

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE REFUGE WILDLIFE
PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act of 1989. That legislation is necessary and appropriate to restore integrity to the management of the National Wildlife Refuge system. For the benefit of my colleagues, I want to review briefly the National Wildlife Refuge System, the destruction of wildlife on refuges, and the provisions of the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act of 1989.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is the world's foremost collection of lands and waters dedicated to the protection and enhancement of wildlife. The system was established not just to benefit individual animals, but also to benefit wildlife populations and whole species. The Refuge System was created in 1903 by President Theodore Roosevelt with the establishment of Pelican Island Refuge—in Florida—as an inviolate sanctuary for the protection of wildlife, principally birds. Since that small beginning, the National Wildlife Refuge System has grown to a spectacular system of 442 refuges, in every State but West Virginia, and I am pleased to note that efforts are now underway to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in West Virginia. Acreage is more than 90 million, with 13 million acres in the coterminous 48 States. It includes nearly every conceivable habitat from beaches, desert, mountains, and tundra to marshes, forests, grasslands, and glaciers.

The Refuge System provides a home during at least some time of some years for 71 endangered and threatened species, and thousands of other species of plants and animals.

But the National Wildlife Refuge System is more than just 442 isolated areas that provide home and life support for resident species. It is a system that provides critical nesting, migration, and wintering habitats for migratory birds and is critical to fulfilling our treaty obligations under Migratory Bird Treaties with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the Soviet Union. It provides a coordinated network of critical areas to provide needed habitats in various places and times of year. And, over the years, this spectacular system has grown even more important to nonmigratory and migratory animals alike, as development and habitat destruction have enveloped so many other lands.

With this introduction some of my colleagues may yet wonder why I would introduce an act to protect refuge wildlife. Despite these beautiful habitats and areas, refuge animals all too often are under assault, even when they are on the very areas that should provide refuge. Indeed, over the years since

refuges were established as inviolate sanctuaries, pressures to exploit their wildlife have grown. In recent years this pressure has become more and more intense and the responsible Government agencies have permitted more and more exploitation of refuge wildlife.

At first, pressure was slight, and the executive branch must have considered these few exceptions to the inviolate sanctuary concept to be insignificant. These few exceptions have grown into a major assault on the integrity of our National Wildlife Refuge System. Indeed, without the recognition of most of the Congress and without knowledge and agreement of the public, national wildlife refuges have become places where wildlife is routinely shot for sport, or trapped for commerce and recreation.

I must emphasize that I am not discussing wildlife killed on refuges as a rule of air or water pollution from outside the refuge, as bad as that would be, but rather I am discussing the intentional killing of wildlife on refuges for primarily commercial or recreational purposes.

Mr. Speaker, this makes a mockery of our entire refuge system. Certainly, the lands and water are still beautiful, vital and important, but what of the concept of refuge or sanctuary for the wild animals that these areas should protect?

Last year, 259 national wildlife refuges were host to 557 different programs of sport hunting. Moreover, 91 refuges allowed commercial or recreational trapping. These programs resulted in death and wounding of more than 400,000 wild animals that refuges were established specifically to protect.

The animals killed by sport hunting or commercial trapping include arctic fox, grizzly bear, black bear, rabbits, woodchucks, coyotes, skunks, gray foxes, quail, geese, swans, doves, porcupines, wolves, moose, beaver, squirrels, red foxes, opossum, bobcats, raccoon, mink, and river otter. Also killed are numerous ducks in spite of the fact that duck populations of species such as the black duck and others are at or near the lowest levels in history.

Mr. Speaker, the intentional killing of wildlife on those areas makes our efforts to stop insidious pollution on refuges laughable. How can anyone take seriously our resolve to protect wildlife on refuges from pollution when we allow the responsible Federal agency to conduct programs to kill wildlife for sport and recreation?

For these reasons, I introduce the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act of 1989.

The principal purpose of that legislation is to prohibit killing wildlife for sport, recreational, or commercial purposes on national wildlife refuges. That bill establishes an orderly procedure whereby refuge managers may allow the killing of refuge wildlife for purposes other than sport, recreation, or commercial use of wildlife. For example, there may be times

when refuge managers feel that it is necessary to kill one or more wild animals on a refuge for management purposes, such as to benefit the animals themselves, or to provide some overriding and necessary benefit to other wildlife living on the refuge. My bill would allow such necessary programs. Finally, the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act establishes that activities which are permitted on refuges directly affecting refuge wildlife must be conducted in such a way to ensure that such wildlife is treated in the most humane manner possible.

My bill also reaffirms that it is the policy of the U.S. Congress that national wildlife refuges are inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife. That principal was clearly enunciated in the early days of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The public overwhelmingly supports and expects a refuge system that requires refuges to be true sanctuaries for their wildlife inhabitants.

After all, according to a study by Yale University, a majority of the public opposes any hunting solely for sport or recreation. A majority of the public opposes trapping with the steel jaw trap for any reason. How much more will the public oppose sport hunting or commercial trapping on national wildlife refuges? We can all answer that question; for no one can seriously believe that a public that barely supports any sport or commercial killing of wildlife on any lands, will support such killing on a national wildlife refuge.

Finally, there may be concerns or questions regarding this legislation that need to be addressed now:

First, will that legislation permit wildlife management programs?

Yes. That legislation will permit any wildlife management programs which are otherwise permissible. Indeed, wildlife management programs will be unaffected. That legislation simply prohibits killing of wildlife for sport, recreational or commercial purposes, and makes certain that killing of wildlife for management purposes on national wildlife refuges is conducted as a last resort, is the minimum necessary, and is conducted in the most humane manner possible. These are reasonable and necessary restrictions for management programs which involve killing of refuge wildlife.

Second, is such detailed legislation necessary? Why can't we just prohibit incompatible activities?

That has always been my question. However, Congress has twice previously, in 1962 and in 1966, attempted to prohibit incompatible commercial or recreational activities. However, the agency is under intense pressure to allow recreational hunting and commercial trapping, and, as experience shows, without specific standards the agency will try to bend the rules just to continue to allow these activities.

Third, will this bill stop refuge personnel from killing an animal that has been injured or

● 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.

is otherwise near death, and for which a quick and painless death is the only humane solution?

It is my intention that this bill not prohibit that kind of activity by refuge personnel. If the agency believes that this bill would prohibit such action I shall work with the agency and Mr. STUDDS' subcommittee to ensure that such human action is permissible.

Fourth, there are other abuses of national wildlife refuges; why not prohibit all of them at once?

There are other abuses such as excessive cattle grazing, timber cutting, and farming which reduce wildlife populations. However, such programs do not assault the very integrity of a wildlife refuge or the National Wildlife Refuge System in the manner of recreational hunting or commercial trapping. Indeed, farming and the other activities, if carefully designed and controlled, can be used to provide wildlife benefits; sport hunting or commercial trapping result in death to the animals that refuges should protect, and as such, assault the integrity of refuges themselves.

Fifth, does this protect fish on national wildlife refuges?

No. My bill is limited to wild vertebrate animals, excluding fish. The reason for that is that wildlife and fish have normally been separated in management programs. Clearly, the most egregious wrong occurring on refuges is the destruction of the wildlife which refuges were set aside to protect. My bill is limited to addressing that overriding problem.

Sixth, is this bill designed to affect currently legitimate and legal forms of subsistence hunting by native Americans?

No. My bill, by its terms and in its purposes is designed to address sport hunting and recreational or commercial trapping. It is not my intent to limit otherwise currently permissible native subsistence hunting of wildlife.

Seventh, were not refuge lands purchased by hunters? Does this not give hunters a special right to shoot wildlife on refuges?

Some refuge lands have been purchased with moneys derived from hunting—or duck—stamps. According to the 1985 Fish and Wildlife Service Reality Survey a maximum of only 3 million acres of land—or 3.4 percent of the Refuge System—have been purchased with such funds. The Refuge System contains, however, some 90 million acres of land, most of which has been withdrawn from the public domain or purchased with the land and water conservation fund moneys. Moreover, the fact that funds from hunting stamps were used to purchase refuge lands does not confer any right of hunters to hunt on those lands. That interpretation is consistent with the use of the land and water conservation fund. That land and water conservation fund is derived largely from revenues from offshore oil and gas leasing; however, lands purchased with those moneys, such as city parks and wildlife refuges, are not automatically open to oil and gas leasing. Rather than conferring some specific right to hunt, it is more logical to view revenues from hunting stamps or licenses as a check by society for the privilege of killing any of America's wildlife.

Eighth, are there other places for the public to hunt?

Yes, absolutely. National wildlife refuges constitute only 90 million acres, and all but 13 million acres are in Alaska. As opposed to that, there are 185 million acres of national forest and more than 260 million acres of Bureau of Land Management lands, virtually all of which are open to public hunting. In addition, there are millions of acres of private lands, State lands, and other Federal lands, on which hunting is allowed. Thus, it is clear that many other areas exist for hunting or trapping. Clearly, however, some people would rather hunt on a national wildlife refuge, and those people may be inconvenienced. That inconvenience is a small price for the safety of wildlife and the integrity which our National Wildlife Refuge System deserves.

Ninth, is this antihunting legislation? Absolutely not. The question of whether hunting is desirable in America is another question entirely. The public is divided on the general issue, as the Yale University survey demonstrates. In my legislation, we discuss only sport or commercial hunting on national wildlife refuges. In essence, we are discussing whether the killing of wildlife for human sport or commercial purposes is legitimate on the one set of lands which were set aside by the U.S. Congress specifically to benefit and enhance wildlife.

I hope my colleagues will join with me in sponsoring and supporting this legislation.

THE BUSH EDUCATION PROPOSALS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, the first high school graduating class of the 21st century entered first grade last September. They are our future workers, college students, taxpayers, soldiers, leaders, and America's hope. Or, if we accept the education proposals offered last week by President Bush, they are the future unemployed, teen parents, welfare recipients, and homeless.

Education is not only the key to each person's economic survival, it is essential to our Nation's long-term security and economic health. I see nothing in the fiscal year 1990 education budget proposal that President Bush has offered that will reverse the trend that have created an entrenched underclass. According to the Children's Defense Fund, in today's average class of 35 children, 9 are poor, 7 are at risk of becoming a teen parent, and 5 are at risk of dropping out of school. The Bush budget offers no relief for this national disgrace.

At best, President Bush's fiscal year 1990 budget freezes education spending at the fiscal year 1989 level, which amounts to a \$900 million cut when taking inflation into account. At worst, most education programs could be included in the President's flexible freeze package. Such a freeze would be more devastating than even a Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration. While sequestration would require an 8.2-percent across-the-board cut below baseline for every discretionary educa-

tion program, a flexible freeze would require deeper cuts. In fact, \$18 billion, or 86 percent, of the President's proposed education budget of \$21.9 billion would be included in such a freeze. For example, chapter 1, which serves disadvantaged children, could be cut 46 percent, education of the handicapped 42 percent, vocational and adult education 44 percent, bilateral education 21 percent, libraries 22 percent, and student financial assistance 15 percent.

While it may be convenient for President Bush to ignore the effects of inflation, this is simply not an option for us—and more to the point—our Nation's children. Hopefully, Congress will reject President Bush's proposed education budget. However, I am deeply troubled that President Bush has even suggested such a freeze in the first place.

There is sound and convincing evidence that Federal education programs work. We can no longer afford to stand in the way of this progress. As a candidate, President Bush pledged to be our education President. It's our job to see that he delivers.

MIAMISBURG HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on July 8, 1986, a train carrying hazardous materials derailed in my congressional district. Twelve thousand pounds of phosphorus and an undetermined amount of sulfur exploded and burned emitting poisonous fumes for 5 days. Over 30,000 people in the Miamisburg, OH area were evacuated and sent to convention centers and high school gyms, causing the largest evacuation in railroad history.

Now, almost 3 years later, we have not seen any substantial regulatory action to assure that another Miamisburg-type accident does not repeat itself. The Federal Railroad Administration [FRA] found that the carrier violated its own track maintenance rules, but has taken no action to prevent a future derailment. The National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] found that the phosphorus-carrying tank car was over 20 years old and did not meet current design standards. Yet, thousands of these cars continue to carry hazardous materials into our cities and over our farmland.

Today I am introducing the Hazardous Materials Rail Safety Act to respond to some of the glaring problems that surfaced in the Miamisburg accident. My bill is intended to improve the transportation of hazardous materials by rail in the interests of public safety.

Our local officials in the Miamisburg and Dayton area demonstrated outstanding leadership in coordinating over 30 jurisdictional bodies in resolving this crisis. While over 600 people were treated at local hospitals, there were no deaths directly attributed to the accident.

Mr. Speaker, we were extremely lucky in Miamisburg and we must learn from it. We need to review our Federal policies as they

pertain to the transportation of hazardous materials by rail. We need to make sure that we are promoting the safe transportation of these materials so that other citizens across the country are not threatened by potentially deadly spills. My bill does three things:

First, it requires the Department of Transportation to develop emergency response procedures for railroads to follow when these accidents occur. Our Miamisburg firefighters and other emergency officials had trouble getting information about the types of hazardous materials on the train, and where they were located. My bill requires the train engineer or conductor to turn over this information and work with the local officials in responding to the situation.

Second, my bill will retire old tank cars, like the one that carried phosphorus through Miamisburg. That car was over 20 years old, and according to the National Transportation Safety Board [NSTB], it would not meet current design standards. However, because the car was already in operation when the regulations became effective in 1971, it was grandfathered in. My bill would eliminate that grandfathering and not allow these old cars to carry hazardous materials like phosphorus.

Third, my bill requires a DOT study to take a look at the whole design process of tank cars particularly with respect to public safety. Right now, DOT has delegated its authority to the Association of American Railroads [AAA] which designs tank cars. According to the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA], DOT is not involved in the design approval activities and does not attend sessions where designs are analyzed and evaluated. My bill requires the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of this process and determine whether public safety considerations require greater control by the Secretary of Transportation in this unique arrangement.

Finally, I should point out that while we have seen no direct regulatory action by the FRA since the Miamisburg accident, the industry has started voluntarily retrofitting or taking out of service the Miamisburg-type tank cars. I have been advised that the industry plans to retire or fix all similar cars by 1992.

This is an important step forward. However, I fear that with every passing day, these old tank cars continue to pose serious threats to communities across the country. I hope we can take them out of service immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share a copy of my bill and urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in supporting it:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hazardous Materials Rail Safety Act."

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) according to the Department of Transportation, about 4,000,000,000 tons of regulated hazardous materials are shipped each year;

(2) the National Transportation Safety Board estimates that approximately 250,000 hazardous materials shipments are made every day;

(3) approximately 3,000 carloads of hazardous materials are shipped each day by rail;

(4) accidents involving the release of hazardous materials are a threat to public health and safety;

(5) rail accidents are particularly dangerous, because railroads were historically designed and planned to go through populated areas;

(6) the Department of Transportation has failed to issue regulations requiring information pertaining to hazardous materials to be shared with local firefighters and emergency responders, and has developed no uniform criteria directing train crews on proper procedures for communicating with local and other appropriate officials in the event of rail accidents involving hazardous materials;

(7) investigations by the National Transportation Safety Board have shown obsolete tank cars to be the cause of accidents involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; and

(8) the Office of Technology Assessment has determined that while the Department of Transportation prescribes railroad tank car design specifications, it is not sufficiently involved in the design approval activities of the industry-based Association of American Railroads Tank Car Committee, and is not permitted to attend sessions where the designs are analyzed and evaluated.

SEC. 3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. App. 1801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end a new section as follows:

"EMERGENCY RESPONSE

"SEC. 117. Without 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall, by regulation, issue emergency response procedures for rail carriers in accidents or other emergency situations involving the transportation and storage of hazardous materials, including requirements that—

"(1) copies of written information detailing the type and location of all hazardous materials carried on a train be carried on the train and be immediately provided to local emergency personnel responding to such accidents or emergency situations; and

"(2) employees on any train carrying hazardous materials, and other personnel of the involved carrier, that is in an accident or emergency situation provide technical assistance to local emergency personnel and other appropriate officials responding to the accident or emergency situation."

SEC. 4. RAILROAD TANK CARS.

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended by section 3, is further amended by adding at the end a new section as follows:

"RAILROAD TANK CARS

"SEC. 118. (a) No railroad tank car may be used for the transportation in commerce of hazardous materials unless such tank car at a minimum complies with standards for attachments imposed by the Secretary on new railroad tank cars as of the date of enactment of this section, through regulations issued under this Act, the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970, or any other law.

