

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A FORMULA FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PEACE IN MIDEAST

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, there is no shortage of people proposing solutions to the conflict in the Middle East. There is, however, a shortage of new ideas which weigh the emotionally charged demands of both sides and strive for balance. Dan Gordon, a good friend of mine, is a Jewish American who lived in Israel as a Kibbutznik for 9 years, and served in the Israeli Defense Forces. During that time, he cultivated a profound sensitivity to the region's problems based on his own personal experience.

Mr. Gordon is now a well-known screenwriter and an active community leader in southern California. His vision of a tripartite confederacy as the basis for a political settlement is reminiscent of David Ben Gurion's thinking, and contains a wealth of valuable insight. I therefore urge my colleagues in the Congress to consider Mr. Gordon's proposal, "A Formula for a Comprehensive Peace in the Mideast":

A FORMULA FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT IN THE MIDEAST

The goal of negotiations from the outset would neither be to exchange a piece of land for a piece of Peace, nor to create an Independent Palestinian State in the West Bank and Gaza that would be the potential adversary of both Israel and Jordan. The goal of negotiations would be to create a new entity known as the Federated States of the Near East. That entity or loose Federation would be made up of the State of Israel, whose borders with minor adjustments on both sides of the "Green Line" would be those of pre Six Day War Israel, with the exception of Jerusalem, which would be the undivided capital of the State of Israel; the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, whose Western border would be the Jordan River; and the Independent State of Palestine, made up of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. That Palestinian state would be constitutionally barred from having a military force, much like Japan after W.W. II or Costa Rica. It would have a Gendarmerie with light arms only, its own flag and parliament that would govern its daily affairs. The price for Palestinian independence would however be the inability to wage war against either Israel or Jordan and its security would be guaranteed by the armies of those two members of the Federation. Any citizen of any of the three member states would have the right to buy land and settle in any of the member states. A Californian who travels to New York is sovereign in New York as an American. But he has no right to elect the governor of New York or its legislators or mayors and he is subject to the laws of that State. But as an American he can say this is my country too, even when he is in New York or Wyoming or anywhere

else in the Union. In the same fashion a Palestinian traveling to Haifa can say I am home. If there is a Jew or an Arab who will sell him land there, he may live there and choose to either become an Israeli citizen or retain his Palestinian citizenship and ability to vote in Palestinian elections, while subject to the laws of the city and the state in which he resides. By the same token no Israeli settlement in the West Bank would be taken down. Rather, those Israelis who choose to live there, for economic, religious, or whatever reasons, would continue to be Israeli citizens, whose residences would be in the state of Palestine. There would be mutual covenants in each state constitution prohibiting laws discriminating in any way against citizens of any of the member states residing within the border of any other member state. Thus those Jews wishing to live in any of the West Bank settlements would be free to do so, provided they abide by the laws of that state like any other resident. Each member state would fly two flags. The topmost flag would be that of each member state. Alongside that flag would be the flag of the Federated States of the Near East made up of the national emblems of each member state. Thus the Israeli who lived in Amman could look up and see the Star of David flying, the fulfillment of the greatest Jabotinsky ideal, Jewish sovereignty on both banks of the Jordan. The Palestinian living in Acre could equally say that the long struggle had brought him Palestinian sovereignty in all of Palestine. Like Jewish residents of the West Bank, Gaza or Jordan, who choose to remain Israeli citizens, those Israeli Arabs who for reasons of nationalistic identity wished to be Palestinian citizens could do so while continuing to live in Israel. Even the question of Jerusalem would be able to find a satisfactory solution. It would at one and the same time be the undivided capital of the State of Israel and the seat of Government for the Federated States of the Near East, with all three member flags flying over that house of government. The Arabs could say, rightly so, that they had returned to Jerusalem. The Jews could say they never left. A system of cantons could govern the municipality with Arab sectors and Jewish sectors operating with a degree of ethnic identity and authority. As a carrot to help convince the various entities that such a co-operative venture was not only theoretically possible but mutually beneficial in concrete terms, the U.S. alone, or in concert with others including the Soviet Union, could undertake a kind of marshal plan to pump aid into the Federation in such a way to insure its economic viability.

Israel of course would be expected to have fears that if she pulled out her troops, dissident Palestinian elements might use the West Bank as a staging area for terrorist acts. The residents of the West Bank and Gaza as well would have fears of a situation in which their security was guaranteed by the armies of Israel and Jordan, neither one being a much loved institution in the territories. Therefore there would be a transitional period, a set number of years, during which there would be immediate self gov-

ernment but perhaps joint military patrols made up of Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian elements. Such co-operation is not unheard of, not even in the Middle East.

What does each side have to gain and what does each side have to lose in such a Federation?

For Israel, the prime military objective has always been to prevent any hostile army from being on the West Bank of the Jordan. That would be accomplished. During the twenty years that Israel has administered the territories it has had the ability to maintain its security forces in those territories and they have been remarkably effective in preventing acts of terrorism. However, since December of 1987, they, with all their might and total freedom of action have not been able to stamp out the Intifada despite a staggering cost in both economic and military terms. There are a few within Israel who think that a return to the status quo is possible. Therefore, Israel's effective control of the territories has already been undermined in a very real degree. The threat posed to Israel of a continuing and intensifying uprising as time goes by in the territories is a very real one. At best it may be Belfast, at worst, Beirut. Should Syria choose, as it may do, to launch an attack in the Golan, Israel will face one and a half million hostile Arabs in the territories who to a great extent have lost their fear of her army. In addition, Israel faces continued erosion on the international front if the Intifada continues without resolution. Those Israelis who remember how quickly Israel's military stores were depleted in the early days of the Yom Kippur War know only too well how important American resupply was to her in that conflict. Should the Palestinians move to declare independence and a government in exile, and should Israel's support in this country diminish as a result, any benefits Israel derives from total freedom of military action in the territories would be offset by the burden of maintaining forces in the territories during hostilities with Syria and the possibility of supplies being less forthcoming as a result of perceived Israeli intransigence. On the other hand, should Israel agree to such a Federation, the long standing Palestinian question would be put to rest, Israel's settlements in the West Bank and Gaza would remain in place, with continued rights of Jews to settle anywhere within the Biblical land of Israel and in Jordan. Israel would have attained her military objectives of no hostile armed force West of the Jordan and Jerusalem would remain her undivided capital. In addition, she would no longer either have to rule one and a half million hostile Arabs whose rights would be less than those of Israelis, or incorporate one and a half million Arabs into her body politic which would ignite the demographic time bomb which would mean the end of Israel as a Jewish State. In short she would not have to choose between giving up either her democratic or Jewish nature, and yet she would still be sovereign not only in Israel and the territories but in Jordan as well, as sovereign as a Californian in New York. She would still have a work force from the terri-

● 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.

tories and a market for her goods, not only there but in Jordan as well. All she would lose would be freedom of military action in the territories and with the Intifada in its ninth month it is difficult to call that much an asset.

For the Palestinians the Federated States of the Near East would mean a nation of their own at last, with full rights and privileges short of making war against her neighbors. She would also finally have the right to have her people return and live anywhere they could afford the price of land. Moreover as part of the founding of such a Federation there would be mutual reparations. There is a thing called a "sulcha" in the Near East. It is a forgiving of enemies. Reparations are made and the conflict is settled once and for all. Such a sulcha would have to take place here as well. Arab residents of what is now Israel who fled or were moved off their land would receive reparations from the government of the State of Israel. Likewise, those Jews or their descendants who were expelled from Jerusalem, Hebron, Gush Etzion, etc. would receive reparations from the State of Palestine and/or the Jordanian government. The hatchet would be buried, the wound closed instead of left to fester. The Palestinian would be master in his own house at last with the knowledge that in Jaffa and Haifa and Acre and in Galilee he had the right to visit or settle and if he had been moved forcibly from the land, the right of reparations, and the obligation to do the same for those Jews who were similarly displaced. In such a Federation goods could be moved from the West Bank to a Palestinian port on the Mediterranean in Gaza as well as a Federated States of the Near East port in Haifa. Similarly their goods, agricultural and industrial, would be able to move freely to Jordan and through her to the rest of the Arab Gulf States. Her people would have what they say they have longed for, a home, a nation, and sovereignty not just in the territories but in Israel and Jordan as well.

As for Jordan the difference between her present situation of no ties to the West Bank, no peace with Israel and the possibility of a Syrian ally against her on her Western border, and what she could have as the Eastern most state in the Federated States of the Near East, are self evident.

And to all three peoples, if the U.S. either alone or in conjunction with other great powers, were to undertake a Marshal plan to the Federated States of the Near East, the cost involved would be more than offset by the reality of stability in that part of the world. It is not so much a question of what it would cost to do such a thing as it is a question of what it will cost if nothing is done.

The Palestinians will not push the Jews into the Sea. The Jews will not push them into the desert. One way or the other there will be a Jewish State on one side of a border and an Arab State on the other. If a way can be found to solve the conflict that has erupted into war every decade for the last forty years that area can become a showplace of peace. If not it may very well provide the spark that sets the entire temple of mankind aflame.

IT'S TIME TO HELP OUR RURAL HOSPITALS

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, over the past several years, Congress has ignored the blatant warning signs of imminent financial danger to rural hospitals. In Idaho alone, three hospitals have been forced out of business due to inequitable reimbursement from Medicare. That number may not sound so terrible until you consider how many people the facilities served and the distance they are now forced to travel in order to receive even basic health care.

Right now, seven Idaho hospitals are struggling to survive, holding on to the hope that Congress or the administration will hear their voices and somehow correct HCFA's Medicare inequities.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make their voices heard. I've introduced numerous pieces of legislation to correct the reimbursement inequities. But, I want to ensure that rural health care providers have a permanent say in government health policies. That's why I'm introducing legislation which will remove the Office of Rural Health Policy from the sub-sub-basements of the Department of Health and Human Services hierarchy and make it report directly to the Assistant Secretary for Public Health Service.

I urge my colleagues to pay more than lip service to our rural health care providers and the Medicare patients they serve. Give them a voice.

FIGHTING BACK: AN INITIATIVE IN THE BATTLE AGAINST DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as everyone in this House recognizes, one of the greatest challenges facing our country is in the words of President George Bush, the "scourge" of drug abuse.

As chairman of the House Select Committee on Drug Abuse, I have a particular interest in this terrible problem. Therefore, I am very pleased to advise my colleagues of a significant advance in coping with substance abuse.

At a news conference at New York University on February 6, 1989, the Nation's largest health care philanthropy—the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation—announced the biggest single commitment of private funds ever to be applied to the problem of drug and alcohol abuse. Through a program entitled "Fighting Back", the foundation will dedicate \$26.4 million to help medium-sized communities, those with populations of 100,000 to 250,000, reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly pleased that our distinguished former colleague in the

House of Representatives, Dr. John Brademas, now president of New York University, will serve as chairman of the national advisory committee for Fighting Back. The committee will assist the foundation in reviewing grant proposals and in selecting those to be recommended to the foundation's staff and board of trustees. I should note that as a Member of Congress, Dr. Brademas sponsored the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 which, for the first time, provided Federal funds for drug abuse education programs in schools and other settings.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and its president Leighton M. Cluff, M.D., are greatly to be commended on this pioneering effort to address the demand side of the drug and alcohol abuse problem.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD, I insert the text of the remarks made at the news conference at which Fighting Back was announced:

REMARKS OF LEIGHTON M. CLUFF, M.D., PRESIDENT OF THE ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION

As President of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, I'm pleased to announce that the Foundation will commit \$26.4 million dollars to a new national initiative designed to reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol.

The name of the program is "Fighting Back," and it's intended to help communities do just that—fight back against one of the nation's most devastating public health problems.

It's also one of the most frustrating problems communities must face—and one that has been addressed in a fragmented manner thus far.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is the nation's largest health care philanthropy, and from that vantage point, we've seen first hand that substance abuse directly affects all the work we have done to improve the health care of the nation's homeless, the mentally ill, adolescents and children, people with AIDS, the uninsured, and many others.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DRUG PROBLEM

In the course of that work, we've been reminded again and again of the magnitude of this issue:

One in eight Americans over the age of eleven has used an illegal drug at least once in the past month;

One out of every ten adults—some eighteen million Americans—has symptoms of alcohol dependence or significant problems linked to alcohol consumption;

In Florida alone, the number of cocaine-addicted babies born in the state has increased fivefold in the last year to include one in every seventeen babies born there.

It's clear that substance abuse is undermining the future of our young people, weakening our families, and destroying our communities.

REDUCING THE DEMAND

We've spent more than two years studying this issue and consulting with a wide range of people involved in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse: policymakers, researchers, physicians, nurses, law enforcement officials, school principals, mayors, corporate executives, parents and students, among many others.

Most recently, President Bush's new advisor on drug abuse, William Bennett con-

firmed our thinking that law enforcement efforts to control the supply of illegal drugs and alcohol must be complemented with a strong effort to reduce the demand for these substances.

Two weeks ago, President Bush called for the private sector's help in reducing the demand for drugs and alcohol, and we're pleased that this \$26.4 million initiative—the largest commitment of private funds in the area of substance abuse to date—is now ready, after years of development, to help communities fight back with positive programs of education, prevention and effective treatment.

To give you more information about this new initiative, I'd like to introduce the people who are responsible for carrying out this important effort:

Dr. Anderson Spickard, Professor of Medicine at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee—and an expert on substance abuse and addictive behaviour—who will serve as the program's director.

Our host for today's news conference, Dr. John Brademas, President of New York University and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the Program. During the course of this initiative, the Foundation will draw on Dr. Brademas's experience as a leading educator and as the former Congressman who authored the Federal Drug Abuse Education Act.

Dr. Ruby Hearn, Vice-President of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, who will oversee the program.

REMARKS OF DR. RUBY P. HEARN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION

As you know, many communities have been trying to fight back against drug and alcohol abuse.

Their most common response to date has been to focus on reducing the supply and sales of illegal drugs, through law enforcement.

Much less has been done to try to reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol through preventive education and expanded treatment.

Efforts to attack the demand side of the problem have typically been short-term, fragmented, and disappointing.

The growing seriousness of this problem, despite everything that has been done so far, has led to a sense of helplessness and despair.

A GREAT OBSTACLE TO FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

That sense of helplessness—of feeling that nothing can be done—is in our minds, the greatest obstacle to progress.

That's why we developed this initiative with an important—and challenging—goal: to show that communities can, over time, substantially reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol if they consolidate their resources to create a single, community wide system for fighting back against the problem.

After more than two years of studying the problem of substance abuse, the Foundation feels strongly that this goal can only be reached through a broad and comprehensive approach—one that encompasses: prevention, early identification, treatment, relapse prevention, aftercare, and education to change community attitudes and to create a climate in which change can occur.

COMMUNITY WIDE EFFORTS TO FIGHT BACK AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

We feel that all of those components of this program complement and reinforce the

law enforcement efforts that must continue to work on reducing the supply of illegal drugs.

At the same time, we recognize how complex these issues are to address at the local level.

Creating a community-wide consensus on how to fight the demand for drugs and alcohol is essential—and in some communities, impossible.

To make that effort manageable and possible, the foundation will focus its funding on moderately-sized communities with serious substance abuse problems.

We seek applications from communities not only with a serious problem, but with the commitment and track record that will enable them to fight back.

Eligible communities will have populations of one hundred thousand to two hundred fifty thousand, and may be medium-sized cities, counties, parts of larger cities, or multi-county regions—as long as they have the capacity and authority to make and carry out the policy changes needed to reach the program's goals.

Twelve such communities will be selected to receive one- or two-year planning grants of up to \$100,000 per year.

During the planning phase, those twelve communities will be expected to: Further document their substance abuse problems, assess their existing resources, reach a community-wide consensus on the strategies they wish to pursue, and develop a detailed workplan.

From those communities, we will select eight communities to receive grants of up to \$3 million each to carry out their plans.

At a minimum, we expect these communities to develop a strategy that includes: A highly visible public awareness campaign to generate broad-based community support for efforts to reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol; a prevention effort targeted especially at children, adolescents and young adults; well-defined policies and procedures for early identification, assessment and referral into treatment of people with drug or alcohol problems; and a broad range of accessible options for treatment and relapse prevention.

Our role will be to do much more than simply infuse new funds into these communities. We will provide them with the technical assistance and expert help they will need to plan and pull together their strategies—and to share what they've learned with other communities as their efforts progress.

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS, PRESIDENT, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

As President of New York University, I am delighted to welcome you all to our campus for the announcement of this important initiative in the fight against drug and alcohol abuse.

I extend a particular greeting to the President and Vice President of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Dr. Leighton Cluff and Dr. Ruby Hearn, under whose able leadership the Foundation has flourished and continues to address, with intelligence and imagination, the most pressing problems that face the American people.

For over a decade and a half, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has been at the forefront of private philanthropies dedicated to improving the health and health care of Americans.

The projects supported by the Foundation embrace a bold and sweeping landscape: infant and child care; chronic illness and

disability; AIDS; mental illness; the delivery and quality of health services; critical issues in patient care; the impact of medical advances.

To this impressive list, the Foundation now adds alcohol and drug abuse. As you have just heard, with its new programs, "Fighting Back," the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is devoting over \$26 million in grants to support intensive, community-wide initiatives across the nation to reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol.

ADDRESSING THE DEMAND SIDE OF DRUG ABUSE

Let me explain why I am pleased and honored to be part of this effort.

First, as you may know, before coming to New York University I served for 22 years in the United States House of Representatives and while in Congress helped write most major legislation in support of education at every level as well as services for the elderly and handicapped.

One of the measures I sponsored in which I continue to take great pride was the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 which, for the first time, provided Federal funds for special drug abuse education programs in elementary and secondary schools and in adult and community education programs. Four years later, in 1974, Congress broadened the program to include alcohol abuse education.

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1970

The severity—and intractability—of the problem of substance abuse were underscored for me recently when I went back to the congressional hearings on that legislation and came across the following passage:

That so substantial a number of members of the House of both political parties should have introduced this measure indicates, I think, the widespread interest . . . in helping develop a remedy to . . . the whole spectrum of problems created by the use of drugs and narcotics in the United States.

Indeed, the chair would observe that one can hardly pick up a newspaper or magazine these days without finding another article or comment on the devastating effects of the use of drugs. . . .

We must now move to shape programs for education on the dangers of using drugs.

Well, these words were my own, spoken in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Education and Labor Committee on July 9, 1969—nearly 20 years ago.

So as one who two decades ago sought to begin to grapple with the subject, I am deeply gratified to be part of this new effort.

With its strong emphasis on preventive education and treatment—the "demand" side of the drug equation—"Fighting Back" echoes many of the themes we in Congress tried to implement in the 1970s with the alcohol and drug abuse education legislation.

The second reason I am glad to take part in this initiative stems from my responsibility at New York University. After all, we who lead the nation's colleges and universities feel a special obligation to the students who attend them. If the men and women who study on our campuses are to benefit from their experience, they must be alert, energetic and clear-thinking.

Moreover, for universities like NYU, located in the heart of a major urban center, we feel an added responsibility to lend our resources to help meet the problems that affect the communities in which we are located. The motto of NYU is "a private university in the public service."

Finally, as a human being, I am deeply disturbed at the prospect of the American society, especially our young people, entering the 21st century in the thrall of drugs, alcohol and other harmful substances.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

For all these reasons, then, I am very pleased to serve as chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's "Fighting Back" program.

Our committee's task is to assist the Foundation in reviewing grant proposals submitted by communities and in making recommendations for grant awards.

In addition, as the programs develops, we shall provide ongoing advice and counsel to the Foundation, including monitoring the progress of selected grantees.

In carrying out these duties, I shall be assisted by the Chancellor and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs of New York University—my friend and close colleague—Dr. L. Jay Oliva, who will serve as vice chair of the National Advisory Committee.

Dr. Oliva, you may be interested to know, is already concerned with this problem. Last year, at President Reagan's request, he served on The White House Conference for a Drug Free America.

Both Dr. Oliva and I are eager to begin work with our colleagues on the National Advisory Committee. You will find a complete listing of the members of the committee, who constitute a distinguished body of experts, in your press packets.

In closing, let me reiterate that we at New York University are most gratified to be part of this important initiative.

REMARKS OF DR. ANDERSON SPICKARD, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND NATIONAL PROGRAM DIRECTOR FOR "FIGHTING BACK"

As the National Program Director for Fighting Back, one of my first tasks will be to guide eligible communities through the application process for these highly competitive grants.

We will announce the first grants under this initiative about one year from now—in February 1990. But communities interested in applying for the funds must submit a letter of intent to apply by May 1 of this year, and must file a completed application with the foundation by September 1, of 1989.

APPLYING FOR FUNDS FROM "FIGHTING BACK"

Now I'd like to outline briefly some of the steps in that process:

As Dr. Hearn noted, the goal of this initiative is to establish community-wide systems of prevention, treatment and aftercare.

Therefore, no more than one project will be funded in each community—and communities interested in applying must identify a single organization to serve as the applicant on their behalf.

The applicant should be either a public agency or a tax-exempt organization, and should have a record of community leadership and experience in coordinating many service providers in that community, including those in the area of health care delivery.

During the application process, each community must establish:

A broadly representative citizen's task force on drug and alcohol abuse to oversee, guide and support the initiative; and

A community-wide consortium of all the organizations and agencies needed to carry out the proposed effort.

The Citizens' Task Forces are absolutely central to this program.

With their help, each initiative will truly belong to the community—and each will have the broad-based input and support it needs in order to be sustained.

HOW "FIGHTING BACK" GRANTS CAN BE USED

Applicants also need to know how these grants can be used.

Communities can use the grant funds as flexible start-up resources for systems planning, development, coordination and initial efforts to carry out their strategies.

In other words, grants can be used for salaries and project administration, the public awareness campaign, and the start up of prevention, early identification, treatment and aftercare service programs.

However, foundation funds cannot be used to pay for direct client services for which reimbursement is available under public or private insurance.

We will issue a national solicitation of proposals this month to community agencies and organizations around the U.S.

That solicitation will include more detailed guidelines for communities interested in applying for these grants.

I'd like to say again that our goal is to help communities find the opportunities, resources and expert help they need to fight drugs and alcohol—and assembling a broad, strong base of community support in order to apply for these grants is the first step toward that goal.

ELIMINATE SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT FOR FINANCIALLY TROUBLED BANKS AND THRIFTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to repeal the special tax benefits available to financially troubled banks and thrifts. I am pleased that Senator DURENBERGER is introducing a companion bill in the Senate today.

I believe that repeal of these tax benefits before the scheduled expiration date of December 31, 1989, is appropriate for the following reasons: First, the tax benefits have caused a far greater drain on the Treasury than was estimated at the time the provisions were considered in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988; second, the tax benefits are inefficient since they have not been offset by comparable reductions in direct outlays by the FSLIC; and third, the tax benefits have created a perverse disincentive for merged financial institutions to wean themselves from further FSLIC assistance. In light of these problems, it is inappropriate to include these tax benefits in a financial institutions reform package and unwise to expand their use to the FDIC.

The tax benefits that are available to financially troubled thrifts provide that FSLIC assistance payments are not subject to the regular corporate income tax. FSLIC assistance has been provided in many forms, including cash notes, yield maintenance agreements, capital loss guarantees, and guarantees or reimbursements of the cost of certain expenses

related to acquired assets. The FDIC, which has only recently been covered by the tax-free assistance rule as a result of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, has provided assistance in the form of negotiated cash payments.

