The sweeping ethics reform package establishes the principle that public officials should be paid by the public only, and not by public interests." The bill bans speech honoraria for personal gain immediately for the House and for the rest of Government.

"Today's vote represents a historic breakthrough for the House of Representatives as an institution," Wertheimer stated. "The House action could well spell the beginning of the end of the anything goes ethics era that has dominated Washington during the 1980's. It was a great day for the House," added Wertheimer. "The ethics package poses a critical test of whether Members of Congress are serious about cleaning up what has become a nationally recognized ethics test on Capitol Hill," according to Common Cause.

Mr. Speaker, I also supported the pay raise because it restores salaries for top Government officials to a level appropriate for those who lead and govern our Nation. The executive branch should be able to employ premier scientists who can serve their country without burdening their families with financial hardships. The judicial branch should be able to employ a Federal judge, with years of wisdom and experience on the bench, at a salary higher than an attorney currently makes in the private sector immediately when he or she graduates from law school.

I commend House Speaker TOM FOLEY and Minority Leader ROBERT MICHEL who put the full weight and prestige of their offices behind the pay raise in a show of bipartisan leadership. As the bill went to the floor of the House, few spoke against it, and rhetoric was muted. Those who did vote against the bill were cited for political cowardice and listed on "The Dishonor Roll" of Roll Call, the bipartisan publication of Capitol Hill activities, which labeled passage of the bill "an ethics triumph."

Mr. Speaker, there are some issues on which I have a difficult time deciding how to vote because the pros and cons seem evenly divided. This was not one of them; it was not even close. I am proud that virtually every member of the New York City delegation had the courage to vote for this bill, knowing that their principled position could be vulnerable to unscrupulous demagoguery.

The ethics reforms in the bill end the corrupting honoraria system and the ability of private interests to provide direct payments for personal use to Members of Congress who make decisions affecting their legislative interests. The ethics package would: Limit outside earned income; establish for the first time tighter rules on lobbying by former top officials, including Members of Congress; and establish new rules for financial disclosure, conflict of interest, travel and gifts, including the first limits on gifts for all Federal employees.

The pay raise for Members of Congress is both justified and necessary for many reasons, but one in particular which makes the increase absolutely essential—that is the high priority of maintaining the institution of the U.S. Congress as a body that is truly representative of the American people.

If the salaries of Members of Congress continue to deteriorate in terms of purchasing power, eventually only the very rich will be able to afford to serve in Congress. A representative democracy ceases to function as such when its elected representatives are not of the people, but only of its small wealthy elite.

In the last 20 years, congressional salaries have decreased by more than a third, in real terms. In 1970, we made \$42,500. Today, in constant dollars, congressional pay is worth only \$28,004, due to the ravages of inflation.

The salaries of other top Federal employees are tied to Congress', so they, too, are feeling great pressure to leave Government to attain a more appropriate standard of living. Judges, scientists, top Federal administrators, all know they can command two or even three times their Government salaries by working in the private sector. That's why top staff of the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Justice Department, and other Government agencies are leaving in droves.

Mr. Speaker, I support the ethics-salary package because we need to stop this brain drain now. The small increased cost to the Government is nothing compared to the long-term cost to the Nation if we lose our most talented Federal employees and Federal judges.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL JUPP

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance of Michael Jupp, who passed away this weekend.

Mike was a distinguished crusader for children's rights. He was the original executive director of Defense for Children International—USA, the U.S. branch of an international organization dedicated to promoting human rights for children. Most recently, he had devoted his efforts to the development and promotion of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, a far-reaching and historic treaty which will grant to children around the world many basic human rights.

As the head of DCI and as the chairman of the United Nations' Non-Governmental Organization Working Group on the U.N. Convention, Mike was tireless in his efforts to make the treaty as powerful and as comprehensive as possible. It was a tribute to Mike's work, it is also a sad irony of timing, that the U.N. General Assembly unanimously adopted that landmark treaty this morning, 2 days after his death.

Mike's work on behalf of children also included a book on children living under apartheid. His book led to the founding of a legal clinic for children in South Africa.

With Mike's death, the children of the world have lost a vigorous advocate. Those of us who shared his vision have lost an esteemed colleague. Our greatest tribute to him would be to redouble our efforts to ensure that all our children—all over the world—have the opportunity to grow up healthy, safe, and well educated.

THE MOORLAND-SPINGARN RESEARCH CENTER CELEBRATES ITS 75TH YEAR

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, recognized as one of the world's largest and most comprehensive repositories for the documentation of the history and culture of people of African descent, the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center annually serves thousands of scholars, community patrons, and students from across the globe. As one of Howard University's major research facilities, the MSRC collects, preserves, organizes, and makes available for research a multitude of resources on black history. Included among the center's holdings are books, periodicals, dissertations, theses, yearbooks, reports, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, programs, letters, diaries, manuscripts, organizational records, photographs, slides, posters, maps, oral memoirs, sheet music, sound recordings, films, and artifacts.

December 18, 1989, marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of this prestigious collection. It was on this day in 1914 that Dr.

Jesse E. Moorland (1863–1940), Howard alumnus and board of trustee member, announced the gift of his personal library to Howard University. In recognition of the significance of this donation, the university board of trustees established "The Moorland Foundation, a Library of Negro Life." In 1946 the university purchased the private library of Arthur B. Spingarn (1878–1971), civil rights attorney and president of the NAACP for 25 years. The Spingarn library totaled 30,000 items with materials in over 20 African languages. In 1973 the Moorland-Spingarn collection was reorganized into the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center. The new structure is comprised of a library division, manuscript division, Howard University Museum, Howard University Archives, administrative office, and photography and photoduplication laboratories.

From the initial gift of 3,000 items the collection has grown to include 150,000 books, hundreds of titles of periodicals, 200 titles of black newspapers from throughout the world, 400 collections of personal papers and organizational records, 2,000 cubic feet of Howard University records, over 50,000 photographs and other illustrative items, 10,000 sound recordings, 4,000 pieces of sheet music, 1,000 oral interviews, and hundreds of artifacts and items of Pan-Africana. Noteworthy among the center's holdings are monographs dating as early as 1573; the Henry Baker compilation of patents of black inventions; numerous published slave narratives; the Benjamin Banneker almanacs; the personal papers of Paul and Eslanda Robeson, Mary Church Terrell, Charles C. Diggs, Jr., J.E. Kwegyir Aggrey, Kwame Nkrumah, Charles R. Drew, Patricia Roberts Harris, and Benjamin E. Mays; the organizational records of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Congressional Black Caucus, and TransAfrica; and photographs by Carl Van Vechten, Griffith Davis, and Clifton Cabell.

Managing this collection is a staff of 45 professionally trained and dedicated librarians, archivists, historians, technicians, clerk typists and secretaries. Noted for its extensive collection of research materials, its outstanding reference assistance, and its high quality of photographic and photoduplication services, the center further serves the community by sharing its staff's expertise to advise, train, and lecture on the history, value, procedures, and theories related to the collection, cataloging, and preservation of historical materials.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM OF ROCKLAND COUNTY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as our Nation again prepares to celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday season, let us especially note a worthy program for which we should all be thankful.

When the Foster Grandparent Program was first conceived back in the late 1960's, many in our society and in the Government said "it

can't be done." Many thought that our senior citizens could not be encouraged to devote their time to helping young people. Many thought that our troubled youth would not take the time to learn from and respect the elderly.

They were proven wrong.

Today, many foster grandparent programs throughout all 50 States bring together the wisdom of experience with the needs of our youth. The Foster Grandparent Program is unique in being one of the only voluntary organizations in which both sides mutually benefit.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially proud of the Foster Grandparents of Rockland County, NY, which was founded 21 years ago as the first program of its kind in all of New York State. The program provides older persons with an opportunity to enhance their own self esteem, and socialization with peers and staff keep them active and involved in the mainstream of life. Most of all, this opportunity to give of themselves to others underscores their humanity.

Today, the 80 foster grandparents in Rockland County provide about 80,000 hours of one-to-one supported service to 380 children with special needs.

The volunteers in Rockland County volunteer 4 hours per day, 5 days a week, at some 22 health and education related settings throughout Rockland County. They provide warmth, compassion, love, and understanding to children with developmental, emotional, physical, and cultural disabilities. In 1989, a program began to assist teenage mothers and their children. The foster grandparents provide natural parenting skills to young mothers and child care for the infants and toddlers. They assist all children with building their self image and esteem. They provide their special touch of love to children who might have very limited positive contact with a mature adult because of single parent families and loss of extended families.

Mr. Speaker, the Foster Grandparent Program provides persons who were unable to attain grandparent status naturally with an opportunity to share their love, patience and themselves with children with special needs. These older Americans have, over the years, made a difference in a child's life while significantly improving the quality of their own lives by reaching out to others.

Mr. Speaker, the Foster Grandparent Program in Rockland County is especially fortunate to have the sterling services of an outstanding director, Betty Meisler. Under her leadership, the Foster Grandparent Program has not only become a model for other foster grandparent programs across the Nation; it has also become a prototype for other community-based programs in Rockland, especially those faced with deinstitutionalization in the early 1980's. In many ways, the success of the Rockland County Program is a tribute to the personal dedication and determination of Betty Meisler.

Mr. Speaker, this Thanksgiving Day, let us all thank our Foster Grandparents Program of the Rockland County Council for Senior Citizens, Inc., and in my 22d Congressional District of New York, I salute the foster grandparents.

THE AIRPORT CAPACITY EXPANSION FINANCING ACT OF 1989

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing a bill to authorize a federally guaranteed loan program to help fund major airport projects that expand national air capacity.

We have a good program in place for financing airport projects—the Airport and Airways Trust Fund. But it's not working as well as it was intended to. Why? Because the \$6 billion surplus that has accumulated in the trust fund is being held hostage to Gramm-Rudman targets. Billions of dollars—raised from aviation users, and earmarked solely for aviation purposes—sit idly, to mask the size of our enormous Federal budget deficit, while critically needed airport projects and improvements are delayed or abandoned.

The best solution? Free up trust fund money and spend it on the many important airport projects around our Nation that now compete for limited funding. But short of that, we've got to look for alternative ways to finance additional air capacity. My bill is one way we can do that.

The Airport Capacity Expansion Financing Act of 1989 would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to establish a Federal guarantee program, using the aviation trust fund as a backup to cover any liability in the unlikely event of a default. This approach would allow us to make use of the trust fund's surplus without spending it up front—or in all likelihood, making any outlays at all. The Federal guarantee would serve to reduce the interest rates that State and local governments pay on bonds issued to finance major aviation projects. This could cut millions of dollars off the overall cost of these projects and do so at a minimal cost to the Federal Government. Obviously, the guarantee would also make the financial community more receptive to underwriting these bond issues generally.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I'd like to insert a summary of my bill for the RECORD.

SUMMARY OF THE AIRPORT CAPACITY EXPANSION FINANCING ACT

This bill would help fund critically needed airport capacity expansion projects by making available federal guarantees for bonds or other securities issued to finance such projects. The guarantees would make airport construction bonds more attractive in the market, while saving airport authorities up to one percent in interest, or \$1 million a year on a \$100 million runway project.

GUARANTEE AUTHORITY

The Secretary of Transportation would be authorized to guarantee the repayment of any loan, bond, or other security issued by a public agency to finance any major airport project which the Secretary determines will significantly enhance national aviation capacity.

REGULATIONS

The Secretary would have authority to issue regulations necessary to carry out the objectives of the program, including the establishment of criteria for projects qualifying for assistance.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Secretary would be directed to appoint an advisory committee, composed of representatives of the aviation industry, airport operators, State and local governments, and other specially qualified individuals, to provide advice and recommendations concerning the loan program's regulations and implementation.

FUNDING

Any federal pay-out due to default on a guaranteed security would be paid from the aviation trust fund; absent such future default, no outlays are involved for Gramm-Rudman scoring purposes. The total balance of guaranteed securities would be capped at \$6 billion.

FEES AND CHARGES

The Secretary would be authorized to collect a reasonable fee from the issuer of any security to cover the administrative costs of running the loan guarantee program.

TAX-EXEMPT STATUS

Otherwise tax-exempt securities would remain exempt notwithstanding the federal guarantee.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSES EQUITY ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Equity Act. The purpose of this legislation is to assure equity with regard to the division of military benefits and to respond to the Supreme Court's May 10, 1989, decision in *Mansell versus Mansell*.

The Supreme Court's decision, that State courts cannot divide veteran's disability benefits, disregards the intent of the Former Spouses Protection Act. The bill I am introducing today, the Equity Act, reaffirms State authority to issue, consistent with State law, divorce decrees affecting military pensions. State courts, therefore, would be able to characterize waived retirement pay as property divisible upon divorce.

Justice O'Connor called upon Congress to correct the Court's decision. In her dissent in *Mansell*, O'Connor said, "It is now once again up to Congress to address the inequity created by the Court * * *." She added, "The harsh reality of this holding is that former spouses like Gaye Mansell can, without their consent, be denied a fair share of their ex-spouse's military pension simply because he elects to increase his after-tax income by converting a portion of that pension into disability benefits."

The Equity Act allows for the division of the full retired pay rather than "disposable" pay, thus restoring State court authority to divide the full retired pay and protecting the spouse from financial ruin. It also allows for the division of retired pay before Federal, State, and local taxes are withheld.