"(b)(1) The Secretary shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences for the performance by such Academy of a study of the railroad tank car design process, including specifications development, design approval, repair process approval, repair accountability, and the proc-

ess by which designs and repairs are presented, weighed, and evaluated. Such Academy shall also make recommendations as to whether public safety considerations require greater control by and input from the Secretary with respect to the railroad tank car design process, especially in the early stages, along with such other recommendations as the Academy considers appropriate.

"(2) The Secretary shall report the results of such study and such recommendations to the Congress within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section.

"(3) There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out this subsection not to exceed \$500,000."

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK, MAY 1-7

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing our local, State, and Federal work force. This week, May 1-7 is "Public Service Recognition Week." It is an opportunity to express our gratitude and appreciation to those individuals who diligently perform the duties that keep our cities, States, and National Government in motion.

"Public Service Recognition Week" was organized 4 years ago by the Public Employees Roundtable, and is endorsed by the President's Council on Management Improvement. It is the intent of the roundtable, made up of groups that represent over 90,000 U.S. public employees, to educate the public about the significant contributions that civil servants make to our daily lives and to promote careers in the public service.

The observance of "Public Service Recognition Week" will be marked today by a celebration on the Mall with a series of speeches, bands, and exhibits from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. In addition, ceremonies and events have been scheduled around the country. It is a day in which public servants can participate in an event which pays homage to their contributions.

I am sure that we in the Congress do not spend enough time thinking about the contributions that civil servants make to us including the printing and distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in which this statement will appear.

For quite some time, civil servants have felt unappreciated, and with good reason. When the administration seeks to reduce the deficit, civil servant pay and benefits are the first to be scrutinized. We have witnessed the attempt in the current administration's budget proposal to eliminate the cost-of-living adjustment in fiscal year 1990 and limit future COLA's to an amount less than the rise in the Consumer Price Index. In addition, the administration proposed that the lump sum option, offered to Federal employees upon retirement, be eliminated. Furthermore, it was proposed that the Government's contribution to health insurance for employees and retirees be reduced.

Civil servants have carried the burden of deficit reduction for far too long. In fact, since 1980, Federal employees have contributed \$101 billion toward deficit reduction by cuts in their pay and benefits. We need to revere our civil service work force and demonstrate our appreciation by achieving parity between public service employees and the private sector rather than attempting to reduce their benefits. We must recognize that the work that they perform is to the benefit of everyone.

Therefore, I would like to join in urging all OPM supervisors and other local, State, and Federal agencies to give those employees who can be spared, time to attend the ceremonies in honor of their accomplishments.

PRODEMOCRACY PROTESTS IN CHINA

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 70th anniversary of China's May 4 movement of 1919 when students and intellectuals demonstrated in a quest for modernization and democracy. Seventy years later, China's students are still calling for democracy: freedom of speech, assembly, and the press, political reforms, and the opening of a student-government dialog. Exhibiting the largest protest since the Communists took power in 1949, 200,000 students marched on Tiananmen Square today.

This latest expression of the Chinese people's frustration with their Government was sparked by the death on April 15 of Hu Yaobang, the former General Secretary, who was forced to step down from his position in January 1987 after failing to stop prodemocracy student demonstrations. Hu Yaobang was regarded by many Chinese, especially students, as the standard-bearer of democratic change and intellectual freedom. His death is a tremendous loss to China's human rights community. It is very telling that Hu Yaobang expressed only two regrets in his life: his failure to come to the aid of a colleague who was denounced during the anti-rightist movement of the 1950's and his failure to resist engaging in self-criticism, or rather criticism of the prodemocracy movement, when he stepped down as General Secretary.

The last student demonstrations of this scale, in December 1986, were initially tolerated by the Chinese Government, but by January 1987 saw the induction of the campaign against "bourgeois liberalization," resulting in the ouster of Hu Yaobang, the dismissal of academics, journalists and other party officials from their jobs. One journalist was arrested and sentenced to 7 years in prison for making a speech which was critical of official policies. I sincerely hope that the Government's current show of tolerance will not result in the same ends. We have already seen essentially the closure of the newspaper, World Economic Herald, and the dismissal of its editor, the declaration of three student organizing committees as illegal, and sightings of thousands

of troops in Beijing. The Politburo has already characterized the leaders of the student protests as "counterrevolutionary" and has stated that they will be subject to arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Speaker, the first step toward democracy and the establishment of basic human rights is the freedom of speech and dialog within and among every sector of a society. I would hope that China is moving in that direction with the enrichment of its people in mind and its place in the world community.

A TRIBUTE TO STEVE AND JOYCE WEINBERG

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to rise today to recognize two of my dear friends, Steve and Joyce Weinberg, on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary. Steve and Joyce are well-known members of Sacramento and have given much of themselves to the local community.

On March 25, 1989, Steve and Joyce were remarried under the chuppa in celebration of their 25th year of marriage. This unique ceremony included all of the bridesmaids and ushers from the original ceremony along with the Weinbergs' three daughters. The attendance at this event reflected the popularity of the Weinbergs in the community.

As the owners of a successful business, the Weinbergs play a vital role in the economy of Sacramento. In addition, they are widely known and esteemed in the local Jewish community. Steve and Joyce are very active in the Jewish refusenik movement, a movement to give Soviet Jews the freedom to emigrate. The pressure from this movement on the United States Government and, in turn, on the Soviet Government has allowed thousands of Soviet Jews to emigrate each month.

I offer my sincere congratulations to Steve and Joyce on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary and my appreciation for their work in the Sacramento community and on behalf of the Soviet Jews. I wish them both another 25 years of happiness and joy together.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN H. VANDERZELL

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you the outstanding accomplishments of Dr. John H. Vanderzell, who, after 37 years of teaching, retires in June as professor of government at Franklin and Marshall College. It is fitting that we honor him today.

Dr. Vanderzell was born on July 11, 1924, and was reared in Rochester, NY. During World War II, he served his country in combat in Germany and in other parts of the European theater. In 1946 he enrolled at Miami Uni-

versity in Oxford, OH, where he was graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1949 with a major in political science and minors in economics and sociology. It was in this year that he married Beryl Jane Schelter. They have since had three children: Susan J., John B., and David J.

In 1949 Dr. Vanderzell continued his education at Syracuse University, where he was enrolled in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. His Ph.D. in political science was awarded in 1954.

In 1952 he began his long association with Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, PA, when he accepted an appointment to the faculty in the department of government. His recognized skills as a teacher placed him in such great demand that he also has held from time to time visiting appointments at Bryn Mawr University, the University of Pennsylvania, Geneseo State University, and Syracuse University.

During the 1950's he took time away from teaching to be the director of the research division and then acting director for the Bureau of Municipal Affairs for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Moreover, he has been active as a consultant for the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, and the Pennsylvania Economy League.

His proven adeptness at administration and the collegewide respect for his character, intellect, judgment, and leadership resulted in his appointment in 1969 as dean of the college at Franklin and Marshall—the second-ranking administrative post at the college and a position he held until the summer of 1974, when he returned to the faculty. When the same post became suddenly vacant in 1987, he was called upon to return temporarily to the deanship.

As a published scholar, Dr. Vanderzell has written "The Role of Law in Higher Education: An Administrative View" (Villanova Law Review, June 1972); "The Supreme Court and American Government" (Crowell, 1968), and "The Jury as a Community Cross-Section" (Western Political Quarterly, March 1966). He was also a contributor to Richard Frost, ed., "Cases in State and Local Government" (Prentice-Hall, 1968). In addition, he has written papers for the department of internal affairs and the Pennsylvania Economy League on topics such as municipal tort liability, county government under the Pennsylvania Constitution, and the scope of municipal power as interpreted by Pennsylvania courts.

Beyond these accomplishments in education, Dr. Vanderzell has long been a giving member of the Lancaster community. He served as chair of the Lancaster City Planning Commission for 7 years and since 1975 has been a member of the board of directors of Community Hospital. For 3 years he was president of the hospital.

Since he joined the faculty at Franklin and Marshall in 1952, several thousand students like myself who have passed through the college's ivy-covered halls have benefited from the legendary intellectual rigor of his classes. Hundreds of Franklin and Marshall alumni now in the ranks of the legal profession have profited from his wisdom and counsel as chairman of the college's prelaw committee. Dozens of

faculty colleagues have learned from his examples. Franklin and Marshall College today bears Dr. Vanderzell's imprint in so many ways. Although he is leaving active service on the faculty, it is my hope that his legacy will continue to influence the students of coming years.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH E. BURNS, JR.

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, Joseph E. Burns, Jr., of New Haven, CT, retires on May 1, 1989 after 29 years of dedicated service to organized labor. His career is marked by continuous achievement from the time he became an apprentice on the New Haven Railroad, through his service as directing general chairman of district 22 of the International Association of Machinists. The railroad industry has gone through many changes, and Joe was there through all of them, speaking out on behalf of the railroad machinists.

From beginning to end, Joe has been a railroad man. After being honorably discharged by the Navy in 1948, Joe returned to his hometown of New Haven and began working for the New Haven Railroad as an apprentice machinist. He became a member of the International Association of Machinists and began to be selected for leadership positions. In 1960, he was elected general chairman of district 43 which included his local lodge as well as all the others on the New Haven Railroad.

Joe's work for the union began on a small scale and gradually grew in scope. Following the merger and consolidation of many lodges and districts, Joe was elected to the post of directing general chairman of district 22. It was in this capacity that Joe made his greatest contributions. His responsibilities included negotiation, arbitration and servicing for all railroad machinists east of the Mississippi, as well as one Canadian lodge. One hundred local lodges and 20,000 union members fell under his purview.

Although Joe's professional responsibilities extended across the Nation, he maintained his roots in the New Haven community. He was a member of the executive board of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, sat on the board of directors of the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council's building committee for the Trade Union Plaza, and was the first director of the State machinists political action committee. And he did all of this while he and his wife, Irma, were raising nine children.

The railroad members of the International Association of Machinists have been fortunate to have a man of Joe's caliber leading and serving them. The work he has done has made the jobs of thousands of railroad machinists better and more secure. The thanks he receives from his fellow machinists is for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES H. MCJUNKIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention, the long and distinguished career of an outstanding citizen in my district, Mr. James H. McJunkin. On February 1 of this year, Jim assumed the post of international trade and marketing adviser for the Port of Long Beach, the second largest port in the United States.

Since coming to the Port of Long Beach, Jim McJunkin has traveled more than 2 million miles selling the cargo facilities of the Port of Long Beach to the trading and shipping industries around the world. During that same period, total annual tonnage moving through Long Beach has more than quadrupled, making Long Beach the leader in cargo among west coast ports. Port operating revenues increased nearly tenfold this same period.

James is a second-time president of the California Association of Port Authorities, vice president of the American Association of Port Authorities, and is first vice president of the International Association of Ports and Harbors. He is a past chairman of the board for the Foreign Trade Association of Southern California, as well as a current member of the National Coal Council. Jim also sits on the prestigious Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee, a blue-ribbon Federal group that analyzes international trade impact at the local and State levels.

Most recent among his many honors is receiving the annual Stanley T. Olafson Bronze Plaque Award for outstanding service in world trade presented by the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce at its 62d World Trade Week luncheon.

A University of Arizona graduate, Jim is licensed as a law practitioner before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Maritime Commission. Prior to joining the port staff, he was general manager of the Northern California Ports and Terminals Bureau before being named traffic manager by the Port of Sacramento.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to Jim McJunkin. He is a remarkable individual who has contributed greatly to developing the Long Beach Port into one of the Nation's finest. On behalf of the entire community, we wish Jim and his wife Mary, all the best in the years to come.

OZONE AWARENESS WEEK IN MANCHESTER

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, concern about the deterioration of the ozone layer is growing, and certainly knowledge about the causes of this problem has increased dramati-

cally in the town of Manchester, CT, thanks to a special project conducted by the sixth graders at Bowers Elementary School.

As part of that project, these students wrote "letters to the editor" expressing their concern and calling for action. I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the letters printed by the Manchester Herald on March 17:

BOWERS SIXTH-GRADERS WRITE LETTERS ABOUT OZONE AWARENESS

I am writing to warn others about the fact that we, and our earth, are becoming endangered. How? Well, certain human causes are breaking down our ozone layer and making our endangered earth even more endangered.

What is ozone? Ozone is a natural gas present in the atmosphere that partially blocks ultraviolet rays from reaching the earth's surface. Without our ozone, ultraviolet rays are allowed to reach the earth's surface, causing many cases of skin cancer. It is a fact that five years ago it was more common for people of age 40 to get skin cancer but now even people of age 20 are getting it.

My opinion is that the things ruining and breaking down our ozone layer, such as CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), should not be used or should be used less. So all it takes is a little cooperation from you and many others to use less Styrofoam, aerosol cans, refrigerators and halons, and our earth's future would no longer be endangered—neither would mine!

DONNA EDWARDS.

The CFCs in Styrofoam, refrigerators, aerosol cans and other appliances are breaking down the ozone layer. The ozone layer helps keep ultraviolet rays from getting down to earth. The ultraviolet rays are harmful to us in many ways, as they can cause blindness, skin cancer, eye cataracts and damage to the immune system.

Other uses of ozone are bleaching fabrics, fats and oils. The ozone also cleans the air. If we don't do something about the ozone layer now, we may never live to see the year 2020. That's pitiful!

Help save the ozone layer.

KELLIE GRADY.

My sixth-grade class at Bowers School is working on a project about the ozone layer. We are concerned and we would like a cut-down on halons and CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons). CFCs, which are found in Styrofoam, aerosol cans and refrigerants, destroy the ozone layer.

When Styrofoam is broken, CFCs come out and destroy the ozone, aerosol cans, when sprayed, let out CFCs.

Skin cancer was usually only found in older people (40-plus people), but now it is found in younger people. CFCs cut down on the ozone layer and let ultraviolet rays through, which can cause skin cancer, eye cataracts, and cause damage to the immune system.

The ozone is being destroyed more than it used to. We already have a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica and Australia. We hope that people will stop using CFC products (Styrofoam, aerosol cans and refrigerants) and stop ruining our lives.

SARAH CLANCY.

I am very concerned about the breaking down of the ozone layer. I think the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), gases which

break down ozone, is too great. CFCs are used in refrigerators, aerosol cans and Styrofoam. When you break Styrofoam or spray aerosol it releases harmful chemicals which destroy ozone.

Ozone, a natural gas found in the upper stratosphere, blocks most of the harmful ultraviolet rays (from the sun) from hitting the earth's surface. Ultraviolet rays are dangerous because they can cause skin cancer and blindness and may harm plant and marine life.

I fear further depletion of the ozone layer may destroy some types of life. They are beginning to cut down on CFCs but I think more should be done.

BRIAN GRADY.

At this very moment our ozone layer is being destroyed. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), found in Styrofoam, aerosols, refrigerators, air conditioners, fire extinguishers, etc., are causing this. I think factories should stop producing aerosols and Styrofoam, and find an equally helpful substitute.

If we don't take action soon, there will be many horrible cases of skin cancer, and we won't be able to go outside, because the sun's ultraviolet rays will be very deadly. This is more important than hairspray for your hair and air fresheners to make your houses smell good. Our lives are at stake.

TRACY DEVINE.

My concern is about the ozone. The ozone is a mixture of gases that help protect us from the sun's ultraviolet rays, which cause blindness, skin cancer and severe burns. The ozone layer is deteriorating because of CFCs and a gas called halons. CFCs (or chlorofluorocarbons) are gases that are in Styrofoam food containers, aerosol cans and refrigerants. We need to cut down the use of these products.

I know I may be upsetting many businesses, but I have a solution. I think every fast-food restaurant should have paper containers like Burger King and Kentucky Fried Chicken have. For aerosol cans, I think they should all be pumps.

There are at least one or two holes in the ozone layer along Antarctica and Australia. So please cut down on using products like aerosol sprays and Styrofoam, unless you don't want to live anymore.

SHANNON SHIRSHUE.

Our sixth-grade class has been working on the ozone problem. We split up into groups and got a whole bunch of facts together. We talked about what was affecting the ozone layer such as aerosol cans, Styrofoam and refrigerants. And we're also trying to help prevent people from using CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons).