Also, special rules for nontaxable reorganization apply to insolvent thrifts and banks which may allow the net operating losses of an insolvent thrift or bank from prior years to be used to reduce current or future tax obligations of the acquirer. Built-in losses may be used to offset income of the acquirer, even though these losses have been reimbursed on a tax-free basis by FSLIC or FDIC.

These tax benefits had been used by the thrift industry since the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 provided that the tax benefits for the thrift industry would expire December 31, 1988. The Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 extended the use of the provisions through December 31, 1989, broadened the use of the benefits to banks and provided for a reduction in tax benefits equal to 50 percent of the assistance. The 1-year extension in the 1988 act and the expansion to banks was estimated by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation CBO to lose \$300 million—over a 3-year period—which included an offset estimated by the CBO for outlay reductions by the FSLIC and FDIC.

The staff of the Joint Tax Committee on Taxation estimates that the value of tax benefits from 1988 FSLIC assisted transactions is \$7.2 billion over the 1988-98 period. This amount represents the present value of the stream of lost revenue to the Treasury unreduced by outlay reductions which extends 10 years beyond the actual 1988 transaction. Clearly, a revenue drain of this magnitude was never contemplated by Congress.

FSLIC determines either to merge a troubled thrift or liquidate it based on which option has the lowest estimated cost. But instead of looking at the cost of each option to the Federal Government, FSLIC is only required to look to the cost to FSLIC. Losses to the Federal Treasury are not required to be part of the calculation.

Furthermore, it is unlikely that FSLIC negotiated an adequate reduction in direct FSLIC assistance in return for the tax benefits. The value of tax benefits to another entity is very difficult to measure during a negotiating process. The bidder knows far better how he can make use of the tax benefits, in light of his particular tax planning capability, than the FDIC or the FSLIC can determine in the negotiation process. Without an accurate sense of the value of the tax benefits to the bidder, it is impossible to show that the tax benefit equals or even approximates a corresponding savings in assistance payments.

My concern is not limited to the revenue implications of the tax benefits for financial institutions. I am afraid that, instead of addressing the thrift crisis with tax benefits, we are compounding the problem. According to a staff memorandum prepared for the Committee on Ways and Means by the Congressional Budget Office entitled "The Savings and Loan Problem: A Discussion of the Issues," the

thrift has little incentive to control the cost of its assistance from the FSLIC:

Specifically, through the use of yield maintenance agreements and capital loss guarantees, FSLIC has guaranteed the performance of a specified group of assets. The primary reason for the use of these provisions is that neither the Bank Board or potential acquirers have been able to evaluate adequately the assets at these thrifts.

The reason these agreements have perverse incentives is straightforward. Under a yield maintenance agreement, any income generated by a covered asset will lead to a reduction in payments from FSLIC. Under some agreements, the institution will receive the same revenues whether or not scheduled payments under outstanding loans are made. In such cases, the government receives the benefit of any payments made on the asset. The title, however, remains with someone who has a smaller interest in whether these payments are actually made. A capital loss guarantee similarly distorts the assisted thrifts incentives with respect to the sale of assets. In fact, a capital loss agreement can actually encourage fraudulent behavior—a capital loss agreement can reduce the cost of selling an asset to a friend or colleague at a price below market value.

Yield maintenance agreements reward the acquirer with tax-free assistance when the yield is low. As the yield increases, the tax-free income is replaced with taxable income. The tax averse acquirer has an incentive to maximize the tax-free assistance rather than increase the performance of their assets.

I conclude with one last concern about addressing the thrift crisis with tax incentives. A bidding process with tax benefits will attract bidders who value the use of NOL's and built-in losses most highly. I would rather have a system which is designed to attract those who could operate the thrift most efficiently instead of those who can make the best use of the tax benefits.

The legislation which I introduce today removes these tax benefits now available to banks and thrifts upon the enactment of financial reform legislation. Now that we have been informed of the deleterious effect of these tax preferences, both in cost to the Treasury and effect on the solvency of financial institutions, it would be unthinkable to allow them to continue throughout the year.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1324

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF SPECIAL RULES FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Each of the following provisions are amended by inserting "(or, if earlier, the date of the enactment of an Act to reform, recapitalize, and consolidate the Federal deposit insurance system)" after "December 31, 1989";

(1) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 904(c) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

(2) The last sentence of section 382(1)(5)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) **APPLICATION OF SECTION 265 TO PAYMENTS UNDER SECTION 297.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subparagraph (B) of section 904(c)(2) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (as amended by section 4012(c)(2) of

the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988) is hereby repealed.

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment by this subsection shall apply to transfers after December 31, 1989 (or, if earlier, the date of the enactment of an Act to reform, recapitalize, and consolidate the Federal deposit insurance system), except that such amendment shall not apply to transfers after such date pursuant to an acquisition occurring on or before such date.

NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES ST. PATRICK'S DAY

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, March 17 is the only day in the year when everyone can be Irish. Celebrations will be held around the country commemorating St. Patrick's Day and remembering the valuable contributions the Irish have made to our society.

In my own State of New Jersey, 17 cities will host St. Patrick's Day parades during the next few days. The St. Patrick's Day parade has been a tradition in New Jersey since 1780 when George Washington joined the marchers. As an Irishman myself, I will be proud to join in marching in several of these parades.

I would like to take this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to not only this day when the world turns green but also to the many accomplishments and contributions the Irish community has made to our Nation and to New Jersey. In particular, I would like to single out that marshalls of the 17 parades that will take place in New Jersey. They are: John J. Mooney of Atlantic City; Barry J. Dugan of Bayonne; Mrs. Margaret M. Keane of Bergenfield; William Tarrant of Jersey City; Mike Fullen of Seaside; Thomas Mooney of Hoboken; Fred Cooper of Sussex and Franklin; John McKeever of Trenton; Thomas Powers and Nooreen McCormack of Belmar; George Aston of Woodbridge; Thomas McLaughlin of West Hudson; Steve Greeg of Bridgewater and Raritan; Edward Wallace of South Amboy; James Hunter and Grace Cunningham of Newark; John G. Mooney of Nutley and Joseph Keany of West Orange. In addition, the city of Wharton will also be hosting a parade.

As a member of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs, I will take great pleasure in joining in these festivities. May the "luck of the Irish" always be a part of the lives of the marshalls and all those who will be participating in the celebrations.

MIDDIES CAPTURE DISTRICT HOOP TITLE

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Middletown High School for their recent basketball victory. The Middies defeated Col. White High

School to capture the District Championship and move on to the regionals.

Douglas MacArthur once said that "In war there is no substitute for victory." I would like to add that in basketball there is no substitute for an overtime victory.

I would like to insert the following article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MIDDIES CAPTURE DISTRICT HOOP TITLE

DAYTON.—Middletown survived a late Col. White rally to win the Ohio High School Dayton District Championship in overtime Saturday night.

The Middies defeated the Cougars, 89-80, in an extra period at University of Dayton Arena to move on to the regionals Wednesday night at Hara Arena in Dayton, where they will face Woodward.

Center Jim Raliff paced a well-balanced Middies attack with 25 points and 16 rebounds, while Gregg Darbyshire had 19 points, 14 rebounds and eight assists, Ken Chapman 18 points, Derrick Gates 15 points (including 11 of 12 free throws) and Jeff Cothran 12 points.

Col. White's Ivan Patterson topped all scorers with 34 points (including 19 out of 20 from the charity stripe), followed by Dwaine Chastain with 15 and Louis Caldwell and Jeff Elder with 11 apiece.

Middletown, now 18-6, led at halftime, 28-23, and moved nine points in front, 51-42, after three quarters. But the Cougars scored 34 points in the final period, with Patterson's two free throws in the final three seconds of play deadlocking the game at 76-76.

The Middies outscored Col. White, 13-4, in the three-minute OT to hand the Cougars their sixth loss in 23 starts.

VALLEY FUNERAL HOME RECEIVES PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE EAGLE AWARD

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, one of the best ways to promote excellence is to recognize it.

In the selection of the Valley Funeral Home of Burbank, CA, by the National Funeral Directors Association for the 1988 Pursuit of Excellence Eagle Award, excellence has been properly recognized.

The Pursuit of Excellence Award is the highest honor and tribute in the industry. It is given annually to funeral homes judged to have the finest and most innovative programming and community support activities.

Chosen from more than 17,000 member funeral homes, this recommendation marks the first time a California organization has been so honored by the NFDA.

In presenting the honor, the association made special mention of the Valley Funeral Home's Learning Resource Center and Bereavement Support Program. This program, which was created to help families adjust after the death of a loved one, offers a comprehensive outreach, education, and referral network, as well as monthly grief education meetings.

The award also underscores a vital part of the legacy of funeral directors in serving the public under traumatic circumstances and that

is the need for significant community involvement.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to express my congratulations to the Valley Funeral Home and to Fred and Michael Kubasak for receiving this fine honor.

TRIBUTE TO PETER W. McBRIDE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great personal pleasure that I pay tribute to one of northern New Jersey's most distinguished citizens. Peter W. McBride will be honored by the Ramapo College Foundation on March 11 at seventh annual Distinguished Citizens Awards dinner. I would like to join the foundation and the entire Bergen and Passaic County community in recognizing the achievement and service of Peter McBride.

Without a doubt, Peter has added new dimensions to the development of commercial and residential properties in northern New Jersey. He is currently president of McBride Enterprises, Inc., a real estate development company active in creating office and industrial parks in northern New Jersey. He also serves as president of Urban Farms, Inc., a residential development company.

Yet, the true measure of Peter McBride lies not in his business success but in the tremendous contributions he has made to his community and his State. He plays a major role in many local and civic organizations and has undertaken numerous charitable endeavors, always looking to help those who are less fortunate. And his service has always been tireless.

He is past president and board member of the Franklin Lakes Chamber of Commerce. Peter is a member of the Franklin Lakes Lions Club and a member of Franklin Lakes Park Planning Committee. He now occupies the chairman's seat of the Foundation of Ramapo College and sits on the board of St. Joseph's Hospital. In addition, he is a director of the Urban National Bank and heavily involved in the Ramapo District and the Passaic Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

With the support of his wife, Pamela and his three children, Meredith, Peter, and Annalise, Peter McBride has made important contributions to our northern New Jersey community. For his work, the lives of many of our neighbors have been enhanced.

I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting one of this year's Ramapo College Foundation's Distinguished Citizens Award honorees, Peter McBride.

**ARTHUR C. HOLLERMAN
HONORED**

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor Mr. Arthur C. Hollerman, 330 Pittsburgh

Street Extension, Zelenople, PA, for his many accomplishments and his outstanding dedication and service to the Veterans of Western Pennsylvania for more than 43 years. He was also honored as the Butler County Veteran of the Year, 1987, at a special recognition dinner from the Butler County War Veterans Committee.

Mr. Hollerman has been active with the American Legion, for over 43 years. He served in the U.S. Army as a combat infantry soldier during World War II, and at that time he participated in four major campaigns and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for valor.

Mr. Hollerman's service to his country did not end with his distinguished active duty record. He has continued to demonstrate his dedication to our country through his multifarious participation in the American Legion. He has served as post, county, and district commander, for 10 years as the Pennsylvania State Assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Committee assignments have been a favorite pastime for this tireless veteran. The limitations of this brief communication prohibit the inclusion of his committee accomplishments. However, it does seem appropriate to report his service as vice-chairman of the Hospital Committee for the American Legion, Department of Pennsylvania, the Vietnam Scholarship Committee, and the Butler County War Veterans Committee.

He is a member of La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chavaus (40/8) Voiture 5 and 836. He played a major role in the reorganization and rechartering of Voiture 836, Butler County. His leadership was invaluable.

In closing, I would like to say that this outstanding Legionnaire is highly deserving of this recognition. In the past, Mr. Hollerman was selected as Butler County Legionnaire of the Year.

To Mr. Arthur C. Hollerman, I extend a sincere word of thanks and a wish that his exemplary service will be further recognized through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. America will survive and flourish because of the continued works of citizens such as he.

THE SQUARE DANCE: THE NATIONAL FOLK DANCE FOR 1990

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that would designate the square dance as the "National Folk Dance of the United States for 1990." In the 97th Congress, a resolution (Public Law 97-188) was adopted designating the square dance as the National Folk Dance for 1982 and 1983. Two hundred sixty-five Members of Congress supported that legislation. I am pleased to be joined today in introducing this resolution by Representatives LARRY SMITH, TONY COELHO, BILL EMERSON and seven other Members.

There are many historical and other reasons that square dancing deserves permanent recognition by Congress. This form of dancing has been a popular tradition in this country since the earliest part of our colonial history,

and has attained a lofty status as a significant part of our country's folklore. As a traditional, wholesome form of family recreation in which people of all ages can take part, square dancing is an activity that symbolizes one of this country's basic strengths: the unit of the family. It also epitomizes the egalitarian spirit that is at the heart of our democracy because it pays no attention to arbitrary social or other distinctions—people from all walks of life equally enjoy square dancing. In addition, square dancing is an activity in which the elderly, as well as the physically and mentally handicapped, can fully participate, thereby greatly enriching their lives.

This bill would give permanent recognition to a great American tradition. Today, there are almost 8,000 square dance clubs throughout the United States with over 1 million active dancers spanning two generations. All of these are nonprofit, self-supporting groups, none of which seeks or receives financial support from Congress or any other branch of Government. In addition, 8 million other adults know how to square dance, and millions of school children regularly participate in this activity in their schools. Square dancing is therefore a grassroots activity in the purest sense, and all of those speaking in favor of the bill today, who come from many walks of life, are appearing in their capacity as unpaid nonprofessionals who participate in square dancing solely for their love and enjoyment of it.

In addition, it should be pointed out that the term, square dancing, also includes a number of other folk dances that are popular in many parts of this country. Round dancing, contra dancing, clogging, line dancing, and the Virginia reel have all been designated as square dancing by State and national square dance conventions. Therefore, square dancing includes much more than the traditional, familiar arrangement of sets of fours forming squares.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation is basically a broad cross section of the world that has been brought together into one great country. We have great diversity, but we also have a number of symbols that give us unity. These of course include our flag, our national anthem, and our national bird, the eagle. Recently, two other specific designations were made: of the rose as the American flower, and earlier in this Congress, of "The Stars and Stripes" by John Philip Sousa as the "National March." Square dancing, which, as I mentioned, incorporates a variety of dance forms, deserves national recognition as much as these other symbols. It is truly, I feel, symbolic of the vitality, diversity, and wholesomeness of this country. I thank my colleagues for their support of previous square dance resolutions, and urge you to continue and extend this support by sponsoring the bill before you today.

For the convenience of my colleagues, the text of the resolution follows:

H.J. RES. 180

Whereas square dancing has been a popular tradition in America since early colonial days;

Whereas square dancing has attained a revered status as part of the folklore of this country;

Whereas square dancing is a joyful expression of the vibrant spirit of the people of the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States value the display of etiquette among men and women which is a major element of square dancing;

Whereas square dancing is a traditional form of family recreation which symbolizes a basic strength of this country, namely, the unity of the family;

Whereas square dancing epitomizes democracy because it dissolves arbitrary social distinctions;

Whereas square dancing is the American folk dance which is called, cued, or prompted to the dancers, and includes squares, rounds, contras, clogging, line, and heritage dances; and

Whereas it is fitting that the square dance be added to the array of symbols of our national character and pride: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the square dance is designated as the national folk dance of the United States of America for 1990.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET'S HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I submit for insertion into the RECORD the text of a letter I sent to President Gorbachev:

MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV,
President, The Kremlin,
Moscow, RSFSR, USSR.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As a newly elected Member of Congress, I am pleased to see that the Soviet Union has made some important improvements in the areas of immigration and human rights. Last year, 19,000 people were permitted to emigrate from your country. It is my hope that this figure will be surpassed in 1989.

I am concerned, however, that several thousand Soviet Jews are still being denied permission to emigrate—that they are being kept separated from their loved ones. I must call your attention to the desperation expressed by the Jewish women Refusniks, who plan to conduct a three day hunger strike to protest your Government's refusal to facilitate their emigration. Many of these women have been waiting for more than ten years for permission to emigrate, so that they may be reunited with their families.

Mr. President, I urge you to take the necessary steps to institutionalize immigration policies that are fair and just and consistent with the Helsinki Accords. As you know, the right to emigrate has been confirmed as recently as January 19, 1989, by the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. And that decision was publicized in the Soviet press.

I am confident that under your leadership, the Soviet Union will honor its commitments.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. McNULTY,
Member of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO PROJECT "HOPE"— A SUCCESSFUL HOME ORIENTED PRESCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM IN WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to bring you the story of HOPE, a Home Oriented Preschool Education Program, developed and conducted by the Appalachian Regional Laboratory [AEL] in Charleston, WV.

The evaluations of HOPE have added another pound of credibility to the idea that preschool education and parent involvement may be two of our most potent solutions to the academic and social problems that many children face, according to the author John Hollifield, who made that statement in a recent article appearing in the R&D Preview of the best emerging educational R&D outcomes.

While there is a general belief among many researchers that genetic variables explain low academic achievement, and while that theory may never die, it does get discredited regularly. It particularly gets beaten up when you look at the correlation between socioeconomic status and low achievement, even when we accept that theory as a given, because the research on HOPE takes the socioeconomic status out of the given realm and makes it a variable we can do something about. HOPE research found, among other things, that home environment variables were as effective as socioeconomic status in predicting children's achievement and ability. This supports previous research that measures of home environment may be better predictors of children's intellectual competence and achievement than are traditional measures of social class.

There were a number of other variables that came into play in the research done through the HOPE project. I will not detail them here but rather, Mr. Speaker, ask unanimous consent that the article entitled "HOPE Pays Off for Preschoolers in Appalachia", describing the HOPE Research Project which appeared in the R&D Preview be reprinted hereafter in the RECORD in its entirety.

As a new member of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. Speaker, I am coming to terms with the challenges, the successes, and the crises being experienced by educators throughout the country. In my State, where the current dropout rate is 17.4 percent, I am more than pleased to note that the findings of this HOPE research shows higher rates of high school graduation. For example, out of Project HOPE's group, 52 participants were predicted to drop out, but the actual number was only 23. Results also showed that the HOPE group showed better emotional and social adjustment, less personal disorganization, fewer symptoms of depression, and exhibited more coping behaviors—being responsible, cooperative, and so on.

One of the major factors in the positive outcomes of this research is that of parental involvement. When that can happen in schools and homes in the heart of Appalachia, where home environment and parental involvement

are found to be more effective in children's learning careers from preschool through high school than just consideration of their socioeconomic status, then it is a victory of untold proportions. Why? Because no where more than in Appalachia will you find more children from families with low socioeconomic status. I am prouder still to be associated with the Education and Labor Committee, which brought to America's children such programs as chapter 1, Head Start, and Even Start, to name only a few directed at increasing the involvement of home and parents in the learning process of children, all of which have done so with proven success for more than 20 years.

HOPE PAYS OFF FOR PRESCHOOLERS IN APPALACHIA

(By John Hollifield)

This is a story of HOPE—the Home Oriented Preschool Education program—and continuing evaluations of its effects by the Appalachia Educational Laboratory (AEL). The evaluations of HOPE have added another pound of credibility to the idea that preschool education and parent involvement may be two of our most potent solutions to the academic and social problems that many children face.

The HOPE research also extends findings about the positive effects of preschool experience into rural settings and into the home, and points to the possibility of actually doing more than just "controlling" for the effects of socio-economic status.

AEL researchers tested three combinations of preschool interventions in the initial three-year experiment (1968-1971). The first combination brought daily television lessons into the homes of preschool children (TV only). The second combination used daily television plus printed lesson guides for parents plus weekly visits to the home by a local, trained paraprofessional (TV-Home Visit). The third combination used television plus materials plus visits plus a weekly half-day group experience for the child in a mobile classroom (TV-Home Visit-Group Experience). During the home-visit portion of the latter two interventions, parents were instructed and assisted in working with their children.

These interventions were compared with one another and with a control group to determine their effects on student behaviors and learning. Each of the initial three years of research (1968-1971) produced similar results for measures of cognition—preschool kids who participated in the whole HOPE program did significantly better than the other groups; preschoolers who got only the television and home visit portions did significantly better than both those who got the TV portion only and the control groups, and sometimes as well as the kids who had the whole HOPE; kids who got TV only did better than control kids who got nothing. Positive effects of HOPE were also found on measures of curiosity and social development during the 1970-1971 year. In short, HOPE was an effective preschool program with benefits for children's academic achievement up into the second grade.

But with HOPE, as with most preschool programs, the experimental group's achievement leveled off in the third grade. AEL then asked: "What effects of preschool can be found on later performance and behavior?" This second series of evaluations was more stringent, using the initial TV-only children as controls and comparing them

with the children who had received home visits.

One significant finding for HOPE children, then in junior-high school, was less retention in grade. Only about 5 percent of HOPE children, compared to 25 percent of non-HOPE children, were held back a year in grades one through nine.

Ed Gotts, coordinator of the HOPE program at AEL and now director of psychology at Madison State Hospital in Indiana, notes that the rural schools in this study seldom had special education programs, so retention in grade was the dominant way of dealing with underachieving students. In effect, finding that fewer students were retained in grade is similar to saying that fewer students were "placed" in special education.

As junior high schoolers, HOPE children also showed better emotional and social adjustment. They demonstrated less personal disorganization, showed fewer symptoms of depression, and exhibited more coping behaviors—being responsible, cooperative, and so on.

All of the above suggests good later results—especially higher rates of high school graduation, since retention in grade is such a strong predictor of dropping out of school. The most recent evaluation of these "children" took place when they were 19-23 years old.

The study gathered data on 78 control group students and 185 HOPE students. Out of the control group 19 were projected to drop out. The number that did so was 20. Out of the HOPE group, 52 of whom were projected to drop out the actual number of dropouts was 23. In short, Gotts notes, the dropout rate among HOPE students was cut by 50 percent. Extrapolating this rate to the 504 students who took part in HOPE, Gotts projects that the experience prevented 79 students from dropping out of high school. Citing a figure of \$107,500 as the calculated "cost" of lost earnings to society of each dropout, Gotts winds up with a tidy total savings of \$8.5 million—a conservative estimate that doesn't even get into lost tax revenues or costs saved in social services.

But the research on HOPE shows something else as well. This has to do with two often-made generalizations that chill the bones of everyone who seeks children's academic growth and cognitive development. The first is that the problem is, you know, genetic. The second is that it's, well social class.

The genetic explanation for low academic achievement may never die, but at least it gets beaten up and discredited regularly. We look at the correlation between socio-economic status and low achievement, however, and accept it as a given. The research on HOPE takes socio-economic status out of the "given" realm and makes it a variable we can do something about.

Gotts looked at social class with the idea that higher socio-economic status children achieve better not just because they're from higher social class families, but because of what those families do for their children. Based on the previous work of several researchers, he set out to learn exactly what families do to help their children become better achievers in school. Gotts found that the 18 variables on his Home Environment Scale were as effective as socio-economic status in predicting children's achievement and ability. This supported previous research that measures of home environment may be better predictors of children's intellectual competence and achievement than are traditional measures of social class.