The Equity Act is similar to H.R. 2365, legislation I introduced in the 99th Congress. It establishes a pro rata division of the retired pay of a member of the uniformed services if there

is no court order or spousal agreement and the couple was married at least 10 years. This is the same formula Congress used in passing former spouse laws governing foreign service and CIA employees. The presumption of a pro rata division protects the former spouse from the possibility of a court's failure to consider military retired pay. It does not, however, tie the court's hands in awarding a settlement. It sets a guideline. A spouse's contribution to the marriage ought to be recognized in the event that there is no court order or spousal agreement.

The Equity Act eliminates the requirement that a former spouse must be married 10 years of a member's 10 year career for the former spouse to receive a court-ordered portion of the retired pay. This restriction has long impeded prompt payment of court-ordered settlements. By eliminating this restriction, military spouses will join civil service, foreign service, and CIA spouses who already receive court-ordered direct payments.

The Equity Act also allows former spouses to be reinstated under the survivor benefit plan [SBP] as the beneficiary if the retiree is paying into the plan but does not have a beneficiary. This conforms with former spouse coverage under the Federal employees' retirement system.

In addition, the Equity Act allows certain former spouse to receive the SBP annuity if the member died before November 14, 1986, and did not have a beneficiary at the time of the member's death. Eligible spouses must have been married for at least 10 years during the member's service and have been the qualified spouse at the time the member became entitled to retired pay.

The Equity Act also provides commissary and exchange benefits to so-called 20-20-15 former spouses.

This bill is one more step in the long walk toward equity for former spouses. The Supreme Court's *Mansell* ruling means that, under certain circumstances, a spouse can be left destitute after years or decades of marriage. This is wrong. Spouses contribute to their marriage and to the military. The Uniformed Services Former Spouses Equity Act recognizes the spouse's contribution and corrects an injustice rendered by the Supreme Court.

THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR FAIRNESS ACT OF 1989

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues legislation I introduced earlier this month to restore a measure of fairness to the Nation's securities markets for individual investors. My bill, H.R. 3608, the Individual Investor Fairness Act, would shorten to 5 days the period that corporate insiders have to report securities transactions in their own companies.

October 13th's 190 point stock market plunge reignited debate over the causes and effects of extreme market volatility. It seems

clear to me that the main victims of this volatility are individual investors. These investors left the market in droves after the October 1987 crash, and were just beginning to return before last month's debacle.

Until recent years, the stock market was a place where individuals could invest their hard-earned savings and watch them grow steadily until retirement. In return, small investors played a vital role in our capital markets. They provided much-needed liquidity. They invested for the long term. And they brought stability to the markets by countering the herd mentality of program traders and institutional investors.

At an October 25 hearing on market reform legislation before the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, I asked Richard Breen, the new Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, to consider steps that could be taken to restore the confidence of individual investors in the stock market. I believe the Individual Investor Fairness Act is a step in the right direction, and I hope the SEC will join me in support of this legislation.

The 1934 Securities Exchange Act requires officers, directors, and principal stockholders to report to the SEC and the appropriate securities exchange when they buy or sell securities in their own company. Many individual investors say this insider trading information is one of the few remaining tools for making successful investment decisions. This is particularly true in a market dominated by institutional investors, who have the advantage of more information, lower transaction fees and, in some cases, direct access to exchange computers.

Current law requires corporate insiders to report their securities transactions within 10 days of the close of a calendar month in which there has been a change in ownership. As a result, up to 40 days can go by before these transactions must be reported. In these days of rapid market swings and instantaneous information flows, this just isn't quick enough.

My legislation would require reporting of insider securities transactions within 5 days of a change in ownership. The bill would also require individuals to report their securities holdings in a company within 5 days of becoming an officer, director or principal stockholder of that company. Under current law, the time period is 10 days.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Individual Investor Fairness Act will help restore small investor confidence in the Nation's securities markets.

I'm pleased to note that Representative JOHN DINGELL, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and Representative EDWARD MARKEY, chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, have joined me as original cosponsors of this bill. I would urge my colleagues to join us in support of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JESS ROAN

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, for as long as I have been in public service, I have preached about the value of vocational education. It has been, and must continue to be, a vital part of our education system.

A good vocational program serves two major purposes. It teaches those students who don't want to go to college a skill that will serve them throughout life. For those who are college bound, it teaches leadership, business and personal skills not always found in other classes.

That's why I think vocational teachers are heroes. They understand the extraordinary value of giving a student a simple, basic skill with which that student can earn a living. Today, I would like to take a minute of the House's time to tell you about someone in my district who is fighting every day to improve his students' lives.

His name is Jess Roan, and he is a drafting teacher at Caprock High School. If I ended my description there, I would have told you all you needed to know about why I admire Jess Roan. But believe me, Members, there is more. Much more.

Jess' commitment to his students doesn't end when the bell rings marking the end of another school day. Jess is deeply involved in helping students with extracurricular activities that supplement their classroom education.

He founded the Caprock Industrial Arts Club in 1964, the first club of its kind in the Texas Panhandle. He has nurtured its growth, and it has earned a four-star rating each of the last 6 years. That, my friends, is one of the highest honors a club of its kind can receive. It might also be noted that Caprock Chapter 71 of the Technology Students Association was honored this summer as the largest chapter in the entire Nation and that Jess' son, Mark, stands a chance of becoming the first TSA officer ever from the Amarillo Independent School District.

As if all this weren't enough, Jess is every bit as active in his church as he is at his school. He has been a deacon of Temple Baptist Church for 20 years, has taught a young couples' class there for 22 years and is a member of the Gideons. Throw in his work coaching and umpiring YMCA baseball in Amarillo, and you have a man who is truly committed to his community.

I had a strong desire to say all this about Jess back on October 25, when he turned 50, but I decided he might not want me to devote all my energies to talking about him celebrating such a momentous birthday. So, I restrained myself. But, I didn't want to let us adjourn without calling his many achievements to your attention, for he truly is a man to admire.

TRIBUTE TO SAM AUSPITZ

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sam Auspitz, founder of Famous Deli, at Fourth and Bainbridge Streets in my district in Philadelphia, and a personal friend of mine.

Sam died on Wednesday, October 15, at the age of 83. I know Philadelphia will sorely miss him.

Sam built the Famous Deli into a Philadelphia institution, as important as the soft pretzel or the cheese steak. Famous was so famous that it has become almost as important a tourist attraction as the Liberty Bell and the Betsy Ross House. It's a neighborhood place known for its famous food and famous customers. As the Philadelphia Inquirer said, Sam's Famous was the kind of place you could expect to find a man like Attorney General Dick Thornburgh or Vice President Walter Mondale eating one of his succulent corn beef specials or smoked fish heaped on a large, hot bagel.

Over the years, while the neighborhood and Philadelphia changed, Sam Auspitz and Famous Deli remained the same. Generations grew up with Famous Deli and now look back with fond memories for the place and its founder, generations who grew up on his sweet kugel, hot, fresh knishes, delicate cheese blintzes and masterfully cooked roast beef. I joined Sam and his son David for breakfast on many Sunday mornings—somehow, from now on, Sunday mornings won't be the same.

Sam Auspitz was an immigrant, born in Hungary, who at age 16 took \$300 in savings and opened his first deli. Famous Deli touched many neighborhoods in the city. While he never was a rich man, Sam enriched the lives of his family and friends. His contribution to the varied culture of his city is difficult to measure.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to salute Sam Auspitz. I know that neither I nor the city of Philadelphia will soon forget him.

AN OASIS FOR LITERACY

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of the House an innovative pilot program in my district that has been launched recently to combat the problem of illiteracy. This program seeks to address the needs of children who need additional help with reading.

The program, in which older adult volunteers tutor children with underdeveloped reading skills, is a combined effort between the Older Adult Service and Information System [OASIS] and the Anheuser-Busch Foundation.

This unique program, expected eventually to be used across the country by OASIS, is beginning in nine elementary schools in the St. Louis area along with the Girls' Club of St. Louis-Sidney Street Branch and the Mathews-Dickey Boys' Club.

OASIS is a national nonprofit organization with 85,000 active members served at 22 centers in 17 cities. In St. Louis, three centers serve 25,000 members. The groups' goals are to improve the quality of life for older adults through educational, cultural and wellness activities, and to provide opportunities and training for volunteer service.

The OASIS Intergenerational Tutoring Program matches volunteers from St. Louis' OASIS program with 6- to 9-year-old students. Volunteers, who are enrolled in special training sessions, work with one to three children in schools or at the club locations during or after school. After evaluation of results and necessary revision, the program is planned for implementation by other OASIS centers across the Nation.

Our competitiveness as a nation depends on greatly improving the education of our children. This program applies an important resource—older adults who have the time, energy and desire to contribute to society. These older adults represent an enormous national resource that can be tapped to help children who need individual attention to develop reading skills.

This tutoring program represents one type of partnership among the business community, the nonprofit sector, and the schools that is important for successful education. It is an example of the type of new ideas we must implement to meet the challenges we face.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE G. GEORGIU

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Mr. Steve G. Georgiou, of Clinton Township, MI. Mr. Georgiou is being honored by the Daughters of Isabella Queen of the Skies Circle, Mount Clemens.

Born in a little house in Ferndale, MI, on Christmas Eve, 1935, Mr. Georgiou was the youngest of three children. In the American tradition, he grew up as the sons of immigrants. His mother immigrated at the age of 12 from Samso, Greece. His father came from the Island of Cyprus at the age of 21.

As Mr. Georgiou grew up in Ferndale and attended Pershing High School, he was determined he would go to college and had hopes of becoming a doctor. After much hard work and dedication, Mr. Georgiou graduated from the Wayne State University College of Medicine.

Mr. Georgiou served an internship at Hurley Hospital in Flint, MI, 3 years residency at Detroit Receiving Hospital and a 2½-year tour with the U.S. Navy before moving to Macomb County. Once in Macomb County, Mr. Georgiou became a member of St. Johns Greek

Orthodox Church and began practicing medicine in Warren. Mr. Georgiou now practices exclusively in Mount Clemens. He has been on the staff of St. Joseph Hospital for 19 years and shows no signs of slowing down.

Mr. Georgiou has been a guiding presence in the medical community. He has served as Treasurer for the Macomb County Medical Society for 14 years. He also is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Society of Internal Medicine. Mr. Georgiou currently serves as chairman of the Nurse/Physician Liaison Committee and secretary of the Executive Committee for the medical staff at St. Joseph Hospital.

His deep involvement in his church, community and profession has earned him the respect of his colleagues and fellow citizens as a man of unselfish integrity. Everywhere Mr. Georgiou has served, he has been a hard worker who gets the job done. Mr. Georgiou's contribution to the medical community and to his fellow citizens will be enduring.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. ROSS

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to a constituent and very special friend, Mr. John E. Ross, the public safety chief for the city of Kalamazoo, MI. On November 30, John will be honored by his friends and colleagues as he retires from over two decades of distinguished public service.

John began his career as a police officer for the city of Kalamazoo in 1965. He served his community in a number of capacities, including assistant city manager, chief of police for the city of Kalamazoo, until 1982 when he was selected to serve the city of Kalamazoo as chief of public safety—the position from which he is now retiring. His contributions, however, has not been limited to government service alone.

John has committed both time and energy to a vast array of community and professional organizations, including Families In Action; the Kalamazoo Exchange Club; the Plainwell Civic Association; the Plainwell Planning Commission; the Kalamazoo Rotary Club; the National Criminal Justice Institute, the Police Executive Research Forum; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the International Association of Fire Chiefs; Law Enforcement Training Program at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo Valley Community College, and Nazareth College; and the Kalamazoo Management Association. His leadership, his drive, his determination and commitment are all qualities to be honored and emulated.

Mr. Speaker, over the years John Ross has distinguished himself as a dedicated public servant and exemplary citizen. The care and concern that have always been present in his approach to local problems have endeared him to those he has served. The integrity and pragmatism with which he has conducted his duties as a police officer assistant city manager, chief of police, and chief of public safety, have earned him the respect and admiration

of all who have been privileged to work with him. No one could have served as a more effective advocate for the people and community of Kalamazoo.

It has been a joy to work with John Ross this past several years, and I shall miss his presence in city hall. I want to congratulate him upon his retirement and to wish him and his family much happiness in the years ahead.

INTRODUCING H.R. 3752 THE SENIOR BIOMEDICAL SERVICE ACT OF 1989

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce H.R. 3752, the Senior Biomedical Service Act of 1989. As ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee and the subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies, I am deeply concerned about the current brain drain among our senior scientists and physicians at the National Institutes of Health and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. As compensation packages outside of Government continue to accelerate, NIH and ADAMHA are experiencing severe difficulties in recruiting and retaining senior investigators.

Let me share with you some sobering statistics concerning senior-level biomedical recruitment, retention and pay:

NIH physicians currently in the senior executive service are paid an average of 49 percent less than their counterparts in American medical schools.

Other NIH doctoral scientists average 19 percent less in pay than comparable scientists in research intensive universities.

When NIH conducted a survey of employment offers made to its scientific staff, it made the following discoveries:

First, 61 percent of the physicians reported they had received offers ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Second, 47 percent of the Ph.D. scientists reported they had received offers at least \$10,000 more than their current NIH earnings.