Some of our facts: It takes two years for CFCs to reach the stratosphere. If the ultraviolet rays were to hit the earth it could cause blindness, severe skin cancer and burns. Five years ago people at age 40 had skin cancer; now at age 20 they are getting it more and more.

I think people are overusing products that damage the ozone layer. They're not even considering what will happen if the ozone breaks down. I'm really concerned what will happen if people just don't consider the consequences.

What will happen to people who do care about our ozone? How will that make them feel? Will they just keep on what they were doing? Or will they keep fighting to keep the ozone and people alive?

But we have to start off small because Styrofoam and refrigerators are big products. If we start off big it could put a lot of people out of jobs.

Our ozone is what is keeping us alive. If people don't start to care we will be destroyed. We're trying to stop people from just sitting and not caring. Please get off your chair and care.

JEN BROWN.

I'm reacting to the ozone problem. CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and halons are destroying the ozone layer. Ozone is found in the layers of the atmosphere. The destructive CFCs are found in aerosol cans, refrigerators and Styrofoam. Halons are found in the foam the firemen use to put out fires.

It takes two years for CFCs and halons to reach the stratosphere. There are already holes in the ozone layer over Antarctica and Australia.

I think that they should stop using sprays, Styrofoam, foam and aerosol cans, and stop putting CFCs in refrigerators.

EMILY BURRELL.

I am writing on a subject which will affect lots of generations: the ozone layer. Many people over age 20 don't even know what the ozone layer is. We must inform them. In my school we are trying to help preserve the ozone layer. We are losing our ozone layer quickly. If we keep using CFCs and halons, our ozone layer will be totally destroyed.

The ozone layer is found mostly at the altitude of 19 miles (30 kilometers). We already have holes in this ozone layer over Antarctica and Australia. The Arctic ozone layer is now endangered. With these holes in the ozone layer, the skin-cancer age average has dropped from 40 to 20. If we stop using CFCs (that are found in aerosol cans, refrigerators, and Styrofoam) and halons (found in the special foam firefighters use in putting out fires), maybe the ozone layer would heal itself. It would be nice to live to see my 60th birthday!

SARA BLACKER.

We have a problem: Our ozone layer is being destroyed by CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and halons. The ozone blocks the ultraviolet rays. If too much of them reach the earth (and they are) it would cause severe skin cancer, blindness and burns. People at age 40 usually get skin cancer but now they are starting to get it at age 20.

There are holes in the ozone layer over Antarctica and Australia. We don't want that to happen any other place, so let's cut down on Styrofoam and aerosol cans because they are destroying the ozone layer. If we don't do something about the loss of ozone now, we will die sooner than we should. I want to live and so does everybody.

Save the ozone layer!

JESSICA HAMELIN.

I think the ozone layer should be saved. Do you even know what's happening to the ozone layer? Do you even know what the ozone layer is?

I know there are millions of problems in our world today, but a major one is the ozone layer problem.

The problem I'm reacting to is the ozone layer breaking down. The ozone layer blocks harmful and sometimes deadly ultraviolet rays. These rays can cause skin cancer and blindness. The chlorofluorocarbons, CFCs for short, are the chemicals that break down the ozone layer. CFCs can be found in cars, refrigerators and Styrofoam. Halons

are another chemical that could ruin our future. Halons can be found in firefighting equipment. This could be a problem. I hope you become more aware.

TOBY LLOYD.

Recently, many problems have come up in our environment. One of them is the deterioration of the ozone layer.

The ozone layer is a protective shield that blocks out the sun's ultraviolet rays. Ultraviolet rays can cause such problems as blindness, cataracts, skin cancer, severe sunburns and deficiencies in the immune system. Five years ago, the average age of a person with skin cancer was 40 years, but now the average age is 20 years.

The main cause of this problem is a man-made chemical called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs are found in Styrofoam industrial solvents, refrigeration units, freon tanks, and aerosol cans (which are now illegal). Another harmful chemical is halon, which is found in firefighting equipment.

I think people should try to cut down on their use of CFCs. This will, in turn, reduce the percentage of ultraviolet rays reaching earth. This will lead to less skin cancer in the future.

A treaty has already gone into effect to reduce the production of CFCs in 46 by 80 percent in the near future, but we, as citizens, should help out as much as possible.

After all, it's our world we've got to save!

SEAN FLETCHER.

The ozone layer, a mass of gases 15 to 20 miles above the earth's surface that protects our planet from the sun's deadly ultraviolet rays, is being depleted.

It's an accepted fact that chemicals used in the construction of air conditioners, aerosol sprays and Styrofoam products are the main culprits in the destruction of the ozone layer.

Businesses should start an immediate search for substitute chemicals in the manufacturing of such necessary items. Government could do its part by helping businesses with the cost of researching and producing these substitute chemicals.

JEFF EAXIDE.

A very serious danger to our world today is the destruction of the ozone layer. This is caused by the use of Styrofoam, aerosol cans and refrigerants.

There are harmful gases in these objects that break down the ozone. The two main gases are CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and halons. It actually takes two years for CFCs and halons to reach the stratosphere and damage the ozone layer.

What I'm really worried about is too many ultraviolet rays. If too many ultraviolet rays were to hit the earth, it would cause blindness, severe skin cancer and burns. Today, people are getting skin cancer at much earlier ages than they were just five years ago. Scientists now think that 5 percent less ozone in the earth's atmosphere would allow 25 percent more ultraviolet radiation to reach the United States, and the layer of the ozone's shield protects us from 95 to 99 percent of the harmful ultraviolet rays. For these reasons we must find alternatives to the use of aerosol cans and Styrofoam.

LAURA SMITH.

The problem that I'm concerned about is the ozone layer! The ozone is usually found in the upper regions of the atmosphere. The greatest concentration is at the altitude of 19 miles. Ozone is produced naturally

through photochemical and electrical discharge. Ozone is a natural gas present in the atmosphere that partially blocks ultraviolet rays from reaching the earth's surface. If the ultraviolet rays would happen to reach the earth's surface it would cause severe skin cancer, blindness and burns.

You probably think the ozone is not important, but it cleans the air and absorbs dirt and soot and breaks them up. Ozone is used to bleach fabrics and certain oils and fats, too.

CFCs, which are chlorofluorocarbons, and halons destroy the ozone layers. It takes two years for CFCs (which are in Styrofoam, aerosol cans, refrigerators) and halons to reach the stratosphere.

Now you can do something about it. Cut down on Styrofoam and aerosol cans, and help us try to save our ozone layer. Your grandkids may have a nicer life if you do.

SARA BUTLER.

Our ozone layer is being destroyed by two chemicals found in Styrofoam, aerosol cans and refrigerators. These gases seep into the atmosphere each time you spray an aerosol can, break Styrofoam, or when the coolant in your refrigerator, air conditioner and automobile leaks out. These gases are called halons and chlorofluorocarbons (known as CFCs.)

Without our ozone layer the sun's deadly ultraviolet rays will cause skin cancer, blindness and severe skin burns.

Just five years ago people at the age of 40 were getting skin cancer but now people at the age of 20 are getting skin cancer, blindness and severe burns.

If we were to ban Styrofoam and cut back on the use of aerosol cans to reduce CFCs and halons we would save the ozone layer!

If you want you and your family to live a happy, healthy and longer life, help save the ozone layer.

JESSICA SKOOG.

I am writing out of concern about the ozone layer depletion. CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), found in Styrofoam products, aerosol cans, refrigerators and some air conditioners, destroy it.

Many little children break up and bite Styrofoam cups. I think that is wrong, because CFCs leak out and eat away at the ozone. Ozone is important for other reasons, too. It has strong cleaning abilities. It reacts with dirt and soot, and causes them to break up.

Five years ago, people in their 40s had skin cancer. Now it's common for people in their 20s to get it, because the holes in the ozone are letting in ultraviolet rays. The deterioration of the ozone layer also causes skin burns (severe) and eye cataracts. So please, please, stop using CFCs.

ANNE MARIE BRENNAN.

I'm concerned about the problem with the breakdown of the ozone layer. Why is this so important? It's important because if people don't do something about it now, not only people older than 40 but also as young as 20 can get blindness or skin cancer from harmful ultraviolet most of which would have bounced off the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) released into the air float up and destroy the ozone layer. CFCs are found in plastic foams, spray cans, cooling systems like refrigerators and air conditioners.

Individual people can make a difference. Each could cut back on using Styrofoam be-

cause Styrofoam has CFCs trapped inside. When people break or bite Styrofoam they release CFCs into the air!

So every little part you break damages yourself!

JOCELYN SCHNEIDER.

People should stop using chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in Styrofoam, aerosol cans and refrigerators. People don't realize the danger of CFCs. For one thing, the ultraviolet rays can cause blindness and severe skin cancer. If people cut down on CFCs maybe the world would last a little longer.

It takes two years for the CFCs to reach the stratosphere and there are already holes in the ozone layer over Antarctica and Australia.

Recently 46 nations signed a treaty that went into effect on Jan. 1. The treaty cuts back on the production of CFCs. By 1994 most nations should cut back on their CFCs by 20 percent. By 1999, 30 percent. So by 1999, the CFC usage should be cut back by 50 percent.

The treaty is a good idea because if we cut back on the usage of CFCs then we may not lose our ozone. But if we don't cut back, we are in danger.

Through our awareness, we can make the world a safer place to live and breathe.

ERIN LEARY.

One of today's problems is the decreasing of our ozone layer. The ozone layer blocks ultraviolet rays that can cause skin cancer and other health problems.

CFCs are destroying the ozone layer. The use of Styrofoam, aerosol cans and refrigerators should be banned. They are eating our ozone layer every day of our lives. Therefore, I think that the United States of America should cut back 100 percent of the use of CFCs and halons.

So let's start to protect the ozone layer because it is protecting us every day.

JEFFREY JOHN REID.

There is a big problem today that we, the people of this wonderful world, cannot ignore any more. This hazardous problem is about the CFCs, an abbreviation of chlorofluorocarbons, and the halons which destroy a three-layered atmosphere which contains ozone. The ozone layer is destroyed by objects that you and I use every day, such as Styrofoam for packing, aerosol cans and refrigerators. When these objects are broken down, the CFCs and halons are freed. It takes two years for these gases to reach the stratosphere. The stratosphere is the upper part of the atmosphere. There already has been damage to the ozone layer in Australia and Antarctica.

I know that the people working for companies like McDonald's, Wendy's, Stop & Shop and so on sometimes are disagreeing with this because of financial reasons or for other personal reasons. But you must think about your lives and people who you care about. So start realizing and stop our destruction of the ozone layer.

On Jan. 1, 46 nations signed a treaty. These 46 nations would have to cut back on the usage of chlorofluorocarbons and halons by more than 50 percent by 1999. Even though we are trying so hard to find the proper solution for the problem, we should work harder and have a better average on these cutbacks. So you must realize that we're all working on this problem as a team.

DARREN REITBERG.

The ozone layer protects us from dangerous ultraviolet rays reaching the earth's surface. CFCs, which are in Styrofoam and aerosol cans, along with halons destroy this ozone layer. It takes two years for CFCs and halons to reach the stratosphere and there is already an ozone hole over Antarctica and Australia.

Scientists think that 5 percent less ozone would allow 25 percent more ultraviolet radiation to reach the United States and if it does it will cause blindness and skin cancer. We must stop CFCs and halons by the year 2000.

JASON STETSON.

JASPER DORSEY

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of Georgia's truly outstanding citizens, Jasper Dorsey of Marietta, recently lost his wife of 51 years. For all of us who know Jasper, and who knew his wife Callender Dorsey, it was a tremendous loss; we share with him the grief over her passing, even as we rejoice in the meaning of her life.

Jasper Dorsey has been a giant in the civic life of our State throughout his adult life—from the days when he held various posts for AT&T, through his leadership of all Southern Bell operations in Georgia and into his retirement years. He has accomplished more than most people ever dream of accomplishing.

Still, in a newspaper column he wrote shortly after his wife's death, Jasper was quick to point out that the love he has received from what he called the women in my life will always be his most treasured possession. In his syndicated column, which is carried by newspapers throughout Georgia, he wrote eloquently of what his mother, his wife, his daughter, and his mother-in-law did for him, and meant to him, over the years.

Although I never knew Jasper's mother-in-law, Sally Cobb Hull Weltner, I am pleased that I have known the other three women in his life. When I moved to Marietta shortly after graduating from law school more than 20 years ago, I rented a room from his mother, Annie Robertson Coryell Dorsey. I knew her only briefly, but I know well the personality and spirit which Jasper described in his recent column.

Callender Hull Weltner Dorsey shared her life with Jasper for more than half a century, and her influence on his life and career were immeasurable. His daughter, Sally Hull Dorsey Danner, continues to bring joy to him each day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have included in the RECORD a copy of this March 31 column by Jasper Dorsey, in which he reflects on the impact four strong, intelligent, and loving women have had on his life.

JASPER DORSEY

Your indulgence for a moment please, because this is a love story. It is about the women in my life.

Neither time nor space is adequate to do justice to any of them; so, this is merely a

tiny tribute to their magnificent influence upon my life.

If being cherished and loved is real wealth, and I believe it is, then no man is truly richer than I. They are always gentle on my mind and memory. They are my pleasingly unforgettable characters, each in a special dimension.

The first woman in my life was my Mother, Annie Robertson Coryell Dorsey, (1893-1967) was born in Marietta, GA, married John Tucker Dorsey there in 1912 and lived among friends in that small town all the days of her useful life.

She gave me the secrets of happiness: Not so much in doing what you like, but in liking what you have to do; if you want happiness, try giving it away to others; and to always be useful. She believed anyone could make a difference if they tried hard enough. She taught me her religious faith by the way she lived.

People who lacked vision irritated her, especially politicians or church leaders. She often quoted the scriptures to them on the subject, always with a smile and with an affectionate, impatient admonition. She had no pretensions and possessed a true Christian humility. My Mother took her religion seriously.

Patient with ignorance or inexperience in the unlettered, my Mother was intolerant of bad manners or things she considered wrong or anyone's failure to try. Her levels of energy and enthusiasm were so high that if she wanted you to do something, it was easier to just do it, than to try explaining why you couldn't.

Another woman in my life was Sally Cobb Hull Weltner (1887-1957). As my wife's mother, she thereby gave me my life's greatest asset. One of the least judgmental of women, she even learned to love me, after awhile. Her five children were marvelously taught by precept and example to love God and their neighbor as themselves. In her last illness she also taught them courage and a stoic acceptance of pain she could not change.

The youngest woman in my life is Sally Hull Dorsey Danner, our daughter. She has inherited all the good qualities of her mother and both her grandmothers and none of my aberrations. She has a unique quality of enthusiasm for things she supports and a compelling ability to organize others to produce exciting events.

These women shaped my life in inspirational and highly motivational ways. All are unique characters whose tolerance of me was exceeded only by their affection. It's especially pleasing that so many others agreed with my assessment. They made my success possible, they also made it necessary.

The woman who gave a marvelous dimension to my life was Callender Hull Weltner Dorsey (1915-1989). Ours was a college romance. Marrying her over fifty-one years ago was the best thing I ever did. Her decision to share her life with me was my greatest gift. The years flowed by so swiftly and excitedly—none have been better than those.

She had a spritely personality, a lilting laughter, a remarkable sense of humor, an unlimited intellectual capacity, infinite charm, a keen sense of understanding people and great compassion for the unfortunate. She was different, in the nicest way.

We lost her March 15 after a long, painful and wasting illness. She faced it with great courage and a light-heartedness which made her friends proud.

The women in my life have been lovely, charming and unique. "Age could not wither them, nor custom stale their infinite variety." They've been great fun. More than that, they have been awesome.

OLDER AMERICAN MONTH

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, recent trends indicate the number of older Americans will continue to rise. My own congressional district is comprised of a large segment of older Iowans.

The month of May has been designated as Older Americans Month, a time when our Nation recognizes the role and contributions of its older citizens. Since 1963, the President of the United States has set aside this month to pay tribute to a group who has contributed greatly to this Nation's history and future. I was pleased to cosponsor legislation celebrating Older Americans Month.