Gotts also measured Academic Orientation—family beliefs and attitudes about their child's performance in school. His preliminary findings: Academic Orientation was much more important than socio-economic status for children's achievement.

Finally, Gotts measured family "generativity"—the ability of families to foster trust, autonomy, initiative, and identity in their children. The incidence and effects of generativity are still being analyzed to see what influences what.

Now let's put all this together. Socio-economic status, home environment, academic orientation, and generativity are related concepts. Home environment accounts for as much or more variation in children's achievement as social class. Preliminary analyses find that academic orientation is much more important than social class. Similar results are expected for generativity.

But unlike social class, home environment, academic orientation, and generativity are susceptible to experimental change through interventions such as HOPE. Ten years after HOPE, the parents who experienced HOPE, compared to control group parents, demonstrated higher level of supportive home environments, academic orientation, and generativity, even though the social class of the two groups remained comparable. What we have, then, is a way to do something about the influence of socio-economic status instead of simply accepting the idea that lower social class children will not perform as well as higher social class children.

In the long run, this could be one of the best hopes we've found for educational improvement.

BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT OF 1989

HON. JERRY HUCKABY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, I will shortly be introducing the Biennial Budget Act, legislation which will move the Federal budget to a 2-year cycle.

I am convinced that moving to a biennial budget will provide the Congress and the executive branch with a useful management tool for addressing our soaring Federal deficit. Congress needs a more thoughtful approach to making responsible, tough budget decisions.

The following is a section-by-section summary of the bill. I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this much-needed legislation.

THE BIENNIAL BUDGET ACT SECTION SUMMARY

Section 1 states the title of the legislation—the "Biennial Budget Act".

Section 2 sets forth the findings and purposes of the legislation.

The findings are that the Federal budget process allows insufficient time for (a) the fulfillment by the Congress of its legislative and oversight responsibilities; (b) the review and consideration of authorizing legislation, budget resolutions, and appropriations bills; (c) the evaluation of costly and complicated Federal programs, and thereby contributes to the unrestrained growth of the Federal budget; and (d) for agencies and State and

local governments to plan for the implementation of programs.

The purposes are (a) to establish a biennial budget process; (b) to improve congressional control over the budget process; (c) to improve legislative and budget processes by providing additional time for oversight and other vital activities; and (d) to provide stability and coherence for recipients of Federal funds.

Section 3 revises the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Budget Act) to reestablish a timetable for the biennial budget cycle, as follows:

FIRST SESSION

First Monday after January 3: President submits budget recommendations.

February 15: Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.

February 25: Committees submit views and estimates to Budget Committees.

March 31: House Budget Committee reports concurrent resolution on the biennial budget.

April 15: Congress completes action on concurrent resolution on the biennial budget.

May 15: Biennial appropriation bills may be considered in the House.

June 10: House Appropriations Committee reports last biennial appropriation bill.

September 30: Congress completes action on reconciliation legislation.

September 30: Congress completes action on biennial appropriation bills.

October 1: Biennium begins.

SECOND SESSION

On or before May 15: Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.

The last day of the session: Congress completes action on bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority for the succeeding biennium period.

Section 4 amends the Budget Act by: (a) establishing the term "biennium" and defining it as the period of 2 consecutive fiscal years beginning October 1 of any odd numbered year; (b) creating a biennial concurrent resolution on the budget; and (c) conforming points of order to each fiscal year within the biennium.

Section 5 amends Title 31, United States Code by: (a) requiring that the President consult with the Budget, Appropriations, and Authorizing Committees before making changes in the table of accounts in the budget submission; (b) requiring the President to submit a two-fiscal-year budget on or before the first Monday after January 3 of each odd-numbered year; (c) requiring the President's two-fiscal-year period to comply with maximum deficit amounts in Gramm-Rudman for each year.

Section 6 amends Title 1, United States Code regarding the title and style of appropriation acts.

Section 7 provides increased authority for the chairmen and ranking members of standing committees to request information, analyses, studies, and other assistance from Federal agencies to assist in the budget formation, appropriations, authorization, and program oversight processes.

Section 8 makes conforming changes in the Rules of the House of Representatives with regard to biennial budget timetable set forth in Section 3.

Section 9 sets out the effective dates of the Act. The provisions of the Act are effective January 1, 1990. The first biennial budget begins October 1, 1991, for fiscal years 1992 and 1993. The current authoriz-

ing, budget, and appropriations processes will continue to operate for the 101st Congress.

A DOOR OF HOPE IN WILLIAMSBURG

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the Williamsburg section in Brooklyn is one of those remarkable communities which are studies in contrasts. It is at once rich in its spiritual strength, but far from wealthy in material possessions. The 50,000 Hassidim of Williamsburg treasure and protect their unique heritage which has, through the centuries, remained their bulwark against adversity.

This community has experienced its share of tsuris but has also earned its share of triumphs. One of Williamsburg's most extraordinary accomplishments has been the opening of Pesach Tikvah, an organization whose name literally means a "door of hope." Pesach Tikvah serves the needs of those with serious developmental disabilities. Under the guiding hand of Rabbi Chaim M. Stauber, Pesach Tikvah must tackle not only the educational and psychological problems of these families but also must do so in a way which respects the religious traditions and cultural concerns of the Hassidim.

I am honored to be able to represent this vital and inspiring community. Rabbi Stauber, and the staff at Pesach Tikvah, share a vision of a better future, a future which emanates from a respect for the ageless traditions which have helped the Jewish people endure countless tribulations.

I would like to commend to my colleagues a profile of Rabbi Stauber and Pesach Tikvah that was written by Douglas Martin and appeared in the "About New York" column of today's New York Times.

IN WILLIAMSBURG, HASIDIM FIND A DOOR OF
HOPE

(By Douglas Martin)

The man had the long beard, sidecurls and dark clothing of a Hasid. Pulling a small boy by the hand, he entered briskly through a side door and then gave the child a push in the general direction of a roomful of children. Then the man vanished.

The child is seriously developmentally disabled. The father had brought him to what is said to be one of the few mental health clinics whose principal clients are Hasidim. It is called Pesach Tikvah, Hebrew for Door of Hope.

The staff explained that the man was likely in such a hurry because of shame over venturing beyond the time-honored ways the Hasidim deal with mental afflictions. In the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, where some 50,000 Hasidim live, these afflictions carry such stigma that Rabbi Chaim M. Stauber—who founded the clinic five years ago and serves as executive director—says parents can be seen walking with retarded children late at night to avoid detection.

The most obvious reason is the deliberate distance separating the Hasidim from the modern world. No television, movies or thea-

ter—and traditionally no contamination by such modern concepts as psychotherapy. Moreover, mental impairments are linked to sin. There is also the high regard that Hassidim hold for biblical study and the finely tuned mind.

And one other thing. "Marriages are arranged," said Rabbi Stauber, arranger of many himself. "It isn't boy meets girl and they fall in love."

The result, the rabbi says, is that parents keep the developmentally disabled in the closet so as not to send out a negative advertisement about their other children. The average number of children per family, he says, is 75.

"The problem people might have sought solutions for in other communities are often just disregarded," said Harriet Stein, a social worker at Pesach Tikvah, at 18 Middleton Street. "Coming out in the community is very hard," agreed the mother of two developmentally disabled children. "There is a long period of denial." But ever so slowly, that appears to be changing. For five years, Pesach Tikvah has tried to address needs ranging from retardation to psychoses. Yiddish is spoken, food is kosher, sexes are separate. But modern psychology is used in treating 38 people living in two residences, as well as 40 participants in a workshop who do such rudimentary things as assemble pencils. Some 400 outpatients are counseled monthly. Although some of the client families pay, most money comes from city and state programs now threatened by budget shortfalls.

Pesach Tikvah is clearly playing a catch-up game. "We seem to be re-inventing the wheel at a time everybody else is in modern automobiles," Rabbi Stauber said.

No one suggests that Hasidim are sicker than other Americans. In fact, the Pesach Tikvah staff believe the community's incidence of mental problems is likely lower than the general society's 1-in-5 rate.

And the majority of the problems are the same as everybody else's. With some differences. Holocaust survivors and their children suffer particular traumas. And there is the practice of arranging marriages between those suffering similar afflictions, say schizophrenia. For psychiatrists, this can create both a fascinating laboratory and a stiff challenge.

Other differences arise from the gulf separating Hasidim from the rest of society—men's broad-brimmed hats, women's wigs, huge families, the fact that virtually no one goes to college. "We have created our own little ghetto," Rabbi Stauber said.

Economic pressures also tear at Williamsburg. As families multiply, the housing stock has shrunk. "The community is overwhelming poor," Rabbi Stauber said.

Moreover, "this is a very demanding life style," he said. At the age of 3, boy's hair is cut to create payes, or sidecurls, and he begins to study Hebrew. Girls are taught to be good wives and mothers. By 18, most Hasidim are married. "There is no such thing in our life as fun for the sake of fun," Rabbi Stauber said.

But there is a profound sense of community, of a social cocoon whose only American parallel is Pennsylvania's Amish. There are volunteer ambulance services, community patrols, a host of charitable endeavors. There is the certainty of living one's life in strict adherence to 613 mitzvahs, or commandments.

But change is unavoidable, even for those who least welcome it. Recently, a young Hasid died of a drug overdose, the first in

Williamsburg. Rabbi Stauber delivered the funeral oration. He shocked them by directly addressing the cause of death and calling for compassion, introspection. Anonymous caller after anonymous caller, he says, termed his remarks "very distasteful."

ABBA EBAN ON ISRAEL'S OPTIONS

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, Israel has been going through a difficult period of introspection and reevaluation during this past year. For this reason, Israel's friends in Congress will want to consider this article written by Abba Eban in the January 2, 1989, edition of the New York Times. Having served as the former Israeli Foreign Minister and Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Eban is universally respected and admired as a statesman, and his views on Israel's options at this point in history are particularly lucid.

Having recently returned from the Middle East, I believe there is a unique opportunity to make progress on the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has been at loggerheads for the past 22 years. Formerly hostile countries such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia have adopted a far more moderate posture, and have tacitly recognized Israel's permanence in the region.

In his article, Mr. Eban argues that Israel remains a formidable military power in the Middle East, and must be willing to take a calculated risk in the interest of peace.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 2, 1989]
ISRAEL, HARDLY THE MONACO OF THE MIDDLE
EAST

(By Abba Eban)

The recent definitions of Palestinian attitudes will not "solve" the Middle Eastern crisis or bring a negotiation with Israel into early view. But all attempts in Israel and the United States to portray them as worthless or fraudulent have incurred total failure. Moreover, it is absurd to suggest, as many of Israel's friends have, that the Americans decision to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organization threatens Israel's very survival.

The evolution in Palestinian thinking toward "realistic and pragmatic positions on the key issues," as President Reagan has said, is either real or illusory. If it is real it would be reckless not to probe it in its full scope and depth. If it is all a hoax and a fraud, it is important to expose it. In either case, it was absolutely right for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to inaugurate an exploratory dialogue.

The reasons for believing that the Palestine leadership is on a new course are too strong for out-of-hand rejection. First, there is the impressive unanimity of belief among all the statesmen who have ever shown respect for Israel's rights. It would be absurd for Israelis to assume that Reagan, Thatcher, Mitterrand, American Jewish leaders and Israel's other supporters in Europe, Latin America and the rest of the world are gullible dupes.

Perhaps more sensational even than this consensus was a recent survey revealing

that 55 percent of Israel's Jewish population now supports negotiations with the P.L.O. if the promises of its chairman, Yasir Arafat, are kept.

Nevertheless, when it was announced that an American ambassador would have a talk with a P.L.O. official in Tunis, friendly American columnists sounded all the alarms. A.M. Rosenthal of The New York Times reflected on "a risk to Israel's existence." George Will say the Reagan Administration and its officers, together with the "gullible West," as the insidious enemies of Israel's future. Norman Podhoretz in The New York Post described a "Palestine minis-tate on the West Bank and Gaza" as part of a macabre scenario "with battles raging 15 miles from Israel's population centers and with the Palestinians flanking Jerusalem on three sides and Tel Aviv on two, and attacking along a line nine miles from the sea . . . Israeli casualties could reach as high as 100,000."

The dark vision of another New York Times columnist, William Safire, is not of mere peril but of "extermination." He awards a gold medal for endangering Israel to Shimon Peres, with Yasir Arafat and the United States as candidates for a silver and a bronze. In his Christmas dream, John Tower, as Defense Secretary, and Moshe Arens, Israel's Defense Minister, roam the Middle East bombing Arab weapons systems. This alluring prospect is called "surgical non-proliferation." It must be a long time since a responsible journalist published an incitement to two governments to initiate what could become a nuclear exchange.

Common to all these views is the notion that Israel is a demilitarized land like Iceland or Monaco, Lichtenstein or Costa Rica. The P.L.O. forces, by contrast, are depicted as the lineal descendant of Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Napoleon and the Hitler and Stalin dictatorships, able to exterminate Israel. There is not a single word to indicate either that Israel has any military power or that the P.L.O. has any military limitations.

This is drastically opposed to the reality. The Israeli defense system is one of the wonders of the world. Never in history has so small a community been able—and ready—to wield such vast capacity of defense, deterrence and reprisal.

The "Middle East Military Balance" published by the Israeli Center of Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University shows Israel with a mobilizable manpower of 540,000, some 3,800 tanks, 682 aircraft with awesome bomb capacity, thousands of artillery pieces and missiles and an imposing electronic capacity. The P.L.O. has, according to the same survey, 8,000 men in scattered places, zero tanks and aircraft, a few guns and no missiles, but a variety of hand grenades, mortars, stones and bottles. It takes a great effort of imagination to envision this array of forces flanking our cities from five sides and the sea while inflicting 100,000 casualties.

If there were to be an Arab-ruled entity in a large part of the West Bank and Gaza, either as a separate state, or, preferably, as part of a confederation with Jordan, it would be the weakest military entity on earth. If there were a demilitarization as part of a settlement, it would be possible to enforce it owing to the vigilant proximity of Israel and Jordan. With the exception of a relatively minor rejectionist front (Libya, Syria and South Yemen), the Arab world is pressing the Palestinians for realism, not for adventurism.

There would be security problems in an Arab sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza, as there are in greater intensity with Israeli occupation of those areas. But to call such an entity a threat to Israel's survival is preposterous. It is the survival of a Palestinian nation that could be threatened by irredentism.

Finally, it is unlikely that the Arab states would accede to a request from the P.L.O. to make war against Israel on their behalf. The position now is that they are not even being invited to do so. Israelis and Americans should be celebrating a success, not bemoaning the dangers.

The harm done to Israel by the rhetoric of weakness is far-reaching. The aim of our defense system is deterrence, with victory as the fall-back aim. If friends say that we are virtually impotent, this effect is lost. There is also damage to credibility. Talk of Israel's extermination is nowhere taken seriously by those who know the power balance; it is interpreted as justification for immobilism or pre-emptive aggression.

The semantic of extermination is also a historic insult to Zionism. If after a century of Zionist effort and 40 years of statehood, replete with victories in the battlefield and crowned by an alliance with a superpower, Israel's 3.5 million Jews were the only Jewish community anywhere faced with plausible danger of "destruction," the Zionist enterprise, dedicated to Jewish security, would be seen to have failed.

Friendship is to be judged by consequence, not by intention. The friends of Israel should avoid creating a false myth of Israeli weakness. Israel's return to Security Council Resolution 242 and the principle of "territory for peace" is now an indispensable condition for any further movement—a step that Israel is strong enough to take.

**POCATELLO AND CHUBBUCK, ID,
SHARE UNIQUE PROBLEM**

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, Pocatello and Chubbuck, ID, are neighboring communities. Actually, neighboring probably doesn't accurately describe their relationship. You see, the two cities are separated by about 100 feet of road. Although they contract with each other to provide various services—fire, trash collection, and so forth, each has its own city government and is fiercely autonomous.

When working in tandem, they resemble any midsize urban community—they have the same conveniences and the same problems. Their combined population is roughly 54,000—well over the census requirement for designation as a standard metropolitan statistical area.

However, the Federal Government refuses to recognize the proximity of these two cities. On paper, Pocatello and Chubbuck might as well be on opposite sides of the country. But, in reality, they are both part of one metropolitan area and deserve to be treated as such.

These two communities ought to be entitled to the same benefits available to other urban centers—increased hospital reimbursement, indigent care and the whole range of Federal

urban assistance—without being required to surrender their autonomy.

I hope my colleagues will join me in helping Pocatello and Chubbuck secure that which is rightfully theirs by cosponsoring the legislation I am introducing today.

**THE DRUG DEALERS SEND
ANOTHER HORRIBLE MESSAGE**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it seems that every few months or so I find myself in the unfortunate position of having to bring to the attention of my colleagues some brutal news from the drug jungles in our cities. In this case, it again comes from New York.

About this time last year, I remember the deep sense of loss and the sadness felt by the family, friends, and law enforcement colleagues of rookie New York Policeman Edward Byrne, who was gunned down while protecting an important witness in a drug case. The drug dealers sent a message, and Edward Byrne was the unfortunate messenger.

Today, it is Everett Hatcher. Mr. Hatcher was a 16-year veteran of the Drug Enforcement Administration. He was a husband and the father of two children. He had laid his life on the line every hour of every day for our drug-infested communities for nearly two decades, until they took it all away from him in a hail of bullets on the evening of Tuesday, February 28, while Agent Hatcher worked undercover on Staten Island.

This, sadly, reminds us all too well of the commitment that we in the Congress must keep to support our law enforcement officers in the continuing battle to regain our neighborhoods, our streets, and our souls and hearts from the drug traffickers. These pirates of peace and prosperity are bent on making a profit at the expense of destroying all that is good about America.

I cannot help but think, Mr. Speaker, about the horrible price that we will continue to pay to fight the growing incursion of the drug traffic in our great country. It is a depressing thought to know that Everett Hatcher will not be the last one. It is disturbing to know that until we firmly grip this problem as tight as we can, that we will continue to suffer periodically from the loss of some of our greatest, most selfless warriors.

But it is not just the police officers who are being mowed down like blades of grass by the modern-day mafia that runs the drug trade.

It could be the uninvolved citizen who, at the wrong place at the wrong time, say, at a traffic light, catches the spray from machine-gun fire as traffickers turn otherwise safe streets into a temporary battleground over territory.

I could be the unsuspecting victim of robbery or attack from a crazed dope fiend desperate for money to purchase a fix. Death does not have to come directly at the hands of the drug lords or their agents.

We just passed our second comprehensive antidrug package in the Congress. We had much trouble getting the previous administration to see the necessity of stepping up our commitment to the drug war—especially to law enforcement officers at all levels—but maybe that attitude is changing with our current administration. I remain hopeful that there will be a new attitude and a renewed sense of commitment at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue when it comes to ridding America of the drug trade.

I hope that all of you will join with me in sending our deepest condolences to the family of Agent Everett Hatcher.

Let us also, Mr. Speaker, send condolences to and pledge our continued support for the brethren of Everett Hatcher.

Whereas Edward Byrne's death drew attention to the contributions of our State and local police officers in the streets, the cold, callous, animal-like assassination of Everett Hatcher brings to mind the enormous sacrifices of our Federal Drug Enforcement agents.

Our Drug Enforcement Administration agents are a tremendously small number considering the magnitude of the problem. They have a modest amount of resources to work with. Their territory, really, is the world, yet we have barely given them enough to cover the country adequately. But they have kept up the good fight without giving up. Like Everett Hatcher, they, too refuse to be intimidated by the drug lords.

Everett Hatcher was all that the Drug Enforcement Administration stood for in its agents. Up to the task, fearless, and assured of the purpose of duty.

How many more will it take, Mr. Speaker, before we realize the real threat the drug trade poses? How many more will it take, Mr. Speaker, before we come to the realization that our national security is at stake? How many more will it take, Mr. Speaker, before we conclude that we have to increase our arsenal to effectively fight and win the war on drugs?

When are we going to be up to the task, fearless and assured of the sense and purpose of duty in the war on drugs like Everett Hatcher was when he was gunned down last week?

**SUPPORT FOR H.R. 939, THE
ETHICS IN PATIENT REFERRAL
ACT**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include at this point in the RECORD two editorials in support of my bill, H.R. 939, the Ethics in Patient Referral Act.

These editorials explain why we need to enact legislation in this area, as soon as possible.

Failure to act will mean more and more referrals for profit—and that will build billions and billions of dollars of overutilization and unnecessary medical treatments into the health care system.

Everyone who is concerned about inflation in the health sector should support this legislation.

Following are the editorials from the Los Angeles Times of February 22, 1989, and Newsday of February 27, 1989:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 22, 1989]

HIPPOCRATIC HYPOCRISY

A new move to limit investments by medical doctors in diagnostic and treatment facilities is being made in Congress, an appropriate response to the conflict of interest inherent in many of these arrangements. As a report of the Institute of Medicine affirmed earlier, "It should be regarded as unethical and unacceptable for physicians to have ownership interests in health-care facilities to which they make referrals or to receive payments for making referrals."

Under legislation introduced by Rep. Pete Stark (D-Oakland), physicians would be prohibited from referring Medicare patients to any service, clinic or facility in which the physician has a financial interest or from which the physician receives compensation. Exceptions would be made to protect the traditional physician-hospital relationship and to assure adequate investments in remote areas where doctors might be the sole source of investment for diagnostic and special treatment centers.

The objectives of the legislation have wide-spread support from such diverse organizations as the Washington Business Group on Health, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists and the American College of Radiology. But not yet the American Medical Assn., whose policy-makers have indicated opposition to any across-the-board barrier to doctor investment in health-care facilities. One medical association policy-maker has argued that financial involvement is likely to ensure better-quality care and service—a concept that raises some profound questions concerning the meaning of the Hippocratic oath.

There is nothing imaginary or theoretical in the risks of abuse. A Blue Cross study in Michigan five years ago showed that the average cost and frequency of use of doctor-owned laboratories was double that of the other labs. Times reporter Claire Spiegel reported charges from a radiology facility in Orange County that it was being frozen out of referrals by a newer facility owned by the physicians themselves. Dr. Arnold Reiman, editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, branding the practice "wrong" and "unethical" and "not in the public interest," estimates that more than 50,000 physicians nationwide have a financial stake in ancillary medical services. The AMA estimate is 10 percent of all doctors.

The controversy goes beyond commercial enterprises seeking to lock physicians into their enterprises with often highly profitable investments. It includes commercial arrangements being apparently forced on non-profit hospitals as well to create joint ventures for outpatient surgery centers, imaging facilities and even prescription pharmacies as a means of assuring the loyalty of staff doctors by sharing the profits from these operations.

The legislation that is now on the books in states like California, requiring doctors to reveal their financial interest when making referrals, is not adequate protection. Stark's broader legislation on Ethics in Patient Referral, with its specific prohibitions for Medicare, would be a welcome additional safeguard.

[From Newsday, Feb. 27, 1989]

**THE GROWING COSTS OF PHYSICIAN-OWNED
CLINICS**

It's one of the newest epidemics sweeping the country and it needs to be checked: Doctors are making big money by referring patients to medical facilities in which the physicians have financial stakes. The more referrals, the larger the profits—and the more questionable the ethics and the legality.

The hottest properties for such investments are X-ray clinics that provide costly magnetic resonance imaging. Other favorites are facilities for physical therapy, sports medicine, dialysis and blood testing.