Third, 83 percent of the senior-level NIH physicians received offers averaging \$166,000 or approximately twice their current compensation.

Fourth, 66 percent of the other senior-level doctoral scientists received offers averaging \$105,000 or approximately 50 percent more than their current salary.

In the last 10 years NIH has not been able to recruit a single senior research scientist from outside the Government into the senior executive service.

NIH has experienced a net loss of 28 percent of the intramural research scientists in the senior executive service.

A large number of NIH SES members are close to retirement: nearly 60 percent of the NIH intramural SES scientists are eligible to retire now. An additional 18 percent will be eligible for retirement within the next 5 years. Furthermore, 50 percent of the NIH SES ad-

ministrators and scientific managers will be eligible for retirement within the next 5 years.

All of these facts add up to a serious threat to NIH's world preeminence in biomedical research. We must take positive steps to assure our scientific community that we are committed to training the best and brightest physicians and scientists.

My bill establishes a senior biomedical research service within the Public Health Service whose members shall receive improved compensation, retirement, annual leave, and tax benefits. The bill provides for a basic salary not less than the minimum rate payable for GS-15 of the General Schedule and not more than the mean compensation paid to physician chairmen of clinical science departments of U.S. medical schools, as reported annually by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Members of the SBRS would also be able to accumulate annual leave time and be able to transfer their retirement plans from a previous institution.

These provisions in the bill would give NIH and ADAMHA maximum flexibility to put together compensation packages competitive with outside institutions and thereby improve NIH's recruitment and retention efforts. As vacancies occur, extensive competitive recruitment should not be required, commitments could be made quicker, and positions can be filled within a much shorter time period.

As we head into the 1990's, we are on the threshold of critical breakthroughs in understanding and treating many debilitating diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, cystic fibrosis, and many others. This summer President Bush signed into law my decade of the brain initiative, which is a clarion call to our doctors and scientists to seek the cures to neurological and mental illnesses. The senior biomedical research service will be a vital component of building a dynamic and creative NIH and ADAMHA. This bill will strengthen and sustain our corps of dedicated bioscientists and give them our vote of confidence.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1990

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. I have been joined by over 60 of my colleagues in this endeavor that will get a fast and effective start on McKinney reauthorization in the second session of Congress in 1990.

As the decade of the nineties approaches, it is my hope that we are approaching a time when homelessness in America will be greatly diminished. It is my hope that as America commemorates the holidays this year, renewed concerns will be manifested in the political and social will to make the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act unnecessary, some day.

Homelessness has improved little since the enactment of the McKinney Act in 1987. We

don't need to plant homeless people in Lafayette Park across from the White House to give a speech about homelessness or introduce the latest homeless initiative. They are there, around the clock, throughout the year. These homeless people across this Nation represent the human tragedy that numbers in the millions. A tragedy that continues—a tragedy that requires Congress to act through the McKinney Act to assist the children; the sick; the veterans; the unemployed; the mentally ill; the often forgotten citizens of these United States.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act is a new 2-year authorization of the programs embodied in McKinney that provide comprehensive homeless assistance that includes grants for emergency shelter and transitional housing; job training and educational services; health care, mental health and substance abuse services; and emergency food and shelter. These programs provide for both the immediate emergency needs and the chronic problems of homelessness. The new McKinney Act will increase authorizations for these vital and proven programs by 5 percent in each fiscal year, bringing authorizations for fiscal year 1991 to \$690.7 million and fiscal year 1992 to \$722.7 million.

Mr. Speaker, over the course of its short lifespan, the McKinney Act has brought hope to so many lives. It has made available Federal funding for projects that may never have gotten off the ground, both in my State and across the Nation. I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring and supporting this legislation and to work for its' successful passage early next year.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1990".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Budget compliance.

TITLE II—INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS

Sec. 201. Technical amendment.

Sec. 202. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 203. Extension of Interagency Council.

TITLE III—FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE IV—HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Sec. 401. Emergency shelter grants program.

Sec. 402. Supportive housing demonstration program.

Sec. 403. Supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless.

Sec. 404. Section 8 assistance for single room occupancy dwellings.

TITLE V—HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS

Subtitle A—Categorical Grants for Primary Health Services and Substance Abuse Services

Sec. 501. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Block Grant for Community Mental Health Services

Sec. 511. Requirement of allotment for States.

Sec. 512. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations for Community Demonstration Projects

Sec. 521. Mental health services for homeless individuals with chronic mental illness.

Sec. 522. Alcohol and drug abuse treatment of homeless individuals.

TITLE VI—EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS

Sec. 601. Adult education for the homeless.

Sec. 602. Education for homeless children and youth.

Sec. 603. Job training for the homeless.

Sec. 604. Emergency community services homeless grant program.

TITLE VII—VETERANS PROGRAMS

Sec. 701. Medical programs.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. BUDGET COMPLIANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—This Act and the amendments made by this Act may not be construed to provide for new budget authority, budget outlays, or new entitlement authority, for fiscal year 1991 or 1992 in excess of the appropriate aggregate levels established by the concurrent resolution on the budget for such year for the programs authorized by this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the terms "budget authority", "budget outlays", "concurrent resolution on the budget", and "entitlement authority" have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 622).

TITLE II—INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS

SEC. 201. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Section 202(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11312(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (15);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (12), (13), (14), and (15), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following new paragraph:

"(11) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or the designee of the Secretary."

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 208 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11318) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 208. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$1,260,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$1,323,000 for fiscal year 1992."

SEC. 203. EXTENSION OF INTERAGENCY COUNCIL.

Section 209 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11319) is amended by striking "October 1, 1990" and inserting "October 1, 1992".

TITLE III—FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 322 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11352) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 322. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$140,700,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$147,735,000 for fiscal year 1993."

TITLE IV—HOUSING ASSISTANCE**SEC. 401. EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM.**

Section 417 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11377) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 417. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$131,250,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$137,812,500 for fiscal year 1992."

SEC. 402. SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 428(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11388(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$110,250,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$115,762,500 for fiscal year 1992."

SEC. 403. SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR FACILITIES TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS.

The first sentence of section 434 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11394) is amended to read as follows: "There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$11,550,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$12,127,500 for fiscal year 1992."

SEC. 404. SECTION 8 ASSISTANCE FOR SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY DWELLINGS.

Section 441(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11401(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) INCREASE IN BUDGET AUTHORITY.—The budget authority available under section 5(c) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for assistance under section 8(e)(2) of such Act is authorized to be increased by \$52,500,000 on or after October 1, 1990, and by \$55,125,000 on or after October 1, 1991."

TITLE V—HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS**Subtitle A—Categorical Grants for Primary Health Services and Substance Abuse Services****SEC. 501. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

Section 340(q)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256(q)(1)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "\$61,200,000" and all that follows through "1990, and"; and
- (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "and \$69,510,000 for fiscal year 1992."

Subtitle B—Block Grant for Community Mental Health Services**SEC. 511. REQUIREMENT OF ALLOTMENT FOR STATES.**

Section 521(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290cc-21(a)) is amended by striking "1991" and inserting "1992".

SEC. 512. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 535(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290cc-35(a)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "\$35,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990 and"; and
- (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "and \$36,750,000 for fiscal year 1992."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations for Community Demonstration Projects****SEC. 521. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS.**

The first sentence of section 612(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa-3 note) is amended—

- (1) by striking "\$11,000,000" and all that follows through "1990, and"; and
- (2) by striking the comma after "1991" and inserting the following: "and \$12,075,000 for fiscal year 1992."

SEC. 522. ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS.

Section 513(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-2(b)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "\$14,000,000" and all that follows through "1990, and"; and
- (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "and \$17,850,000 for fiscal year 1992."

TITLE VI—EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS**SEC. 601. ADULT EDUCATION FOR THE HOMELESS.**

Section 702(c)(1) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11421(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,500,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$11,025,000 for fiscal year 1992 for the adult literacy and basic skills remediation programs authorized by this section."

SEC. 602. EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

(a) GRANTS FOR STATE ACTIVITIES.—Section 722(g)(1) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432(g)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$5,250,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$5,512,000 for fiscal year 1992."

(b) EXEMPLARY GRANTS AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—Section 723(f) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11433(f)) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$2,626,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$2,756,250 for fiscal year 1992."

SEC. 603. JOB TRAINING FOR THE HOMELESS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 739(a)(1) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11449(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle the following amounts:

"(A) \$13,650,000 for fiscal year 1991, of which \$2,310,000 shall be available only to carry out section 738.

"(B) \$14,332,500 for fiscal year 1992, of which \$2,425,500 shall be available only to carry out section 738.

(b) TERMINATION.—Section 741 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11450) is amended by striking "October 1, 1990" and inserting "October 1, 1992".

SEC. 604. EMERGENCY COMMUNITY SERVICES HOMELESS GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 754 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11464) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 754. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$50,000,000 for

fiscal year 1991 and \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1992."

TITLE VIII—VETERANS PROGRAMS**SEC. 701. MEDICAL PROGRAMS.**

Section 801(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Acts of 1988 (Public Law 100-628; 102 Stat. 3257) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Veterans Affairs \$31,500,000 for fiscal year 1991 and \$33,075,000 for fiscal year 1992 for the medical care of veterans by the Department. Any amount appropriated under this subsection shall be in addition to any funds appropriated pursuant to any other authorization (whether definite or indefinite) of appropriations for fiscal years 1991 and 1992."

CONGRATULATIONS ON WARNER-SONY SETTLEMENT**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, on November 16, Sony Corp. and Warner Communications, Inc., reached a settlement of Warner's \$1 billion complaint against Sony for hiring two producers who were under exclusive contract to Warner. This is a settlement that people should take note of, and both firms deserve praise for the highly cooperative agreement.

Under the settlement, which could be worth \$400 million to \$600 million to Warner, Warner will receive a 50-percent interest in the Columbia House unit of CBS Records. Warner will also obtain cable distribution rights for all theatrical and made-for-TV movies and miniseries produced by Columbia and Columbia will trade its 35 percent interest in Burbank Studios for the MGM Studios lot owned by Warner.

Warner's settlement of its complaint against Sony should be a model for the United States and U.S. businesses in dealing with foreign investors. It's about time an American company stood up for its rights and got something back from the foreign invasion in American business. All but two of the major American record companies are now owned by foreign interests. Since Sony's purchase of CBS Records 2 years ago, Sony has also owned the CBS Records unit Columbia House, the largest direct marketer of records, tapes, and video cassettes. The settlement will result in the returning of half of the company's profits to an American company and its shareholders.

Both companies have stated that the settlement provides them with excellent opportunities. We should congratulate Warner and Sony for ending an acrimonious legal battle amicably. The two companies have emerged as long term partners, whose future success in some businesses will be closely tied to each other.

American entertainment products have for many years been one of our chief exports to the rest of the world. As foreign interests extend their investments into American media

companies, American business needs to stand up for itself. We ought to encourage joint ventures like the Sony settlement as a way to foster opportunities for American business.

CONNECTICUT ENDING HUNGER WEEK

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to praise the citizens of my home State of Connecticut and the Hand-to-Hand organization for creating Connecticut Ending Hunger Week.

From November 17 through November 26, Connecticut hunger organizations will join eight other States in working to raise donation for the Connecticut Ending Hunger Fund which will aid the continuing effort to end hunger and homelessness. The hunger epidemic not only exists in poverty stricken nations but exists in our cities and on our streets. Clearly, more must be done to relieve the hungry and homeless in our Nation and I am proud to see Connecticut volunteers taking the lead in what I hope will become a nationwide campaign to aid the disadvantaged in America.

I commend those working to make Connecticut Ending Hunger Week a success. It is through cooperative efforts such as this that we can put an end to hunger and homelessness and build a better America.

EXCITING ADVANCES IN FIBER OPTICS

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, it seems like telecommunications technology is continuing to advance by leaps and bounds. In the past few weeks, several great companies announced exciting new fiber optics equipment packages that dwarf what we thought was possible with fiber optics before.

I'm particularly proud of Northern Telecom, Inc., which is based in Nashville, TN. Northern is one of the world's leading high-technology companies. For more than a dozen years, Tennesseans have been making major contributions to this company's leadership role in the development of communications technology and equipment.

At a press conference in Washington, DC, on October 12, Northern Telecom introduced its new series of optical fiber products. These exciting new products should make it economically feasible to extend optical fiber further into our Nation's telecommunications network and closer to the front doors of our homes. By this I mean that Northern is bringing the cost of fiber technology down within range of the cost of copper wire so that it will make sense to use it in residential's neighbor-

hoods. This is terrific news for American consumers.

These new products should have a major impact in advancing fiber optic communication. Starting now, high costs shouldn't get in the way of telephone companies and businesses using fiber optics more in their communications networks.

And the benefits of fiber optics are vast. Think of these possibilities:

Sending any type of information—telephone, television or high speed data—over the same lines in the network;

Linking together local networks of different companies without special hardware, lines or private networks;

Sensing problems and automatically repairing them or rerouting TV signals or phone calls around them—and, I mean, even around cut lines or broken computer switches;

A whole range of interactive multimedia applications, including dial-up video libraries, interactive education, multiple-player video games, music on demand, and many more.