So today, I rise to pay tribute to Bernice Lynn, an older Iowan, who exemplifies the community spirit. Bernice is a youthful 82 who devotes much of her time to others. Bernice has been an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 44 years. In addition, Bernice volunteers her time at two local nursing homes, providing assistance and company for those in the need of a little extra companionship and attention. Bernice also acts as liaison for nursing home residents at the local hospital. Bernice has spent countless hours contributing to the political process. She is an active campaigner and exercises her rights to support the candidate of her choice.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues, the people of Shenandoah, IA, and all of the fifth district wish to join me in congratulating Bernice Lynn for her unselfish dedication and giving in the service of her community and country. I hope that both young and old alike will seek to emulate her spirit of selflessness and kindness.

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, this week, in our Nation's capital, over 950 young people from 44 States have gathered to participate in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. I am proud to announce that a team from Thomas Dale High School in my congressional district is representing Virginia. These young scholars have worked hard to reach the national finals by winning the district and the State competitions and I would like to wish them the best as they compete for the national title.

The members of the Virginia team are: Robert Bruce Alexander, Aimee Michele Amos, Tabitha Jan Bishop, Wayne Y. Chang, James Chih-Jong Chiu, Christopher Brian Cole, Jennifer Rose Commander, David Alan Crumpler, Michael David Damour, Stephanie Nicole Day, Jeffrey Robert Downes, Noelani Tara Gardner, Bethany Paige Goodwin, Eric Sean Heinz, Keith Michael Jones, Patricia Elizabeth Kellerman, Alesa Lynn Knowles, David Kung, David Arthur Layman, Jr., Kevin Ray Mullins, Laura Leanne Newbanks, Steven Lee Organ, Raaj Kumar Popli, David Jackson Shelton, Victoria Lynn Sims, Laurie C. Walton, and Amy Lynn Woolard.

Along with the students, their teacher, Pamela Tuskey, deserves much of the credit for the success of the team to date. As well, Jan Westbrook, the district coordinator, and Warren Stewart, the State coordinator, have worked hard to help their team reach the finals.

The National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights is the most extensive educational program in the country developed to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. With the support of Congress, the active involvement of Representatives and Senators, and the efforts of thousands of civic and education leaders, the program's achievements over the past 2 years have been dramatic: 1,022,320 students have studied the curriculum; 14,381 teachers are teaching the course; 420 congressional districts and five territories have fully functioning programs; 393 U.S. Representatives are participating in their districts, and 92 U.S. Senators are supporting the program in their States.

The program provides students with a specially designed 6-week course of study designed to provide upper elementary, middle, and high school students with a fundamental understanding of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and the principles and values they embody. Students complete the instructional portion of the program with a test designed to measure their "constitutional literacy" and receive a certificate of achievement signed by their U.S. Representative.

High school participants then enter a nationwide series of competitions at the congressional district, State, and national levels. Students testify before a panel of experts at a simulated congressional hearing designed to measure understanding and capacity to apply principles being learned to historical and contemporary events. Each year, the National Bicentennial Competition culminates in 3 days of intensive competition among classes from almost every State in the Union.

Mr. Speaker, the need to educate our young people about the Constitution and Bill of Rights is well documented. Studies have found that only slightly more than half of the students surveyed were able to identify the original purpose of the Constitution. Nearly half thought the President could appoint Members of Congress and one-third thought he could adjourn Congress when he saw fit. Indeed, another survey conducted on behalf of the Hearst Corp. suggested that over half of Americans thought that the Marxist credo "from each according to his ability, to each

according to his need" can be found in the Constitution. Most alarming was the finding that a greater proportion of today's students display antidemocratic attitudes than did students in 1952.

The benefits of this educational program are clear and it is making a difference among the over 1 million students who have studied the program. A recent study has shown that the national Bicentennial Competition Program has increased the constitutional literacy of our young citizens. Students in classrooms all over the country are debating the issues that concerned the Founding Fathers and demonstrating how the Constitution's basic principles apply to them today with an extraordinary level of understanding.

The preservation of our freedom and our Nation depends upon our young people, the decisionmakers of tomorrow. We have much to gain from educating them about the Constitution, the Congress, and the continuing responsibilities of citizenship. I am proud to have students from my congressional district in the national finals and I commend each of them and their teacher for their hard work.

TRIBUTE TO EAST MANHATTAN SCHOOL

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an institution that I am very proud is located in the district I represent, the East Manhattan School for Bright and Gifted Children. I know my colleagues join with me in congratulating the faculty and students as the school observes its 20th anniversary at a ceremony this weekend.

One of the pioneers in educating the gifted child, East Manhattan School combines the most salient elements of the Montessori, Piaget, and John Dewey methods, as well as the latest studies of the learning process, in a unique and effective fashion. The school emphasizes small classes and experimental methods in instilling a real joy in learning. Beginning with kindergarteners, a spirit of playfulness and inquisitiveness is kindled. Yet the environment is always challenging and stimulating, as, for example, computer conversancy and simple French vocabulary words are introduced as early as the kindergarten level, with more comprehensive foreign language instruction commencing in third grade.

Moreover, the school never loses sight of the importance of inculcating good character in its pupils, feeling it goes hand-in-hand with intellectual excellence. Thus has it turned out a whole generation of outstanding children, starting with babies and toddlers and nurturing them through the sixth grade.

The vital recognition that only early stimulation will lead to the development of brilliant minds is the foundation upon which East Manhattan School's education structure rests. Nurturing children's mental and creative capacities as well as developing them socially and emotionally, will lead not only to happy, fulfilled lives for them, but also to meaningful contri-

butions to society. I have every expectation that East Manhattan School, a beacon in education for 20 years, will continue to be so for scores more.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EXEMPLARY ACTIONS OF GEORGE TADROS, A LETTER CARRIER FROM MICHIGAN CITY, IN

HON. PETER J. VISLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. VISLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments of a resident from Indiana's First Congressional District, George Tadros. George is a letter carrier in Michigan City, IN, and was recently given a National Association of Letter Carriers Hero of the Year Award.

Mr. Tadros received the award because of his alert observations in two separate incidents occurring on the same day.

While on his route, Mr. Tadros became concerned when the previous day's mail was still in an elderly patron's mail box. After he knocked and no one answered, George asked a neighbor to check on the woman.

Later on his route, Mr. Tadros noticed another situation that was abnormal. The screen door to an elderly gentleman's house was locked for the second straight day. This was odd to George because the gentleman had asked that his mail always be placed inside the screen door. Again, he ensured that a neighbor was notified to check on the resident.

Upon seeing an ambulance and police heading toward the first resident's house, George followed and learned that the woman had suffered a stroke. However, the police and medical personnel could not reach the woman because her dog was blocking their way. He quickly responded by wrapping a rug around his arm and maneuvered the dog into the woman's bedroom until a neighbor led the dog out of the house with some meat.

Meanwhile at the elderly man's home, the neighbor who Mr. Tadros had contacted learned that the gentleman had fallen and was unable to get up because of his injuries.

In both cases, the residents would not have received prompt medical attention had George not been conscientious enough to notice something was wrong. Truly this represents someone who takes pride in his work and, more importantly, someone who cares about his fellow citizen.

George's actions are exemplary and should be used as the standard by which we judge ourselves as decent, caring human beings.

OBSERVANCE OF THE NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today is a very special day. Today is the first official,

automatic observance of the first Thursday in May as the National Day of Prayer. This event, which has been observed for 37 consecutive years, now has a specific calendar date as a result of Public Law 100-307, which was signed into law on the occasion of the National Day of Prayer in 1988.

As the House sponsor of that legislation, I would urge all of our citizens to pause today for a moment to acknowledge God's role in our lives and to turn to Him for both personal and national guidance.

The theme of the National Day of Prayer is "embrace your freedom." It is appropriate today to celebrate the "free exercise" clause of the first amendment by praying for our country in the manner each of us chooses.

As John Adams wrote, "It must be felt that there is no national security but in the Nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling providence." Let us make today a day in which we truly are "one Nation, under God."

SOVIET SEMINAR TO FOCUS ON "FREE MOVEMENT BY EVERYBODY"

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, from May 17 to May 19, the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity will be holding a symposium in the Soviet Union entitled "Free Movement for Everybody." Led by prominent refuseniks, Leonid Stonov, Emmanuel Lurie, and others, the purposes of the symposium include: "The general examination of world and Soviet practice in the areas of emigration and immigration; the review of existing legislation and methods for their improvement; and the working out of recommendations in order to bring the national emigration and immigration legislation and regulations into agreement with international agreements."

The seminar will include plenary and sectional meetings, round-table discussions of emigration problems, visits to the all union and Moscow visa [OVIR] offices, the intourist office, the head office of the Soviet Customs Administration and a final press conference to report their findings.

As you know, in January of this year, after more than 2 years of negotiation, the 35 states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed to hold three meetings on the Conference on the Human Dimension, the first of which will begin in Paris on May 30. These meetings will focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms, family reunification, and other human contacts issues.

In addition, a key provision of the Vienna Concluding Document states that everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country." That is what the Moscow "free movement for everybody" seminar is all about. The planners believe that the free movement of people is an inalienable and important human right con-

nected with the other human rights of freedom of speech, expression, and assembly.

Mr. Speaker, in this era of glasnost and perestroika, it is encouraging to see the debate about the free movement of people taking place in the Soviet Union. It is my hope that this debate leads to fundamental changes in Soviet emigration law, including the deletion of restrictions relating to the denial of emigration based on state secrecy as well as a clarification of the so-called "poor relatives" provisions. As cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I rise today to lend my support to this symposium and to congratulate the participants in this effort. May they have a successful conference, and one which will aid our efforts at the upcoming Paris meeting on the Conference on the Human Dimension.

YOUTH DAY IN READING, PA

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, every year local businesses, government agencies, schools and other organizations sponsor a Youth Day in Berks County, PA. On this day, high school students throughout Berks County assume the role of corporate executives, judges, public officials, nurses, and other professions where they gain first hand experience in a selected occupation.

On Youth Day, students will report to their sponsoring organization and participate in a full day of work. When it is their turn to join the working world, some of these students will eventually end up in their Youth Day profession while others will go into different fields. However, all will gain an appreciation for and understanding of the responsibilities that are inherent to any job. In addition, students will learn the advantages and disadvantages of a particular career as well as the qualifications needed to be successful in that career.

Mr. Speaker, Youth Day is always a positive and valuable experience for the students who participate in it. When I was in high school I too participated in Youth Day and found it to be an exceptional experience. Many say that my Youth Day profession was simply a stepping stone in my career as a public servant. I was mayor of Reading for a day.

This year marks the 67th Annual Youth Day in Berks County and Youth Day continues to play an important role in preparing students for their future. Mr. Speaker, Youth Day is a rewarding experience and I commend all of the Youth Day sponsors and students for their participation in this program.

AFDC QUALITY CONTROL REFORM ACT OF 1989

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the AFDC Quality Control Act of 1989.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC] programs in California and in 49 other States are facing potentially devastating sanctions. Collectively, the sanctions amount to \$1.2 billion. In California, the sanctions backlog is \$247,807,000. If this money is collected, our AFDC programs and the positive changes made by the Family Support Act to improve these programs will be in jeopardy.

These sanctions are the product of the so-called quality control or QC system which purports to determine the rate of State misspending in the AFDC Program and levies penalties based on that determination. For fiscal year 1986, 49 of the 54 States and territories exceeded the error rate performance standard or tolerance level established by the current QC system—only 3 percent. How can the current QC system be deemed equitable when it's standards are so harsh? How reasonable is any test which consistently results in a 90 percent failure rate? As summed up by Senator Evans in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in October 1987:

Anytime you have a program where 49 out of the 50 States are under sanction * * * that indicates * * * that the system itself is giving us the wrong answers.

I am strongly committed to strengthening the safety net for the many people who find that they must rely on our public assistance programs. We must constantly strive to ensure, in a realistic and responsible manner, that our limited public assistance dollars go to those who meet the eligibility requirements. Controlling payment error is critical to maintaining the integrity of our public assistance programs, both from the standpoint of the low-income Americans who depend on them and the public who supports them through the taxes it pays.

Without question, States must adhere to some form of quality control standards. To be effective such a system must be implemented in a fair, timely, and cost-efficient manner. Our present system simply does not accomplish these goals. In fact, the General Accounting Office, the National Academy of Sciences, and other recognized experts have condemned the program for its major deficiencies and inaccuracy.

The magnitude of these sanctions themselves jeopardize the steady reduction of error rates that States have maintained over the past decade. Many States may be forced to absorb sanctions through reducing administrative funds, possibly resulting in even higher error rates, or worse, passing the cutbacks on to recipients through reduced benefits.

Beyond the obvious negative impact of levying such large sanctions against the States, the current AFDC quality control system has other inherent flaws which must be corrected. The current system clearly overstates the actual overpayment error rate. For example, cases that have errors that are technical in nature and when corrected do not involve misspent funds are counted in error even though these individuals remain eligible and the monthly payment is accurate. States are penalized for client error over which they have little or no control. The current system also fails to take into account economic conditions, as well as significant geographic and program differences among States. Experts agree that

demographic factors contribute significantly to higher error rates, yet there has been no effort to consider these factors when determining a State's error rates.

In addition, States have no opportunity to make corrections or recover overpayments to avoid sanctions after they have been officially informed of errors by the Federal Government.

Differences in policy interpretation account for a significant part of the calculated error rates. Congress must look at the reality faced by case workers in the field handling not only AFDC eligibility determinations, but also processing Medicaid and food stamp applications. Conflicting and constantly changing regulations on workers desperately struggling to keep up with a growing caseload are often the true primary cause of errors. AFDC, food stamp and Medicaid programs have undergone major changes in the past few years. The legislation I am introducing would take into account the impact of major policy and regulation changes on the administration of the AFDC Program and the potential for error.

The legislation I am introducing today will ensure that error rate sanctions in the future are fair and do not result in significant reductions of Federal matching funds for recipient benefits or administrative needs. It requires States to continue to attempt to correct errors, but will not assess penalties for errors that are technical in nature and do not result in misspent funds. The bill will also set a more realistic error rate standard and adjust this standard to account for population variations and program as well as caseload designs that differ from State to State. The bill also requires changes in Federal procedures for computing good-faith waivers of State sanctions, and make these decisions more timely and equitable.

The AFDC Quality Control Reform Act of 1989 will also address the treatment of underpayments and inappropriate denials under the quality control system. The National Academy of Sciences has recommended as an essential quality control reform that there be some sort of penalty for excessive erroneous denials and underpayments if there continues to be sanctions for overpayments. This recommendation rests on unchallenged evidence that sanctioning only overpayments causes denial errors.

The time is ripe for Congress to act on QC reform legislation. The reforms are urgently needed, and the longer legislation is delayed, the more difficult Federal budget constraints will make the task of enacting the legislation. Although the legality of the current AFDC sanctions is highly suspect, the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget assume partial sanction collection in their Federal budget calculations. Thus, for budget purposes, there is an illusory price on retroactive QC reform that will only increase as time passes and sanctions continue to mount.

Moreover, the threat of massive sanctions handicaps States' abilities to free the funding necessary to implement the reforms of the welfare system enacted in the Family Support Act. The new JOBS Program, the centerpiece of the Family Support Act, is particularly at

risk because States will have difficulty investing in expanded education, training, and work programs for poor parents until the sanctions issue is resolved. In the end, sanctions hurt the very program beneficiaries that Congress seeks to help.

The current backlog of sanctions covers fiscal years 1981 through 1986. I would like to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a chart listing State AFDC-QC liabilities through fiscal year 1986, prepared by the Family Support Administration. At the present time, 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, face penalties totaling \$1.2 billion. By fiscal year 1989, the sanction total is expected to reach \$2.5 billion. Only Nevada, which accounts for a mere 0.2 percent of the national caseload, has managed thus far to escape penalty liability.

My legislation would resolve the backlog issue by sanctioning States whose error rates—after certain adjustments are made—are greater than 6 percent. The legislation would also authorize the Departmental Appeals Board to examine the case of each State which does not qualify for an exclusion from sanctions under the 6 percent threshold. The Board will determine whether sanctions are warranted for these States and the appropriate sanction amount. These determinations will be based on an inquiry of whether, and to what extent, a State's QC record reflects a pattern of actual, avoidable misspending of Federal dollars. The inquiry will follow the standard used by the National Academy of Sciences: Performers should be held accountable only to rules that were known in advance and for procedures over which they have control.