To be sure, most of these arrangements are legitimate; their organizers say they provide the latest in sophisticated techniques and technology. Still, there's evidence of unnecessary testing, inflated bills and unconscionably high profits at the expense of patients and their insurance carriers. One study, for example, found that fees and services in physician-owned labs were nearly double those in facilities not owned by doctors.

Typically, shares in such ventures are offered only to doctors who can send business their way. But economic inducements to make referrals come dangerously close to being a kickback scheme, something outside the pale of medical ethics and federal law.

Besides, it's not hard to imagine that some physicians are tempted to order unnecessary studies or expensive treatment. And since doctors control patient referrals, they can lock up the market and drive independent providers out of business.

All this should have attracted close scrutiny long ago. That's starting to happen now. Both New York State and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services have begun investigating, and hearings are planned this spring on a bill by Rep. Fortney Stark (D-Calif.) to bar physicians from referring Medicare patients to clinics they own.

Rampant entrepreneurship among physicians is a malady that requires strong medicine. It's an axiom of health care that patients trust their doctors to refer them to the best, most economical and most convenient clinic available. Indeed, trust is at the very core of medical treatment. No matter what advances modern medical technology may bring, that shouldn't change.

**FLORIO HAILS BROTHER
ANDREW O'GARA AS IRISHMAN
OF THE YEAR**

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, your predecessor, the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, throughout his tenure as Speaker of the House, demonstrated the unique wisdom and good nature that an individual's Irish heritage can signify when involved in public service. In much the same way, Brother Andrew O'Gara has displayed a thoughtful and responsible manner as a student, a teacher, and a friend to those fortunate enough to know him.

As president of Christian Brother's Academy in Lincroft, NJ, Brother O'Gara has brought an unwavering dedication to the principles of a

fine education. Coupled with his gift of wit and his unwavering devotion to the ideals of Christian living, he has had an immeasurable impact upon the lives of the academy's students and their families. Indeed, it is by no accident that the academy was recently named as one of the top 60 preparatory schools by the Council for Private Education.

Prior to joining the staff at Christian Brother's Academy, Brother O'Gara studied at Catholic University and Manhattan College where he found his interest in education and his chosen vocation. Additionally, he was superior and principal of St. Raymond's High School in Parkchester for more than a decade. It is quite evident that the distinguished curriculum and notable achievements of the student body at the academy are largely the result of the tireless efforts and guidance of Brother O'Gara.

The award of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick is in recognition of an individual who has shown his dedication to the principles of our constitution and his Irish heritage. Mr. Speaker, Brother Andrew embodies these ideals and I ask that my colleagues join with me in paying tribute to a man whose endeavor continues to be the attainment of the best education for the students and, thus, the betterment of the entire community.

GOOD LUCK TO A GREAT PUBLIC OFFICIAL

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a committed public servant. It is rare that a public official can claim the admiration and appreciation of friends and supporters from both political parties. Hamilton, Ohio's City Manager Jack Becker has earned that distinction by his many years of loyal public service.

Jack Becker is a close friend who dedicated his life to serving the citizens of Hamilton with a commonsense approach that has greatly benefited his constituents.

I wish only the best for Jack and his family.

I would also like to insert the following articles from the Hamilton Journal News.

400 BID FOND FAREWELL TO BECKER: COMMON SENSE CARRIED RETIRING MANAGER TO HAMILTON'S TOP JOB

(By Karen Minelli)

HAMILTON.—Friends and colleagues bade farewell Tuesday to a man who "just tried to use good common sense" during his 31 years of service to the City of Hamilton.

In the final hours of his last day before retirement, City Manager Jack Becker was honored with a dinner, accolades and gifts to improve his golf game.

"I think we did a good job for the city," said Becker, the city's top administrator since 1984. "It's been four years of a lot of fun. It has been hard work, but I enjoyed it."

During Becker's tenure as city manager, Hamilton has seen more construction projects than in any other single year in its history, the purchase of the Greenup Hydroelectric Plant, the implementation of a 911 emergency communications system for police and fire services, and more.

"I just tried to use good common sense," Becker said.

More than 400 people attended the city manager's farewell dinner at the Metropolitan Rooms where he was presented with gifts and proclamations.

Becker, a Hamilton native and Citizen of the Year for 1988, began his career as an accountant with the city and moved up during the past three decades.

"It didn't make any difference how much of a load you put on Jack Becker; he always did his job," said Charlie Ruppert, the city administrator who hired Becker 31 years ago.

Becker started out with "a mediocre job" and "reached the top," Ruppert said.

"The dignity that he treats people with, I think that's been Jack's forte," said former City Manager Jack Kirsch.

Becker's oldest son, Doug Becker, remembered the days when his father came home for supper and then went back to work.

And when his dad's back went out, Doug Becker said, he and his brothers and sisters had to carry him up the steps of the city building to his office.

"Being in a leadership position doesn't necessarily make you a leader," said Rick Harbrecht, president of the local Fraternal Order of Police chapter. "Honesty, common sense and good judgment make you a leader. Jack Becker certainly has this."

Steve Timmer, president of the local chapter of the International Association of Firefighters, lauded Becker for his "common sense approach to management."

Becker turned over the city's reigns Tuesday to Assistant City Manager Hal Shepherd, who will be acting city manager until a permanent replacement is found.

BECKER LEAVES LASTING LEGACY

Common sense is a quality that shouldn't be—but often is—in short supply in government. A lot of people in government have common sense however, putting it to use is another matter.

Let's hope the retirement of Jack Becker as Hamilton's city manager doesn't measurably shorten the supply of common sense in city government.

Becker retired Feb. 28, bringing to a close a 31-year career as a civil servant. From the day in 1958 when he first joined the city's staff until last Tuesday, Becker typified common sense in government.

Moving through a succession of city jobs—from accountant to tax collector to city treasurer and finally city manager—Becker approached each with one primary concern, using common sense to get the job done.

His philosophy paid off. Becker's years were busy ones, momentous ones, for his city, the city where he was born and went to school, the city that has been his only employer during his working life.

Becker was there, if not presiding over the action, when the city turned around from a declining to a growing metropolitan area. He started out slowly, cautiously, but finished up at a dead run.

Since he took office in 1984, an enterprise zone was established to make the area more attractive to commercial interests, and a public image campaign was started to boost the city's reputation throughout the region, state and nation.

Construction of the High Street railroad underpass finally cured an age-old problem of uninterrupted access to the city's downtown from its eastern reaches. Then, to the delight and amazement of many, The Hamilton hotel was built as another big step in rejuvenating the city's downtown.

Becker's last full year on the job, 1988, is exemplary of the job he did for his city. During that year, construction projects totaling more than \$200 million—which created some 333 new jobs and retaining 359 more—were announced or begun.

Now Jack Becker has left the employ of the city of his birth with expressed intentions of playing a lot of golf. If he plays golf like he manages a city, don't get in a "skins" game with Jack Becker.

Now the Hamilton City Council must choose a new city manager—a successor, yes, but a replacement, no. There is no way of replacing a man like Jack Becker.

Good luck, Jack.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALIFORNIA COURIER

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the California Courier, the oldest English-Language newspaper serving the Armenian community in the Nation, is celebrating its 30th anniversary on March 10.

The Courier, published weekly in Glendale, CA, will be honoring its founding publishers, George Mason and Reese Cleghorn, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Maryland, at a gala celebration at the St. Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles.

The keynote speaker will be Gov. George Deukmejian with Kenneth Khachigian as master of ceremonies.

Mr. Speaker, for 30 years, the Courier has been an accurate, objective reporter of the social, cultural, political, and spiritual events within the Armenian community.

The Courier has provided the Armenian community with focus and perspective, education and enlightenment. It has been a continuing source of pride; it has been a guide; it has been a fundamental element in the daily activities of many of my constituents.

My friend Harut Sassounian is the Courier's current publisher and editor. He continues the fine tradition of leadership at the newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the 30th anniversary of the California Courier and to congratulate the publisher and his staff for a job well done.

A TRIBUTE TO A.M. COPPENRATH

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of northern New Jersey's finest citizens. On March 11, the Ramapo College Foundation will hold its seventh annual Distinguished Citizens Awards dinner. This year the foundation will honor Robert A.M. Coppenrath, president and chief executive officer of Agfa-Gevaert, Inc., of Ridgefield Park,

NJ, for his outstanding professional and community service.

A native of Antwerp, Belgium, Mr. Coppenrath earned his BBA and MBA from the University of Antwerp. Robert continued his education with postgraduate studies in marketing at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Robert Coppenrath joined Agfa-Gevaert, Inc., in August 1969 and quickly became its president and CEO in March 1970. Prior to joining Agfa-Gevaert, Inc., he spent 11 years in Canada with Photo Importing Agencies, Ltd., a company he founded and served as president and general manager. In 1964, this firm became the exclusive agent for the distribution of Agfa-Gevaert products throughout Canada and prior to that for the Gevaert products.

Mr. Coppenrath has a sterling record of international service to industry in the private sector and to the citizens throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. He plays a major role in many civic organizations. Robert is a director and member of the Belgium-American Chamber of Commerce in the United States. He is a trustee of the Aviation Hall of Fame of New Jersey, a member of the President's Council of the International Center of Photography and a trustee of the Photographic Art and Science Foundation, Inc.

Robert Coppenrath has made significant contributions to many citizens around the world. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting one of this year's Ramapo College Foundation's Distinguished Citizens Award honorees, Robert Coppenrath.

JOHN M. SCHULTZ HONORED

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Mr. John M. Schultz, 133 Fourth Avenue, Butler, PA, 16001, for the "Butler County Veteran of the Year, 1988," as he will be receiving this award at a special recognition dinner from the the Butler County War Veterans' Committee, at the Vagabond Center, Lyndora, PA, for his outstanding dedication and service to the veterans for 43 years.

Mr. Schultz is very worthy of this prestigious award, as an honorably discharged veteran who served in both the European-African Middle Eastern campaign, and the Asiatic-Pacific campaign with the U.S. Army for 5 years.

He was involved with the Joseph T. Black Veterans' of Foreign Wars Post 249, Butler, PA, over 43 years serving as post commander, county commander, and district commander; and received nine national aide-de-camp awards.

He is an active member of Michael Kosar American Legion Post 778, Lyndora, PA; served on the Butler County War Veterans Committee; and played an active role for the Memorial Day and Veterans Day observances in the city of Butler, PA.

He chaired the Loyalty Day Committee, 25th District; participated in the VFW Voice of De-

mocracy Program, the Butler Veterans' Administration Medical Center's lawn parties and Christmas parties, the poppy sales, the placing of flags on the veterans' graves, and light-a-bike program in the city of Butler.

He has retired from Armco, Butler, PA, after 33 years of loyal and dedicated service.

He and his wife, Helen are members of St. Pauls Roman Catholic church. They have three children and five grandchildren.

For all these unselfish hours of giving and the many hours of service that he will give in the future, I am proud to honor this distinguished veteran and respected man, by informing my colleagues of his untiring efforts.

A BILL TO ADJUST RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AND THEIR SURVIVORS

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to redress a longstanding inequity in our treatment of a very special group whose vital services to our Nation have passed virtually unacknowledged. This bill would equalize retirement pay for equal risk for former World War II-era Philippine Scouts who fought so bravely as part of the United States Army and their survivors.

As you may know, the Philippine Scouts were not foreign soldiers; they were an integral part of the United States Army. Created in 1901, the Scouts were an elite organization with a "high esprit de corps" in which membership was considered an honor by Filipinos, and the strictest standards were followed in their selection. Never numbering more than 12,000 men, the Scouts were to serve a pivotal role in the valiant defense of the Bataan Peninsula. General MacArthur described them as, "excellent troops, completely professional, loyal, and devoted."

In recruiting the Scouts, General MacArthur pledged, and I quote:

War is the great equalizer of men. Every member of my command shall receive equal pay and allowances based on the United States Army pay scale, regardless of nationality.

At the onslaught of war in the Pacific, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and invaded the Philippine Islands, these soldiers became the key to our entire South Pacific strategy. Against overwhelming odds, faced with superiority in numbers and equipment, devoid of air cover against constant bombings by the Japanese, ravaged by malaria with little medicine to fight it and beri-beri brought on by a diet of polished rice and a few canned goods a day, these men helped hold the Bataan Peninsula for 98 days. Over 1,000 of them went on to fight another 5-weeks in Corregidor. This determined resistance denied the Japanese an essential base for the projected thrust into the South Pacific. The enemy was also forced to retain a large army and naval force in the Philippines, which otherwise could have been employed against Allied shipping of men and materials to Australia and New Cale-

donia from the United States and the Middle East.

Despite the valiant services of the Philippine Scouts who fought and sacrificed side by side with American soldiers and despite the fact that the Scouts were a fully incorporated unit of the United States Army, the Philippine Scouts received only a fraction of the regular pay received by their American counterparts. In fact, while an American private was earning \$30 a month during the war, a Philippine Scout with comparable rank and length of service received only \$9 for his exposure to the same hardships and dangers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the time has come for Congress to redress this longstanding inequity in our Nation's treatment of this very special group of World War II veterans. The legislation I am introducing today authorizes the adjustment of retirement benefits paid to former Scouts or their survivors to reflect equalized pay with their American counterparts of the same grade and length of service. In a recently completed study the Department of the Army estimated the cost of adjusting retirement benefits for the 364 remaining living Philippine Scouts who presently receive benefits would be \$724,000 per year. I think you would agree that it is a small price to pay for a commitment ignored for over 40 years.

While the budgetary impact of these pay equalization measures is small their symbolic value is immense. Congressional authorization of adjusted retirement benefits would provide a meaningful demonstration of our gratitude for their faithful and gallant service during World War II. I again urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile measure.

Following is the text of the bill:

H.R. 1314

A bill to equalize the retired pay of persons who served during World War II as Philippine Scouts with the retired pay of other members of the Armed Forces of the United States of corresponding grades and length of service

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 "Philippine Scout Retirement Pay Equity Act".

SEC. 2. PHILIPPINE SCOUT RETIRED PAY EQUALIZATION.

The Secretary of the Army shall redetermine the retired pay of each person entitled to retired pay from the Department of Defense for service as a Philippine Scout during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946, as if the rate of basic pay payable to such person at the time of retirement had been the rate of basic pay payable to any other member of the United States Army in the same grade and with the same length of service as such person. The redetermination of retired pay shall apply only for retired pay payable for months beginning on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 3. PHILIPPINE SCOUT SURVIVOR BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT.

The Secretary of the Army shall adjust the base amount used to calculate survivor benefits under subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 10, United States Code, for each person entitled to survivor benefits as the survivor of a Philippine Scout who served

during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 31, 1946, to reflect the redeterminations of retired pay made for such Philippine Scout under section 2. The adjustment of survivor benefits shall apply only for survivor benefits payable for months beginning on or after the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

THE PALAU COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION IMPLEMENTATION ACT

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, 63 other Members and I introduced legislation today to authorize a compact of free association with the western Pacific islands of Palau to be put into effect. The resolution would help make this possible by providing Palau with help it needs to tackle serious problems. These problems have hindered approval of the compact to date.

This legislation is identical to legislation agreed upon just minutes too late to be enacted in the 100th Congress.

Under that agreement, the executive branch would fulfill all of the requirements of the House version of the legislation, House Joint Resolution 597, without being required to do so by statute. The Congress, in turn, would approve a Senate substitute with one mutually agreed upon amendment.

The United States became fully responsible for the governing of Palau and other Micronesian islands under a 1947 trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. Palau is the last part of the trust territory to determine its future political status.

The compact would grant Palau self-governing authority in all matters not affecting national security, and \$460 million, adjusted for inflation, over 15 years. It would also secure vital base rights for the United States for 50 years and secure U.S. military control over a strategic area of the western Pacific in perpetuity.

Public Law 99-658 conditionally approved the compact but did not authorize it to be implemented because the people of Palau had not approved the compact in spite of several votes on it.

Palau's leaders said last year that the House version of House Joint Resolution 597 offered the only real chance of enabling the compact to be approved for their people. This is because it required actions needed to help Palau address serious problems, including corruption; drug trafficking; crippling debts; and critical health care, prison, and other needs.

I hope that they will reach the same conclusion this year because the agreement on this legislation will only hold up if it remains a compromise between all parties. And this is as it should be because free association should be a mutually agreed upon balance between the interests of sovereign states.

The improvements to the compact that this agreement would bring about are about the

best that I believe we can make through compact implementation legislation. Any other necessary improvements will probably have to be brought about through other legislation.

This itself is a part of the compromise. I intend to meet with Palau's leaders, administration officials, and concerned colleagues on this point.

The ranking Republican of the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee, BOB LAGOMARSINO, and I have reintroduced this legislation because there are now indications that the new administration will honor the compromise worked out with the last administration, which Palau's leaders supported.

It is unfortunate that the last administration did not take the actions it could to implement last October's agreement so that compact approval could move faster than it has this year. But I am encouraged by recent indications that the new administration will do what it can to implement the agreement.

The most recent of these indications is a response by the new Secretary of the Interior, MANUEL LUJAN, to a question I asked of him in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs today. He made it clear that taking these actions to help Palau with some of the problems which have hindered the Compact's approval which are required by the agreement are among his highest priorities.

Consequently, I plan to seek approval of this legislation as soon as the new administration takes the actions it can take at this time to fulfill the requirements of the agreement. These requirements are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS OF THE AGREEMENT ON H.J. RES. 597—IN ADDITION TO REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THE SENATE AMENDMENT

The Compact will be implemented when a) it is approved by the percentage of votes in Palau required by Palau's constitution and b) the President has negotiated agreements with Palau in consultation with the Congress that will provide for required assistance for law enforcement, Palau's special prosecutor and public auditor, medical and prison facilities, and a referendum on the Compact.

The President will negotiate an agreement which will commit the U.S. to provide Palau in FY '90 with the amount up to \$5 million matched by Palau for improvement of medical facilities to be spent according to a plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The President will negotiate an agreement which will commit the U.S. to settle the outstanding debts of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands to U.S. medical institutions incurred during the trusteeship.

The U.S. will recognize that Palau is required to provide fair payment for private land the U.S. might require Palau to provide for military purposes under the Compact.

The President will enter into agreements regarding financial assistance for this purpose based on fair value if Palau determines it needs such assistance.

The U.S. will recognize that the President may extend the 60 days Palau has to make land available to the U.S. if an extension is needed to acquire privately-held land.

The President will negotiate an agreement which will commit the U.S. to assist Palau in enforcing narcotics and other laws and in preventing and treating narcotics and other substance abuse.

The agreement will specifically describe the assistance to be provided for law enforcement.

It will also commit the U.S. to provide Palau with \$400,000 annually in years two through six of the Compact for these purposes.

Finally, it will provide that Palau authorizes U.S. law enforcement officers to investigate U.S. laws applying in Palau in cooperation with Palauan officials.

The President will negotiate an agreement which will provide that the U.S. will assist Palau in implementing its special prosecutor and public auditor laws.

The agreement will provide that Palau will spend not less than \$100,000 annually for each of the offices in years one through five of the Compact.

It will also commit the U.S. to providing nonreimbursable technical assistance to the two offices, including an attorney or investigator and an auditor or accountant, in years one through five of the Compact at the request of the government of Palau or the prosecutor or auditor.

Additionally, it will commit the U.S. to provide Palau with \$300,000 annually in years one through five of the Compact for the offices.

If Palau does not maintain the offices, the President will take the matter up under the conference and dispute resolution procedures of the Compact. If Palau does not comply with an arbitration decision under these procedures within 180 days, the President will either withhold assistance to Palau or suspend the guarantee of assistance the Compact would provide Palau.

The President will consult with the Congress in negotiating the required agreement on implementation of U.S. audit recommendations. The agreement will provide that the Secretary of the Interior will assist Palau in implementing such recommendations.

The President will negotiate an agreement which will provide that Palau will provide information describing private sector projects to be financed with Compact assistance and outlining how current Palauan national and state capital project debts will be paid.

PALAU COMPACT IMPLEMENTATION LEGISLATION

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, in the final hours of the 100th Congress the House, Senate, and the administration reached an agreement on implementing legislation for the Palau Compact of Free Association. The agreement was to enact the legislation previously passed by the Senate on October 7, 1988, (S15272-S15275) with one additional provision on power generation facilities and the support of the administration for certain supplemental matters.

Although the Palau legislation had been scheduled for consideration by the Congress, the House leadership notified Members that no further votes would take place and the House would soon finally adjourn with the Senate. The Democratic leadership was the

first to state that no additional legislation would be considered as Members had already been notified. The Republican floor leaders confirmed the House decision but did not object to the legislation, which was supported by the White House.

At the beginning of the 101st Congress, a bipartisan agreement was reached to enact the same legislation that should have passed the Congress on October 22, 1988, with the same degree of support from the administration. It is on this basis that the legislation is being introduced to provide for the implementation of the Palau compact.

When the Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 99-658 on November 14, 1986, the compact was formally approved by the United States. The title of the joint resolution was "to approve the 'compact of free association' between the United States and the government of Palau, and for other purposes." (underscoring added). Title I of the law is "approval of compact." Section 101(a) of title I states "(a) approval. The compact of free association set forth in title II of this joint resolution between the United States and the government of Palau is hereby approved." The reason for the unequivocal statements regarding the approval of the compact by the Congress was to send a clear message to Palau that a comprehensive and definitive position had been taken by the United States. This would permit the people of Palau to know what provisions were provided for under the compact.

When I traveled with a congressional delegation to Palau in 1987, we reiterated our position that the compact stood as enacted. The leaders of Palau raised various projects and programs which they wanted to see included in the compact. Our unified response was that those issues and any other matter would be considered by the compact under the free association relationship. One of the major programs which the Palauan leaders wanted to see included in the compact dealt with post-secondary education funding. This issue was of equal concern in the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, who were seeking assistance from the United States on this matter, but within the free association relationship as they had already approved their compacts. The United States has since extended college education assistance to the Micronesian freely associated states as well as a number of other provisions of considerable monetary value. The Congress has deemed the extra-compact provisions to be necessary and appropriate and to the mutual benefit of the freely associated states and the United States. Therefore, it is in the same context that the extra-compact assistance has been extended to the freely associated states, that the additional provisions have been addressed in the implementing legislation. The people of Palau only have to look at the demonstrated record of the United States to know that serious and careful consideration will be given to requests of the Micronesian freely associated states. Likewise, in this association which has been freely entered into, serious and careful consideration of U.S. requests should be given by the freely associated states.

It has been this spirit of mutual cooperation which has been reflected in the new free association relationship between the United States and the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. The enactment of the implementing legislation for Palau will allow a special relationship to begin once the people of Palau agree. With the self-determination process complete, the trusteeship terminated, the United States and Palau can interact and develop the relationship to their mutual benefit.

RAY FARABEE DAY

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, every so often in public life, you have a chance to work with a person who in every sense of the word is a true public servant. I would like to take a moment to talk about such a man—Ray Farabee.

Ray Farabee represented the north Texas' 30th District in the Texas Senate from 1975 until his retirement from senatorial politics last year, and he represented that district with a distinction rarely equaled in Texas history. It was often said that Senator Farabee defined what a Texas senator should be, and I certainly would have to agree with that statement.