The announcements included a family of fiber optic transmission and distribution products, enhancements to the company's DMS supernodes—high-powered computerized switches—and commitments for other products and features to be introduced later.

An important aspect of Northern's announcement was that they committed to use "synchronous optical network [Sonet] standards. Sonet is a series of technical standards for handling optical signals that has been agreed upon by international telecommunications companies. Since Northern Telecom has incorporated these standards, its products will be able to communicate with equipment from any manufacturer that follows the same standard.

I hope these products will help spread the benefits of fiber optics to all parts of the country, both urban and rural. The rural areas of Tennessee are certainly eager to participate in every part of the telecommunications revolution.

EXTEND THE LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the conferees working on the fiscal year 1990 budget reconciliation bill have included a provision in their compromise agreement to extend the income tax credit for owners of newly constructed or rehabilitated property used to provide housing for low-income residents. This exclusion will otherwise expire at the end of this calendar year.

As recently as this morning, I spoke with Jerry Abramson, mayor of Louisville, KY—which I am privileged to represent in Congress—who outlined the importance of this tax credit to our city—and to the Nation—in efforts to increase the stock of low-income housing.

At a time when our Nation is faced with so many homeless families and individuals, I believe that it is important to encourage housing

activities in whatever way possible. Since the low-income housing tax credit is one of the few remaining incentives for the development of low-income housing projects, I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting its extension.

TANKERS FULL OF TROUBLE

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, recently this House passed landmark legislation to help protect our coastal waters from oil spills. As it passed the House, H.R. 1465 can give us greater confidence in the safety of tanker and barge traffic, and in our ability to clean up spills that may occur and hold the oil industry responsible for clean up costs and damages. Although this House made a serious mistake in reversing itself on the negligence standard, we can take pride in our progress toward resolving at least two major issues: The ability of States to maintain their own liability laws, and the requirement of double hulls on tankers and barges carrying oil in American waters.

But let us also consider the work that remains to be done in assuring tanker safety. Last week, the Seattle Times published an outstanding series of articles by Eric Nalder entitled "Tankers Full of Trouble." These articles are based on Mr. Nalder's recent trip from Valdez, AK to Cherry Point, WA aboard the *Arco Anchorage*, one of the world's largest and most modern tankers. Arco was the only oil company willing to allow media representatives on a voyage, and I commend its openness.

In describing the voyage, and the problems and controversies that continue to plague tanker traffic in Puget Sound, Prince William Sound, and our other harbors and coasts, Mr. Nalder shares his years of experience as a reporter and his extensive research on tanker safety. The second article of the series, which appeared on November 14, deals with the issue of tanker design, particularly double hulls. I want to share this article in particular with my colleagues, and I hope they will join me in continuing our efforts to improve tanker safety and the protection of our coastal waters.

[From the Seattle Times, Nov. 14, 1989]

TANKERS FULL OF TROUBLE—BOTTOM LINE: SAFETY RUNS SKIN DEEP

(By Eric Nalder)

Aboard the *Arco Anchorage*—Each time it cruises into Washington's strait of Juan de Fuca, this ship offers up a testimonial on the value of double-layered bottoms on oil tankers.

Each time the Japanese tanker *Matsukaze* enters these waters, it provides the "Amen."

Together, the two ships make a compelling case for a proposal that all newly constructed tankers be required to have double bottoms.

Each ship went aground on the north shore of Washington's Olympic Peninsula in separate accidents within the past five years. The accidents occurred only 17 miles

apart, and the damage to the two tankers was remarkably similar: In each case, a large rock gouged the ship's steel bottom, cracking it open.

But the outcomes of the two accidents were startlingly different:

The Arco Anchorage, which was traveling at less than 2 knots when it drifted aground in 1985, spilled 239,000 gallons of crude oil into the harbor at Port Angeles—the largest spill in Washington state history.

The Matsukaze, which hit a nearby beach violently at 14 knots in 1988, lost not a drop of its cargo of oil.

Why the difference?

The Matsukaze has a double bottom. The Arco Anchorage does not.

All that separates oil from ocean for the Arco Anchorage is a layer of high-strength steel about an inch and a half thick. On the smaller Matsukaze, conversely, the cargo is contained by one layer of steel, then a space of about 10 feet, then another steel layer.

The Arco Anchorage is 120,000 dead-weight tons, while the Matsukaze is 16,000, but size made no difference in the outcome of the groundings.

The Arco Anchorage's toll: \$13 million for cleanup, \$500,000 in ship repairs and as many as 4,000 dead birds.

The Matsukaze's: A \$213,000 repair bill.

Indeed, strong support for double bottoms.

So what happened as a result?

For years, virtually nothing.

The Coast Guard investigation of the Arco Anchorage spill mentioned just once, in parentheses, that the ship does not have a double bottom. No conclusions were drawn. And no Coast Guard report highlighted how a double bottom made a difference in these two accidents.

The National Transportation Safety Board did not even study the groundings because the damage to each ship was below the \$500,000 threshold for an NTSB investigation.

And Congress, which holds the authority to require double hulls on U.S. ships, continued to submit to the powerful oil-industry lobby, making no changes in the law.

This summer—only after the grounding of the tanker Exxon Valdez, the largest spill in U.S. history—did Congress finally begin to address the need for double bottoms. However, even now, many predict that the oil lobby will succeed in killing or watering down any requirements.

The House last week passed a version of an oil-safety bill that would require all tankers that come into U.S. ports to have double bottoms within seven years and double hulls within 15 years. But the Senate had earlier voted down such a provision, and most observers expect the requirement will not survive in the bill that emerges from the House-Senate conference committee early next year.

Instead, according to Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Bremerton, what is likely is a provision that given the Coast Guard and the Department of Transportation six months to a year to study the issue and if they choose, to make a case that double bottoms and hulls are unnecessary.

MORE EVIDENCE

Not that the issue hasn't been studied before. Other reports that have gathered dust since the 1970s bolster the case made by the Arco Anchorage and Matsukaze groundings:

A 1972 Coast Guard report says double bottoms would have prevented spills in 12 of 13 analyzed tanker accidents. A double

bottom less than half the thickness of the Matsukaze's would have stopped oil from spilling in all 12 cases; in fact, nine tanker bottoms were penetrated only 1½ feet or less.

A 1973 Coast Guard report says standard double bottoms would have prevented spills in 27 of the 30 U.S. tanker groundings between 1969 and 1973. A total of 3 million gallons of oil and fuel spilled in those 27 groundings.

A 1974 study done by Battelle Laboratories for the Coast Guard says barges with double bottoms or double sides were punctured all the way through in only 14 of 268 accidents (5 percent), while single-hulled barges were punctured 295 of 311 times (95 percent). The study says double hulls, which have double bottoms and double sides, would have a "significant and dramatic" ability to prevent oil-barge spills.

A 1974 NTSB investigation of the March 1973 grounding of the tanker Hillyer Brown at Cold Bay, Alaska, says a double bottom would have prevented the 200,000-gallon spill. The report concluded that double bottoms would prevent spills in minor groundings and reduce the size of spills in more severe cases.

"Almost without exception, if a ship has a double bottom, you don't have a spill, and if it doesn't have a double bottom, you do. It doesn't take Dick Tracy to figure that out," says Seattle Coast Guard investigator Lt. Cmdr. Larry Lockwood.

What was the result of these studies?

The Coast Guard replied to the NTSB report on the Hillyer Brown, saying it concurred with the conclusion that double bottoms seem to prevent spills.

But no major studies of double- and single-bottom accidents were done from that point on, and by 1978, a double-bottom requirement had been defeated in international negotiations. Today, nowhere in the world are oil tankers or oil barges required to have double bottoms.

Consequently, only 419 of the world's 3,500 oil tankers—about 12 percent—have full or nearly full double bottoms.

In addition, most tankers that carry combinations of oil and other products such as chemicals and grain have full or partial double bottoms.

Only two of the 19 tankers that regularly visit Washington waters have full or nearly full double bottoms. Only 41 of the 211 (19 percent) tankers that visited the state at least once in the past two years have them.

Arthur McKenzie, a tanker consultant who has studied the issue for decades, says emphatically that no other single improvement would do as much to curb spills as a requirement for double hulls on all newly constructed tankers.

McKenzie wants double hulls, rather than double bottoms, because they have double sides that will protect a ship's flanks from collisions. They cost more, because a double side must be very deep to absorb the violent force of a ship collision.

"Most owners wouldn't build them that way unless they were damned sure they were going to be required," McKenzie said.

OTHER SHIPS HAVE THEM

While tanker builders have shunned double bottoms, most other ships have them.

Freighters have double bottoms to provide spaces for ballast water, which is loaded into a ship to keep the propeller in the water and the ship stable after cargo has been unloaded. Tankers have ballast tanks

next to cargo tanks, and in some cases cargo tanks are used for ballast water.

Laws and international treaties require tankers carrying hazardous chemicals, liquid natural gas and propane to have full double bottoms and huge double sides to help contain their poisonous and explosive cargoes.

Why not a similar requirement for tankers carrying crude oil, another poisonous and explosive substance?

Retired Coast Guard Rear Adm. William Benkert, a participant in international conventions on the subject, explains it thus:

"Chemicals are harmful to human beings. We have not seen fit to approach crude oil, or other types of petroleum products, in the same vein because the risk isn't there for people. The risk might be there from a pollution sense, killing some fish and others, and I can say from a cosmetic sense. But certainly that doesn't have the same effect as a spill of chlorine."

Benkert headed a U.S. Coast Guard delegation that failed to persuade an international convention to approve a double bottom requirement for tankers in 1978. The oil industry defeated all efforts in the 1970s to require double bottoms, and the issue remained dormant until this year with the Exxon Valdez spill.

Meanwhile, the oil industry has its own studies to counter the double-bottom clamor. One report done for the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. in 1973 said double bottoms would be effective in only 37 percent of oil spills.

Here are some of the issues raised by the oil industry in opposition to a double-bottom requirement:

Salvage. Many in the industry insist that flooded double bottoms make ships more difficult to salvage. The contention is that when a double bottom is split open, it will fill with water—which weighs more than oil—and make the ship much heavier.

Tom Wyman, a spokesman for Chevron Shipping Co., says oil companies worry that a stranded double-bottom tanker with its broken bottom full of sea water might be too heavy to move, leaving the ship exposed to wind or waves for days while salvagers figure out how to rescue it. It could sink and lives would be lost he says.

Federal studies indicate that worry is probably misplaced. The NTSB in 1974 said technology has overcome all salvage difficulties that might be presented by double bottoms. A 1977 U.S. Maritime Administration study of groundings found that no ships with double bottoms sank.

Capt. Charles Bartholomew, supervisor of Navy salvage, says that while a double bottom might create some challenges to salvagers, "there should be no special problems that a capable salvage engineer could not solve."

In fact, J.H. "Mick" Leitz, a Portland salvage contractor who refloated both the double-bottomed Matsukaze and the single-bottomed Exxon Valdez, says "in most cases a double bottom would make a ship easier to salvage."

Instability. The oil industry argues that a flooded double bottom can make a ship less stable and in some cases—such as that of the Exxon Valdez, which was stuck on a rock—could cause a ship to tip over.

Here, Leitz, one of the world's foremost salvage experts, agrees with the industry people. He speculates that a flooded double bottom on the Exxon Valdez could have caused it to slide off its perch. Then, he says, it likely would have spilled more of its

remaining cargo of 42 million gallons of crude oil.

"The real ticking time bomb up there wasn't what had already spilled out of the ship. The real ticking time bomb was what was still sitting there in the ship," Leitz says. "If it had had double bottoms, it would have probably made the situation a lot more serious."

However, a Coast Guard study released to Congress in May says that with a double bottom, the Exxon Valdez might have spilled 25 percent to 60 percent less oil.

Coast Guard Vice Adm. Clyde Robbins, coordinator of the cleanup, buys that assessment.

"To my way of thinking, this spill would have been a lot less if the vessel had had a double bottom," Robbins says. "I can't believe all the tanks would have been breached."

A 1975 Office of Technology Assessment report says single-bottom ships sink at a higher rate than double-bottom ships.

Fire danger. Leitz says a tanker's inner tanks might crack and drip crude oil into the void between the ship's first and second bottoms. Fumes could collect there and explode. Salvagers, while cutting into a damaged ship, also could touch off an explosion in a double-bottom space contaminated with fumes.

The 1975 Office of Technology Assessment report also addressed that question. It says double bottoms wouldn't be much different from ballast tanks, which are already in use in tankers. Ballast tanks are next to oil tanks and are empty when the oil tanks are full, so they, too, could be explosive if oil leaked into them.

In fact, the ballast tanks have more sources of ignition inside—pumps and cleaning nozzles—than double bottoms do.

Crew convenience. Tanker crews generally hate double bottoms because they have to crawl around inside them to do inspections. The complaint is rarely made public, but it may be one of the keys to the argument against double bottoms.

On some ships, the space between the bottoms is so small a crew member cannot stand inside it, and must crawl through a maze of small holes to get through it. The holes provide the only access through the wide steel rafters that form a ship's frame.

Crew members carry lights and sometimes wear breathing masks, but if they get lost or drop the light, they are in serious trouble. And all the time, they are underneath 90 feet of crude oil. A leak above them could result in explosive and deadly fumes.