The purpose of the quality control system is not to force States to cut benefits or develop more restrictive eligibility requirements. Neither is its purpose to shift costs from the Federal budget to the State budgets, and it is certainly not intended to force States to cut back on administrative resources in a manner which will result in increased error rates in the future. The purpose of the quality control system is to help States improve the administration of their programs and to reduce errors, thus providing the most benefits to the greatest number of eligible individuals.

In light of these serious flaws and the counterproductive nature of impending sanctions, the States and Congress must work together to shape a quality control program that reflects a realistic picture of our income security program. The quality control issue presents a unique challenge that can and must be met.

POTENTIAL AFDC DISALLOWANCES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1981-86

(In thousands of dollars)

State	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total	Percent of total
Alabama	47	0	0	0	384	610	1,041	0.09
Alaska	0	1,747	0	0	1,570	584	3,901	33
Arizona	0	1,091	2,366	2,846	2,476	4,184	12,963	1.11
Arkansas	0	323	192	231	0	286	1,032	.09
California	35,067	27,155	12,705	32,344	48,774	91,762	247,807	21.14
Colorado	1,898	1,130	1,151	1,240	868	184	6,471	.55
Connecticut	313	854	436	0	1,915	1,118	4,635	.40
Delaware	0	553	731	660	539	433	2,916	.25
District of Columbia	0	3,014	3,663	3,066	2,642	2,682	15,067	1.29
Florida	3,467	1,783	726	3,412	3,962	8,761	22,111	1.89
Georgia	0	0	2,201	4,253	6,129	6,530	19,113	1.63
Guam	0	0	500	639	349	224	1,712	.15
Hawaii	1,212	1,084	1,258	1,513	1,315	437	6,819	.58
Idaho	691	169	0	864	115	128	1,967	.17
Illinois	0	0	11,598	14,750	18,603	26,485	71,436	6.09
Indiana	113	0	704	879	1,546	2,262	5,504	.47
Iowa	0	0	0	581	1,653	3,111	5,345	.46
Kansas	1,903	0	451	1,094	916	613	4,977	.42
Kentucky	0	0	0	1,090	158	0	1,248	.11
Louisiana	0	0	1,491	2,606	4,158	1,818	10,073	.86
Maine	168	0	245	559	1,477	811	3,260	.28
Maryland	0	1,094	1,426	0	4,919	7,734	15,173	1.29
Massachusetts	0	0	16,577	9,674	1,283	782	28,316	2.42
Michigan	0	13,306	29,117	30,831	21,760	25,899	120,913	10.32
Minnesota	571	0	0	0	0	144	715	.06
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	426	426	.04
Missouri	0	0	0	850	1,088	1,578	3,516	.30
Montana	0	0	0	682	930	666	2,278	.19
Nebraska	280	1,521	209	1,253	1,643	1,587	6,493	.55
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	48	583	265	215	1,111	.09
New Jersey	0	4,020	5,887	5,228	8,365	11,409	34,909	2.98
New Mexico	2,554	1,930	640	1,113	989	1,032	8,258	.70
New York	6,270	19,812	47,550	39,382	44,792	68,552	226,358	19.31
North Carolina	0	0	0	500	0	0	500	.04
North Dakota	0	0	0	164	0	0	164	.01
Ohio	3,930	5,895	5,787	13,602	15,283	30,180	74,577	6.37
Oklahoma	1,508	0	25	0	0	546	2,079	.18
Oregon	0	0	769	907	476	823	2,975	.25
Pennsylvania	0	1,797	21,219	24,588	15,119	11,383	74,106	6.32
Puerto Rico	1,714	1,750	2,210	1,789	1,104	831	9,398	.80
Rhode Island	0	0	857	289	704	1,879	3,729	.32
South Carolina	0	2,072	1,656	2,625	2,603	3,661	12,617	1.08
South Dakota	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	.00
Tennessee	1,754	0	172	747	284	1,637	4,594	.39
Texas	1,112	2,189	2,119	2,754	1,601	6,720	16,445	1.40
Utah	0	325	614	993	540	663	3,135	.27
Vermont	0	94	971	784	720	1,167	3,736	.32
Virginia	0	0	102	424	4	6	536	.05
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	346	408	754	.06
Washington	4,162	1,827	1,047	1,652	3,509	2,952	15,149	1.29
West Virginia	0	691	0	957	1,681	2,396	5,725	.49
Wisconsin	0	295	2,996	10,670	17,829	11,207	42,967	3.67
Wyoming	413	33	206	155	2	82	891	.08
U.S. total	69,160	95,757	184,339	225,451	247,760	349,588	1,172,055	100.00
Percent of total	5.90	8.17	15.73	19.24	21.14	29.83	100.00	

Note: Waives were granted in 1981 and 1984. Figures for 1985 and 1986 are estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration.

TRIBUTE TO DR. SIDNEY WISE,
CHARLES A. DANA PROFESSOR
OF GOVERNMENT, FRANKLIN
AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with the Members of this House the outstanding accomplishments of Dr. Sidney Wise, Charles A. Dana Professor of Government at Franklin and Marshall College. As he retires from 37 years of teaching and researching about the Congress, the legislative process, and the American political system, it is fitting that we pay tribute to him.

Dr. Wise's interest in politics was whetted in his undergraduate years at Harvard College where he graduated cum laude in 1948. Upon the completion of a Ph.D. in public law in 1952, Professor Wise joined the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College and went on to build one of the most distinguished faculty records in the history of that 200-year-old college.

From the beginning of his career, Dr. Wise devoted himself to teaching an appreciation of the role of the politician in our society. And his purpose? To make students realize the nobility of public service and the vital role that political action plays in our democracy. Given this philosophy, Professor Wise's students quickly find themselves immersed in the transcripts of hearings, in dialogs with politicians and other political actors, and in developing a capacity to read commentaries about politics with political sophistication.

This hands-on, observation-and-involvement approach has led hundreds of his students into the halls of government over the past 30 years. Professor Wise was in fact one of the founders in creating political internships which now place thousands of students throughout our local, State, and National Governments. In the early 1960's, Professor Wise worked with the Citizenship Clearing House Foundation in persuading frequently reluctant Pennsylvania Congressmen and Senators to take college students as summer interns. Today, there is probably no congressional office that is without an intern in any month of the year.

Throughout his career, Professor Wise has always informed his teaching with both scholarly and political activity. Always believing that the theory in scholarly journals should be informed by practice, Professor Wise quickly immersed himself in Democratic politics in Lancaster, PA, the home of Franklin and Marshall College. One of his early successes was the election of the first Democratic mayor of the city of Lancaster since the Great Depression. Several years later, he was successful in getting the first Democratic legislator elected by a hairline majority in that traditionally Republican city. And through this activity in politics at the local and State level, Dr. Wise made contacts in both parties which provided speakers and sources of internships for his students.

Professor Wise's scholarly activity has blended academic theory with the practical problems facing politicians. In 1964, Dr. Wise spent a sabbatical year working as a legisla-

tive assistant for Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania. During that year and subsequently, he collaborated in researching and writing "Congress: The Sapless Branch," which presented Senator Clark's attack on what he saw as the lachrymose of the Senate, and a later work, "Congressional Reform: Problems and Prospects." As a spinoff from his work with Senator Clark, Dr. Wise collaborated with a colleague, Dr. Richard Schier, in publishing two books that gathered together seminal articles on the Congress and the Presidency. Professor Wise's interest in using public policy questions to illustrate and illuminate the nature of politics led him to publish an annual series of issues which presented opposing points of view on current political issues. Since the seventies, Dr. Wise has broadened his research interests to include the Pennsylvania State Legislature. For that body, he developed a program of seminars for freshmen legislators and, in 1984 he published a definitive work entitled "The Legislative Process of Pennsylvania."

But the greatest contributor of Professor Wise lies in the thousands of students he has touched through the decades and in the hundreds of students he has encouraged to enter the public service. At present, there are over 145 of Dr. Wise's students working in Washington. And according to a New York Times article, Professor Wise's network is perhaps one of the largest in the Nation's Capital.

Perhaps most notable among this net is former White House Chief of Staff, Kenneth Duberstein who said this of his former teacher:

He was a rare teacher who talked about the day-in, day-out process of governing, putting coalitions together, making government work. When I was in the White House, I would call him periodically when I needed advice from someone not inside the Beltway.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must face up to being part of the Wise network for I, myself, was an undergraduate at Franklin and Marshall College. Thus, I can personally testify that Sid Wise changed my life. He encouraged me to get in to public policy, and he was responsible for my first hands-on political experience. In fact, my interest in the vocation of politics stemmed from the summer when, at Professor Wise's urging, I took an internship in the office of my predecessor in the early 1960's.

Mr. Chairman, Dr. Sidney Wise represents the highest ideal of the small college teacher, the teacher committed to working closely and intimately, carefully and caringly, with young people seeking to understand and make sense out of the world around him. Thirty-seven years ago, Professor Wise went into college teaching because he believed that one could make a life in educating the young, making them deeper and more sophisticated thinkers and citizens. For Sidney Wise college teaching is a vocation and a calling.

In saluting him today, we pay tribute to all such men and women who chose teaching as a vocation. For it is they who mediate and direct the changes that education makes in our lives. We salute them all, for truly, they are the carriers of our civilization.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on May 2 for roll-call No. 37, the use of the frank to distribute the Constitution. Had I been here, I would have cast a "nay" vote.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO KATHLEEN M. NAVEJAS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding constituent in my district, former mayor of Hawaiian Gardens, Kathleen M. Navejas. On Sunday, May 9, Mrs. Navejas will be presented with an award from the city of Hawaiian Gardens for her outstanding contributions in her capacity as mayor, as well as a private citizen.

Mrs. Navejas has been a vigorous volunteer in the community. She has served as a parent coordinator and volunteer for Head Start for 7 years and received the Outstanding Parent Award in 1979. She started the Hawaiian Gardens Food Bank in 1978, which is still in operation. In 1986, she served as mayor of Hawaiian Gardens, served as mayor pro tem in 1987 and served as mayor again in 1988.

She has also been an account executive for Harte Hanks for 2 years. Prior to this, she was an advertising consultant with the Long Beach Press Telegram, and GTE Corp.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending congratulations to Kathleen M. Navejas. She is truly a remarkable individual. Kathleen is a person who has devoted her talents and energies to enriching the lives of others. On behalf of the entire community, we wish Kathleen, her husband Frederick, and her children, Adam, Felicia, Gina, and A.J., all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DURING PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK, MAY 1-7, 1989

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and extend my congratulations to the Nation's more than 20 million public employees for their contributions to "America During Public Service Recognition Week," May 1-7, 1989.

This week has been set aside to acknowledge and pay tribute to those men and women who work diligently everyday for the betterment of society and in the interest of humankind. It is also a time to recognize and

pay tribute to the profession of public service itself and the vital role it plays in the everyday life of the American people.

It is important that we commemorate this special week for all those public employees who through their time and talents, provide valuable services to the American people to help ensure the quality of life for all.

Public Service Recognition Week is sponsored by Public Employees Roundtable and endorsed by the President's Council on Management Improvement. Public Employees Roundtable is a coalition of 27 management and professional associations representing some 900,000 public employees and retirees. The President's Council on Management Improvement was established by President Reagan as an integral part of the Federal Government's objective to deliver more efficient, timely and quality services to the American public.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring these fine men and women who make up the public work force at the Federal, State, and local level and to commend them for the excellent work they do.

THE NATIONAL AEROSPACE PLANE

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as early as the 1940's, the United States embarked on an aggressive long-term research program in the aerospace industry. The positive effects are still being felt, as evidenced by the record \$18.7 billion trade surplus, the largest of any industry.

Unfortunately, it seems as though the lessons we have learned have been forgotten. No program highlights this more than the national aerospace plane or NASP. This program, which holds the key to the greatest advances in the aerospace industry, was recently cut drastically by the Department of Defense.

This funding, along with limited funding from NASA, is not sufficient to build an air breathing experimental aircraft that has the goal of single-stage-to-orbit by 1995.

Technological advancements from the NASP are immeasurable. The only way to ensure tomorrow's success is to invest in long-term research. Toward this end, I have introduced legislation to fully fund the NASP Program.

This legislation does not call for additional funding. It calls on the Defense Department to fully fund the program within its own budget, in accordance with past agreements.

Mr. Speaker, long-term aviation research must be continued. To ignore the lessons of years past is to doom this country's aerospace industry to the same fate as VCR's and televisions.

Instead, let us invest in our own American prosperity and develop the national aerospace plane.

TESTIMONY OF RAYMOND GRODECKI, VIETNAM VETERAN

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Raymond Grodecki of Easton, MD, was recently invited to testify before the House Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on the subject, "Housing Concerns of Vietnam Era Veterans." Mr. Grodecki brings an interesting and important perspective to the prevailing issues of homeless veterans and affordable housing.

Raymond Grodecki's testimony is compelling, frank, and based on a most reliable source, his own experience as a Vietnam veteran and home builder. Therefore, I would like to share his thoughtful observations and recommendations with my distinguished colleagues in the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT BY RAYMOND GRODECKI, VIETNAM VETERAN AND HOME BUILDER, ON HOUSING CONCERNS OF VIETNAM ERA VETERANS

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Raymond Grodecki and I live in Easton, Maryland. I am testifying here today at the invitation of this Subcommittee, and I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I will start by stating that I served in the U.S. Army from 1967 to 1969, and during that time had an extended tour of duty in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam. In 1972 I took advantage of one of the benefits to the G.I. Bill of rights, by enrolling in an apprenticeship program sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. After undertaking many jobs and positions during my years in the building industry, I have evolved into a single-family homebuilder.

I am the Immediate Past President of The Chesapeake Builder Association, which is chartered by the National Association of Home Builders. When not building homes, I am participating on task forces, committees and in general the political process. This consumes most of my free time. The drive, is my strong concern over the rapid depreciation of decent, affordable housing which has now reached crisis proportion.

I come here today not representing a veterans organization nor an industry association, but simply as a Vietnam veteran and a home builder who cares. I will offer my opinions and some recommendations.

Presently, it has been estimated that 1-3 million people in this country are homeless, of which 80,000-plus are Vietnam-era veterans. Veterans comprise the largest percentage of any group of homeless; also, latest research reports that the largest growing group of homeless are the single mothers with children. Both of these statistics, quite frankly, are a national disgrace. What's frustrating to me is the fact that I know we can solve these problems. There are many answers and solutions out there, but we've got to take this problem seriously, make the commitment, then work together. Fortunately, this is starting to happen at the local level. Grass roots participation is a positive step in the right direction.

Today we are in Washington, D.C. asking your help on a federal level. There are two areas pertaining to housing that I will solicit your support for. First, I'd like to com-

ment on House bills before the 101st Congress.

H.R. 1415 sponsored by Rep. Harley Staggers entitled The Mortgage Indemnity Act has been introduced to provide relief to the seriously damaged V.A. Home Loan Guaranty Program. As a veteran it is of utmost importance that whatever solution you as our representatives decide, it must be a long-term solution and not just a quick fix. This program's objectives should not become jeopardized, but continue to provide veterans with the help and services as originally intended.

In addition, I would support the introduction of optional adjustable rate mortgages to V.A. financing programs. All major mortgage financing programs offer this alternative. ARM's within the V.A. could possibly be patterned after FHAs with rate caps and built-in safeguards.

I recognize that some veterans organizations do not support ARM's in VA funding programs. The rationale, I believe, is their concern over "payment shock." As a home builder I can tell you that ARM's are popular during periods of unstable and abnormally high interest rates. The home buyer wants and needs flexibility during these periods. We must remember the importance of making home ownership more achievable, not more difficult. In this regard, unfortunately, the latter has become the case. We must understand that a domino effect occurs when the rate of home ownership declines, hence the alarming number of homeless. If we can reverse this trend, it will result in the increased availability of rental housing at all levels.

Rep. Donnelly, I believe, is or already has introduced a bill to extend the Mortgage Revenue Bond Program through 1992. As you know, this program targets hard working, moderate income, first time home buyers. These bonds can result in a savings of up to 20 percent over the life of a mortgage. I urge you to support this extension.

Senators Cranston and D'Amato have co-sponsored The National Affordable Housing Act, which is a detailed authorization bill to provide the framework for national housing policy. Some of the purposes of this bill include:

- A. Developing state and local housing strategies;
- B. Increase the supply of affordable housing;
- C. Preserve low-income housing;
- D. Rental assistance;
- E. Special housing need (elderly, handicapped, homeless) and,
- F. Rural housing programs.