Whenever the Texas Senate was at an impasse over a controversial issue, whenever there was uncertainty over which direction was best, the senate turned to Ray Farabee for guidance. When an individual senator was unsure about a bill or an issue, it often was Senator Farabee's counsel he sought. He was one of those rare people who enjoyed the universal respect of his colleagues, no matter what their political persuasion, and we in the senate knew we were fortunate to have him among us.

Ray Farabee began his Senate career in 1974, when the people of the 30th District overwhelmingly chose him to succeed Jack Hightower when Mr. Hightower decided to become a Member of this body. It didn't take long for Senator Farabee's unique leadership qualities to become evident to his new colleagues in the Texas Senate.

By 1977, he had been appointed to the powerful Legislative Budget Board, which in Texas is responsible for writing the State budget. In 1981, he was named chairman of the Senate State Affairs Committee, a committee that hears better than half of all legislation considered by the Senate in a given session. He also served on the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate Criminal Justice Committee, the Senate Administration Committee, the Joint Select Committee on Fiscal Policy and many, many other important legislative committees.

During his tenure in the senate, he also was an aggressive and effective legislator. He passed nearly 400 pieces of legislation, often on the most important issues facing the State. For his efforts, he was rewarded five times by being recognized by Texas Monthly magazine

as one of the 10 best legislators and also by being named, along with his wife, "Texan of the Year" by Texas Business magazine.

Senator Farabee also was passionate about making Texas government understandable and accessible to all Texans. He is the author of more than a dozen articles that helped explain in detail various aspects of State government.

Last year, Senator Farabee decided to retire from the senate to accept an appointment as vice chancellor and general counsel of the University of Texas System. His absence is deeply felt in the senate, but we all know how fortunate the University of Texas system is to have his services.

Mr. Speaker, I know you share my admiration of Senator Farabee, and I'm sure you will be pleased to learn that this Saturday, March 11, his many friends in the 30th Senatorial District will honor him with Ray Farabee Appreciation Day. Mr. Speaker, I served for 8 years with Ray Farabee. I saw first hand his commitment to outstanding public service and to the people of his district. I know no single event could adequately repay Senator Farabee for all we in Texas owe him, but I'm sure you would agree that we here in the U.S. House of Representatives should do all we can to honor this fine man.

EXCERPTS OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, in light of the exhaustive debate now underway in the upper Chamber concerning John Tower, President Bush's nominee to be his Secretary of Defense, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate and in this body, an insightful analysis by my hometown newspaper of the nominee's qualifications.

The New Mexican, published in Santa Fe, and the West's oldest newspaper chooses not to dwell on Senator Tower's alleged womanizing and drinking habits. Rather, Editor-in-Chief Robert McKinney wisely examines only Senator Tower's decision to serve as a defense industry consultant.

And to back up its claim that Senator Tower is too much a part of the military-industrial complex to become the Nation's chief contracting officer for arms procurement, the New Mexican quotes a Republican President. This past Sunday, along with its editorial, the New Mexican published excerpts from President Dwight D. Eisenhower's farewell address to the American people delivered January 17, 1961.

Specifically, President Eisenhower said:

In the councils of Government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic process.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Members of both bodies would be well served if they read the

New Mexican's editorial and President Eisenhower's speech.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that these two documents be inserted in the RECORD:

IF PRESIDENT BUSH WINS, HE STILL LOSES

As members of the United States Senate prepare themselves to vote this coming week on the nomination of John G. Tower as Secretary of Defense, it is proper that they take into account personal character and conduct.

Regardless of whether his character and conduct are with or without stain or blot, something else is more important. That is, whether John G. Tower is, or is not, too much a part of the military-industrial complex to accomplish the sweeping, rigorous restructuring that the Department of Defense needs.

No matter how modern our individual weapons systems may be, the U.S. defense establishment is clearly obsolete in relation to our national debt, our federal deficit and the rapidly changing nature of economic, political and military power on the world scene.

A good perspective from which to view Mr. Tower's qualifications is the famed 1961 Farewell Address of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In this memorable speech, the victor of World War II warned against "the conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry."

For fees in excess of \$1 million, Mr. Tower has recently consulted with seven defense and aerospace firms. What made Mr. Tower's advice valuable was not any special ability in weapons design or manufacture; rather, it was that, as recent chief United States negotiator in the strategic-arms reduction talks in Geneva, and also, former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he was in a position to advise his clients on what products to make and how to sell them.

In our view, Mr. Tower is, indeed, too much a part of the military-industrial complex to become the nation's chief contracting officer for arms procurement. We question where Mr. Tower might seek employment when his term as defense secretary would end.

The patriotic course for Mr. Tower to take would be to withdraw his candidacy. Were only one-third of the Senate to vote against confirming him, it would still reflect too much opposition for the kind of cooperation that a defense secretary needs with the Congress. And far too much opposition to permit the "kinder, gentler" relations President Bush will need with Congress, if his minority administration is to be as successful as we all hope that it will be.

The time will surely come when the executive and legislative branches of government are sharply divided on issues more important to the Bush administration. Then the president will need to do all in his power to keep his minority supporters in line and win over opponents from the majority. Until that contingency arises President Bush should keep his powder dry.

In the Tower affair, even if the president wins, he loses.

WHAT EISENHOWER SAID ABOUT THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT

(The following remarks have been excerpted, verbatim, from President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Farewell Address to the American People, delivered Jan. 17, 1961. We have printed in italics those passages

which in our opinion, deal specifically with the issues which should concern the members of the United States Senate—and the American people—during the debate this coming week on the confirmation or rejection of John G. Tower as Secretary of Defense.)

Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Our people expect their president and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the nation.

America today is the strongest, the most influential and the most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this preeminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment. . . .

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research—these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and public economy, balance between cost and hoped-for advantage—balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many decades stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of stress and threat. But threats, new in kind and degree, constantly arise. I mention only two.

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known by any other predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office in the federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic process. We should take nothing for granted. *Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.*

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society. . . .

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written, America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect. . . .

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent, I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ulti-

mate goal has been made. But so much remains to be done.

We must never let the weight of (the military-industrial complex) endanger our liberties or democratic process. . . . Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.—Dwight D. Eisenhower

BUDGETING PROCESS

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which would take a step toward restoring honesty to the Federal Government's budgeting process.

Ever since Congress implemented the unified budget concept, we have seen a steady rise in our national spending habits. The unified budget creates an illusion of financial solvency which does not accurately reflect dollars spent versus revenue actually available. Essentially, it allows pork-barreling politicians to employ a smoke and mirrors budget process which hides their fiscal irresponsibility and big spending habits.

Meanwhile, the deficit escalates to epic proportions and the programs and services whose dedicated funds are being used to disguise bloated budgets suffer from severe financial constraints. One such example is the Federal hospital insurance trust fund—Medicare.

At a time when Medicare reimbursement to hospitals is so low the health facilities are being forced out of business or no longer serve the poor and elderly, pork projects have surged ahead with full funding. I just hope the budget fat has been worth turning our backs on health care access for millions of Americans.

I am introducing a bill which will remove the Medicare trust fund from the unified budget and exempt it from Gramm-Rudman deficit calculations.

I hope my colleagues will agree that the spending sprees must end. The hide-and-seek funding measures must end. And we must restore accountability to the Federal budgeting process. Please join me as a cosponsor of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. MAJ. ABIE ABRAHAM

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Sgt. Maj. Abie Abraham, U.S. Army, retired, known as "The Ghost of Bataan," who is to be honored and inducted into the Michael Kosar American Legion Post 778 Military Hall of Fame, on March 18, 1989. Sergeant Major Abraham entered the U.S. Army in 1932, serving in Hawaii and Panama, and

then assigned to the 15th Infantry at Tientsin, China. He departed China and was sent to Manila and assigned to the 31st Infantry. This was the only American regiment in the Far East. This unit was wiped out in defense of Bataan. He served over 3 years in the Japanese Prisoner of War Camp, and was liberated by the 6th American Rangers Battalion in the Battle of the Philippines.

He was personally asked by General MacArthur to remain in the Philippines to locate graves on the "Death March" and other areas in the Philippines. After serving 9 years in the Philippines, Sergeant Abraham was assigned to recruiting duty in Butler, PA. His decorations and awards consist of 24 medals, not including the China Medal and 6 medals from the Philippine Government. He was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received in the defense of Bataan.

To date, he had been mentioned in 22 books and countless magazines and newspapers. His book, "Ghost of Bataan Speaks," is in the War Museum, London, England; General MacArthur Memorial; and many other military and historical museums.

When records were lost of those who died at Camp O'Donnell, Philippines, Sergeant Abraham spent many months compiling names, serial numbers, date of death and cause of death for the War Department. Col. John Olson, U.S. Army, retired, gave Abraham credit for this in his book entitled, "O'Donnell Andersonville." When the ex-POW's and the next of kin were awarded the POW Medal, Sergeant Abraham, who had been in contact with thousands of next of kin, sent application forms to apply for the medal. Sergeant Abraham was consulted by many Government agencies, including the U.S. Air Force to submit a certificate to them stating that these persons had died as prisoners of war. Several hundred POW members were awarded the medals as a result of his efforts.

Sergeant Abraham's proudest accomplishment was to swear his grandson, Thomas C. Pugh, into the military service during the Vietnam war. Col. Thomas Pugh is a highly decorated officer and now is the commander of the 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania Army National Guard. His continuation of the military tradition of the family was a great tribute to his grandfather.

It is my great honor to present to Sgt. Maj. Abie Abraham, a Certificate of Special Congressional Recognition, and telling my colleagues in Congress of this dedicated service to this Nation.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM R. GILES

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing one of northern New Jersey's outstanding citizens. On March 11, the Ramapo College Foundation will hold its seventh annual distinguished citizens awards dinner. This year they will honor William R. Giles, founder and chairman of E.P.C. International, Inc., of East Orange,

NJ, for his professional and community service.

E.P.C. is an advertising specialty and premium firm serving major corporations nationwide. In recent years, E.P.C. has been honored by the National Minority Business Council as the outstanding minority business in the Nation. Without doubt, E.P.C. has reached such heights through the dynamic leadership of William Giles.

But Ramapo College is not recognizing Bill Giles exclusively for his business prowess. He has an unsurpassed record of service to his community, his State, and the Nation. He plays a major role in many local and civic organizations and has undertaken numerous charitable endeavors, always looking to help those who are less fortunate.

He is chairman of the building fund of the New Hope Baptist Church of East Orange and a member of the board of directors of the East Orange General Hospital. On this list of Who's Who Among Black Americans, Mr. Giles is president of the 100 Black Men of New Jersey. Through his annual "evening of elegance," Bill Giles is a supporter and major fundraiser for the United Negro College Fund.

In addition, Mr. Giles is a member of the board of directors of Enterprising Twenty, Lions Club, Specialty Advertising Association of Greater New York and a member of the board of trustees of Benedict College in Columbia, SC. Bill holds membership in the Kiwanis Club, the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce, Specialty Advertising Association International, Advertising Specialty Institute, East Orange Chamber of Commerce, NAACP, and the National Urban League.

A family man, Bill has made important contributions to many New Jersey citizens. It is with pleasure that I call the attention of my colleagues to distinguished service of William Giles, one of New Jersey's finest.

SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I like to take this opportunity to let my colleagues know that I will support whoever is selected in a free and fair election as President of El Salvador. With the March 19 elections quickly approaching, I believe it is critical that the people of El Salvador not be blackmailed by anyone—either the Marxist FMLN rebels, the State Department, or the United States Congress—in their choice for President.

Over the past 8 years, we can be thankful that former President Reagan stood up to communism in El Salvador and supported freedom in Central America. I also salute the courage of many Salvadorans who braved violence from leftists and rightists to stand in line to vote time and time again.

Now, we've got to let the people of El Salvador make this choice again. I would strongly oppose efforts by many liberals in Congress to defund El Salvador just because the people might elect a President from the ARENA party. This political organization has severed

all ties to people thought to be associated with "right-wing" death squads that were abolished in the early 1980's. Its new leader, Alfredo Cristiani, is a respected businessman with solid conservative credentials with no connections to "right-wing" death squads.

Unfortunately, our liberal friends can't appeal to the humanity of the Marxist FMLN to stop its "left-wing" death squads. It appears that we're in for another repeat of Nicaragua, and we've forgotten the valuable lessons of over a decade ago where we permitted the Communist Sandinistas to take over Nicaragua in exchange for vague promises for democracy and pluralism.

Mr. Speaker the liberals have defunded the Nicaraguan freedom fighters under the guise of supporting the Arias peace plan. We all see that this plan has miserably failed. Now that the Contras are without United States support, the liberals' next target is El Salvador.

No liberal talks about ways to encourage the East bloc to defund the Sandinistas or the FMLN guerillas. Mr. Speaker, it makes you wonder who the real friends of peace and freedom are in the world. Peace without the essential ingredient of freedom is nothing more than slavery. I will not stand for a growing Soviet empire in Central America, and I will support whoever is fairly elected President of El Salvador on March 19.

**RESOLUTION TO DECLARE A
"DECADE OF THE BRAIN"**

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to reintroduce today my resolution declaring the decade beginning January 1, 1990, as the "Decade of the Brain."

I have introduced this resolution—more than once—because I am absolutely convinced that we are on the threshold of tremendous breakthroughs in understanding, preventing, and treating the devastating disorders that disable the human brain. These behavioral and biological diseases and disorders are the most frightening and the most dreaded of all causes of human suffering. Yet, finally, we have arrived at a peak in the progress of biomedical research—a peak from which we can look out toward a new horizon, one which holds freedom from these diseases which destroy the brain.

How can this revolutionary progress be documented? Simple—those doctors who are established in medical practice or in research careers today have found that their old textbooks on neuroscience have been totally rewritten. Fully 95 percent of what scientists now know about the brain has been learned in the past 10 years.

Recent advances in neuroscience have brought us to a threshold as important and as promising as the first launch into space—but this threshold involves a delicate step inside the human brain. Through technological developments, it is now possible to "look inside the human brain"—without surgery—and to see exactly what is happening in the brain of a

schizophrenic person, or a Alzheimer's patient. It is literally possible to watch on a computerized screen as a patient is given a mental task to perform, and to see where in his brain the electrical or biochemical activity is not as it should be.

At last year's appropriations hearings we learned from the National Institute of Mental Health that "as we approach the 21st century * * * we will be able to prevent such devastating diseases as schizophrenia, depression, anxiety, and manic-depressive disorders. Through neuroscience research, we can realistically anticipate a time in the near future when we will fully understand our brains—how they function and dysfunction."

The fact that we are now standing on the threshold of so great an opportunity to end human suffering has been confirmed in a report by the Advisory Committee to the National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes, one of the National Institutes of Health.

Ten years ago, in 1979, the NINDS began studying a large family affected with Huntington's disease. Directly as a result of this work, in 1984, scientists at the Massachusetts General Hospital—supported in part by the NINDS—were able to find the chromosome which holds the Huntington's disease gene. The specific identity of the gene remains unknown—so far. In effect, "we know the street that the gene is on, but not the house number." Scientists are working hard to locate the gene which will provide clues to the cause and possible treatment of this devastating disease, and other diseases, including Parkinson's Dystonia, Neurofibromatosis, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Gaucher disease, and so many others.

The brain also holds an important key to success in our fight against substance abuse. Recent discoveries have led to fundamental insights as to why people abuse drugs, how abused drugs affect brain function leading to addiction, and how some of these drugs cause permanent brain damage. Continued studies of the brain will contribute to the development of new treatments that will curtail the craving for drugs, break the addictive effects of drugs, prevent the brain-mediated "high" caused by certain abused drugs, and lessen the damage done to the developing minds of babies, who are the innocent victims of drug abuse.

Research into the neurosciences also will help us deal with those people who have suffered a head injury. Dr. Murray Goldstein, Director of NINDS, will soon be presenting to my Appropriations Subcommittee a report prepared by the task force he chaired on head injury. I believe that Dr. Goldstein's report will reveal that this problem affects many more people, in far more devastating ways, than most of us could have suspected. Neuroscience research has already told us that victims of traumatic brain injury can be helped, that certain parts of the injured brain "shut down" for several hours after the injury, but that they can be reviewed and rehabilitated. So we have discovered that there is reason for hope. Now is the time to turn that hope into treatment, prevention of secondary injuries, and rehabilitation.

Senator RIEGLE will soon be introducing a companion resolution, as he did last year. But, here in the House, we can and should take the lead. Last year, 161 of you joined me as cosponsors of this resolution. This year, we can make it our priority to help the millions of Americans suffering from brain-related diseases, disorders, and disabilities by declaring a "Decade of the Brain."

At the end of my statement, I will include several letters I have received from health-related organizations supporting this resolution. Many other medical organizations and patient advocacy groups have been helpful as well—the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill was critical in getting a Senate companion introduced last year. And the Dystonia Medical Research Foundation is collecting signatures on a petition supporting this resolution—the count is already over 10,000.

I urge you to listen most closely to the parents, families, and patients in your own districts who are coping with brain-related disease. With this resolution, you can help bring treatment and health closer to them by declaring our commitment to crossing this research threshold.

In order to cosponsor the resolution, please contact Gary Bresnehan at 5-5335.

**THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM
IN POLAND**

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, on March 2 I had the opportunity to meet with Marian Jurczyk, the leader of activists within Solidarity who are concerned that the Jaruzelski government is attempting to co-opt the union. I was able to introduce him to President Bush's new head of the United States Information Agency and several White House officials who will help shape United States policy toward Poland.

My colleagues here, who will also be making decisions that will affect our foreign policy toward Poland and other nations struggling for freedom, will find his point of view just as useful and interesting as those in the executive branch, so allow me to briefly summarize the situation in Poland from Mr. Jurczyk's point of view.

Recently, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was seriously embarrassed when bands of youths—declaring support for the Union and its leader, but rejecting any talks with the Communists—took to the streets in several Polish cities.

Students, church-goers, and workers battled police units in Cracow, Gdansk, and Lodz. The Communist government has now put the police on a heightened state of alert.

The aroused Polish public are the very same workers who carried out the strikes last spring and summer that led to the current so-called "round table" talks with the Communist government. Mr. Walesa knows that his perceived cooperation with the Jaruzelski government is putting at risk the support of his most loyal and effective constituency.

Eight years ago, when Mr. Walesa was an electrician who climbed over the Lenin shipyard's fence to join a strike against the government, he was chosen by other shipyard workers to argue their case. At the National Solidarity Conference, he defeated long-time activist Marian Jurczyk by 200 votes for chairman of the newly created Solidarity Union.

Mr. Jurczyk is 53, a shipworker born near Lodz in central Poland to a peasant family. His dignified bearing and business attire befit a member of the National Solidarity Conference, but his eyes and his hands serve as a reminder that he began working before he was 16.

Shortly after the birth of Solidarity, he was arrested in December 1981 and was imprisoned by the Polish Communist authorities. For 3 years, he remained in jail, cut off from his family. During his imprisonment, his only son, age 23, along with his daughter-in-law, age 20, were killed in circumstances still not clarified.

Despite the tragic death of his family and his extended imprisonment, Mr. Jurczyk continued his commitment and activism in behalf of the Solidarity union and a free and independent Poland.

Mr. Speaker, during our meeting, Mr. Jurczyk talked with me about the difficulty of life in Poland. Infant mortality is incredibly high: in some regions, such as Silesia, children are born deformed because of concentrations of lead in their lungs. Cancer and heart disease are increasing even among persons in their most productive years. Thousands of Poles meet early deaths, and life expectancy, according to official Government figures, continues to fall.

Polish forests are dying. In many areas, Mr. Jurczyk told me, the earth is so poisoned that it should not be used for the growing of food. Many lakes and rivers are so polluted that all biological life may soon be eliminated.

"Our life's work of several generations is being destroyed," he told me. "The inheritance from the work of our ancestors is being eliminated."

I asked Marian Jurczyk what the U.S. Congress can do to help. "The ultimate goal is a free and sovereign nation," he said, "and the first step is that Solidarity must be legalized." To that end, Mr. Jurczyk wants America to use the Polish language broadcast services of Radio Free Europe and Voice of America to keep strong political pressure on the Communists.

A statement by Mr. Jurczyk continues:

The current discussions around the so called "round table" do not resolve Polish problems for a number of reasons. In the first place, I don't believe in the sincerity of the government of the Polish Peoples Republic [PRL], which to this time has never kept its word. One cannot trust Communists.

In the second place, full representation of the nation is lacking at the round table, in spite of what is said. When the fate of the nation, not only that of Solidarity is being weighed, persons of all political orientations must have a voice.

Polish problems can be resolved when the nation attains independence. Independence is not granted by anyone as a gift. It is not at-

tained at any table. one must fight for independence.

I would simply add, Mr. Speaker, that we in this body can pursue policies that will keep pressure on the Communists. We will face many issues in the 101st Congress that will touch upon the concerns raised by Mr. Jurczyk. When we do, we should remember the facts of the situation in countries such as Poland. We should not be blinded by smiling East Bloc faces.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Solidarity California, a group of dedicated men and women seeking to help bring freedom to Poland, for introducing me to Mr. Jurczyk and for all the hard work they have done on behalf of the Polish people and other victims of Communist tyranny. As long as we continue to work hard for democracy on both sides of the ocean, we'll get twice as much done.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 8, 1989 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In the thirteen years following the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the United States made major improvements in its energy efficiency—increasing its output of goods and services by 40% while holding energy use close to 1973 levels. But recently the improvement has stopped. As lawmakers consider several national economic, environmental, and security issues, boosting America's energy efficiency is assuming an increasingly important role in the debate.

Improving energy efficiency means reducing the amount of energy used to produce the same or higher levels of goods and services. It is not simply saving resources, but doing more with less. Everything that uses energy—industrial equipment and processes, planes and automobiles, buildings, homes and appliances—helps determine national energy efficiency. More efficient use of resources since the 1970s has cut the nation's annual fuel bill for oil, gas, coal, and nuclear power by an estimated \$160 billion.

There are several important benefits of using energy more efficiently. Cutting energy use and costs in manufacturing allows U.S. companies to produce goods more cheaply, making them more competitive in world markets. Efficient use of energy resources also helps reduce the U.S. trade deficit and dependence on foreign oil, as oil imports now account for one-quarter of the U.S. trade deficit and 40% of U.S. oil consumption. Energy efficiency also helps protect the environment, by reducing industrial and vehicle emissions which contribute to urban smog, acid rain, and global warming.

Since 1973, private industry has led the way in increasing energy efficiency. In 1986, industrial energy use in the U.S. was 17% lower than in 1973, while production in the same period increased 17%. These gains were triggered by the growth of industries that consume less energy in production—for example, computer electronics and software

instead of steel and cement—and by the development of more efficient equipment and processes in energy-intensive industries such as oil refining and chemicals. In transportation, efficiency improvements were due to factors such as the doubling since 1973 of the government's average fuel economy standards for new cars and structural changes in jet airplanes which greatly reduced fuel needs. Better insulation of buildings and homes, as well as energy savings in heating and lighting systems, has also contributed to efficiency gains since 1973.