Entering a double bottom is a nightmare, says Jeff Portillo, the Arco Anchorage's chief mate.

"The only time you can get in to inspect them is when they are empty, and the only time they are empty is when we are fully loaded with crude oil," he said.

"The guy that advocates double bottoms hasn't hunkered his way through them," says Paul Preziose, chief engineer on the Arco Anchorage.

Cost. Although many in the oil industry deny it, cost has been a major issue in the debate.

Wyman, the Chevron spokesman, insists that oil companies wouldn't resist paying more for double bottoms if they substantially enhanced safety.

"An increased shipbuilding cost of 8 percent or more, that's not going to break a company, particularly if it allows us to sleep more easily at night," he says.

But most experts disagree with that characterization.

Estimates of the increased cost of building a tanker with a two-layered exterior range from 5 percent to 30 percent, depending on the tanker's size, where it is built and whether it has a double bottom or a full double hull.

Edward Deakin, director of the Institute of Petroleum Accounting at the University of North Texas, says oil companies do worry about the added costs—even though transportation of oil is only a small part of consumers' price at the pump. Taxes and oil-field development account for much more of that pump price.

"Still, any time you tack even a few pennies onto the price of a barrel of oil, you are adding billions to an oil company's costs," Deakin says. "So they are tempted to cut the cost of tanker operations all the time."

Besides the manufacturing costs, double bottoms and double sides reduce the cargo-carrying capacity of tankers, cutting further into the bottom line.

SINGLE BOTTOMS SAIL ON

Clearly, the industry's arguments are debatable. Yet—bolstered by millions of dollars in political contributions—they've been enough to stave off all efforts to require double bottoms.

Meanwhile, the single-bottomed Arco Anchorage makes its voyage every eight days into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, sailing past the place where it spilled enough oil to fill 28 tanker trucks.

Some days, when the refinery dock at Cherry Point is too busy and the ship has to wait, it pulls into Port Angeles Harbor as it did on the day of the spill.

There are still reminders in the harbor, the most noticeable being the 10,000 feet of oil-containment booms ready to go. The cleanup of the '85 spill was delayed for several hours because there weren't enough booms.

Larry Glenn, the city's fire chief, remembers the hellish day as if it were yesterday. He says Arco eventually did an excellent job cleaning up the oil, but he has one wish:

"I think double bottoms are a necessity. The only thing that keeps double bottoms from occurring is the cost."

Looking out his window at the bay, Glenn reflects on the fact that he and others were helpless against the spreading slick. He can only wonder at one more than 40 times larger, such as the Exxon Valdez disaster.

The fire chief says that as he looks out at the single-bottomed oil tankers sailing by every day, he thinks of a big bear.

"A bear is safe out there in a natural area," he says. "But once it gets into your front room, it's not so much fun."

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS H. HIGNEY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Francis H. Higney who served in the Providence Fire Department for 22-years. He was honored recently on November 9, 1989, when the day was declared Francis Henry Higney Day in Providence.

Mr. Higney served as a firefighter from 1934 to 1956, working on the ladder company's number one truck. He was known for his bravery and leadership in emergencies as well as

his pigeon stew. Described by a colleague as "one heck of a firefighter," Mr. Higney was respected widely by his peers.

I would like to thank Mr. Higney for his years of service to the city of Providence. His dedication and loyalty are a tribute to his love for fellow man. I hope that others will follow in the example set by Mr. Higney and always ask what they can do to help others.

ANGOLAN PEACE PROCESS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to discuss the latest developments in the Angolan peace process. Several weeks ago I spoke before this body about the breakdown in negotiations and placed the blame on Dr. Savimbi's UNITA party.

We now have good news to report about the prospects for peace in Angola. After in-depth discussions with President Mobutu of Zaire and U.S. Assistant Secretary for Africa Herbert Cohen, Dr. Savimbi has agreed to re-enter the negotiating process. In fact, President Mobutu and Dr. Savimbi reached an agreement for a formal cease-fire between the MPLA and UNITA forces. A cease-fire will hopefully end the military option once and for all.

The only remaining step toward the signing of a cease-fire agreement and restarting negotiations is the approval of the MPLA regime. I am confident and optimistic that the MPLA officials will agree to these important steps and commence the peace talks once again to end this 14 year civil war.

The MPLA and UNITA need to resolve their differences and create a government of national reconciliation. Once national reconciliation is achieved, the Angolan people can have free and fair elections like the one just held in neighboring Namibia. We are living in an amazing era of history with communism dying and democracy being born in Poland, Hungary, and now East Germany. Angolans also deserve the chance to live in a free society.

I believe I am one of the few Members of this body that has visited the MPLA in Luanda and UNITA headquarters in Jamba. Both sides understand that Angola has the potential to be a prosperous and thriving nation.

Congress continually needs to encourage the two parties to resolve their differences through negotiations, not war. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting a cease-fire agreement and urging the two parties to resume the crucial peace negotiations.

GLOBAL WARMING AND COOLING

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues

the following discussion draft of a legislative initiative which would address an important environmental issue of our time. The issue of global warming and cooling is a topic which deserves serious attention by the U.S. House of Representatives. I invite you to study this proposal and forward your comments to me.

The material follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Climate Stabilization and Earth Regeneration Act of 1989".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Purposes.
- Sec. 4. Climate stabilization program.
- Sec. 5. Organization.
- Sec. 6. Distribution of responsibility.
- Sec. 7. Crisis management.
- Sec. 8. Evaluation.
- Sec. 9. Funding.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(a) **ACCELERATING PLANETARY CLIMATE CONDITIONS.**—(1) The Congress finds that human technological activity is accelerating the rate of carbon dioxide buildup in the atmosphere. This buildup is speeding up a shift of global climate toward increasingly extreme and variable weather conditions, such as heat, drought, and freezing, caused by excessive greenhouse effect. If this shift continues, destruction of lives and property and, according to geological evidence on past glacial periods, transition past the point of no return into a glacial period will follow. It is the consensus of a majority of workers in the field of ecology that we are now in a period of ecological destabilization that, given the time and effort needed to stabilize climatic conditions, constitutes an ecological emergency.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the term "destruction of lives and property" refers to the world-wide effects a carbon dioxide-induced climate shift is having upon agriculture and the technology base; and

(B) the term "point of no return" refers to the point past which the shift of climate into a glacial cycle with conditions of planetary glaciation lasting approximately 70,000 to 110,000 years is no longer humanly controllable.

(b) **PROGRAM NECESSITY.**—(1) The Congress also finds that, because the earth is already into the transition into a glacial period, and that soil, forest and climatic changes are already occurring (such as abnormal weather patterns), a coordinated, international, emergency climate—stabilization program is imperative. This program should reduce (from the present 350 parts per million to 280 ppm or less) atmospheric carbon dioxide to levels low enough to prevent transition into a glacial period. Climate stabilization is to be accomplished through a program of ecosystem regeneration which re-establishes balance between atmospheric carbon dioxide and other gases which interact to influence atmospheric conditions. The primary means to reestablish this balance is large-scale soil remineralization, which supports the regeneration of planetary vegetation and significant natural carbon sinks, which removes atmospheric carbon-dioxide. Additional and essential means of climate stabilization include reforestation, saving swamps and estuaries, and rapid and extensive reduction of fossil fuel consumption through

conservation and development of alternative energy technology.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the term "soil remineralization" means adding rock dust, with appropriate proportions of minerals and trace minerals, to the soil to support the growth of microorganisms and plant life that transforms atmospheric carbon dioxide to carbon and oxygen; and

(B) the term "program of ecosystem regeneration" means a program of sufficient magnitude and of such timing as to permit climate stabilization before climate conditions preclude action. This includes major reductions in activities that produce carbon dioxide such as fossil fuel consumption; and in activities that impair natural mechanisms for removing carbon dioxide from the natural mechanisms for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, such as forestry practices that reduce forest acreage beyond minimal requirements for fuel and building materials. It also involves replacing improper agricultural practices that deplete the soil, such as use of petrochemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, with methods of sustainable agriculture that enhance soil fertility.

(c) **TIME PERIOD TO ACCOMPLISH OBJECTIVES.**—The Congress also finds that the key time period for accomplishing the purposes of this Act is 10 to 15 years, with implementation to begin as soon as possible.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purpose of this Act is to establish a process whereby the Congress and the President of the United States shall cooperate in a national and international program to—

(1) reduce heat, drought, and subsequent famine and forest fires, tornadoes, and to decrease the freezing extremes, snow buildup, flooding, cloud cover, and storms in the winter;

(2) promote regeneration of the earth through reforestation, soil and ocean remineralization, conservation, and alternative energy technology development; and

(3) assist in climate stabilization by reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide and thereby reduce the warming and cooling extremes.

SEC. 4. CLIMATE STABILIZATION PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall, within 270 days from the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate a regulation providing for a climatic stabilization program to be coordinated by the Board established by section 5(b) and other appropriate Federal agencies, as determined by the President. The President shall begin and continue the implementation of the program to the extent funds are appropriated for such purpose or are available in the Fund established by section 9(a).

(b) **OBTAINING INFORMATION.**—(1) The regulation promulgated under subsection (a) shall provide for information development and processing centers which shall cooperate with international agencies concerning data outside the United States and shall develop and process data about world climatic conditions, including the following:

(A) Snow cover, depth and volume of snow.

(B) Sea ice, arctic and antarctic.

(C) Land surface air temperature.

(D) Rural surface air temperature.

(E) Sea surface temperature.

(F) Troposphere temperature.

(G) Stratospheric air temperature.

(H) Cloud cover and optical characteristics.

(I) Precipitation.

(J) Mapping of soil mineral quality as it bears on forest and crop conditions.

(K) Desertification.

(L) Trends in land use, including forests, swamp cover, marsh lands, and wetlands.

(M) Forest fires and dying forests.

(N) Phytoplankton in ocean areas, nutrient requirements and potential increase in phytoplankton from nutrient supplementation.

(O) Losses due to environmental conditions, including record heat spells, drought, storms with heavy rain and wind, flood, landslides, tornadoes and hurricanes, record cold conditions, abnormal frost and freezing conditions, blizzards, snowstorms, snow and ice buildup, shorter growing seasons, forests dying, forest fires, forest and agricultural insect infestation, acid rain, lake damage, earthquakes, and volcanic action.

(2) The information development and processing centers shall assess and publish information on developing climate conditions, and their effects upon life on earth, in the following ways:

(A) Data shall be used to track and analyze the losses of food crops, utilities, buildings, roads, trees, production facilities of all types, human life, and elements of the technological infrastructure, including the magnitude of such losses over the 10 years immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) When volcanic eruptions occur, the contribution of volcanic ash to soil remineralization shall be reviewed by an appropriate interagency force.

(C) The magnitude and rate of future breakdown of technological systems due to climate shift shall be estimated on a periodic basis.

(c) **OVERALL PLAN.**—The regulation promulgated under subsection (a) shall include a plan for the implementation of the climate stabilization program that provides for—

(1) participation at city, county, and State levels, through councils described in section 5(c), and at national and international levels;

(2) preliminary Federal, State, and local plans to be developed and implemented as soon as practicable;

(3) goals for the United States, including those that will determine the—

(A) quantity and quality of rock dust and other amendments to be applied to soil for at least five years of forest or crop growth;

(B) land area to be covered by application of rock dust; and

(C) priorities for areas to be treated with rock dust to gain the greatest benefit;

(4) description of international, national, State, and local policies that will support the climate stabilization program;

(5) international cooperation to maximize the primary activities of soil, forest, and energy work and reduction of atmospheric carbon dioxide, including—

(A) preferential support of countries where forests can be developed the fastest; and

(B) assistance for other countries in meeting their tree planting objectives;

(6) planning and coordination of Federal actions through appropriate agencies for the purpose of stabilizing climate conditions by—

(A) immediately initiating emergency projects until more permanent programs are established;

(B) establishing a national "CO₂ Budget," which shall include (i) current annual rates of carbon dioxide increase or decrease by

source, and (ii) plans for reductions for each of the next 5 years;

(C) redeveloping and expanding forests, swamps, marsh lands, and wetlands;

(D) preparing estimates for additional net growth of existing remineralized forests and of newly planted forest areas;

(E) developing, enhancing, and mass-producing remineralization technology, including equipment to manufacture rock dust and equipment to apply it to the soil;

(F) participating in international research, investigating environmental implications, and expanding plans for ocean phytoplankton, where addition of particular nutrients in specific areas will produce rapid increase in phytoplankton and thereby add significantly to reduction of global atmospheric carbon dioxide; and

(G) implementing changes in industry, transportation, energy technology, and agriculture that support the program;

(7) the enlistment of cooperation and participation by both the public and private sectors at city, county, State, and Federal levels as provided for in sections 5 and 6 in ways that will maximize—

(A) employment efforts in a manner that will provide full employment (with support services such as food, housing, health and childcare, and education) of the Nation's work force in a climate of international cooperation as this effort becomes a central theme of the Nation's productive activity until there is a restoration of earth-atmosphere balance; and

(B) cooperative enterprises to provide the rock grinding equipment necessary to produce sufficient rock dust for the purposes described in paragraph (3);

(8) the curtailment of counterproductive technological practices, including—

(A) the reduction of fossil fuels (including current oil wells and coal burning facilities) through conservation and development of alternative energy technology other than nuclear sources;

(B) the elimination of fossil fuel development projects, such as off-shore drilling for oil and further development in Alaska;

(C) limitation on the cutting of trees for timber, fuel, and other agricultural, industrial, or residential purposes; and

(D) the reduction in the use of toxic and radioactive materials that are harmful to living tissue;

(9) support for ecologically sound technology and practices, including funding for—

(A) agricultural technology that supports remineralization and energy technology that improves the efficiency with which petrochemical fuels are used or develops an alternative, ecologically sound energy technology the waste products of which are recyclable by the ecosystem and whose ecological effects are within the tolerances of the ecosystem for supporting life native to this geological period;

(B) development of alternative, benign energy technology such as cost- and energy-efficient solar thermal electric plants in lieu of coal, oil, or nuclear plants; and

(C) more fitting waste management policies, such as the composting of urban solid waste and the depositing of this material back into the soil in the region in which it is generated, or as close as possible;

(10) the socioeconomic requirements of the program, including—

(A) training and retraining people to be employed on soil, forest, and energy projects; and

(B) maintaining the stability of local communities so that people working on the pro-

gram can continue to reside in the locale in which they were residing before beginning such work; and

(11) the implementing of Article 2.3, and 2.4 of the Charter of the United Nations (requiring the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means) and Articles 55 and 56 of such Charter (promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development).