The National Affordable Housing Act represents a serious approach to our housing crisis. And I strongly ask for your support of the House version.

H.R. 6, H.R. 69, H.R. 193 and H.R. 1221 all deal with Enterprise Zone programs. This is an area which I find particularly exciting, as does Secretary Kemp. His enthusiasm on this issue, I hope, will infect many. At a time when housing programs on a federal level have suffered a 75 percent cut, the need to attract private industry to help revitalize the distressed areas of our urban and rural communities has become essential. Many of the problems encountered by Vietnam-era veterans can be provided for through enterprise zoning. Enterprise Zone programs can become that necessary outreach to the veteran wanting to become a productive part of our society. I feel this program lends itself most handily to homeless veterans and those who have become

subsidized entities. Self-esteem and direction are absolutely necessary for those hoping to put their lives back together. The possibilities and potential of Enterprise Zone programs are virtually endless. And I hope you will give these bills your full support. Let me complete this section by asking for your support of the following bills:

H.R. 812—The Home Ownership Assistance Act of 1989

H. Con. Res. 37—Mortgage Interest Deduction

The second area that I would like to touch on is the exploration of innovative and creative concepts. The complexities of our housing crisis are many. One of the reasons why we are where we are is due to bad decisions, poorly planned programs or by simply not reacting to a situation soon enough. In short, many of our approaches to problems, no matter how well intended, simply did not work. The need for open mindedness to new ideas has become apparent. As an example, in the state of Maryland, the homebuilding industry along with social services, and local and state government agencies have been working together to develop minimum standard housing specifications. The concept centers around the idea of collective living conditions. It was felt that a void existed between rental housing and a cardboard box. Collective living may, on the surface, be rejected as unworkable and will likely have its problems, but on the other hand, living in a cardboard box is without a doubt, deplorable.

In conclusion, I will say that home ownership is an American dream, and specifically in the case of the Vietnam-era veteran. It's our responsibility to make available to him or her that slice of pie which they so appropriately deserve. There's one final message I would like to leave with you. All of us here today are just people trying to affect change in a positive manner. We have come to Washington, D.C. because there are things that need to be addressed on a federal level. We are asking for your attention and support on these issues.

Again, I thank you for this opportunity.

THE INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE POTATO RESEARCH AND PROMOTION ACT OF 1971

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Potato Research and Promotion Act Amendments of 1989. I am joined by 11 of my colleagues as original cosponsors of these amendments. The National Potato Council representing more than 12,000 potato producers, and several State potato grower organizations have requested these changes to enable a more equitable and effective checkoff program.

In recent years many commodity groups have discovered the necessity of mobilizing grower involvement in the marketing of their respective products. As of last year, producers of dairy, beef, cotton, pork, and eggs all support some sort of national checkoff program to expand domestic markets, promote exports, conduct research, and develop new uses for these products. Checkoff legislation has been

introduced in this Congress for limes, soybeans, and other commodities.

The Potato checkoff program, originated in 1971, is one of the oldest programs in the country. Over the years, it has received overwhelming support from producers.

The amendments I am introducing today will make two necessary changes in the current program. First, it will result in assessment being levied on imported potatoes as well as potatoes produced in the United States. Importers now benefit from the generic potato advertisement and market research that domestic producers are paying for. Similar assessments apply to beef and pork imports.

Second, this legislation would eliminate a refund provision in current law which allows producers to reclaim assessments paid to the National Potato Promotion Board. More than 95 percent of potato producers support the checkoff program, while approximately 5 percent annually request refunds amounting to more than 15 percent of checkoff moneys. As a whole, it is evident that the refund requesters are large producers who are benefiting from the promotional efforts of the board while the smaller producers pay for the program.

This sort of free ride is unfair to those who pay for the promotional activities. The amendments I am introducing would effect the elimination of the refund provisions and the assessments of imports without conducting a producer referendum. After 16 years of voluntary collections supported by more than 90 percent of producers, it is evident to me that another referendum is not needed to make these changes.

The plan still has safeguards for accountability, however. The current law requires the Secretary of Agriculture to monitor the actions of the Board, and allows for producers to call for a referendum at any time 10 percent of the growers request such.

I believe it is to the best interest of all potato producers to support these changes, and I call on my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation.

FESTIVAL OF FREEDOM

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the Festival of Freedom that is being celebrated during the Passover season reminds us that the struggle for human rights and freedom for the Jewish people is as old as human history. The Jewish people symbolize all the ethnic groups and races that have struggled for centuries to ensure their freedom from oppression, hunger, religious persecution, economic exploitation, slavery, and racial genocide.

In modern history, no people have been as exposed to the horrors of hatred and systematic destruction as the Jewish people. The Holocaust is a grim reminder of those events. The exodus that the Jews took from Egypt

has by no means ended. It goes on in the Soviet Union, Africa, the Middle East, and other parts of the world where Jewish people are oppressed and suffer from anti-Semitism. I join my colleagues on the Congressional Human Rights Caucus in a special order recognizing the thousands of Jews around the world who remain oppressed and denied their basic freedom and religious rights.

The history of the dissident and refusenik community is a long one in which Soviet Jews have been arbitrarily and capriciously persecuted for their beliefs. It is hopefully changing, but very slowly. It must be one of the aims of our policy toward the Soviet Union to reaffirm and strengthen our commitment to human rights. We should not agree to an international human rights conference in Moscow in 1991, as proposed by the Soviet Government, until we see concrete steps taken to give Soviet Jews the right to emigrate and other rights guaranteed under the Helsinki Human Rights Agreement.

Let us not be lured into believing that the Soviet Union is suddenly tolerant of its Jewish citizens. Far from it. Recently a group of women refuseniks in the Soviet Union began a 3-day hunger strike to protest the continued refusal of authorities to grant them permission to emigrate. Many have been waiting to emigrate for more than a decade. There are still no legal standards in the Soviet Union to address such problems.

In the meantime, our foreign policy should reflect our deep concern for the human rights of Jews oppressed in Ethiopia, Syria, Yemen, and the Soviet Union.

In Ethiopia, as many as 15,000 Jews suffer from family separation, forced population transfers, restrictions on their religious rights, and the denial of the right to emigrate.

In Syria, over 15,000 Jews are refused emigration and treated as second class citizens. They undergo constant surveillance, arbitrary arrests, torture, searches of their homes, and killings by secret police.

Furthermore, Syrian authorities help to keep the Mideast in turmoil by supporting terrorist attacks against Israeli villages along the border.

Reports also show that some 4,000 Jews are victims of targeted killings, unlawful arrest, detention without trial, mail censorship, and travel restrictions by authorities in Yemen.

Human rights also must extend to our citizens and immigrants to the United States. Incidents committed by hate groups are on the rise in our own country. Youthful gangs of "skin heads" preach neo-Nazi rhetoric, hatred, and violence toward Jews and other nationalities.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith recently reported that anti-Semitic incidents rose to a 5-year high in 1988.

I supported the passage of legislation to collect data on the incidences of hate crimes that manifest prejudice. Knowing the extent of the problem, and the steps taken to reduce it, can help us avert the kind of oppression that brought on the Holocaust.

**NEW AMERICAN IS SPOUSE OF
FORMER COLLEAGUE**

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, our former colleague, the Honorable Patrick J. Hillings, who served in this House from January 1951 until January 1959 from a district in southern California, recently informed me that a new American now resides with him. She is his wife, Celia Hillings, who recently was sworn in as a new American citizen before Judge Robert P. Aguilar in Los Angeles. The Hillings reside in the 37th Congressional District of California, which I have the honor to represent here in the Congress.

Mrs. Hillings joins many other distinguished Americans of Hispanic descent who have chosen to enrich this country with their culture and intelligence. She is the daughter of the late Ignacio Pesqueira, who served as the consul general of Mexico in Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, and who was named an honorary American for his efforts to establish friendship between California and Mexico. Her children, Felicia, Paul, Celia, and Roze are already American citizens, active in civic affairs in southern California.

I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming a new American: Celia Hillings.

WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, the first Workers Memorial Day was observed across the country with numerous activities designed to highlight the growing problem of job-related injuries, illness, and death.

Every year, according to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, some 10,000 workers are killed on the job while millions more are either injured or permanently disabled. Over the past 5 years, my home State of California has recorded the second highest number of work-related fatalities—739 deaths per year.

These and other grim statistics really fail to paint the full picture of the tragedy of occupational hazards. Deaths caused by occupational disease, for example, are not included in official Government statistics and many work-related injuries are not even reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistic omits companies with 10 or fewer employees and public sector employers when they compile figures on work-related injuries.

The first Workers Memorial Day, which is sponsored by the AFL-CIO helped bring national attention to the need for improved working conditions. Over the past 8 years, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] has been crippled by funding reductions, a cut in enforcement staff, and weakened regulations. Yet, workers continue to die in trench cave-ins, motor vehicle and heavy

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

machinery accidents, and are still exposed to toxic substances in the workplace.

Workplace injuries are only a part of the toll suffered by workers. Exposure to workplace chemicals, biological fluids, and even the stress of working at a computer terminal lead to long-term illness, such as cancer, lung disease, or nervous system disorders.

On April 28, in places like Kansas City, where six firefighters died in a chemical explosion and Las Vegas, where hundreds of workers were injured in a rocket fuel plant explosion, union members, their families, religious leaders, and elected officials remembered the dead and urged changes in the law to protect the living.

After almost 20 years of existence, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has done much to protect workers. But more needs to be done. Enforcement must be strengthened, standards for infectious diseases established, and the number of inspectors must be increased.

This first national Workers Memorial Day signaled an intensified effort to improve the Nation's job safety and health laws. This commitment to protecting the lives of millions of American workers must be a top priority for business, labor, and the Federal Government.

**INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL
VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS WEEK**

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleague, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, in introducing the resolution naming February 18 to February 24, 1990, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week."

For the many thousands of people whose lives are touched each day by our Nation's visiting nurses, the adage rings true, home is where the heart is. Over the last 100 years, Visiting Nurse Associations across America have committed their hearts and minds to providing primary home care to people on low or fixed incomes. For those with the greatest need in home care, those who can least afford it, VNA's offer the precious option to be nursed back to health, to receive physical or occupational therapy, or to die with quiet dignity in comfort of their own homes.

Many of my colleagues know of individuals in their districts, or in their own families who have benefited from the work of Visiting Nurse Associations. Over 500 VNA's in 47 States, in both urban and rural communities offer health care, personal care, therapy, social services, nutritional counseling, specialized nursing services, and visiting services to people of all ages, races, and cultures, regardless of ability to pay. These beneficent providers serve nearly 1 million patients each year, including 43 percent of all Medicare patients.

Visiting Nurse Associations in the United States, since 1885, have successfully combined the spirit of charitable voluntarism with the skills of talented and dedicated health care professionals. They ensure quality care

through the oversight and participation of local physicians and nurses. Community volunteers assist VNA's wherever they can by delivering meals, running errands, providing office help, fundraising, and, in general, offering their care and compassion to patients.

The volunteers and professionals truly follow in the tradition of Florence Nightingale, one of the founders of the concept of VNA's. They selflessly struggle for the comfort and well-being of others without fanfare, bringing with them the best of modern health care that their limited resources have to offer.

Visiting Nurse Associations carry on a tradition of innovation in health care. VNA's were among the first organizations to provide physical therapy, diagnostic tests, and durable medical equipment to the disabled in their homes. They were one of the first groups to recognize the home care needs of AIDS victims.

Visiting Nurse Associations are at the forefront in maternal child care, as well as home intravenous therapy and respiratory care. In many cities, VNA's have developed special shelters where the homeless can receive attention they could not get otherwise.

By naming February 18-24 as National Visiting Nurse Associations Week, we can pay tribute to the efforts of these visiting nurses and their contributions to our public health and see that they get the thanks they deserve. This proclamation recognizes not only the medical professionals of the VNA's, but also the volunteers in each community who enable the Visiting Nurse Associations to carry out their vital mission.

**CONGRESSMAN STENY HOYER'S
REMARKS AT THE RAOUL
WALLENBERG HUMAN RIGHTS
ASSEMBLY IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD a speech my respected colleague, STENY HOYER, gave on a recent Helsinki Commission trip to Hungary. I know my colleagues would agree that we are fortunate to have such an effective, respected, and committed representative at the Helsinki talks. In his capacity as cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Mr. HOYER spoke passionately about human rights and the remarkable feats of Raoul Wallenberg at the Raoul Wallenberg Human Rights Assembly in Budapest, Hungary on April 16, 1989. I commend to your attention Mr. HOYER'S remarks.

Robert Kennedy once observed that in this often cruel world of ours, there are many who see things as they are, and ask why. But few are the ones who see things as they can be, and ask why not.

Raoul Wallenberg was one of the few—he is one of the quiet heroes of this at times cataclysmic century.

We know the tragic history. We know that many witnessed the murder of Europe's Jewish community—some with horror and

disbelief, others with cold indifference, and they only asked why. But Raoul Wallenberg was different. He saw that Jewish lives could be saved, and asked why not?

He knew that the secret of life could be found in the courage to act on what's right. And so with great risk to himself, he gave the gift of life to more than 100,000 Jews whose lives meant so much to him, but so little to their executioners. Armed only with a forceful personality and enormous courage, Wallenberg plucked people directly from the death lines, telling the Nazis that they were under the protection of the neutral Swedish Government.

When Soviet forces advanced into Hungary near the end of the Second World War, Wallenberg set out to talk with the Soviet commander about a relief plan for the Jewish community. He never returned.

Despite repeated reports that Wallenberg has been seen in Soviet prison camps, the Soviet Union to this day maintains that he died in a Soviet prison in 1947 of a heart attack and was cremated.

In a September 1988 speech to the 35 nations gathered at the Vienna review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where I served as vice-chair of the U.S. delegation, the U.S. Ambassador, Warren Zimmerman called for a "full and open accounting of that part of Soviet history affecting a man who stood for so many ideals to which we are dedicated."

Over the years the Hungarian people have sought to fill in this "blank spot" in history by attempting to honor Raoul Wallenberg for his heroism. It has not been an easy task, as many of you gathered here today can attest. A monument erected to him soon after World War II was almost immediately removed by the Soviets. Twice more, efforts to honor Wallenberg were stymied by the Soviets.

But 2 years ago, An impressive monument was unveiled here in Budapest. Our meeting here this weekend, under the auspices of the Raoul Wallenberg Human Rights Assembly, is a testament to the desire to find out the true history of this case. Even the Soviets have evidenced their interest in coming to terms with their past by agreeing to divulge any information they find about the Wallenberg case.

Whatever the fate of Raoul Wallenberg he does live on—in our hearts and our minds—as does his courage and commitment to those ideals of human life and dignity he espoused and for which he risked his life.

Raoul Wallenberg lives on in the scholars gathered here today, individual leaders who, like Wallenberg, dare to ask why not? It is your task, as the first recipients of these awards, to show the same courage and commitment that Wallenberg did. For all throughout eastern Europe today, Wallenberg's spirit live on.

In Czechoslovakia Raoul Wallenberg's spirit lives on in Vaclav Havel, a world-renowned playwright. In spite of relentless harassment by Czech authorities, including imprisonment, repeated detentions, house searches, and confiscation of property, Havel has remained a leader in the struggle for human rights.

In Romania, Doina Cornea, one of a number of brave young activists, publicly and at great risk of persecution, speaks out against the systematic destruction of homes and villages by the Ceausescu regime.

Raoul Wallenberg's spirit lives on in the courageous opposition leaders in Poland, like Lech Walesa, whose recently concluded talks with Government officials have result-

ed in expanded liberties. At a time when many people are emphasizing the volatile potential of eastern Europe, the Poles have shown that peaceful negotiations between the Government and the opposition are possible. Many of the objectives sought by Solidarity seemed unreachable even just a few months ago. Among the most important achievements of the roundtable talks has been the relegalization of Solidarity; and the creation of a second chamber in the Parliament to be known as the Senate; and the opening up of substantial and significant number of seats in the Parliament to genuinely democratic elections.

Raoul Wallenberg's spirit lives on in the Hungarian people today. There are approximately 20,000 Romanian citizens who have fled to Hungary seeking refuge since January of last year. The Hungarian state, Red Cross, churches and various voluntary committees have put together an impressive system of aid to the refugees. They are offered temporary housing—in a country already suffering from a severe housing shortage—and jobs, and receive financial aid for the first few months after arrival in Hungary.