Yet, after increasing 24% between 1976 and 1986, energy efficiency in the U.S. stopped growing in 1987 and declined in 1988. Despite the strides made since the 1970s, the U.S. remains one of the world's least energy-efficient industrial countries. Japan and West Germany, for example, use only half as much energy to produce a unit of goods and services as does the U.S. The decline in U.S. efficiency in recent years is largely due to the collapse of oil prices in 1986, which has yielded cheap, plentiful supplies and reduced the incentive to save energy. Other factors include government spending cuts during the 1980s in energy conservation programs. For example, federal energy efficiency programs were reduced by 70% and renewable energy research and development programs were cut by 80%.

The success of Japan and European nations in achieving greater energy efficiency than the U.S. indicates that American efficiency levels can be significantly improved. In the U.S., as much energy leaks through windows every year as flows through the Alaskan pipeline. Energy-efficient options include better insulation, fluorescent lighting, and sensor systems which reduce wasted energy in buildings. Foreign auto makers—now producing some cars that get over 50 miles per gallon (mpg) and developing prototypes that average over 70 mpg—are leading efforts to redesign engines and transmissions and to increase use of lighter-weight aluminum, steel alloys, and plastics. In manufacturing, innovative energy-efficient technologies—such as continuous steel casting which molds steel directly into shape to save energy—are becoming more widely available. Some utilities are now using "least-cost" services to meet energy demands, installing highly efficient electrical equipment for their customers instead of investing in new generating plants.

Yet, given the collapse in oil prices, it is likely that efficiency improvements will continue to slacken without government encouragement. The federal government should renew its commitment to research and development programs which have produced energy efficient technologies and applications yielding an estimated \$500 million in industrial savings. Especially promising is research into more efficient fuel combustion, high-temperature alloys and ceramics for engines and boilers, and recovery of waste heat from furnaces, engines, and manufacturing processes.

Other steps could be taken to promote conservation and efficiency. The Congress should consider toughening energy performance standards for cars, trucks, and buildings; stimulating the production of ultra-efficient cars by purchasing them for government fleets; increasing energy taxes and imposing a tax on gas guzzling cars; improving energy efficiency in federal buildings and federally assisted housing; taxing fossil fuel emissions; expanding federal assistance to states for home weatherization programs; boosting commercialization of promising

federal energy research; and creating an acid rain control program which would place caps on state emissions and encourage emissions reductions through conservation.

Saving energy does not require sacrifice, and should not be pursued as an end in itself. Energy efficiency serves three national priorities—competitiveness, environmental quality, and energy security. Potential gains from increased efficiency demand that the U.S. reorient its policies to promote better stewardship of energy resource use. Government efforts help address problems that the market cannot solve completely by itself. Public and private sector commitment, as well as the involvement of individuals, is central to securing these gains.

LAND PARCEL TRANSFER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation requiring the Forest Service to reconvey title to a 40-acre parcel of land in Los Padres National Forest to Mrs. Florence F. Brown of Goleta, CA.

This land parcel is affected by the July 6, 1960, Sisk Act (P.L. 86-596). As you may know, the Sisk Act was enacted by Congress to resolve land ownership problems resulting from an 1897 law (30 Stat. 36) which permitted landowners within forest reserves to deed their lands to the United States for equal acreage in lieu thereof on vacant public lands. Unfortunately, many parties did not successfully complete the selection and receipt of the in-lieu lands. For such cases, the Sisk Act provided the right for appropriate payment from the United States to qualified parties for 1 year after date of enactment. However, many landowners were unaware their property was affected, and did not act to meet the deadline for seeking payment. My constituent, Mrs. Florence Brown, is included within this group.

Mrs. Brown currently owns a ranch located within the boundaries of Los Padres National Forest. One of her parcels was originally granted to Andres Ruiz by the Homestead Act of 1862. Mr. Ruiz deeded this parcel to the United States in 1905 in lieu of other lands as provided under the 1897 law. However, the in-lieu selection and receipt of the lands was never completed. In 1920, the United States issued a disclaimer letter concerning all rights, title or interests to or in the land parcel. Mrs. Brown acquired the property in 1945 and has since occupied in good faith, improved and paid property taxes on the 40-acre parcel. Unfortunately, the Sisk Act presents a cloud on the title to this property.

The Forest Service, after reviewing this matter, has indicated that reconveyance of this parcel to Mrs. Brown is appropriate. In addition, Mrs. Brown has occupied and been a good steward of the land for over 40 years. Therefore, I believe equitable relief, as provided in my bill, is a just and proper resolution to this problem.

I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in supporting this legislation and requesting expeditious action by Congress.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY PROTEST

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the students at Howard University in Washington, DC, who have mounted massive protests on campus to denounce the appointment of Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater to the university's board of trustees.

While it is preferred that the students attend classes and not disrupt day-to-day campus operations, I understand their outrage. For Lee Atwater was the architect of the infamous Willie Horton strategy that catapulted President Bush to the White House by manipulating and exploiting fears and racial resentments that too many white American voters unfortunately harbor toward African-Americans. Atwater's sensationalized television commercials managed to equate furloughed African-American prisoner Willie Horton with all African-Americans, particularly African-American males. Horton victimized a white American couple in Maryland while he was out of prison. The none-too-subtle message of these campaign commercials was not only that Democratic Presidential candidate Michael Dukakis believed in coddling criminals—Horton was furloughed from a Massachusetts' prison during one of Dukakis' terms as Governor of the State—but that most African-Americans may be perceived as dangerous brutes like Willie Horton. If Dukakis and the Democratic Party were supportive of civil rights and affirmative action for African-Americans, then, they were supportive of these wild, uncontrollable, savage and menacing African-Americans, most of whom are like Horton.

Atwater's strategy was but a continuation of 8 years of Reagan administration rollbacks in civil rights and affirmative action gains, based on the administration's premise that these reparations for 250 years of slavery and another 100 years of victimization and continued discrimination were excessive and unnecessary.

Such attitudes signaled to the American public that racial intolerance was once again permissible. In the 8 years of the Reagan administration, we have witnessed an increase in Ku Klux Klan membership and activity, and the growth of white hate groups in the Pacific Northwest and Western States. There have been increases of racially motivated violence on predominantly white college campuses. And in New York City, there was the Howard Beach incident in which some white youth attacked some African-American males for having the temerity to walk the streets of their neighborhood. More recently, a Ku Klux Klan leader and white supremacist, David Duke, was elected to the Louisiana State Legislature as a Republican candidate. While Atwater and other GOP leaders and spokespersons have expressed shock and dismay at this turn of events, they should not be surprised: The last 8 years, as well as the "Hortonizing" of the Presidential election, paved the way for Duke's victory.

It has been said that Atwater was selected for his position on Howard University's Board of Trustees in hopes that he would attract more funds for Howard, given the relative wealth of the GOP. I am reminded of a line from Lorraine Hansberry's famous play, "A Raisin in the Sun," in which the adult son in the play's African-American family considers taking payoff money from a representative of a white citizens' council in a segregated Chicago suburb where his family had just purchased a house, to see the family through a sudden economic crisis. The mother in the play tells her son that the family came from generations of proud African-American people who would never think of accepting money from those who felt they were not fit to walk the Earth.

Historically black colleges and universities are in constant struggle to keep their doors open and fulfill their mission to educate generations of African-Americans. But as the placard of one Howard University student protester read, "How low must Howard sink for a dollar?"

Mr. Speaker, like the protesting Howard University students and countless others around the Nation who share their concern, I sincerely hope that the Howard University Board of Trustees reconsiders its appointment of Lee Atwater to its board, given his role in fanning the flames of racial hatred.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SAMUEL I. PORRATH

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a truly outstanding citizen and public servant whom I proudly represent in Congress, Dr. Samuel I. Porrath.

Rabbi Porrath is retiring from his more than 50 years in the Rabbinate, including serving as Rabbi of Temple Beth Israel of Niagara Falls, NY and Temple Beth El of Greater Buffalo, NY. He will be honored at a retirement ceremony and reception on March 12, 1989 at Temple Beth El. I ask my colleagues today to join me in honoring this most respected member of our community.

Rabbi Porrath is well deserving of the praise and love which will be bestowed upon him during this retirement event for he has had a distinguished career and a significant impact upon the lives of so many, both through his religious and secular teachings and writings. The words of the prophet Jeremiah have special meaning when applied to Rabbi Porrath: "He shall be as a tree planted by the water, and that spreadeth out her roots by the River."

Rabbi Porrath was born in Jerusalem and is a 16th generation rabbi. He is proud of his heritage and delights in sharing stories about his rabbi family with his congregants. They are stories about his roots that have influenced the thinking and activities of many in our community and throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Porrath possesses a special warmth and vitality. Throughout his 50

years as a rabbi, as a Hebrew and Bible teacher, he has shared that vitality from the pulpit, from the lectern, in writing, and through travel. His congregants are honoring him because he has so positively influenced their lives, by spreading out his roots and because they are so proud of his accomplishments in the rabbinate.

Mr. Speaker, all of us have reason to be proud of Rabbi Porrath. He is one of those individuals who seeks new horizons and creative involvement to better serve society.

He is a founder and former trustee of Niagara County Community College as well as the founder of the innovative Institute of Transportation Travel and Tourism at Niagara University. His curriculum for a career program in executive and managerial skills has been copied in many colleges and universities throughout the country.

Rabbi Porrath has been a motivating force in numerous local and national organizations and is the recipient of many awards and citations for his civic work, including the Niagara Falls Rainbow Award. He has been a leader in the community for furthering interfaith and interracial relationships and, as such, has been the recipient of the B'nai B'rith Interfaith Award.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in extending appreciation to Rabbi Porrath on this special occasion. Rabbi Porrath has led the way for so many. He is an inspiration to all of us.

Again, quoting Jeremiah, "Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein." Rabbi Porrath brings us the treasures of the "old paths," has pointed so many to the "good way," and has influenced all he has met to "walk therein."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1989

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise again this year to call to the attention of our colleagues the fact that St. Patrick's Day is again upon us. This feast is not only the national holiday of the Republic of Ireland, but is also a very special day for the Irish and for the Irish at heart throughout the world.

It is now 1,500 years since St. Patrick drove the snakes from the Emerald Isle and converted that land to Christianity. It is altogether fitting and proper that St. Patrick be remembered until this day, for he has served as a constant inspiration for the past 15 centuries.

It is altogether benefiting that the Irish people have retained their faith in God, despite all the trials and tribulations that they have endured throughout the centuries—and most particularly during the past 20 years—which would try the patience of Job. And yet, the Irish people persevere. Those hardships seem to only strengthen the spirit and the determination of the Irish people.

Perhaps the most recent outrage against human decency in Northern Ireland, although far from being the only recent outrage, was

the brutal murder of Patrick Finucane in the presence of his family. Patrick was a civil rights lawyer who defended the rights of both Catholic and Protestant. A Protestant vigilante group, that was apparently inspired by an ill-timed, ill-informed verbal attack on Finucane by a British official, claims responsibility for the murder.

We condemn all forms of violence whether civilian or official in nature. It is the primary obstacle to the desired goal of peace with justice for Northern Ireland. Patrick Finucane lived in pursuit of that goal and died as a martyr to this still unfulfilled dream.

For 200 years or more, Irish immigrants have contributed significantly to forging our American culture. Irish-Americans have participated in every conceivable facet of American life, from baseball to Broadway, from politics to high finance, from medicine to the law.

Despite the many worthy contributions of the Irish to American society, our immigration laws since 1965 seem especially restrictive against the Irish.

Accordingly, I am introducing legislation that will allow nonpermanent residents to enlist in the regular Armed Forces, the National Guard, or the State militias. This legislation will alleviate the manpower crisis our Armed Forces are suffering, while at the same time providing a new avenue for worthy Irish and other potential immigrants to enter our Nation.

Under this proposal, nonpermanent residents who enter our Armed Forces in this manner will automatically be eligible for permanent resident status after 3 years, with the opportunity to become full U.S. citizens after 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, let us take advantage of this St. Patrick's Day to reflect on the contributions of the Irish to our Nation and to the world, and to pray for a just and lasting peace in that too long-embattled island.

I insert the full text of my legislation at this point in the RECORD and I invite my colleagues to join in support of this bill:

H.R. 1306

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

SECTION 1. ENLISTMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND STATE MILITIAS.

(a) ENLISTMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS IN THE ARMED FORCES.—(1) Chapter 31 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 520c. Enlistment of certain aliens

"(a)(1) During the first three quarters of any fiscal year, each Secretary concerned may accept for original enlistment aliens described in subsection (b). The numbers of such enlistments accepted during such period may not exceed the following:

"(A) In the Regular Army (or the reserve component thereof) 6,000.

"(B) In the Regular Navy (or the reserve component thereof) 5,000.

"(C) In the Regular Air Force (or the reserve component thereof) 3,000.

"(D) In the Regular Marine Corps (or the reserve component thereof) 2,000.

"(E) In the Regular Coast Guard (or the reserve component thereof) 1,500.

"(2) During the fourth quarter of any fiscal year, each Secretary concerned may provide for the enlistment of other qualified aliens to the extent that enlistments enu-

merated under paragraph (1) remain unused at the end of the third quarter of such year.

"(b)(1) Aliens who may enlist in the armed forces in the manner described in subsection (a) are the following classes of aliens:

"(A) Aliens not already admitted to the United States for permanent residence who are foreign nationals present in any State, territory, or possession of the United States, whether or not in the United States on a valid, unexpired visa.

"(B) Aliens not already admitted to the United States for permanent residence who are abroad but who apply for enlistment through the United States diplomatic mission to a country or to any other appropriate United States military or diplomatic personnel designated for such purpose by the Secretary concerned.

"(2) To qualify for enlistment the alien must also satisfy any other enlistment qualifications prescribed by the Secretary concerned.

"(c) If, within 60 days after the commencement of war or an emergency declared by the Congress, the Congress fails to increase the numbers authorized under subsection (a), the President may set such number.

"(d) Any alien enlisting in the armed forces under this section shall, in addition to taking the oath prescribed under section 502 of this title, declare an intention to become a citizen of the United States."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding after section 520b the following new item:

"520c. Enlistment of certain aliens."

(b) ENLISTMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS IN THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.—(1) Chapter 13 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 313. Enlistment of certain aliens in the organized militia

"(a)(1) The chief executive officer of any State, territory, or possession of the United States may provide for the enlistment of aliens described in subsection (b) in the organized militia.

"(2) The number of aliens enlisted under this subsection by any chief executive officer may not exceed 3,000 during any fiscal year. The apportionment of such enlisted members shall be determined by such officer, except that at least two-thirds of such enlisted members shall be reserved for the Army National Guard.

"(3) The term of any enlistment provided under this subsection may not be less than 3 years.

"(b)(1) Aliens who may enlist in the organized militia of any State, territory, or possession of the United States in the manner described in subsection (a) are aliens not already admitted to the United States for permanent residence who are foreign nationals present in any State, territory, or possession of the United States, whether or not in the United States on a valid, unexpired visa.

"(2) To qualify for enlistment the alien must also satisfy any other enlistment qualifications prescribed by the appropriate chief executive officer.

"(c) If, within 60 days after the commencement of a war or emergency declared by the Congress, the Congress fails to increase the authorized number under subsection (a), the President may set such number.

"(d) Any alien enlisting in the militia under this section shall, in addition to taking the oath prescribed under section 502

of this title, declare an intention to become a citizen of the United States and shall take any oath applicable to the State, territory, or possession."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding after section 312 the following new item:

"313. Enlistment of certain aliens in the organized militia."

SEC. 2. LEGALIZATION OF STATUS OF ALIEN ENLISTED MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

(a) **PROVIDING FOR LEGALIZATION.**—Chapter 5 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by inserting after section 245A (8 U.S.C. 1255A) the following new section:

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN ALIENS ENLISTED IN THE ARMED FORCES OR THE ORGANIZED MILITIA

"Sec. 245b (a) **TEMPORARY RESIDENT STATUS.**—(1) The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary concerned (as defined in section 101(8) of title 10, United States Code) or the appropriate chief executive officer of the pertinent State, territory, or possession, shall adjust the status of an alien (and any spouse or child following or accompanying to join such alien) if the alien satisfies the following requirements:

"(A) The alien is an enlisted member of the armed forces or the militia, as described in sections 520c(a) and 313(a) of title 10, United States Code, respectively.)

"(B) The alien establishes that he or she is otherwise admissible to the United States as an immigrant.

"(C) The alien has not been convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

"(D) The alien has not assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group.

"(2) The spouse or child of any alien described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) must satisfy the requirements under subparagraph (B) through (D) of such paragraph to be eligible for an adjustment of status under this subsection.

"(b) **ADJUSTMENT TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE.**—(1) The Attorney General shall adjust the status of any alien provided lawful temporary status under subsection (a) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien meets the following requirements:

"(A) If the alien is described in subsection (a)(1)(A), the alien serves not less than 3 years of honorable service in the armed force or militia and is not released or discharged from the armed force or militia under any condition other than honorable.

"(B) The alien applies for such adjustment of status to the Secretary concerned, or to the chief executive officer, not more than 3 months following the conclusion of such service.

"(C) The Secretary concerned or the chief executive officer approves such application and forwards it to the Attorney General.

"(D) The alien is admissible as an immigrant, as provided under subsection (a).

"(2) Upon the petition of the Secretary concerned or the chief executive officer, the Attorney General shall waive the 3-year honorable service requirement under subparagraph (A) armed forces or the organized Militia."

"(A) for any alien if the alien was wounded in action or held in captive status (as defined under section 559 of title 37, United States Code), or

"(B) with respect to the spouse or child of any alien described in subparagraph (A) or any alien who was killed in action or otherwise died while in the line of duty.

"(c) **WAIVER OF NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.**—The numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 shall not apply with respect to aliens covered under this section.

"(d) **SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION.**—The Attorney General shall not deport, detain, or take other adverse action against any alien who has submitted an application to enlist in the armed forces, under section 520c of title 10, United States Code, or in the organized militia under section 313 of such title, pending determination as to the enlistment of such alien, nor shall such application for enlistment constitute the original and only cause for the initiation of deportation proceedings."

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents of chapter 5 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by inserting after section 245A the following new item:

"Sec. 245B. Adjustment of status of aliens enlisted in the armed forces or the organized militia."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by sections 1 and 2 shall apply to fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1989.

NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING RESERVE FUND ACT OF 1989 REDUCES UTILITY RATES AND PROVIDES AN ADDITIONAL MARKET FOR U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will have the dual benefit of lowering electric utility rates for consumers while increasing tax revenues from existing qualified nuclear decommissioning reserve funds. The Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve Fund Act of 1989 will achieve these results by lowering the applicable tax rate on the income of such funds and removing the current investment restrictions on such funds.

Generally, owners of nuclear powerplants must decommission, or close down and dismantle, such plants at the end of their useful lives. Decommissioning involves major expenditures because of residual radiation and generally will occur many years after a plant first becomes operable. A utility company which owns a nuclear power plant usually collects a portion of the estimated future cost of decommissioning the plant each year from customers as a cost of service.

Section 468A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 allows a utility to deduct contributions to a qualified nuclear decommissioning reserve fund, subject to certain limitations. A qualified nuclear decommissioning reserve fund is a segregated fund to be used exclusively for the payment of nuclear decommissioning costs and other related expenses.

The qualified fund constitutes a separate taxable entity and is subject to tax at the maximum corporate income tax rate—currently 34 percent. The assets of a qualified nuclear de-

commissioning reserve fund, like those of a tax-exempt black lung disability trust fund, may be invested only in Federal, State, or local government obligations or certain bank or credit union deposits.

Although establishment of a qualified fund for decommissioning carries certain tax advantages for utilities, the current restrictions so limit the investment alternatives as to make an election under Code section 468A of limited value. Utilities which establish such a fund generally limit their investments to tax-exempt securities due to the fact that the maximum corporate income tax rate is applied to taxable income of the fund. As a result, the U.S. Treasury is denied significant tax revenue from the qualified funds. The current investment limitations, although well-suited to a tax-exempt black lung trust, are inappropriate when applied to a taxable entity such as a qualified nuclear decommissioning reserve fund.

The Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve Fund Act of 1988 would correct these problems and make establishment of a qualified nuclear decommissioning reserve fund more attractive, by lowering the tax rate on income of such a fund from 34 to 15 percent and eliminating the current restrictions on fund investments. These modifications would encourage utility companies with qualified funds to invest in taxable securities such as U.S. Treasury obligations rather than tax-exempt securities. This revised investment program would benefit utility customers and increase tax revenues from existing qualified funds.

This legislation would reduce the annual amount of decommissioning costs charged to customers. Based on a Price-Waterhouse study, completed in February of last year, if the tax rate were lowered to 15 percent and the current investment restrictions were eliminated, the annual decommissioning collections in calendar years 1989 to 2004 from customers of utilities which already have established qualified funds would drop to approximately \$394 million—from approximately \$425.8 million under current law—saving nearly \$32 million annually and directly benefiting customers by lowering the electricity rates they otherwise would be charged.

Furthermore, based on the same study, if the income tax rate were decreased to 15 percent and the current investment limitations were removed, it is estimated that total tax revenues from existing qualified funds would escalate to nearly \$43 million for calendar years 1988 through 1990. This represents an estimated increase of more than \$31 million in Federal tax revenue from existing qualified funds over current law.

The Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve Fund Act of 1989 represents an opportunity to create a substantial market for U.S. Treasury obligations and increase tax revenue from existing qualified funds. In addition, the bill would benefit customers through lower utility rates. I am hopeful that my colleagues, recognizing the merits of this legislation, will support this bill.

NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING-RESERVE FUND ACT OF 1989

To amend section 468A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to de-

ductions for decommissioning costs of nuclear power plants.

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 "Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve Fund Act of 1988."

SEC. 2. NUCLEAR DECOMMISSIONING RESERVE FUND.

Section 468A(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph (2)(A) is amended by deleting "equal to the highest rate of tax specified in section 11(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof "of 15 percent", and

b. Paragraph (4) is amended by adding "and" at the end of subparagraph (A), by deleting ", and" and inserting in lieu thereof a period at the end of subparagraph (B), and by deleting subparagraph (C).

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments to Code section 468A which are made by this bill shall be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988.

GEICO HONORS RITA CALKINS OF SEMINOLE, FL, FOR SPECIAL WORK IN PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the GEICO Insurance Co. yesterday honored Rita Calkins, a constituent from Seminole, FL, with one of its five annual Public Service Awards for her work in the field of physical rehabilitation.

Rita Calkins is a special woman who has overcome great odds to make a significant contribution to a number of local, State, and national civic causes. She is a retired secretary from the Bay Pines Veterans Administration Medical Center who was severely disabled by a cerebral hemorrhage in 1947. Following her stroke, she was confined to a bed for an extended period of time, to a wheelchair for a year, and then was able to walk using leg braces for 6 years.

Although Rita is still considered totally disabled for employment purposes, she has been an active volunteer throughout Pinellas County, FL, for the past 12 years. She was a pioneer in developing and raising funds for the Alzheimer's Disease Fund and was the key to her local chapter's lead in the Florida Federation of Retired Federal Employees meetings. Her efforts have inspired the association to make major contributions to the fund.

In addition to her work in support of Alzheimer's Disease, Rita also volunteers her time at the Free Clinics in St. Petersburg and Clearwater. She prepares and serves meals to the indigent as a volunteer at the St. Vincent DePaul soup kitchen in Clearwater, she provides home economics training to the needy through the Pinellas County Extension Homemakers Service, and she is active in her

church and church related organizations, particularly outreach ministries to the needy.