SEC. 5. ORGANIZATION.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall take steps to establish, through the rulemaking procedures of the Senate and the House, a Joint Committee on Climate Stabilization for the purpose of carrying out oversight activities with respect to the climate stabilization program established pursuant to this Act.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL COUNCIL.—(1) The Council on Climate Stabilization and Earth Regeneration is hereby established as an independent Federal agency responsible directly to the President.

(2) The President shall appoint 24 members to the Council, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from various political, labor, business, ethnic, environmental, scientific, and other backgrounds to assure the proper implementation of the program carried out under this Act.

(3) The Board shall review and report directly to the President concerning the implementation of the program carried out under this Act, especially with respect to ensuring the participation and coordination of Federal agencies.

(4) Members of the Board shall serve for a term of six years, except that one-half of the members first appointed to the Board shall serve terms of four years.

(5) The Chairman shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and such Chairman shall serve a term of four years.

(6) The President shall provide for sufficient staffing for the Board.

(c) STATE AND LOCAL COUNCILS.—(1) The President and the Council established by subsection (b) shall take steps to assure the establishment of councils at the State and local levels of government to assure implementation of the climate stabilization program at those levels through the participation of State and local governments, trade unions, industry, and other citizen groups in an interdisciplinary manner.

(2) Each such council shall be responsible for the implementation of the climate stabilization program at the level of government at which it is established and, in such implementation, for utilization of the CO₂ budget process described in section 4(c)(6)(B).

(3) These State and local councils shall prepare measures to prevent or minimize technological damage and to maintain the technological and agricultural infrastructure. They shall also estimate, monitor, and report the effects of climate change on technological systems, including utilities, transportation, communication, industry.

SEC. 6. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The President shall provide, in the regulation promulgated under section 4(a), for maximum participation and cooperation at the international, Federal, State, and local levels of government, including—

(1) The development and implementation of plans at each level by the councils established under section 5(c) with appropriate

cooperation among the councils at each level within a State;

(2) Federal agencies, under the direction of the Council established in section 5(b), being responsible for reviewing, coordinating, and providing assistance with respect to each State plan resulting from the cooperation of the councils at the various levels in a State;

(3) designation of proper procedure for the management of funds at each level;

(4) private participation through the manufacture and installation of cost- and energy-efficient solar thermal electric power facilities that displace carbon dioxide producing facilities;

(5) widespread public participation; and

(6) extensive cooperation with international organizations.

SEC. 7. CRISIS MANAGEMENT.

The President shall provide, in the regulation promulgated under section 4(a), for a unified crisis management operation through coordinated international, Federal, State, and local interdisciplinary activity designed to minimize damage from, and to maintain agricultural and industrial production under, changing atmospheric conditions that cause natural disasters.

SEC. 8. EVALUATION.

The President shall provide, in the regulation promulgated under section 4(a), for extensive and ongoing evaluation of the climate stabilization program established under this Act, including—

(1) evaluation conducted by the Council created by section 5(b) and the State and local councils created pursuant to section 5(c) of the decrease in carbon dioxide achieved by reforestation, soil improvement, energy conservation, and alternative energy resources;

(2) inclusion in each environmental impact statement made under the National Environmental Policy Act of an estimate of the proposed project on the carbon dioxide levels annually; and

(3) compliance with national and international laws and agreements affecting ecology standards.

SEC. 9. FUNDING.

(a) TAX REVENUES.—

(1) Imposition of corporate tax surcharge.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—

Subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to determination of tax liability) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART IX.—CORPORATE TAX SURCHARGE

"Sec. 60. Corporate tax surcharge.

"SEC. 60. CORPORATE TAX SURCHARGE.

"(a) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—In addition to the other taxes imposed by this chapter, there is hereby imposed on the income of every corporation for each surtax year a tax equal to 5 percent of the tax imposed by this chapter (determined without regard to this section) for such surtax year.

"(b) SURTAX YEAR AND PERIOD.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) SURTAX YEAR.—The term 'surtax year' means any taxable year beginning or ending during a surtax period.

"(2) SURTAX PERIOD.—The term 'surtax period' means the period beginning on January 1, 1990, and ending on December 31, 1994.

"(c) NO CREDITS AGAINST TAX.—The tax imposed by this section shall not be treated as a tax imposed by this chapter for purposes of determining any credit allowable

under subpart A, B, or D of part IV of this subchapter or under section 936.

"(d) SPECIAL RULES.—

"(1) SPECIAL RULES WHERE ENTIRE TAXABLE YEAR NOT WITHIN SURTAX PERIOD.—In the case of any surtax year any portion of which is not within a surtax period, the amount of the tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be an amount equal to the amount of the tax which would be imposed by subsection (a) for the surtax year (determined without regard to this paragraph) multiplied by a fraction—

"(A) the numerator of which is the number of days in the surtax year which are within the surtax period, and

"(B) the denominator of which is the number of days in the entire surtax year.

"(2) SECTION 15 NOT TO APPLY.—Section 15 shall not apply to the tax imposed by this section.

"(e) ESTIMATED TAX.—For purposes of applying section 6655 (relating to estimated tax for corporations) with respect to any installment which is required to take into account the tax imposed by this section, section 6655(d)(1)(B)(ii) shall not apply.

"(f) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—For purposes of this title, to the extent the tax imposed by this section is attributable (under regulations prescribed by the Secretary) to a tax imposed by another section of this chapter, such tax shall be deemed to be imposed by such other section."

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of parts for subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"PART IX. CORPORATE TAX SURCHARGE."

"(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1989.

(2) CLIMATE STABILIZATION TRUST FUND.—

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

"SEC. 9511. CLIMATE STABILIZATION TRUST FUND."

"(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'Climate Stabilization Trust Fund', consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to such Trust Fund as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

"(b) TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.—There is hereby appropriated to the Climate Stabilization Trust Fund the amount determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the taxes received in the Treasury under section 60 (relating to corporate tax surcharge).

"(c) EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST FUND.—Amounts in the Climate Stabilization Trust Fund shall be available, as provided in appropriate Act, to carry out the Emergency Climate Stabilization and Earth Regeneration Act of 1989."

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

"Sec. 9511. Climate Stabilization Trust Fund."

(b) STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING.—Eighty percent of the funding for any project carried out under this Act shall be from Federal sources. The remainder of the funding for any such project shall be divided equally between State and local governments.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

THE CREDIT REPORTING REFORM ACT OF 1989

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 20, 1989

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced the Credit Reporting Reform Act of 1989, which will update the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Recently, a Business Week reporter examined the credit files of Vice President Dan Quayle and one of our House colleagues. The Washington Post reports that a woman's unlisted phone number was taken from her credit records by a man who wanted to date her. Business Week also reports that a long distance phone company used a potential customer's phone records to try to sell her their service. It further reports that a major issuer of credit cards examined a customer's checking account and cut off his account because it believed that he did not have enough money to pay a bill that they had not even issued yet.

All of us have had our credit records checked without our knowledge or consent. The bank that offers a consumer a preapproved line of credit has examined his credit file before writing to him. A company can request a mailing list of all Union County, NJ residents with incomes of over \$50,000, unused credit lines of at least \$10,000 on existing credit cards, who already have certain local department store credit cards, and who have two or more children. That company could be a bank, a realtor specializing in timeshare vacation homes, or a mail-order clothing retailer.

To make matters worse, not only is there no guarantee that this information is accurate, but it can also be very difficult to correct errors a consumer finds out about. Thus, a consumer who applies for a mortgage, and finds that his credit record includes overdue accounts from department stores in cities he has never visited, may find that it takes months to correct his credit history. If he corrects one set of records, he may find that there are two other major credit reporting companies, and an equal amount of work may be required to clear his record with these companies.

Finally, a consumer may apply for a mortgage and find that his credit record includes one account which reported a delinquency several years ago. Regardless of whether this is justified or not, the consumer might be totally unaware, because there is no requirement that he be notified that he has been reported to a credit bureau.

These activities are supposed to be regulated by the Fair Credit Reporting Act. However, it has not been revised for almost 20 years and it has huge loopholes. The advent of computers has made collecting and manipulating credit records very easy. Since there are minimal restrictions on what these records can be used for, a credit bureau's imagination is the only real limit on what it can do with the information.

Mr. Speaker, credit records are more than just idle numbers. They are a consumer's reputation. By using this information, all sorts of

information about his or her personal habits, buying practices, lifestyle, et cetera can be determined. It is one thing for this information to be collected and used with the permission and knowledge of a consumer, but it is quite another for this to be done secretly and behind his or her back.

My legislation includes the following specific reforms:

I. DISCLOSURES TO CONSUMERS

Requires creditors to inform consumers in writing at the beginning of a credit relationship what information will be forwarded to a credit bureau in the event of late payments, et cetera.

Requires the creditor to inform consumers when they have been reported to a credit bureau by placing a notation on their next account statement.

Requires credit bureaus to provide consumers on demand with a free copy of their credit record. Consumers will then be able to check the accuracy of their records. This will also eliminate a provision that allows credit bureaus to provide only the "nature and substance" of the report instead of an actual copy.

Expands disclosure that a credit report has been used to one that requires disclosure for any transaction where credit reports are used.

Requires that all disclosures that a consumer has been denied a transaction based on credit records be in writing, and include a copy of the credit report, a notice of rights under the FCRA, and the names of all three major credit reporting bureaus.

II. ALLOWABLE USES OF CREDIT INFORMATION

Changes the current "legitimate business needs" criteria for requesting a credit report to language that allows it to be only used for transactions initiated by the consumer. This change will eliminate using credit records for prospective credit solicitations, marketing plans, mailing lists, et cetera.

Allows businesses to receive credit information only while a business relationship with a consumer exists.

III. INFORMATION THAT CAN BE COLLECTED

Changes the current provision that allows information to be collected on "credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living" to factual information on payment records and financial and legal information.

Changes the current provision that requires all information to be kept up to 7 years to a sliding scale that would retain serious credit problems up to 7 years, but require less serious problems to be purged from a record earlier.

IV. ACCURACY OF INFORMATION

Mandates an FTC study to recommend procedures for credit bureaus to reach the maximum possible accuracy in the information that they collect.

Requires that any information contested by the consumer is to be reinvestigated within 30 days. Currently, there is no requirement to ensure a timely correction.

Requires that inaccurate information is to be corrected on both future reports and on reports issued within the past year. Currently,

corrected reports are sent only at the request of the consumer.

V. ENFORCEMENT CHANGES

Grants the FTC civil enforcement authority over all parts of the FCRA. Currently the FTC only has the ability to seek criminal penalties or cease and desist orders against violators. This change would allow the FTC to impose civil penalties against violators. Civil penalties are more of a deterrent than cease and desist orders, but do not clog up Federal courts with relatively minor cases.

Grants the FTC rulemaking authority to interpret the law. This would allow them to keep pace with a rapidly changing industry without requiring constant changes in the law. Currently, FTC does not have this authority.

Extends all consumer protections and regulations to third-party providers of consumer credit information, including superbureaus and clearinghouses.

Requires all credit bureaus including third-party providers to register with the relevant enforcement agency in their area and with the FTC. This will help to limit operators who move from place to place running businesses that skirt or violate the law.

The following article from Business Week, dated September 4, 1989, illustrates the extent to which individual privacy can be invaded by credit reporting companies.

IS NOTHING PRIVATE? COMPUTERS HOLD LOTS OF DATA ON YOU—AND THERE ARE FEW LIMITS ON ITS USE

Last spring, the long arm of American Express Co. reached out and grabbed Ray Parrish. After getting his credit card in January, the 22-year-old New Yorker promptly paid bills of \$331 and \$204.39 in February and March. Then he got a surprising call. His credit privileges were being suspended, an American Express clerk informed him, because his checking account showed too small a balance to pay his April charge of \$596. A contrite American Express now says it should have asked before peeking, and it reinstated Parrish after he paid his bill from his savings and cash on hand. But that was beside the point. "I felt violated," says Parrish, who has kept his card because he needs it. "When I gave them my bank account number, I never thought they would use it to routinely look over my shoulder."