And finally, his spirit lives on in the countless Soviet Jewish families seeking the right to go to their homeland of Israel or to practice their religion openly. While the numbers of Soviet Jews, Pentecostals and Armenians emigrating from the Soviet Union has increased dramatically during the past year, hundreds of long-term refuseniks remain. Inna and Igor Uspensky, Judith and Emmanuel Lurie, and Anatoly Genis are only a few of the names of so many who seek no more than the right to leave their country.

Next week, on Wednesday night, Jews the world over will begin to celebrate Passover, in commemoration of their liberation from bondage—it is a time to reflect on the past and welcome the new—a time to explore and remember the painful and celebrate the promising. It is particularly fitting that we pay tribute to Raoul Wallenberg during this holiday. Few men or women better represent the tragedy, the promise, the fullness of life.

As a man of principle, as one who kept his covenant with the family of man, may Raoul Wallenberg be written into the book of life. May his sacrifice restore our faith in what an individual can do for the integrity of the world. And may his example give us, and particularly you young scholars, the inspiration and courage to continue this struggle—to pull life and liberty out of the angry jaws of oppression.

Thank you.

NEWSWEEK'S VIEW OF CONGRESS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, as you know, during the last several weeks, Congress has been under attack for the way it conducts its business. Mr. Jim Glassman, editor of Roll Call, has provided a slightly different view of this institution. For those who have missed his article, it follows:

NEWSWEEK'S VIEW OF CONGRESS: TELL IT TO GERALDO

(By James K. Glassman)

I'm sure it's happened to you. A smart reporter for a big-time national publication calls you up for an interview.

He flatters you that he wants your opinion on an important issue of the day. He takes you to a good French restaurant. He listens.

Then he ignores you and writes what he pleases.

I had this experience recently with a reporter from Newsweek. He wanted to talk about the culture of Congress, which is one of my favorite subjects.

I explained my theory to him: that Congress is different from the rest of Washington because it's more connected to the world beyond the Beltway. Few Members are part of the Washington establishment, that congerie of journalists, lobbyists, think-tankers, lawyers, and executive branch types who settle on the conventional wisdom by calling each other every afternoon.

Members of Congress are essentially Rotarians; their synapses are wired to their districts (to which they return practically every week) rather than to the latest chit-chat at the Palm.

The Newsweek reporter began shifting around in his seat at La Colline. He didn't like what he was hearing, and he told me so. Alas, my theory may be interesting, he said in effect, but it didn't fit with his magazine's own—which is that Congress is insular, a world apart.

This episode occurred many weeks ago. The product of the reporter's endeavors (and those of others in the group-grope called newsweekly journalism) appeared as the cover story of the April 24 issue of Newsweek: "How Congress Really Works."

It is a sorry piece of nonsense. Newsweek's theory is that Congress lives in "Congress-World—a fortress of unreality, its drawbridges only barely connected to life beyond the moat."

In other words, unlike journalists, Members of Congress are removed from the real America.

The piece complains about everything: that Congress passes "meaningless resolutions to make constituents feel good," that it has elevator operators, that it does a lousy job at oversight, that it's corrupt, that "there's plenty of recess," blah, blah, blah. The piece even trots out the hoary Mark Twain quote about Congress being the only "native criminal class."

But that, at least, is a real quotation. Most of the rest of the piece is riddled with paraphrases, blind quotes, or flat-out opinionating on the part of the authors:

"When the votes do come, they will undoubtedly be suited more to posturing than real lawmaking."

"The filthiest scandal in Washington—far filthier than whether Jim Wright violated disclosure rules—is the perfectly legal system of amassing huge campaign war chests . . ."

"Congressmen hear a lot . . . But can they see? Like the sightless fish found in caves, they move to the vibrations of their environment, with little ability to break from the school, much less peer ahead."

Typically, on most of its judgments, Newsweek is far behind reality. For example, the article (like 300 others you've read) calls Congress "the last plantation" and decries the way it treats its workers. But it missed the news, which is that last year, for the

first time in history, Congress began to rectify that situation.

The piece talks about the vast increase in the number of Hill staffers since 1957, but it ignores the real story, which is that the number has leveled off in recent years.

Is corruption in Congress new? Hardly. What's new—and amazing—is that the ethics committee, against all odds, has cited the Speaker of the House on five charges. Again, Newsweek misses the point.

Despite what Newsweek says, the filthiest scandal in Washington isn't the campaign finance system (certainly, it's imperfect—no news there either—but it tries to reconcile the unreconcilable: the right of Americans to support candidates with the problem of big bucks controlling the system).

No, the filthiest scandal is that Newsweek, a magazine that in the '60s was filled with passion and intelligence, feels that the only way it can do a political cover story and attract readers is to dress it up like a segment of the Geraldo Show.

A BILL TO AWARD A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO GEORGE MANTELLO

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2253, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to George Mantello, who is truly one of the great unsung heroes of the World War II era. Mr. George Mantello, now 87 years old, is one of the most outstanding examples we have of a single individual standing up and mobilizing the world against the atrocities of Nazi Germany and its death camps.

George Mantello, who served as the First Secretary of the El Salvadoran Consulate in Switzerland from 1942 to 1945, saved nearly 30,000 Jews from almost certain death in the Holocaust, and perhaps hundreds of thousands more by the means of two extraordinary feats of rescue.

At a time when the Nazis and their Hungarian collaborators were deporting up to 10,000 Jews a day to Auschwitz, threatening to completely exterminate the Hungarian Jewish population of Budapest, Mantello took action which led directly to a halt in these deportations. Almost single-handedly, he initiated a pre-war campaign in Switzerland that finally awakened the Western world to the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps, and forced an end to the deportations in Hungary.

At the heart of this remarkable event lies Mantello's disclosure to the press of the "Auschwitz Protocol." These protocols were contained in a 30-page document that described the ongoing atrocities in the concentration camps, and was based on the testimony of two young escapees from Auschwitz, Josef Lanik and Rudolph Vrba.

With the help of four leading Protestant theologians who supported Mantello's campaign, the "Auschwitz Protocol" was reported in over 400 articles published in 120 Swiss newspapers, which condemned the mass murders at Auschwitz. The response to the report was quick and stunning. It finally evoked an

international outcry from such leaders as President Roosevelt, the Pope, Britain's Anthony Eden, the King of Sweden, the international Red Cross, and the Swiss Government. They demanded that Admiral Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, put an end to the deportations of the remaining Jews in Budapest. Despite the ever increasing pressure from Eichmann to complete the "Final Solution," on July 18, 1944, Horthy halted the deportations, and the nearly 200,000 Jews still living in Budapest were saved from the gas chambers.

George Mantello's second rescue effort, though not as dramatic, was responsible for saving an equally impressive number of people during the war. He produced and distributed 15,000 Salvadoran citizenship papers to Jews and non-Jews throughout Nazi occupied Europe. These served as "protective papers" for their holders, and over 95 percent of these families survived the Holocaust. While many Latin American consuls made fortunes selling their country's passports, Mantello provided these papers gratis, out of purely humanitarian motives. All this was fully supported by the Government of El Salvador.

In addition to his rescue work, Mantello was extremely helpful to both the American and British intelligence services, while never taking a penny for his services. Using his diplomatic pouch, Mantello slipped millions of dollars of Swiss technical instruments that were necessary for the war effort out of Axis-surrounded Switzerland and into Allied hands.

Mr. Speaker, it is with unspeakable admiration that I bring to my colleagues' attention the remarkable, and until now relatively unrecognized, achievements of Mr. George Mantello. Surely this great humanitarian hero deserves our deepest gratitude and the highest honor this body can bestow upon an individual, the Congressional Gold Medal. I ask each one of my colleagues to join with me in sponsoring this important bill.

I ask that the text of H.R. 2253 be printed below.

H.R. 2253

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) George Mantello, who served as the First Secretary of the El Salvadoran Consulate in Geneva, Switzerland, during World War II, saved tens of thousands of Jews and other Europeans from extermination by the Nazis.

(2) In June 1944, during the height of the destruction of Hungarian Jewry, George Mantello initiated a press campaign in Switzerland that showed the world the horrors of Nazi concentration camps and forced an end to the deportation of Jews of Hungary, saving the nearly 200,000 Jews remaining in Budapest from almost certain death.

(3) George Mantello produced and distributed approximately 15,000 El Salvadoran citizenship papers to Jews and other Europeans in danger of being exterminated in Nazi-occupied Europe, allowing more than 95 percent of the families which held such papers to survive the Holocaust.

(4) George Mantello, because of his virtually singlehanded efforts to save Jews and other Europeans from death in Nazi concentration camps, is one of the great living humanitarian heroes of the World War II era.

(5) Because of the courageous actions of George Mantello, he is deserving of recognition and honor from the Congress.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, to George Mantello a gold medal of appropriate design, in recognition of his courageous efforts to save the lives of thousands of Jews and other Europeans from extermination during the Holocaust.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—Effective October 1, 1989, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 to carry out this section.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) STRIKING AND SALE.—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.—The appropriation used to carry out section 2 shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO LOU JANICICH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who has devoted so many years of his life to the betterment of the Los Angeles Harbor community. Lou Janicich will be honored on May 6, 1989, by the Harbor District of Los Angeles Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, as "Distinguished Citizen of the Year." Lou is being honored for his outstanding community and church support, as well as his successful career endeavors. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for his many years of hard work and unending commitment.

A graduate of the University of California, with a masters degree from Pepperdine, Lou Janicich arrived in San Pedro in 1942. Once in San Pedro, he began to compile an impressive list of community service activities. He has served on the board of directors of the Avalon Carver Community Center, and the board of managers of the San Pedro and Peninsula YMCA. He is a lifetime member of the U.S.C. Alumni Association, member of the St. Stevens Serbian Orthodox Cathedral, member of the Urban League, member of the Orange County and San Gabriel Chinese Cultural

Committee, member of the Mexican American Alumni Association, and a member of the Performing Arts Council. Currently, Lou Janicich is overseeing the Los Angeles Housing Authority. With Lou's heavy involvement in social, civic, and church-related organizations, it would seem that he would have little time left for a career. However, this is clearly not the case. He worked as director of industrial relations for the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles from 1966 until 1970, and is currently working for Westinghouse Beverage Group of Los Angeles—7-Up/RC Bottling—as senior vice president of human resources.

Lou Janicich joins a list of distinguished and deserving local honorees who have previously been named "Distinguished Citizen of the Year." My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to this caring and giving man. He is truly a remarkable individual who has devoted his talents and energies to enriching the lives of so many other people. We wish Lou Janicich all the best in the years to come.

THE OCCASION OF CINCO DE MAYO

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow all over the world people will celebrate Cinco de Mayo, honoring the victory led by Ignacio Zaragoza over the French in Mexico on May 5, 1862. This victory was the beginning of the end of foreign domination and Mexico's eventual independence. My district, the city of San Francisco, will be celebrating its Hispanic heritage today in honor of Cinco de Mayo.

The Hispanic community has enriched the culture and pride which San Franciscans share. There will be many festivities throughout the city to celebrate Cinco de Mayo, including a 3.8-mile run through the historic mission district, a parade and a concert on Saturday.

The grand marshals of the parade will be music celebrities Pete Escovedo and his daughter Sheila E. These native San Franciscans are proud of their Hispanic heritage and share it with the world through the universal language of music. Everyone benefits from the joy which their music gives, linking one generation to the next and uniting all cultures. San Francisco is fortunate to have cultural diversity and is enriched by the Hispanic community's contributions to the family and workplace.

The Hispanic community takes pride in its cultural richness and today we all celebrate with them. I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating Cinco de Mayo and the Hispanic community's contributions to our society. Thank you.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANCES MERKLEY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow Congressmen to join me in recognition of Dr. Frances Merkley for her 20 years of devoted service to the Assistance League of Ventura County, CA.

Dr. Merkley received her education at LeMoyné College in Syracuse, NY, where she earned a B.S. degree in the social sciences. While attending LeMoyné, she was appointed to the PiGamma Mu National Honor Society. After graduation, Dr. Merkley went on to study at the University of Buffalo where she received her masters degree in teaching the deaf. Later, in 1977, she pursued her doctorate in education at the Fielding Institute in Santa Barbara, CA.

Dr. Merkley has dedicated her life to the education of the hearing impaired. She has served with the Ventura Unified School District and other educational institutions as a speech and hearing consultant, speech and hearing therapist, speech and language consultant, instructor at the University of California at Santa Barbara, educational consultant, program consultant, speech and language therapist and infant consultant, working in the home with infants and parents.

In the course of her work, Dr. Merkley has conducted numerous workshops and seminars for the special education staff of both public and private schools, developed her own teaching method, the Merkley Development Approach to Language, and published several books.

In 1969, Dr. Merkley became director of the Assistance League School in Oxnard, CA, beginning the 20 years of service for which she is recognized today. In 1983, she underscored her dedication to teaching in becoming owner and educational therapist at the Ojai Center for Learning, a position she holds to this day.

In addition to her numerous professional assignments, Dr. Merkley has also worked as a volunteer board member on the Ojai Valley Chamber of Commerce, the community advisory committee to the Ventura County special education local planning area and the Area Board IX Developmental Disabilities Board and as a committee member with the Ventura County interagency infant review team.

Dr. Merkley's extensive list of honors includes recognition in Who's Who Teachers of Exceptional Children (1973), Press Courier's Woman of the Week (1979), LeMoyné National Outstanding Alumni Award for Mainstreaming (1983), Vista Profile "Star Free Press" (1983), and appointment to the State Interagency Coordinating Council by Governor Deukemejian (1988).

It is clear that Dr. Merkley's dedication to the education and council of the hearing impaired is both lifelong and ongoing. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Merkley's 20 years of devoted service to the assistance league of Ventura County, CA and in wishing her continuing success in the future.

SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY IN PANAMA

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, as the people of Panama prepare to cast their ballots on Sunday, May 7, to elect a President, the spotlight of world attention is on an electoral process which, by all accounts, is already fraught with irregularities and fraud. Independent polls indicate that the opposition Presidential candidate, Guillermo Endara, would win an overwhelming majority of votes, if the election were free and fair. To prevent this outcome, the Government of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega has engaged in widespread manipulation of voter lists, the issuance of multiple voting cards to Government supporters, the intimidation of public employees, and the coercion of opposition supporters to keep them from voting.

In addition, the Government has resorted to the intimidation of foreign journalists and international observers so that these and other blatant efforts to rig the election are not witnessed. Reservation for hotel rooms and car rentals are subject to prior Government approval, visa restrictions were imposed on Americans, and, in a move to discourage foreign coverage, Newsweek correspondent Charles Lane was detained and interrogated last week.

Earlier this week, President Bush spoke out against these abuses and indicated that, if the Panamanian Government resorts to massive election fraud and imposes Noriega's hand-picked candidate, Carlos Duque Jaen, as now seems inevitable, the United States would not recognize the results of the election. The President said, "The United States will not recognize the results of a fraudulent election engineered simply to keep Noriega in power." While this was President Bush's strongest public statement on Panama to date, and, in that sense, was welcome, it contained no new pronouncements or directions for United States policy after May 7, 1989. And, to the extent that it focuses on Noriega as the problem rather than the total dominance of the Panamanian military over civilian authorities, United States policy has been and continues to be faulty.

I can understand the frustration felt by the administration in its so far futile attempts to topple Noriega. But the drive to force General Noriega from power, which began when he was indicted on drug smuggling charges in February 1988, has failed because it has enabled Noriega to wrap himself in the Panamanian flag and portray himself as a victim of American aggression and because, quite frankly, United States credibility is lacking.

For far too many years, we conveniently overlooked the overwhelming evidence of Noriega's and the Panamanian Defense Forces' involvement in drugs and human rights abuses. Noriega was helpful to us in our pursuit of other foreign policy goals and so we ignored the violations of human rights, the drug smuggling, the money laundering, and

the military's control of civilian institutions in Panama. We let the promotion of democracy and respect for internationally recognized human rights, which we so boldly proclaim throughout the rest of the hemisphere, play second fiddle to more important concerns.