GEICO annually honors four civilian Federal employees and one retired Federal employee for their outstanding achievements in the fields of alcoholism prevention and treatment, fire prevention and safety, physical rehabilitation, and traffic safety and accident prevention. This year's awards were presented to Rita Calkins and the other four recipients during a ceremony yesterday at the Botanic Garden.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of these awards is to recognize outstanding personal contributions to our communities by Federal employees and retirees. This year's presentation to Rita Calkins also recognizes the twin qualities that she exhibits. First, that she is willing to overcome the obstacle of physical disability to serve our Nation's veterans, and in retirement, serve the needy in our community. Second, she exhibits the great American spirit of volunteerism in which she gives back to our community and our Nation so much time and energy to contribute to many worthwhile causes. GEICO is to be commended for recognizing her achievements because they can be an inspiration to all Americans.

THE COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER—A MODEL SCHOOL PROGRAM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in 1964, a group of women from Redwood City banded together to form their Spanish-speaking neighborhood's first bilingual nursery school, the Community Education Center [CEC] at the Community Congregational Church. This year, the CEC celebrates its 25th season of service to the Redwood City community.

From its humble beginnings as a twice-a-week nursery school, the center has expanded to care for nearly 50 preschool children 5 days a week, is conducting classes for new mothers, and holds evening English lessons for the neighborhood's adult Spanish-speaking newcomers. In spite of seemingly endless challenges threatening its financing and facilities, the CEC has always managed to meet the need for greater and more varied services.

The greatest praise one can bestow upon the work of the CEC comes in the feedback of both children and parents which, I am delighted to say, has been uniformly positive. Parents' anecdotal stories tell it all: Following their participation in CEC, the children look forward to going to school, they are filled with enthusiasm for doing their homework, and they become quite upset when they can't go to school, even when ill.

The CEC attributes much of the success to its overarching philosophy. The center strives to develop the whole person. In its day school, the social, emotional, intellectual, and physical development of the child takes place in the belief that school should be a fun experience, shared by the entire family. Parents actively participate in the education of their children.

Evidence for the center's success comes from traditional sources as well. Testing has repeatedly shown that children involved in the CEC are well above average. It is no wonder the center's enrollment is always full and the waiting list is nearly as long as the list of those admitted.

The growth of the CEC has been made possible through the generosity of individuals, local businesses, service clubs, charitable foundations, and especially through the dedication of the center's staff, volunteer and professional. The center, however, cannot grow to meet the increasing demand for its services if its current financial needs go unmet.

The CEC's four major funding sources are now demanding greater self-sufficiency. They have limited the CEC's dependence upon any one source to 20 percent and have cut back on future contributions. In response to this new threat to the CEC's activities, the center's parents and children have become involved in a major fundraising effort to maintain the operation. The cost of providing such an outstanding educational experience, however, remains a very difficult challenge.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the staff and parents of the center, which has given thousands of children a solid start in their education and thousands of adults the English language skills necessary to participate fully as Americans.

I commend the small group of inspired women in Redwood City who founded the CEC 25 years ago and took responsibility for their own education and for the education of their children.

I congratulate the Community Education Center on its 25th anniversary, and wish it at least another 25 years of success.

COAST GUARD ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the legislation that I am introducing today is the same bill as H.R. 5089 from the 100th Congress. This legislation will respond to the critical problem of hazardous substance contamination at present and former Coast Guard facilities around the country. The program of compliance with environmental laws mandated for Coast Guard facilities by this bill is modeled after the existing Defense Environmental Restoration Program. This program provides for centralized program management for the cleanup of Department of Defense hazardous waste sites, consistent with provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA], the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA], and the National Contingency Plan [NCP]. The goals of the Environmental Compliance Program established in this bill are identical to the goals of the DOD program:

First, to identify, investigate, and clean up contaminants from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants;

Second, to correct the environmental damage that creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment; and

Third, to demolish and remove unsafe buildings and structures, including buildings and structures at sites formerly used by or under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Transportation.

The Secretary of Transportation has identified Coast Guard facilities at four locations as contamination cleanup priorities: Kodiak, AK; Traverse City, MI; Elizabeth City, NC; and Otis Air Force Base, MA. I am pleased that the Representatives of the congressional districts in which these Coast Guard facilities are located and the distinguished chairman of the Coast Guard Subcommittee have joined me as cosponsors of this bill.

In particular, I am concerned that a high level of PCB contamination exists at the Coast Guard Support Center at Kodiak, AK, and at facilities presently owned by the Kodiak Electric Association that were formerly under Coast Guard jurisdiction. The Environmental Protection Agency has been concerned about the level of PCB contamination at these facilities for over 3 years, and discussions on the cleanup of the contamination are presently underway. The EPA has confirmed that the situation that exists in Kodiak is urgent, and that a cleanup program should be developed immediately.

This bill would set up a centralized program to deal with the Kodiak contamination problem and other Coast Guard facility contamination problems across the country. These situations deserve immediate attention, and my cosponsors and I look forward to early action on this bill.

THE NEED TO ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE U.S. OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES POLICY

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a concurrent resolution to establish a comprehensive national oceans and Great Lakes policy. The oceans and the Great Lakes of this Nation are in trouble, and it is time for the Congress and the President to address those troubles. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's [NOAA] recent budget submission to Congress states:

The degradation of coastal resources is reaching crisis proportions: fisheries are highly variable and may be declining due to human activities; pollution in major estuaries has led to wide-spread prohibitions of fishing and swimming and restriction of the sale of fish and shellfish; and severe storms and other natural hazards are increasingly endangering lives and destroying valuable coastal property.

The first step in defining and eventually coming to terms with any problem is to set an agenda. The United States, however, has not had an oceans agenda since 1969 when the Stratton Commission issued its report. The Stratton Commission recommendations led to

landmark legislation in the 1970's, such as the creation of NOAA; the Clean Water Act; the Coastal Zone Management Act; the Ocean Dumping Act; the Fishery Conservation and Management Act; and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

The 1980's saw new challenges facing our oceans, but the United States never developed a coordinated national agenda to address them. The challenges facing the oceans during the 1980's have been exacerbated by soaring budget deficits, but have also included the proclamation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and the newly declared 24-mile territorial sea; dramatically increased degradation caused by coastal and estuarine pollution; the depletion of our fishery resources; and our failure to ratify the Law of the Sea Treaty.

The United States lacks a coordinated comprehensive approach to the oceans by the various Federal agencies which have jurisdiction—there is repetition overlap, and gaps in research, all of which squander precious resources.

An example of this overlap and repetition is perfectly illustrated by the Federal Government's approach to estuaries. If a scientist wanted to collect data on estuarine areas in order to make a model of ecosystem interactions, they would find that there is no single source from which to acquire such data. The scientist would have to obtain similar data from the EPA's Office of Marine and Estuarine Protection; the NOAA Status and Trends Office; the U.S. Geological Survey; the Department of the Interior's Mineral Management Service; and various sea grant programs.

In the next decade the United States must have a comprehensive and coordinated agenda for the proper management and utilization of one of this Nation's most important natural resources—the oceans and Great Lakes. This concurrent resolution does just that—it directs the President to work with the Congress in formulating a national oceans and Great Lakes policy for the 1990's. The United States needs such a policy, and it should be based on a close examination of our past efforts, our current trends, and our future needs and expectations. Now is the time to examine the progress and status of this Nation's coastal and marine initiatives and programs which were developed in response to the Stratton Commission report 20 years ago. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important concurrent resolution which will enable the United States to establish a national oceans and Great Lakes policy to bring us into the next century.

SUPPORT OF VETERANS' PROGRAMS

HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, since coming to Congress 10 years ago, ensuring opportunities and benefits for our Nation's veterans has been one of my top priorities.

America's veterans have served faithfully during periods of conflict and peace, placing

national duty and commitment above personal safety and convenience. I have been proud to play a part in the Congress in fighting to protect, and when necessary, enhance the ability of the Government to provide the benefits our veterans fully deserve.

With this in mind, I want to share with my colleagues a recent letter I received from my constituent expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the American people and to Congress for the benefits he received under the Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1984 after retiring from the Navy.

Text of Mr. Dau's letter follows:

DEAR MR. HOPKINS: I graduated from Eastern Kentucky University on the 19th of December with a B.S. in Agriculture. I enrolled at EKV after retiring from the Navy and was able to fulfill a desire that otherwise would not have been possible. The people of the United States, through the offices of the Veterans' Administration GI bill, put me through school.

I am grateful for the opportunity to complete a college education and would appreciate your expressing my gratitude to your colleagues in the Congress.

Very sincerely,

MICHAEL F. DAU,
Richmond, KY.

So you see our support of veterans' programs does not go unnoticed and I invite you to join me in continuing to support this worthwhile investment.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Knights of Pythias on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of their founding.

Mr. Speaker, the Order Knights of Pythias was founded by Justus H. Rathbone in Washington, DC, in 1864. Established during the Civil War, its founder hoped it might help to heal the wounds and allay the hatred of the war's conflict.

The Knights are dedicated to the cause of universal peace and are pledged to promoting the concept of good will among men as the surest means of attaining that peace.

The order is based on a philosophical triad: friendship, charity, and benevolence. Today that triad is carried out through blood banks, support of local hospitals, promotion of research into heart disease and cystic fibrosis and many youth programs.

The Order Knights of Pythias strives to gather into one international fraternity, men who appreciate the true meaning of friendship and who are cautious in word and act. Knights of Pythias endeavor to prevent injustice and promote truth at all times. Their loyalty to principle, family, friends, and their country is well known.

Mr. Speaker, I join Area 1 Knights of Pythias, comprising all Knights in eastern Pennsylvania, in celebrating the 125th anniversary of the order.

FAMILY LIVING WAGE ACT

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I joined Congressman TOM PETRI and a bipartisan group of our colleagues in sponsoring the Family Living Wage Act. This measure is designed to help low-income, low-skilled people support families by working rather than through welfare. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

As introduced, the Family Living Wage Act expands the earned-income tax credit [EITC] and adjusts the benefits of that credit to reflect family income and family size. Specifically, this bill combines the existing EITC and dependent care credit [DCC], creating one comprehensive program to help families and children. Under the provisions of the bill, in 1991, the current EITC credit would be adjusted by \$700 for each preschool child and \$350 for each each school age child, up to four children. The credit for preschool children is higher in order to assist families with child care needs, while the supplement for school age children will help all families with the costs associated with raising children.

The Family Living Wage Act also establishes a minimum EITC benefit that doesn't phase out until family income reaches \$40,000. The costs associated with a minimum EITC benefit are the same as the current dependent care credit, but the benefits are spread among all families.

Because the EITC is available to low-income families and is refundable to recipients through their paychecks, it is an equitable way to assist families in coping with the expenses that result from raising a family. Because the EITC is targeted to those most in need of a wage supplement, it is the preferable alternative to a large boost in the minimum wage.

A hike in the minimum wage will increase the buying power of the working poor, but since the working poor constitute less than 20 percent of minimum wage workers, a minimum wage increase will result in a wage hike for a lot of workers—primarily teenagers—least in need. Economists agree on one thing: An increase in the minimum wage will produce displacement of current workers, fewer opportunities for new job seekers, and inflation. An enhanced EITC, on the other hand, will benefit the working poor without the economic consequences of a hike in the minimum wage.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my other colleagues to support this important legislation to help America's working poor.

NATIONAL ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE MONTH

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. DERRICK of South Carolina and I are again honored to submit a resolution designat-

ing the month of November as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month."

Alzheimer's disease is a debilitating neurological disorder that affects at least 2.5 million American adults. It is characterized by a deterioration of basic cognitive functions such as memory, thought, language, and judgment. The course of the disease is progressive and irreversible, beginning with simple forgetfulness followed gradually by noticeable and increasingly severe changes in memory and personality. Eventually, the Alzheimer's victim cannot care for himself, and life expectancy is reduced. This disease first destroys the mind and then robs its victims of their dignity and finally, of their life.

Estimates indicate that Alzheimer's disease costs our Nation more than \$80 billion annually. As the fourth leading cause of death among older Americans, it accounts for 100,000 deaths each year. Sadly, as our population ages, the number of Americans afflicted with this disorder will only increase and the costs of caring for them will grow dramatically. Within the next 10 years, one out of every three families will be touched by the infirmity.

Recent research has uncovered many important clues about the cause of Alzheimer's disease, but the disorder is still difficult to diagnose and nearly impossible to treat. Science has made many miracles happen in the field of medicine during this century. Let us hope that Alzheimer's disease will someday be listed as one of them.

By declaring November 1989 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month," we draw attention to the anguish and pain this disorder inflicts on its victims and their families. In addition, we appropriately honor institutions like the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association and the American Health Assistance Foundation which have given so much in treating and researching this tragic illness.

Many of our colleagues have joined me in the past 6 years in cosponsoring a similar resolution. On each occasion, the President has signed it into law. I hope that the House of Representatives will again offer an open pledge of support to understanding and eliminating this horrible affliction.

MINORITY FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS WEEK

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a joint resolution to designate March 13 through March 17, 1989, as "Minority Financial Institutions Week." This resolution simply seeks to commemorate the rich history and the significant role of minority owned and operated financial institutions in the United States.

Minority-owned financial institutions in this country date back to 1888, when the Capital Savings Bank of Washington, DC, and the Savings Bank of the Grant Fountain United Order of True Reformers, of Richmond, VA, were chartered. From 1888 to 1934, African-

Americans organized approximately 134 financial institutions, including credit unions, industrial loan associations, and building and loan societies. The first Asian-owned bank, Cathay Bank of Los Angeles, was organized in 1962. In 1969, Centinel Bank of Taos, NM, became the first of the Hispanic-owned banks. Native Americans established their first bank, Lumbee Bank, of Pembroke, NC, in 1971.

These early institutions arose to meet the financial need that the majority-owned financial institutions either would not or could not satisfy. Within the last decade, rapid changes in economic and demographic patterns coupled with technological advances have created a highly competitive and sophisticated market for financial services. This competition has also intensified the pressure on financial intermediaries to increase profit margins which creates incentive for many institutions to close their less profitable operations in low-income neighborhoods, often comprised primarily of ethnic minority groups. While increased competition often stimulates financial innovation, the ultimate result in minority neighborhoods is that hundreds of thousands of low- and moderate-income Americans are being deprived of access to basic financial services.

Examples of the critical need for financial institutions to meet the credit demands of inner-city, low-income, and predominately minority neighborhoods are indeed numerous. As recently as last year, a major effort was mounted to enhance enforcement of the Community Reinvestment Act [CRA], an act which substantiates the affirmative obligation of lending institutions to help meet the credit needs of their communities. CRA, originally enacted some 10 years ago, sought to address longstanding practices by financial institutions of reducing the level of lending or imposing less favorable credit criteria in certain areas often identified with high percentages of low- and moderate-income residents or areas distinguished by certain racial or ethnic minority populations. The evidence gathered during hearings on this issue demonstrates a real connection between the decline in financial services in the inner-city and urban deterioration.

In recognition of the special role of minority-owned financial institutions in their inner-city communities and particularly in the development of minority business enterprise, President Richard M. Nixon, in 1970, issued an Executive order from which the Minority Bank Deposit Program [MBDP] was established. MBDP requires Government agencies to include minority- or female-owned financial institutions in the selection pool of financial intermediaries to provide banking services to Federal agencies.

More recently, section 412 of Public Law 100-86, the Competitive Equality Banking Act, was enacted to require the Department of the Treasury, in conjunction with other regulatory agencies, to develop procedures for increasing the use of underutilized minority-owned thrift institutions. Treasury, acting within its regulatory authority, expanded the scope to include all minority financial institutions—banks, thrift institutions, and credit unions—that participate in the MBDP. In a letter from Treasury to management officials at 22 Feder-

al agencies and departments encouraging their participation in the MBDP, an observation was made that "[t]he nation's minority banks and thrift institutions, through their lending and other activities within the communities they serve, provide an ideal vehicle through which the economic and business needs of these communities can be met."

Technology advances, demographic movements, and increased competition notwithstanding, minority owned and operated financial institutions have maintained their commitment to providing needed services to their communities which have been and continue to be abandoned by majority-owned institutions.

In an effort to publicly recognize the unique role that minority-owned financial institutions have assumed in their communities by providing employment opportunities, business capital for minority entrepreneurs, and urban development, I am introducing a joint resolution to designate March 13 through March 17, 1989, as "Minority Financial Institutions Week." Again, this resolution seeks to acknowledge the fortitude and commitment of minority financial institutions in providing economic stability to underserved communities, particularly low-income, inner-city minority neighborhoods, and further commemorates their unprecedented accomplishments.

LINE ITEM VETO

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the propensity of Congress in recent years to present the President with huge take-it-or-leave-it omnibus continuing resolutions has caused a breakdown in the budget process. The President has been effectively shut out of the process, subverting our constitutional system of checks and balances.

For the Federal budget system to work, balance between the executive and legislative branches must be restored. To achieve this balance, we need to enact line-item veto legislation.

Such a proposal is not as radical as many would make it out to be. Between 1789 and 1974, the President had an effective impoundment power. Every President from George Washington to Richard Nixon reduced or eliminated spending for many programs, subject to few constraints. In fact, President Washington regularly transferred funds between departments without the express consent of Congress, and President Franklin Roosevelt routinely reduced or deleted appropriations ranging from \$1.6 million to \$95 million.

Enactment of the 1974 Budget and Impoundment Control Act, which greatly reduced the ability of the President to impound appropriations, essentially deprived the President of powers similar to line-item veto authority. The results have been staggering. The budget deficit has grown from \$6 billion in 1974 to more than \$155 billion last year, and the public debt is now in excess of \$2.7 trillion.

In stark contrast, State governments have been able to maintain fiscal balance. In 1987,

the States had an aggregate surplus of \$4.7 billion, and the estimated 1988 surplus is \$4.4 billion. This is not surprising; 43 governors have among their fiscal control powers line-item veto authority.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we ended our pork-laden largesse. The bill that I am introducing today will enable us to do just that. This constitutional amendment will:

1. Allow the President to veto any item in any bill making any appropriation. Not only will this provision allow the President to veto appropriations, it will also allow him to veto authorizations if they are attached to appropriation measures, providing an enforcement mechanism to current prohibitions against combining authorizations with appropriations;

2. Allow the President to return the line-item vetoed provisions separately or grouped in any combination he deems to be appropriate. This provision will prevent Congress from considering an omnibus line-item veto override, which might have a greater chance of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote. This provision would further force legislation to stand on its own merits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge serious and timely consideration of this proposal.

FREE ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reaffirm the concerns of this body that the continuation of democracy in El Salvador be a strong and overwhelming objective for all of the nation. Yet even as we consider the prospects of a renewal of national elections, a potential threat to this process is evident.

Here in this country, Congress worries openly over the chances for defeat of the Christian Democrats and the victory of the ARENA party. Though it is undeniably our responsibility to point out human rights abuses from both the right and left, we cannot let ourselves be in the position of dictating, tacitly or otherwise, who should be the eventual winner of the upcoming election. Though we may have strong opinions about who we feel is the best candidate, our threatening sanctions against a possible winner amounts to de facto undermining of the entire process of democracy and could be construed as attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation.

It is unquestionably our collective responsibility not to threaten to withhold aid to El Salvador by placing it contingent on the proper outcome of the elections. Credibility dictates that we allow the true functioning of democracy by respecting the outcome, basing our future aid decisions not on the party in charge, but on the actions of the leaders themselves.

Anything else places us in the position of attempting to direct the young democratic tradition, replacing the full will of the people, and denying them the right to decide on their own the future of their nation by reminding them

their vote may determine whether they continue receiving aid from the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body strongly consider these words and those of my colleagues. The goal should not be to predetermine a leader, but rather to support a truly free and democratic election and respect its outcome. Let us respect democracy.

TRIBUTE TO PETER AGRIS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that we mourn the passing of Peter Agris. His devotion to his family, his friends, and to his life's work on the Hellenic Chronicle are a testament to the gifts Peter Agris brought to this world, and they measure how much we now miss him.

Opening the pages of the Hellenic Chronicle was often more gratifying than reading my hometown Cleveland newspaper. Peter Agris, through the force of his convictions and his commitment to seeing justice done, was one reason why this Irish Congressman took an early interest in speaking out on Greek-American concerns and for justice on Cyprus. Day after day, week after week, no other publisher kept the issue of Cyprus alive—not only in the Greek-American community, but within the policy community in Washington.

His efforts served to lift my spirits when all others said it was time to quit. He said fight on when colleagues said "Let's put Cyprus on a back-burner." He said speak out when others said that Greek-United States relations were not important to United States foreign policy.

Peter Agris was a loyal friend, a valued counselor and a man whose life's work embodied the love of freedom and our democratic system. I know I can speak for my colleagues when I say that we will all dearly miss Peter Agris. At this time, I offer my own personal condolences to Peter's wife, Ann, and his children, Peter and Nancy.

IN RECOGNITION OF JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT OF MIDLAND, MICHIGAN, INC.

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special organization and a young man who I would like to recognize for outstanding achievement. Junior Achievement of Midland, MI, is an association dedicated to providing students of the Midland public schools, Meridian public schools, Coleman public schools, and Bullock Creek public schools with an opportunity to learn about our free enterprise system through actual work experience. During the 1988-89 year, 17 companies were formed to design, manufacture, and market a variety of products. The student

chosen as the "Outstanding President" for 1988-89, Batoc Phung, of Herbert Henry Dow High School, will be honored with the "Schuette Award" given in memory of my late father. Each year since 1963, my family has had the privilege of recognizing an outstanding young man or woman for this award.

Batoc is president of Achievers in the Making [AIM], a company which manufactured and marketed recycled boxes and note pads. I am sure that the success of this project was clearly enhanced by the fine leadership that Batoc provided.

Batoc is the son of Son Phung, of Midland, and he is currently a junior at H.H. Dow High School. 1988-89 was Batoc's second year in the junior achievement program.

Programs such as junior achievement, will provide our country with business leaders of the future who will continue to lead the United States in economic development and a vigorous and expanding economy based on the free enterprise system.

A TRIBUTE TO SGT. DAVID ELINE, NEVADA MEDAL OF VALOR RECIPIENT

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. David Eline, a hero in the true sense of the word. Sergeant Eline, was honored at the U.S. Air Force Tactical Fighter Weapons Center Honors Ceremony on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at Nellis Air Force Base. He was awarded the first Medal of Valor ever presented by the Nevada Highway Patrol for saving the life of a highway patrolman on September 28, 1986. Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Eline's heroic act is truly deserving of this recognition.

Sgt. David Eline, the 25-year-old former member of the Marine Corps, has been in the Air Force since 1985. The Gettysburg, PA native was stationed at the 554th Combat Support Squadron at Indian Springs Auxiliary Air Field when he saved the life of a State trooper. This action led to the arrest and conviction of two men, both of whom had outstanding warrants for their arrest.