Well, Ray Parrish, welcome to the Information Age. Over the past couple of decades, computers have collected a vast store of data on average people. Like Parrish, who have American Express the right to snoop when he signed its credit card application, everyone has parted with the most private details in applying for mortgages, drivers' licenses, even telephone service. Few people realize that this information is largely unprotected by rules, laws, or codes of ethics. Instead, it is free to be pored over, analyzed, and sold and perhaps paired with other data to draw an intimate profile based on a person's daily habits. Says Robert Ellis Smith, editor of the Washington (D.C.) newsletter Privacy Journal: "For very little cost, anybody can learn anything about anybody."

Much of this information begins its journey at one of the three leading credit bureaus, the companies that verify for lenders the creditworthiness of prospective borrowers. Between them, TRW in Orange (Calif.), Equifax in Atlanta, and Trans Union Credit Information in Chicago have 400 million records on 160 million individuals. All guard their information. It's hard to steal. But it's

easy to buy. The credit bureaus themselves sell at least 300 variations of it, broken down by such categories as sex, age, and income. They sell lists of people they think may go bankrupt and then sell consumers who worry about being on such lists their own credit reports. Beyond that, they supply so-called superbureaus, a second tier of perhaps 200 credit agencies that generally serve small customers ignored by the Big Three. And by reputation, at least, the superbureaus tend to sell to almost anyone.

To test that, one of Business Week's editors signed up with two superbureaus, identifying himself as an editor at McGraw-Hill Inc. He told one fib: that he might be hiring an employee or two and would need their credit reports. After a perfunctory check, both bureaus gave him carte blanche—and revealed the surprising breadth of their files. Provided with just the names and addresses of two of his colleagues, one superbureau produced their credit reports—including their Social Security numbers that the editor didn't have—for \$20 apiece. The superbureau manager warned that one colleague's mortgage was ominously large, then offered to fax the reports.

The second arrangement was more open-ended. For a \$500 initial fee, the editor got access via his home computer to the superbureau's data base. Free to explore, he again checked on his colleagues, at about \$15 per report. Then, he ran two names whose prominence might have set off alarms if the credit agency audited the use of its files. One was Representative Richard J. Durbin (D-Ill.), the other Dan Quayle.

WE HELP

There were no alarms. A request for plain Dan Quayle at an Indiana address listed in an old Who's Who in the Midwest turned up an "a.k.a. J. Danforth Quayle" with a Washington-area address. There was nothing juicy. The Vice-President charges more at Sears, Roebuck & Co. than at Brooks Brothers. He has a big mortgage. His credit card number at D.C. area Merchants Bank is... Sixteen digits long. But Quayle is not amused. "We find the invasion-of-privacy aspect of the credit situation disturbing," says a spokesman. "Further controls should be considered."

As the credit bureaus point out, there are plenty of legitimate uses for financial histories—especially now. With individual bankruptcies rising 25% annually, to about 80,000 this year, and with about 4% of all consumers not paying credit card and mortgage bills, lenders are becoming more wary. "The better we get, the more we help them reduce losses," says Richard D. C. Whilden, executive vice-president and general manager of TRW Information Systems Group. James O. Perkins, president of the credit bureau division at Equifax, adds that when Equifax projects an individual's bankruptcy, based on up to 40 factors such as his payment history and how fast he's running through lines of credit, "lenders are usually surprised." But about 90% of the time, he adds, Equifax is right.

For marketers, moreover, the credit bureaus are "a remarkable asset," says William L. Edwards, an analyst for Volpe, Covington & Welty, an investment company in San Francisco. "They have files on nearly every consumer in the largest consumer market in the free world." As much, as \$2 billion will be spent this year finding the right people to pitch products to. And in a wasteland of inaccurate lists, says Denison Hatch, editor of the newsletter Who's Mailing What, "the credit bureaus are offering

up-to-date, technologically driven information." Now, it's possible to buy the names of Hispanics who earn \$500,000 a year and have \$10,000 available on their credit cards. Or the names of every person within a 50-mile radius of Dallas with \$1 million in the bank. With few exceptions, selling such information is perfectly legal. And profitable. The credit bureaus' margins before taxes from this end of the business run about 25%.

But should credit information be as easy to buy as knickknacks at a weekend bazaar? If all that results is more junk mail, it's hard to find fault. But what if the consequences are greater? It's just a short step to "behavioral manipulation," says George B. Trubow, a privacy expert and professor at John Marshall Law School in Chicago. And there are other nagging issues.

The information the credit bureaus end up with usually has been provided for a specific use—in American Express' case, to help customers establish a credit record. "It's disturbing to see companies' repackaging and sell it without approval," says Jonathan Linen, president of the Direct Marketing Group at American Express, since that tells competitors who his best customers are. And when individuals "find out what's going on," adds Ken McElDowney, director of San Francisco-based Consumer Action, "they are appalled."

Karen Hochman certainly was. Last fall, she told a caller trying to sell long-distance service from ITT that she doesn't make many out-of-town calls. "I'm surprised to hear you say that," she recalls him saying. "I see from your phone records that you frequently call Newark, Delaware, and Stamford, Conn." A spokesman says ITT "has very little control" over the 13 telemarketing companies working for it. But that's no comfort to Hochman, a direct-mail consultant in New York. "I was shocked, scared, and paranoid," she recalls. "If people are able to find out who I call, what else could they find out about me?"

Like viruses and hackers, it's a modern dilemma. "Computers have outstripped our ability and that of our laws to safeguard privacy," says David F. Linowes, a University of Illinois professor. He chaired the 1977 U.S. Privacy Protection Commission, which warned that use of computers for collecting and sharing personal information was getting out of hand. Indeed, with the cost of computing dropping rapidly and data flowing more freely, it won't be long, say privacy advocates, before practically anyone can do it. That will worsen a problem already noted by Priscilla Regan, chief researcher at Congress' Office of Technology Assessment (OTA): Most citizens have little idea what files on them exist, and it's "nearly impossible for individuals to learn how these records are being used."

"MELTDOWN"

At least 10 federal laws ostensibly protect individual privacy. But most of them are weakened by fist-size loopholes. During the Reagan Presidency, moreover, the Federal Trade Commission, which oversees the credit bureaus, suffered what some staffers call a "regulatory meltdown" that left the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) of 1970 unattended. With a flat budget for eight years—a decline if adjusted for inflation—"the agency can hardly survive," says Albert A. Foer, an FTC staffer in the Ford and Carter Administrations and now chief executives at Melart Jewelers Inc. in Washington. The FTC's Credit Practices Group, the

FCRA watchdog, has lost nine of its 42 staffers.

This isn't especially surprising, given the government's own record as a snoop. That started on a large scale in 1977, the year that Joseph A. Califano Jr. decided to make the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. more efficient. Califano's idea was to compare thousands of files of welfare recipients with government payroll records—and root out double-dippers. This meant bending the 1974 Privacy Act, which prohibits federal agencies from sharing information without an individual's consent. But Califano insists it was worth it. He claimed millions in savings, which "kept Great Society programs from being cut."

The assertion of great savings has been widely disputed. Doubters cite the case involving a nurse who, at 32, was forced to quit her job in Washington, D.C., and go on welfare after she contracted cervical cancer in 1977. Months later, with the cancer under control, she returned to work and tried, unsuccessfully, to have her welfare payments stopped. Then, in September, 1978, she was caught in one of Califano's Project Match stings. She was indicted with 15 others who allegedly stole an average of \$6,000 each by accepting welfare while holding a job.

In the end, the nurse and three others were cleared, four people pleaded guilty to misdemeanors, and six to felonies. The most repaid by any of them was \$2,000. "When you consider the court-appointed attorney's fees, the salaries of those doing follow-up investigations, and the cost of court time," says Evan Hendrix, editor of the newsletter *Privacy Times*, "this was not a very cost-effective match." As recently as 1986, a General Accounting Office study of a few dozen data-matching projects reached a similar conclusion. In particular, it lambasted savings estimates, saying that agencies weren't able to detail the costs they incurred to generate the benefits.

By then, however, computer matching had "become an industry in Washington," says an aide at the House Government Operations Committee. In 1984, the last time OTA did an audit, government agencies were computer-matching more than 2 billion records in 110 programs. Some matches seem frivolous: The Selective Service Administration has compared its files with birthday party lists kept by some chains of ice cream parlors, looking for 18-year-olds who haven't registered.

But most matches are serious. The Credit Alert System at the Housing & Urban Development Dept., for instance, lets banks check HUD records to see if mortgage applicants are in default on Federal Housing Administration loans. Washington also shares with the credit bureaus files on people who owe the government money. And until the Social Security Administration dropped the practice this year, it had for 10 years let companies such as Citibank, TRW, and Chilton Corp. compare their files against the SSA's to ensure the accuracy of Social Security numbers on credit records. TRW was about to run 140 million such matches when Senator David H. Pryor (D-Ark.) complained during hearings last April, calling it "the largest breach of privacy in [SSA] history."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation generated similar reactions in 1987, when it proposed a modernization of its information system, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Among other things, the project, known as NCIC 2000, would have linked FBI criminal data banks with com-

puterized records at airline reservation systems, car rental companies, creditors, credit bureaus, insurance companies, and phone companies. Moreover, NCIC 2000 would have cross-matched government data banks at the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

POLICE STATE?

NCIC 2000 raised many civil-liberties questions—including the specter of a police state. So, Representative Don Edwards (D-Calif.), whose House Judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights oversees the FBI's data-base efforts, asked the American Civil Liberties Union, among others, to comment. Based on the ensuing criticism, the FBI's plans were toned down, though a source who watches the agency says "there are other efforts under way that deserve attention." For example, he claims that the FBI is collecting financial records of individuals, including brokerage-house orders and electronic-funds transfers between banks, through electronic surveillance of data transmissions over phone lines. Now, the Edwards panel has asked the FBI to tell it if this is happening.

Two decades ago, the credit bureaus themselves saw the potential for abuse in the data they gathered. They were so stingy with it, in fact, that not until the FCRA was passed were individuals given the right to see their own files. TRW's code of ethics at the time declared that "credit information shall be treated by both TRW Credit Data and its subscribers as confidential. Lists of names shall not be compiled . . . for sale." Today, TRW's absolute rules have been replaced by a more flexible Privacy Review Board. And the company sells lots of lists.

What happened? "The marketplace changed," says Edward A. Barbieri, a TRW vice-president and general manager of TRW's credit-data services division. Now just banks, but direct marketers, retailers, and even charities were ravenous for information. Rising costs for postage, paper, and in-person sales calls were one reason. So was the potential for better-focused sales calls.

"GREAT OPPORTUNITY"

Credit bureaus get more of their information automatically. At least once each month, the nation's banks and retailers, among others, give the bureaus computer tapes or electronic files detailing the purchasing and payment activities of nearly every consumer in the U.S. Dotting these files are mortgage and credit-card payments and balances, income, family makeup, employment histories, driving records, bank balances, descriptions of legal tangles, and Social Security numbers—good raw material for fashioning new products. "It's a great opportunity for us," says John A. Baker, senior vice-president for marketing services at Equifax. "We don't have to do a lot to grow fast."

Last year, Equifax' operating income from sales of credit and marketing data rose 17%, to \$61.5 million, on an equal increase in revenues, to \$259 million. Those operations contributed 35% of Equifax' overall revenues but 75% of its profits. Credit and marketing revenues of \$335 million at TRW and \$300 million at Trans Union were each up about 10% last year.

The credit bureaus have two strategies for keeping the growth going. One is acquisitions. In less than five years, TRW has brought 33 other credit agencies, including last year's \$330 million purchase of Chilton, which added 140 million files to TRW's com-

puters. Equifax has put nearly 104 smaller credit bureaus on its network. Trans Union has brought abroad 23 and opened offices in 25 new markets. Together, the number of credit bureaus controlled by the Big Three has doubled during the 1980s to more than 200, giving them data on more than 90% of the U.S. adult population. This helps with the other growth strategy. Selling new products developed by repackaging credit-bureau data. Technology analyst Louis Giglio at Bear, Stearns & Co. says this can produce net margins of more than 30% on the incremental revenues.

It's in stretching for new products that the credit bureaus may stimulate controversy. In the past, they were uncomfortable selling to just anyone thing approaching the all-inclusive credit reports that banks get. Instead, they would sell lists of names that fell within the parameters that a retailer, for instance provided: men between 40 and 45 with incomes of \$100,000.

CROSSING THE LINE?

Then, last year, TRW developed the Financial Lifestyle Database. For as little as 10¢ per name, any customer—mail-order house, phone solicitor, or fringe political group—can buy names, addresses, and phone numbers of people categorized by their income whether they have credit cards, and how much credit they have available. This product raised eyebrows even in the industry. "It gets too close to the credit report," says Baker at Equifax. Equifax sells lists based on credit records but categorizes people more generally, by above-average, average, or below-average credit activity. TRW says that Equifax is just splitting hairs.

There is also criticism of a product called Hawk, a Trans Union offering that weeds out frauds. It runs names submitted for credit approval against a data base of phony addresses, Social Security numbers, and telephone numbers gathered from check-cashing offices, mail drops, telephone-answering services, government agencies, and credit reports. *Privacy Journal* editor Smith claims that if Hawk gives an incorrect assessment, an underserved cloud of suspicion could hover over an innocent person. But Trans Union President and CEO Allen J. Flitcraft dismisses these concerns. "A huge percentage [of Hawk] is accurate," he says.

Even when there's no controversy, credit-bureau products are getting more precise. Last year, Equifax paid \$21 million for National Decision Systems, which sells computerized breakdowns of neighborhoods and towns with profiles of the residents' spending habits. It derives this from census data and surveys, among other sources. National plans to incorporate Equifax' credit data into its data base. And that "will take us down to the level of offering information on the habits of individual households," says Richard Abraham, National's financial services marketing director. Marketers no longer will think of two neighbors as similar because their houses are and each has two kids. National will know that one heavily uses his five Visa cards and the other has none.

Where all this will end is hard to tell. With few laws restraining the credit bureaus, critics pick at a few controversial practices. For instance, the FTC is now mulling an attack against prescreening, in which a company selling a product or offering a credit card gets a credit bureau to identify the best candidates on a list of potential customers. "Consumers don't understand that for each ad stuffing their mail-

box, a company without their knowledge or permission has asked a credit bureau to review their file," says Anita Boomstein, a New York lawyer who specializes in banking and consumer financial services.

LOBBYING MACHINES

Over the years, an FTC rule that a marketer must make an offer of credit to everyone who survives a prescreen has been watered down by staff decisions. Now, the agency wants to turn back the clock. The Big Three have objected that prescreening is working just fine—and they've cranked up their lobbying machines. "The credit bureaus tend to know their local congressmen very well," says Kenneth McLean, who as an aide to former Senator William Proxmire crossed swords with them and lost over efforts to limit their activities. Thus, consumer activists fear that when the five-member FTC rules this fall, prescreening will survive unchanged.

There's little chance of restraining the super-bureaus either. The Big Three whisper that they would like them shut down. But their hands are tied, they say. "We're especially vulnerable to antitrust complaints," says Equifax' Baker, "when we refuse to allow smaller companies to subscribe to our services." The FTC will be of little help. "We're very concerned about the super-bureaus," says Jean L. Noonan, the agency's associate director for credit practices. "I've heard allegations that they're far too lax." But she concedes that the FTC lacks the investigative muscle to prove it.

That might change with George Bush in the White House—or it might not. Last month, Henrietta F. Guiton, director of the President's Council on Consumer Affairs, convened credit-industry leaders, consumer and civil-liberties activists, and congressional staffers to discuss if privacy is being abused by the sale of information. Afterward, Guiton said: "There's a problem here, because consumers don't want information about them used for any other purpose than the one it was collected for." But she's unsure how she'll advise the President.

New laws could stop the snoops—but not unless the public is aroused. And for now, it is apathetic. Robert H. Courtney Jr., a computer-security expert, discovered this some years ago. Then a manager at IBM, Courtney sent researchers out to a New York street to ask passers-by if they thought modern technology was invading privacy. "Nearly 90% said yes," says Courtney. The next day, on the same street, his group offered a credit card with a favorable interest rate. The application asked for a Social Security number, information about other credit cards, and bank-account numbers and balances. "About 90% of the people filled it out without hesitating," says Courtney, "leaving no spaces blank." The message is hard to ignore: If people feel that nothing is private, then probably nothing is.

By Jeffrey Rothfeder in New York, with Stephen Phillips in Orange, Calif., Dean Foust in Atlanta, Wanda Cantrell in Chicago, Paula Dwyer in Washington, and Michele Galen in New York.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY: THERE'S MORE LOOPHOLE THAN LAW

His bank cost Theodore Cizik his job. In 1983, the former controller at a New Jersey company sided with his employer in a dispute with Midlantic National Bank/North—just after he applied for his own loan there. When Cizik wouldn't budge, he claims, the bank got even. It told Cizik's boss that he had a Rolls-Royce and Mercedes—assets he

had wanted kept secret but had listed on his loan application—and the bank suggested that he had been moonlighting. Fired from his \$45,000 job on that pretext, he says, Cizik sued the bank, and ultimately settled out of court.

Cizik's case highlights a startling fact: Almost no information is private. Only rarely, moreover, can individuals find out that information on them is being used. With about 10 privacy laws on the books, how can that be? The laws are narrow, and full of holes.

"BORK BILL"

The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 is a case in point. It sounds good. It gives individuals the right to see and correct their credit reports and limits the rights of others to look at them. But it has five exceptions, including a big one: Anyone with a "legitimate business need" can peek. Legitimate isn't defined.

Then there's the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978. It forbids the government to rummage through bank-accounts records without following set procedures. But it excludes state agencies, including law enforcement officials, as well as private employers. And more exceptions are tacked on every year. Says John Byrne, the federal legislative counsel for the American Bankers Assn.: "There's not a lot to this act anymore."

The best protection, in fact, is for customers of video stores. In 1987, a Washington (D.C.) weekly, *The City Paper*, published a list of videotape titles borrowed by Robert H. Bork, then a U.S. Supreme Court nominee. Outraged, lawmakers passed the Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988. Called the Bork Bill, it bars retailers from selling or disclosing video rental records without a customer's permission or a court order. While this is a breakthrough of sorts, privacy advocates say it's silly to pass such laws when medical and insurance records remain unprotected. Others find it ironic that the government itself continues to reveal more than anyone else.

For instance, the Privacy Act of 1974 was supposed to bar federal agencies from sharing information on U.S. citizens, a practice called matching. But it's O.K. to share information if the disclosure is consistent with the purpose for which the stuff was collected. That's called the routine use exception. In 1977, Health, Education & Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. crafted the exception to help root out welfare cheats by letting HEW review federal payroll records. His reasoning: Efficiency is a goal of all federal agencies. So they can share data to ensure it.

WATCHING WATCHERS

Today matching remains alive and well. When Congress passed last year's Computer Matching & Privacy Protection Act, which regulates the way federal agencies verify eligibility for benefits or recoup delinquent debts, it gave the government explicit permission to perform frequent matches. It tossed a bone to the subjects of matches. Before their benefits can be cut off, an agency needs two pieces of proof for its findings. And it has to notify individuals who are under suspicion.

Every bit helps, of course, but reformers want more. George B. Trubow, the former general counsel to the White House Right to Privacy Committee, wants a federal data protection agency to "watch the watchers." David F. Linowes goes further. The former chairman of the U.S. Privacy Protection

Commission, which was set up by the Privacy act, is in favor of rules without exceptions. And he would give individuals \$10,000 in punitive damages every time an abuse occurs. An interesting idea. But not one that Congress is likely to buy soon—at least not outside of video stores.

By Michele Galen, with Jeffrey Rothfeder, in New York.

THE MAJOR LAWS ON PRIVACY

Fair Credit Reporting Act (1970). Bars credit agencies from sharing credit information with anyone but authorized customers. Gives consumers the right to review their credit records and be notified of credit investigations for insurance and employment.

But the law lets credit agencies share information with anyone it reasonably believes has a "legitimate business need."

Privacy Act (1974). Bars federal agencies from letting information they collect for one purpose be used for a different purpose.

The law's exceptions let agencies share data anyway.

Right to Financial Privacy Act (1978). Sets strict procedures when federal agencies want to rummage through customer records in banks.

But the law doesn't cover state and local governments. And a growing list of exceptions let the FBI and U.S. attorneys grab files.

Video Privacy Protection Act (1988). Prevents retailers from disclosing video-rental records without the customers' consent or a court order. It also forbids the sale of the records.

Privacy supporters want the same rules for medical and insurance files.

Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act (1988). Regulates computer matching of federal data for verifying eligibility for federal benefits programs or for recouping delinquent debts. Requires the government to give individuals a chance to respond before taking adverse action.

Limited in scope, the law leaves many potential matches unaffected, including those done for law enforcement and tax purposes.

THE SCOOP ON SNOOPING: IT'S A CINCH

The stories are everywhere: A real estate agent gives a good client a couple of credit reports. A banker checks on a potential tenant for a friend. How hard is it, I wondered, to get into the credit files of someone else even someone I've never met? The answer: not hard at all.

I decided not to test the Big Three credit bureaus—TRW, Equifax, and Trans Union. They're the most secure, and they probably knew me as a reporter. A better bet seemed to be small credit agencies, called super-bureaus, that buy and resell information from the Big Three and other sources and are often accused of being leaky. They're in the yellow pages under Credit agencies. And they advertise in magazines written for private eyes and spooks.

Identifying myself as a McGraw-Hill Inc. editor who might be hiring someone, I spoke to nearly a dozen super-bureaus before settling on two. One, on the East Coast, ran searches for me. I gave a name, I got a report. I had to speak with someone by phone to do it, which dissuaded me from checking on, say, Elizabeth Taylor. But any ordinary names—I used two colleagues—would have worked. I signed a form required by the Fair Credit Reporting Act, declaring myself a customer authorized to buy credit

reports. My signature was accepted by fax, which isn't legally binding.

Another superbureau was more enticing. Its promotional literature listed a dozen services, from "instant nationwide tracing of Social Security numbers" to "over 250 million credit- and driver-history files on individuals." And I could get it all, using my own personal computer, for one low sign-up fee of \$500. I paid with my personal credit card.

This company made me send in a written application—a heartening sign. Except that no one read it, apparently. Asked for a McGraw-Hill federal identification number—the corporate equivalent of a Social Security number—I made up two different ones on the same form. Asked for McGraw-Hill's bank-account locations, credit references, and the company's correspondence with the federal government, I said we couldn't disclose those. I was told to submit the application anyway, leaving spaces blank as necessary.

Maybe the blanks aroused suspicion—an investigator would be by to see me, I was told. The jig was up, I thought. My office is too small and plain for a big shot. And at work, I don't even have the personal computer needed to use the superbureau's service—just a terminal on a network.

But there was no need to worry. We met in the foyer, and the questions were easy. When was the building built? Did McGraw-Hill own or lease it? I didn't know, but, I guessed. The last requirement was a photograph of the place. Just like the one to the left, without me.

At home, from my own PC, I found the superbureau's menu a snoop's delight. Besides credit files—including credit-card numbers—there were Social Security numbers and addresses. And driving records. And credit reports on thousands of businesses.

I learned about loopholes, too. If I wanted reports for employment purposes, the subjects would have to be notified in accordance with federal law. "Can I get around this?" I asked. "When you go on-line," said my super-bureau contact, "just ask for 'credit reports' as opposed to 'employment-purpose credit reports.' Then no one will have to know anything."

I'm out of the snooping business now, especially since this article blows my cover. It was fun while it lasted, but here is the sobering thought: If I can do all this, anyone can. And maybe the next time, the target will be me.

By Jeffrey Rothfeder in New York.

NEVER MIND YOUR NUMBER—THEY'VE GOT YOUR NAME

Trapped—that's what most Americans are when it comes to ending up in credit reports and a variety of other data bases. There are avoidance schemes, such as guarding your Social Security number. But only one strategy really works: Pay cash. Avoid credit. Don't sign up for government programs. Walk, don't drive. Live under a rock. In short, for most ordinary people, there is no way out.

Early on, the Social Security number was the culprit—the tag for information on individuals. Originally, citizens had to disclose their number only when dealing with the Social Security Administration. But by the early 1960s, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies could demand the number for use in their identification systems. By the mid-1970s, states could ask for it on driver's license applications. Soon, universities, banks, and employers used it for identification, too. About then, the credit bureaus were converting to computers. And the Social Security number was a handy way to index their files.

The bureaus still use it a lot. Consumers usually can't borrow wads of money without providing the number and having their spending habits checked. But increasingly, the Social Security number is just a convenient aid. Americans apply for credit so often, and use their credit so much, that credit reports are updated monthly. The news that you paid on time pops up with your name and address attached. And the frequency of this makes the reports as good a tool as any number for keeping track of you.

Consumers will feel the effect as the credit bureaus develop new products. As they try to grow, one of their goals is to sell more data on lifestyles in addition to credit reports. They buy subscription lists, census records, real estate and insurance information, and marketing surveys. Mail-order pharmacies provide lists of their regular customers and the vitamins and drugs they use. Even charities sometimes give out lists of their best contributors. None of these records has a Social Security number attached. But every one has a name and address. Now things have come full circle: Provide someone's name, and the credit bureau will come up with the Social Security number that goes with it.

The ease of tracking people by name may help the concept of targeted marketing, new in the past few years, to blossom in the future. Already, it's possible to produce crude profiles predicting what goods individuals may buy and where—at the mall or at

local shops. The next step, as the technique is refined, is to anticipate what products a family will be ready for next—from shoes to vacations or mini-vans—and try to influence even earlier the way decisions are made. In 1984, the George Orwell classic, *Big Brother* was a political dictator. In 21st century America, he may be a marketing whiz.

By Stephen Phillips in Cleveland.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, November 21, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the General Accounting Office's response to inadequate management controls.

SD-342

DECEMBER 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's implementation of the civilian nuclear waste program.

SD-366