Sergeant Eline and the State trooper both stopped to help two men who had been in a traffic accident on U.S. Route 95 in Indian Springs. One of the men tried to fire a pistol at the officer's head. The gun failed to fire, and Sergeant Eline grabbed the pistol when the patrolman and the attacker started struggling. "I was there so I helped," reflects Sergeant Eline on the incident.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Eline's actions in risking his own life to save the State trooper earned him the Highway Patrol's Medal of Valor, keeping with the highest tradition of the U.S. Air Force. This act of true heroism and brevity deserves the praise and recognition of all Nevadans. Sergeant Eline's act of rare valor is an inspiration for us all to the spirit of faith and pride characteristic in our country's real heroes. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Sgt. David Eline for his outstanding character and this heroic act.

RESEARCH PAPER ON FEDERAL PAY RAISES

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues a major research paper prepared by the Library of Congress entitled, "Federal Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Compensation: The Situation and Choices for the 101st Congress."

The author of this outstanding work is James P. McGrath, an analyst within the Library's Congressional Research Service [CRS] Government Division, who has served as Congress' resident expert on Federal personnel and pay questions for nearly 15 years. This study by Mr. McGrath is an important contribution of the highest quality, and I commend him and the Congressional Research Service for their invaluable input into this debate. We are indeed fortunate to have someone of his caliber working for us.

NEW DISTILLERY

HON. PETER SMITH

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the U.S. House of Representatives attention to the fact that Vermont has, once again, offered a leader and leading concept to the country. I speak of the Vermont distillers who have recently opened the first distillery ever in the State of Vermont and the first in the United States of America since 1970.

Not only do these individuals exemplify the well-known virtues of entrepreneurship and initiative that we all admire, but they have added a vital new ingredient to the mix: corporate responsibility. The Vermont distillers products will carry on the label a warning and admonition to the purchaser to drink responsibly as well as a visual symbol which says don't drink and drive. They are looking beyond current practice in a very competitive market to a vision of how business should be done in the 21st century and breaking their own path. I can only hope that larger, more established distillers around America will follow their most courageous, innovative, and responsible lead in terms of labeling, the drinkers responsibility, and drunk driving.

Certainly if a small, new distillery in an economically precarious position can take this step some of the more established giants in the field can follow along. I am very proud that this group of Vermonters has taken this

step in business and in responsible behavior as I am to offer their example to you and to the Members of this distinguished body.

KILDEE HONORS UAW LOCAL 659

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, and my fellow citizens throughout the Nation, an event that commemorates an historic achievement 50 years ago in my hometown of Flint, MI.

It was on March 18, 1939, that workers at Chevrolet-Flint Plant 9 united in solidarity and won the right to bargain collectively as United Auto Workers Local 659. That event of 50 years ago will be remembered and celebrated during founding day ceremonies at local 659 on March 19, 1989. Those in the vanguard of today's labor movement, together with those of us who have benefited from that continuing effort, will be there to honor the proud past and dynamic present of a UAW local whose roots were formed and character fashioned during the famous Sitdown Strike of 1937.

From that hard-fought victory emerged a union whose workers charted a path toward growth, independence and maturity and the creation of Chevrolet Local 659. Once part of Amalgamated Local 156, Chevrolet workers sought a stronger union and petitioned for a separate charter covering Chevrolet-Flint workers only under the progressive banner of the UAW-CIO. Although they are no longer with us, the 18 Chevrolet workers who petitioned for UAW-CIO affiliation will be remembered during this historic golden anniversary as courageous visionaries. They are: William McCartney, Chalmar Hearod, Terrell Thompson, Dow Kehler, Ed Cronk, Maurice Steinhart, Kermit Johnson, Roy Davison, Carl Bibber, Gilbert Rose, Wynford Haynes, John Hutchinson, Tom Kelley, William Roy, Walter Metzgar, Jess Moss, William Freeman and Cecil McNeese. One of the original 18 pioneers, Terrell Thompson, went on to become the first in a long line of great presidents of local 659 that include its current leader, President Billy W. Bradshaw.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the great efforts of these workers, and others like them, the UAW has been a stabilizing force in our national economy and a bulwark of our democratic society. Their legacy lives in the spirit of a vital organization of dedicated workers led by strong, thoughtful men and women who are guided by respect for the dignity of every individual. On this historic golden anniversary celebration, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to UAW Local 659 and the men and women whose tireless efforts have improved the quality of life for all Americans everywhere.

TRIBUTE TO STAN ZICKLIN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a respected and popular member of the community, Mr. Stan Zicklin, who has been chosen by Temple Beth Shalom as Man of the Year. Mr. Zicklin is being honored because of his enduring interest in social issues, his many contributions to the Jewish community, his charitable work for seriously ill children, and his commitment to the welfare of humanity.

Stan Zicklin symbolizes the spirit, energy, and future of the San Fernando Valley. He is currently senior vice president/financial consultant with Shearson Lehman Brothers, where his leadership has led to great successes in the business world. His pleasant personality and willingness to be helpful has endeared him to both his colleagues in the financial consulting business and the public he has served so well.

Stan's compassion has enhanced the lives of many seriously ill children and is responsible for hospital and home visits to brighten the spirits of these children. His many charitable contributions include his long-time participation in the Kidney Foundation of Southern California. He raised funds for the purchase of dialysis machines and set up hemodialysis centers and hospitals throughout southern California. He also worked with patients at Children's Hospital projects. As a result of his hard work and excellent performance, he enjoys respect and support throughout the San Fernando Valley.

Throughout his career, Stan has always shown a willingness and desire to give freely of his valuable time to aid organizations and causes important to this community. He served on the board of directors of the Kidney Foundation of Southern California, and presently is membership chairman, Ways and Means chairman and president of San Fernando Valley Chapter of Kidney Foundation of Southern California. In 1987, Stan was chairman of the convention of Shearson Lehman Brothers Brokers.

Stan Zicklin has selflessly served the Jewish and secular communities locally for many years and has always shown a willingness to aid organizations important to Judaism. He has been very active with Valley Beth Shalom Synagogue since 1974, and has served as vice president of ways and means, financial vice president, youth vice president, chairman of the board of directors and president. Presently, he is the building fund campaign manager. He is also the recipient of the prestigious University of Judaism Merit Award for community service.

Stan Zicklin is a native of Brooklyn, NY. He graduated from Bernard Baruch School of the City College of New York in 1959 with a degree in business accounting. He has been married to Arlene (Bogert) for 27 years and is the proud father of three sons, Andy, Steve, and Scott.

Few people have given of their time and energy as selflessly as Stan. It is my distinct honor to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Stan Zicklin, an invaluable member of the community.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION ON CABLE TELEVISION DEREGULATION

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to repeal a provision of the 1984 Cable Communications Policy Act—Public Law 98-549—the cable television deregulation legislation—which has caused enormous problems for several local communities across the country.

The provision to which I refer, Mr. Speaker, is apparently being interpreted as allowing cable companies to abrogate the terms of contracts which the companies had executed with communities prior to enactment of the 1984 act. Specifically, section 625(d) of the act provides that cable companies operating in communities whose rates are deregulated are permitted to "rearrange a particular service from one service tier to another, or otherwise offer the service * * *." cable companies evidently take the position that this subsection gives them nearly an unrestricted ability to delete service tiers or restrict the ability of homeowners to subscribe to certain service tiers—in direct contravention of contracts which they have executed with local communities.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, this is an outrageous abuse of the deregulation legislation. When Congress passed the legislation in 1984, I believed that we were deregulating rates—no more, no less. We were not giving carte blanche authority to cable companies to do what they felt like doing. To the extent that cable rates were previously set in contract negotiations, the 1984 act impaired those existing contracts—something that States are proscribed from doing under article I of the Constitution. Although the Federal Government may apparently impair the obligation of contracts, it is a step taken cautiously and with deliberation. And I do not believe that Congress should have gone further than rate deregulation in 1984. My bill therefore conforms the 1984 act to what I believe the intent should have been.

My legislation is effective as of the date of enactment. It is my understanding that there may be some litigation outstanding that may be affected by my legislation. No inference should be drawn, by the introduction of this bill, as to the proper interpretation of section 625(d) of the act. In addition, I recognize that this effective date may have to be further clarified in the legislative process. I plan to work with the authorizing committees toward that end as my bill moves through the legislative process.

PLIGHT OF LURIE FAMILY STILL UNRESOLVED

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to draw my colleagues' attention to the plight of Emmanuel and Judit Lurie, and their daughter, Bella.

Emmanuel and Judit first applied to emigrate from the Soviet Union in 1979, and were initially granted permission to emigrate in December of that year. However, on February 4, 1980, the deputy head of OVIR advised Emmanuel that, after reviewing his application, it was discovered that he had been exposed to classified information during his employment as a chemical researcher 17 years earlier. The family's exit visa was revoked, and only Judit's mother was allowed to emigrate to Israel, until last November when the Luries' oldest daughter, Anna, was allowed to emigrate to Israel with her son. Since the family's initial refusal, Emmanuel has been unable to return to his post as a researcher at the Moscow Institute of Organic Compounds, and has been forced to settle for a job with requirements far below his level of training and expertise.

I urge the Soviet Union to honor its international commitments as outlined in the Helsinki Final Act, of which they are a cosignatory, and allow the Luries to join their family in Israel. Such action would be a positive example of the continued success of the glasnost campaign and would help further amicable relations between our two great nations. I look forward to a day when pleas like this one will no longer be necessary.

CYPRUS

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, once again I rise in support of the peace talks currently underway between the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots. Since August, U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and his representative on the island, Oscar Camillion, have hosted numerous meetings between the leaders of both communities in an effort to encourage constructive discussions regarding the establishment of a bizonal federal republic on the island.

These discussions are particularly timely since other nations with histories of deeply rooted problems and intercommunal disputes are working toward peace settlements. I commend U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar for his leadership in addressing some of these difficult global problems. With regard to the Cyprus dispute, he has shown genuine comprehension of the historical differences and problems between the two communities including the tragic events of the 1960's and 1970's.

I commend Rauf Denktash, elected by the Turkish Cypriots as their President, for demonstrating his steadfast willingness to negotiate a peace settlement with the various Greek Cypriot leaders. Mr. Denktash's efforts focus on reaching an agreement ensuring the Turkish Cypriots of security and political equality so that intercommunal strife will never again plague the island.

As recently as 1985 and 1986, Mr. Dentash accepted U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's draft framework agreement which set forth plans to resolve issues of disagreement between the two peoples of Cyprus, including one of the most controversial issues—the withdrawal of non-Cypriot troops from the island.

In the context of their talks under U.N. auspices, on November 22, Mr. Denktash presented a document to the Greek Cypriots which addressed issues of greatest concern to both communities. Greek Cypriot President George Vassiliou reciprocated by submitting his proposals to the Turkish Cypriots on January 30. I view this exchange of documents as an encouraging sign that the two leaders are committed to the negotiation process. Further discussions between the two leaders are scheduled to take place during the next 2 months. Timely progress on the key substantive issues would indeed be a welcome development.

A peaceful resolution to the Cyprus dispute is of great importance to its citizens and the world. Therefore, I urge the United States Congress and administration to join me in supporting and encouraging the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots during this important period.

RECOGNITION OF NAIA DIVISION II NATIONAL CHAMPIONS WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of a championship football team. The national champion of which I speak has as proud and memorable tradition as either the Super Bowl Champions, the San Francisco 49'ers, or the Division I collegiate champion, Notre Dame.

I am pleased to recognize the student athletes at Westminster College, a small liberal arts school in New Wilmington, PA. The Westminster Titans, led by head coach Joe Fusco, won the NAIA [National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics] Division II championship on December 10, 1988. This title is an unprecedented fourth national championship for Westminster. The Titans were victorious over the University of Wisconsin Lacrosse, by the score of 21-14. Westminster scored the winning touchdown with 7 seconds left in the game, a fitting and final reminder of the maturity, ability and poise of the young athletes of this team. Top individual performances that sparked the 1988 winning season belonged to quarterback Joe Micchia, who was 136 for 276 in passing and scored 28 touchdowns, in-

cluding all three in the NAIA championship game. NAIA Division II All-America tailback Brad Tokar, NAIA Division II All-America defensive tackle Dave Blazer, NAIA Division II All-America and Kodak, NAIA and Academic All-American linebacker Kevin Meyers.

These men and the entire team of 95 young men enjoyed a spectacular season. The No. 1 ranking came long before the cold Saturday in December, when Westminster won the actual championship. During the sixth week of the season they were named No. 1 and they held that position for the rest of the year. The Titans rightly deserved this top ranking considering their 14-0 record, which was the best of any college football team in the country.

I would like to join the many friends, family, and supporters of the Westminster football team in congratulating them on this exceptional year and this great honor they have achieved. This championship is an experience these players will remember as they continue to succeed in life both on and off the field. Their competitive spirit, winning attitude, and commitment to succeed and to one another is worthy of this special recognition as "National Champions."

TRIBUTE TO THE ADRIAN JOURNAL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to pay tribute to the Adrian Journal, a community newspaper which recently celebrated its 100th anniversary. The Adrian Journal is the oldest continuous business in Adrian, and the long and impressive record of this newspaper testifies to many years of dedicated service to the people of Adrian and the Adrian community.

The Journal began its many years of service to the Adrian community in 1889 when the paper was established by Hutchinson and McBride. The Journal was struggling to survive in 1890, and the local bank asked John E. Dowell, Sr., to take over the operation of the paper. Mr. Dowell was publisher of the Journal from 1890 to 1935. For nearly 20 years, Mr. Dowell also served as mayor of Adrian, and served concurrently as police and judge. Upon his death, his son, John Dowell, Jr., took over the operation of the newspaper and served as publisher until 1947.

When John Dowell, Jr., died in 1947, his widow Alyeene Moore Dowell and his son Emery B. Dowell assumed operation of the paper. Emery (Soap) Dowell became a third generation publisher of the newspaper and the Journal continued as a family operation until 1950. Sixty-one years of family management came to an end when the Dowells leased the Journal to Bill and Shirley Vick of Kansas City. The Vicks operated the Journal for 1 year, and then turned over the newspaper once again to the Dowells. Emery returned to the Journal and operated it for 1 more year before selling it to Jack and Elaine Curtis of Worland, WY.

Jack and Elaine Curtis operated the Journal for 4 years and then sold the paper to Bob

and Lila Gunn, who assumed management of the Journal on October 1, 1956. Mr. Gunn had been employed by the Journal for 6 years before becoming the owner. The Gunns were sole managers of the Journal until April 1982, when the Journal was incorporated and Steve and Linda (Gunn) Oldfield became coowners of the newspaper. In addition to the Journal, the Oldfields publish the Archie News and the Star Lite Shoppers Guide. They also operate a commercial printing department and have a rubber stamp and trophy business.

On January 21, 1989, a centennial celebration was held by the current owners of the Journal, the Gunns and the Oldfields. The centennial was also attended by former owner Emery (Soap) Dowell, currently of Sacramento, CA. I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the Adrian Journal for their many years of dedicated service to the Adrian community. I sincerely hope that their current anniversary celebrations mark the first of such happy events, and that the Adrian Journal continues to prosper as it enters its second century.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DELBERT R. DUNBAR, FULTON COUNTY, OH "CITIZEN OF THE YEAR"

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, if, as the ancient philosopher Seneca once said, "all art is but imitation of nature," Ohio's Ninth District can claim as its own a true master in the art of cultivating Earth's natural beauty. The city of Delta in Fulton County, OH, has been gifted within the determination of one gentleman to make the world a little more beautiful beginning right in his own backyard. This Saturday evening, I will join the citizens of Delta in honoring Mr. Delbert R. Dunbar as "Citizen of the Year" for his enthusiastic efforts to beautify his community's landscape for over 30 years.

Mr. Dunbar's first efforts were inspired by his idea to transform an area of his newly purchased property, previously not much more than a litter-strewn slope, into a horticultural showpiece visited by hundreds each year. More than 3,000 individual flowers are planted by Mr. Dunbar and his wife Dorothy annually, including 10 varieties of petunias, 7 varieties of marigolds, 300 rose bushes, wax leaf begonias, impatiens, and colosia. For his efforts he has been recognized by countless organizations such as: the Fulton County Garden Club, the Central Great Lakes Region of MGCA, and the Royal Horticulture Society of Great Britain, just to name a few.

In addition to the notoriety gained for his "green thumb," Mr. Dunbar has left his imprint on a variety of his community's business and cultural organizations. He is a former vice president of Dunbar Drilling, Inc., a company engaged in water well drilling and related work for municipalities, industries, and agriculture. With his brother, Glenn, he established Dunbar Manufacturing, Inc., a company dealing with hydraulic cranes and related equip-

ment and later served as secretary of the Ohio Water Well Contractors & Equipment Association. He has served as president of the Toledo Rose Society and is a life member of the American Rose Society. He is past president of the Fulton County Men's Garden Club; past president of the Men's Garden Club of America; past president of the Delta Rotary Club; past president of the Delta Industrial Development Association; and is currently president of the Fulton County Community Improvement Corp. and a member of the Fulton County Board of Elections. One has to wonder how Mr. Dunbar has found the time even to weed his garden, much less cultivate it into a floral masterpiece.

Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure to offer Mr. Delbert Dunbar our heartfelt congratulations on receiving the "Citizen of the Year" award for his dedicated efforts to enhance the beauty of our community in Fulton County, OH. May his creativity and deep appreciation for nature's unparalleled beauty inspire each of us to do our part in keeping "America the Beautiful" for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO PERRY JOHNSON

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend of mine, Perry Johnson. Perry is retiring this year from his position as region 1 director of the international union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America [UAW].

Region 1 of the UAW covers a large part of southeastern Michigan, including most of the area I represent in Congress. It has been an honor to know and work with Perry over the years. He has been an outstanding director and a strong voice for fairness in the workplace. His influence and stature throughout the State and Nation reflect his dedication to bettering the community and to furthering the UAW and its goals.

Having served for 20 years on the UAW staff, Perry is finally taking some time to relax and take life easy. I am pleased to honor him today and to wish him the best in his retirement.

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 Thursday, March 9, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 10

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for ACTION, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services, National Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
 SD-192

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
 To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February, 2359 Rayburn Building
 SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Construction Management, and the National Indian Gaming Commission.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Postal Service.
 SD-116

Armed Services
 Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the state and capabilities of the Marine Corps for special operations and low intensity conflict.
 SR-222

10:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To continue oversight hearings to examine the problems in the savings and loan industry.
 SD-538

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.
Finance
 International Trade Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the relationship between bilateral trade agreements and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the potential

for bilateral arrangements to address U.S. trade problems.
 SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Energy Information Administration, Economic Regulatory Administration, Office of Hearings and Appeals, and Emergency Preparedness, all of the Department of Energy.
 S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for Air Force and Defense Agencies military construction programs.
 SD-192

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Institute of Building Sciences, and the National Credit Union Administration.
 SD-138

Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Minerals Management Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, both of the Department of the Interior.
 S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.
 SR-253

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Aviation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 341, to prohibit discrimination against blind individuals in air travel.
 SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies as they relate to S. 324, National Energy Policy Act of 1989.
 SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
 To resume hearings on proposals to establish a corporation to administer a program of voluntary national service, and to provide for the education and training of participants in such Corps, including S. 3, S. 408, S. 322, and S. 382.
 SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and Extension Service.
 SD-138

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for enlisted personnel programs. SD-192

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and Indian education programs. S-128, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume oversight hearings to examine the problems in the savings and loan industry. SD-538

Finance
To resume hearings on revenue increases as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1990. SD-215

Judiciary
Technology and the Law Subcommittee
To hold hearings on computer viruses. SD-226

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on aviation security issues. SD-192

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To hold hearings on environmental priorities for U.S. nuclear weapons facilities. SR-222

MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the proposed Fairness in Broadcasting Act of 1989. SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review U.S. foreign assistance programs. SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of Special Counsel, General Services Administration, and the Office of the Inspector General, General Services Administration. SD-116

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 406, to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program for the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), Alaska, and other pending calendar business. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the proposed Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 1989. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings on revenue increases as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1990. SD-215

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the use of DNA "fingerprinting" as a courtroom tool. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider S. 5, to provide for a Federal program for the improvement of child care. SD-430

MARCH 16

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hear and consider the nomination of Anthony J. Principi, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans' Affairs. SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on space station programs. SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on veterans' health care issues. SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Food and Nutrition Service and Human Nutrition Information Service. SD-124

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center. SD-116

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Research and Special Programs Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. SD-138

Armed Services
Projection Forces and Regional Defense
Subcommittee
To hold hearings to discuss the future of naval forces and the enabling research and development, focusing on electric drive. SR-222

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to review the international environmental agenda for the 101st Congress. SD-419

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for development assistance programs. SD-138

Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence
Subcommittee
To resume hearings on environmental priorities for U.S. nuclear weapons facilities. SR-222

MARCH 17

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for Physician Payment Review Commission, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Commission on Libraries, U.S. Institute of Peace, National Commission on Financing Post Secondary Education, National Commission on Migrant Education, National Commission on Infant Mortality, U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care, Prospective Payment Review Commission, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the current and future status of the Medicare program, focusing on physicians payments. SD-215

APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Office of Surface Mining, Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of Inspector General, of the Department of the Interior. S-128, Capitol

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the National Science Foundation. SD-138

APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Education, Salaries and Education (includes Program Administration, Office for Civil Rights, and Office of the Inspector General), Special Institutions (in-

cludes American Printing House for the Blind, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Gallaudet and Howard Universities).

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Critical Materials Council, Executive Office of the President, Vice President's Residence, and the White House Residence.

S-126, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Drug Administration, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Farm Credit Administration, and Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-124

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Education, focusing on Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged, Special Programs, Impact Aid, Bilingual Education, Immigrant and Refugee Education, Education for the Handicapped, Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research, and Vocational and Adult Education.

SD-138

APRIL 5

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Joint Taxation

To hold an organizational business meeting.

H-208, Capitol

APRIL 6

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-124

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Highway Administration and the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

APRIL 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Education, focusing on Student Financial Assistance, Guaranteed Student Loans, Higher Education, Higher Education Facilities Loans and Insurance, College Housing Loans, Education Research and Statistics, and Libraries.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-116

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine trade disputes between the U.S. and Canada.

SD-215

APRIL 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

S-128, Capitol

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on quality assurance at the Department of Defense.

SD-342

1:15 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Education and Human Services, focusing on the Office of Civil Rights, Policy Research, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-116

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-138

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-192

APRIL 11

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on space science and applications programs.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-116

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Federal Election Commission.

SD-116

APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 253, establishing a coordinated National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Program.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Family Support Administration and Human Development Services.

SD-138

APRIL 14

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Centers for Disease Control.

SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Office of Management and Budget (Office of Federal Procurement Policy), Commission on Government Ethics, and the National Archives and Records Administration.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the importance of scenic byways to national tourism.

SR-253

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on space transportation budget and policy.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs.

S-128, Capitol

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, General Sales Manager, and Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-192

APRIL 19

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on trade and technology issues.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

SD-215

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for territorial and international affairs.

SD-192

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health.

SD-192

MAY 2

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

MAY 4

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Aviation Administration.

SD-138

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-192

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for transportation trust funds.

SD-138

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.

SD-192

MAY 15

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

MAY 18

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-116

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990

for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-116

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy budget request for fiscal year 1990 for advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

SD-366

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish an Indian Development Finance Corporation.

SR-485

MARCH 16

10:00 a.m.

Finance To continue hearings on revenue increases as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1990.

SD-215

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 16

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on global climate change and ocean perspective.

SR-253