Following the 1987 defection of Noriega's second in command, Col. Diaz Herrera, and his subsequent exposure of Noriega's misdeeds which precipitated the 1988 indictment, the departure of General Noriega became the focus of United States policy toward Panama as well as the central point in the broad campaign of protest within the country. Yet we should not delude ourselves into believing that Noriega's departure would by itself resolve the country's endemic political problems or end its human rights abuses.

The restoration of genuine democracy and the protection of human rights in Panama will require a government committed to: Legislative, judicial, and administrative reform; to the subordination of the military to democratically elected civilian authority; to taking effective measures to eliminate graft and corruption; and to end human rights abuses.

United States policy should be based on these goals and should openly support indigenous efforts to promote democratic development in Panama. The President's reported authorization of \$10 million in covert assistance to the political opposition in Panama—which, as far as I can ascertain, did not reach those actively involved in the struggle for democracy although they took the heat for it—is exactly the wrong approach and is indicative of the shortsightedness of the administration's policy. We should not be ashamed of supporting those working to build democratic institutions, establish political pluralism, ensure free and fair electoral processes, and promote respect for human rights in Panama, or anywhere, for that matter. Regardless of the outcome of Sunday's vote, I hope this lesson will not be lost on U.S. policymakers.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to draw our colleagues' attention to an excellent article on this subject which appeared in the April 30, 1989 edition of the Miami Herald by Ambler H. Moss, the distinguished former United States Ambassador to Panama and presently the dean of the Graduate School of International Studies and director of the North-South Center at the University of Miami. Ambassador Moss' article follows:

PANAMA'S ELECTIONS—IMPORTANT U.S. INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE IN A VOTE IN WHICH GEN. NORIEGA AND THE MILITARY FIGURE PROMINENTLY

(By Ambler H. Moss, Jr.)

Citizens of foreign countries often complain that they have no vote in U.S. elections even though they may be profoundly affected by the outcome. Now the tables seem to be turned; next Sunday's national elections in Panama are of major importance to U.S. interests. At stake is the continued efficiency of the Panama Canal and the use of our military bases in that country's strategic geography. Getting—and keeping—Panama out of the drug trafficking routes is also a high-priority interest.

The elections take place under extremely difficult circumstances.

Since June 1987 the country has been in a severe political crisis. Triggered by a retired colonel's charges against strongman Gen.

Manuel Antonio Noriega of drug-running, electoral fraud, corruption and political assassination, a vocal protest movement known as the "Civic Crusade" took to the streets for several months, calling for Noriega's removal. In a remarkable display of discipline on the part of the demonstrators and the military, however, the violence that often accompanies such Latin American demonstrations was largely avoided.

The Reagan administration stormed onto the scene in early 1988, imposing economic sanctions intended to oust Noriega. They failed to do so, but did cause heavy damage to Panama's fragile economy and a diplomatic impasse that threatens the efficient functioning of the Panama Canal. A dangerous degree of tension now exists for U.S. military personnel and their families based in Panama.

The election campaign has been conducted with good organization and discipline. The two major contending tickets are an opposition coalition headed by Guillermo Endara and two other candidates of impeccable democratic credentials, and a pro-government ticket led by Carlos Duque, candidates who do not hide their close ties with, and loyalty to, Noriega. Panama's electorate is small, and most of the voters will have had the chance to hear the candidates in person. Yet the opposition complains that its principal media, such as the newspaper *La Prensa*, have remained closed by the government to obtain unfair advantage. For the opposition, the election is a plebiscite.

There are other clear signs of danger regarding the elections. The opposition charges pre-election-day fraud by a biased Electoral Tribunal through padding of voter lists, transfer of voters to more distant polling places and various means of disenfranchisement. Florida Sens. Bob Graham and Connie Mack returned from a trip from Panama last week stating that the pro-Noriega forces plan to "steal" the election. A recent Panamanian government order requires visas for most U.S. citizens. U.S. journalists and television crews are only being allowed three-day visas.

A poll commissioned by the opposition shows their overwhelming popularity over the official ticket, although the figures are disputed by the pro-government candidates. If the opposition is correct, the electoral fraud required for Duque to win would have to be massive, and therefore probably obvious. In such an event, an unknown and unpredictable, but crucially important, element is the reaction of the Panamanian public.

Equally unpredictable is the reaction of the U.S. government. Since the failure of U.S. policies to dislodge Noriega last year, Washington has seemed to defer any policy planning toward Panama until after the May 7 elections. Articles appeared in the U.S. press last week about CIA funding and other involvement to help the opposition ticket win the elections. The stories bore earmarks of deliberate administration leaks, for which the motives are unclear. One source speculates that Washington was trying to preclude a political deal between the opposition and Noriega.

The Reagan administration's policies last year tended to oversimplify Panamanian politics by focusing entirely upon Noriega, who has held command of the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) since August 1983. The real problem is the long-time domination of politics by the PDF from behind the scenes. That would clearly continue even if Noriega were to step down. The May 7 elections,

even with an Endara victory, will not immediately change the way Panama works.

U.S. policy has been a complicating factor in the equation. Noriega had, for many years, been a useful asset to a prestigious "client list" of U.S. agencies. Even after extensive stories had appeared in the press here about his involvement in drug running through Panama, he traveled to London in September 1986 to meet with Oliver North to discuss aid to the contras, according to a government document released at North's trail this month. The meeting had the blessing of senior administration officials, including then-Secretary of State George P. Shultz. In 1987, Noriega received two letters of commendation from the Drug Enforcement Administration for Panama's antidrug efforts. The DEA cooperates with Panamanian authorities to this day. Many Pentagon officials were conspicuously cool at first to the anti-Noriega efforts of the State Department.

In February 1988, after two indictments in federal courts in Florida against Noriega on drug-running charges, Washington encouraged Panama's President Eric Arturo Delvalle to fire the general, which he did by television announcement. The plot backfired, but the United States continues to this day to recognize Delvalle. The administration instituted a broad array of punitive economic sanctions, including blockage of Panamanian funds in the United States, suspension of payments under the Panama Canal Treaty and executive orders covering U.S. corporations and the Panama Canal Commission that prohibited payments of any kind (even their own employees' withholding taxes) to Panama's government. The sanctions were accompanied by grandiose levels of rhetoric from President Reagan and Secretary Shultz that "Noriega must go." Carrots were tried, too, as well as sticks—the administration offered in May to lift the indictments against Noriega, but no deal was concluded.

The effects of the U.S. interventionist actions have been disastrous. The economy, which still had a positive growth rate in 1987, lost perhaps 25 percent of its gross domestic product in 1988. The principal losers were the private sector and Panama's poor and underemployed. Politically, the administration virtually shoved aside Panama's own internal opposition, becoming Noriega's chief antagonist. Internationally, countries such as Venezuela, Costa Rica and Spain, which were prepared to be helpful in negotiating a settlement, were made to understand that Washington was running the show. Noriega benefited in Latin American circles from the "David and Goliath" image.

What can Washington do after May 7, assuming that, whatever the outcome, Noriega will remain in power? A complete trade embargo, a covert-operation coup and military intervention have all been discussed in Washington but will probably continue to be rejected. They would probably end in even greater embarrassment to the United States than the measures taken to date.

A more constructive approach would be to examine the issues in a broader framework. Democratization and economic reconstruction based on restored private-sector confidence are obviously of supreme importance in assuring the long-term protection of U.S. interests. Pressure from Panama's Latin American neighbors—notably Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica—can be useful in promoting the restoration of civil liberties and political evolution. Panama does not presently enjoy the degree of political legiti-

may that it would like to have from these democracies, which gives them some leverage.

The United States should adopt a lower profile and work cooperatively, not competitively, with Latin American democracies. It should remove the Panama Canal from other bilateral issues and cooperate fully under the treaties that pass control of the waterway to Panama in the year 2000. The most damaging economic sanctions should be lifted after the elections to halt further economic deterioration.

Preparing a major program of economic reconstruction, such as the bill proposed last May by Congressman Sam Gejdensen involving about \$200 million in grants and credits, would be appropriate. It should, however, be contingent on a model program of cooperation in the anti-drug effort and on civil rights progress.

The May 7 elections will be an extremely important indication of the will of Panama's people. A well-considered U.S. response must be tailored to take their aspirations into consideration as well as our own long-term interests.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DAVIS-BACON REFORM ACT OF 1989

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I find it ironic that my friend, Arlan Stangeland, and I, along with about 80 other House Members, have chosen today to introduce the Davis-Bacon Reform Act of 1989.

Today we vote on a budget resolution for fiscal 1990 in which, nearly everyone agrees, much, and maybe most, of the deficit reduction is not real.

By contrast, our Davis-Bacon reform bill exemplifies the type of tough decisions that should have been part of this budget.

Our bill doesn't depend on rosy scenario economic, have an asterisk for the source of new revenues, or speed up or defer paying our bills. In fact, unlike most of the real options outlined in CBO's recent deficit reduction book, our bill doesn't even cancel, terminate, slow, reduce, or eliminate any Government program.

Our bill only requires commonsense economy and efficiency in Government construction contracting. That same CBO volume projects that our reforms would save \$3.55 billion in budget authority and \$2.4 billion in outlays over 5 years.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and help bring to the floor this much-needed legislation.

I submit for the RECORD a copy and summary of our bill.

H.R. 2259

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Davis-Bacon Reform Act of 1989".

(b) REFERENCE.—Whenever in this Act (other than in section 10) an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section

or other provision of the Act of March 3, 1931 (commonly referred to as the "Davis-Bacon Act").

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN THRESHOLD AMOUNT.

Subsection (a) of the first section (40 U.S.C. 276a) is amended by striking out "\$2,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$250,000".

SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CIVIL SUBDIVISION FOR COMPUTATION OF PREVAILING WAGE.

Subsection (a) of the first section is further amended by striking out "the city, town, village, or other civil subdivision of the State, in which the work is to be performed," and inserting in lieu thereof "the particular urban or rural subdivision (of the State) in which the work is to be performed,".

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF PREVAILING WAGE.

Subsection (a) of the first section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In determining the prevailing wage for a class of laborers, mechanics, or helpers where more than a single wage is being paid to the corresponding class of laborers, mechanics, or helpers, the Secretary shall establish as the prevailing wage—

"(1) the wage paid to 50 percent or more of the corresponding class of laborers, mechanics, or helpers employed on private industry projects of a character similar to the contract work in the urban or rural subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed, or in the District of Columbia if the work is to be performed there, or

"(2) if the same wage is not paid to 50 percent or more of the laborers, mechanics, or helpers in the corresponding class, the weighted average of the wages paid to the corresponding class of laborers, mechanics, or helpers employed on private industry projects of a character similar to the contract work in the urban or rural subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed, or in the District of Columbia, if the work is to be performed there.".

SEC. 5. EXCLUSION OF FEDERAL PROJECTS FROM PREVAILING WAGE COMPUTATION.

Subsection (b)(1) of the first section is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: ", excluding the basic hourly rates of pay of individuals whose wages are established pursuant to the requirements of this Act, unless it is determined that there is insufficient wage data to determine the prevailing wages in the absence of data from such Federal or federally assisted projects; data from Federal or federally assisted projects may be used in compiling wage rate data for heavy and highway wage determinations".

SEC. 6. CLASSIFICATION OF HELPERS.

The first section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) For the purposes of this Act, helpers of a class of laborers or mechanics shall be considered as a separate class and prevailing wages for such helpers shall be determined on the basis of the corresponding class of helpers.

"(2) For purposes of this section, the term 'helper' means a semi-skilled worker (rather than a skilled journeyman mechanic) who—

"(A) works under the direction of a journeyman,

"(B) under the direction and supervision of the journeyman, performs a variety of duties to assist the journeyman, such as—

"(i) preparing, carrying, and furnishing materials, tools, equipment, and supplies and maintaining them in order,

"(ii) cleaning and preparing work areas,

"(iii) lifting, positioning, and holding materials or tools, and

"(iv) other related semi-skilled tasks as directed by the journeyman, and

"(C) may use tools of the trade which are under the direction and supervision of the journeyman."

SEC. 7. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACT-SPLITTING.

The first section (as amended by section 6) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) Any person entering into a contract under which wages are to be determined in accordance with this Act shall not divide any project into contracts of \$250,000 or less if the project would not have been so divided but for the purpose of avoiding application of this Act.

"(e) Whenever the Secretary of Labor determines that a division for such purpose has occurred, the Secretary may (1) require that the contracts, grants, or other instruments providing Federal financing or assistance to amended so as to incorporate retroactively all the provisions which would have been required under this Act or other applicable prevailing wage statute, and (2) require the contracting or assisting agency, the recipient of Federal financing or assistance, or any other entity which awarded the contract or instrument providing Federal financing or assistance in violation of this section, to compensate the contractor, the grantee, or other recipient of Federal assistance, as appropriate, for payment to each affected laborer and mechanic, of an amount equal to the difference between the rate received and the applicable prevailing wage rate, with interest on wages due at the rate specified in section 6621(c) of title 26, United States Code, from the date the work was performed by such laborers and mechanics. The Secretary shall make such a determination only where the Secretary has notified the agency or entity in question no later than 180 days after completion of construction on the project that an investigation will be conducted concerning an alleged violation of this subsection."

SEC. 8. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT APPLYING REFORM TO RELATED ACTS.

The Davis-Bacon Act is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 8. No provision of any law requiring the payment of prevailing wage rates as determined by the Secretary in accordance with this Act shall apply to contracts for construction, alteration, or repair valued at \$250,000 or less, or in the case of rent supplement assistance or other assistance for which the instrument of Federal financing or assistance does not have an aggregate dollar amount, where the assisted project is in the amount of \$250,000 or less."

SEC. 9. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) The following is inserted before the first section:

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Davis-Bacon Act'."

(b) The first section is amended by striking out "(a) That the" and inserting in lieu thereof "Sec. 2. (a) The".

(c) Sections 2 through 8 are redesignated as sections 3 through 9, respectively.

(d) Subsection (a) of section 3 (40 U.S.C. 276a-2) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "In accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267), any wages found to be due to laborers and mechanics pursuant to this Act shall be paid directly to such laborers and mechanics

from any accrued payments withheld under the terms of the contract. Any sums due laborers or mechanics under section 1, not paid because of inability to do so within 3 years, shall revert to or be deposited into the Treasury of the United States. The Administrator of General Services shall distribute a list to all departments of the Government giving the names of persons or firms that the Secretary has found to have disregarded their obligations to employees and subcontractors."

SEC. 10. COPELAND ACT PAPERWORK REDUCTION AMENDMENT.

Section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, entitled "An Act to effectuate the purpose of certain statutes concerning rates of pay for labor, by making it unlawful to prevent anyone from receiving the compensation contracted for thereunder, and for other purposes" (40 U.S.C. 276c) (commonly referred to as the "Copeland Act") is amended by striking out "shall furnish weekly a statement with respect to the wages paid each employee during the preceding week" and inserting in lieu thereof "shall furnish, at the beginning, midpoint, and conclusion of the period covered by the contract, a statement with respect to the weekly wages paid each employee during such period, except that such statement shall be furnished no less than every 3 months."

SEC. 11. REPORTS REQUIRED.

Beginning 1 year after the effective date of the amendments made by this Act, and at intervals of 1 year thereafter, the Secretary of Labor and the Comptroller General of the United States shall each prepare and transmit to the Congress a report describing the results of a review of the implementation, enforcement, administration, impact on local wages, and impact on local and national economies of the Act of March 3, 1931 (the Davis-Bacon Act), the Act of June 13, 1934 (the Copeland Act), and the amendments made by this Act during the preceding 12-month period, including recommendations for such further legislation as may be appropriate.

SEC. 12. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act but shall not affect any contract in existence on that date or made pursuant to invitations for bids outstanding on that date.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF BILL

BACKGROUND

The Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 requires that the minimum wage rates paid to each separate classification of worker on federally-financed construction, repair, and alteration contracts be those determined to be locally "prevailing" by the Department of Labor. Often these rates are higher than the actual averages for the locality. The last major amendments to the Act were enacted in 1935.

This was a Depression-era response to reports that unscrupulous, fly-by-night contractors were hauling gangs of "itinerant, cheap, bootleg labor" around the country to undercut local firms on federal public works projects, at a time when there was little other new construction. The Act predated virtually all of today's basic worker protections, including the minimum wage, right to bargain collectively, and special construction industry rules.

Over the years, Davis-Bacon has come to operate counter to its original purposes. Often, its "prevailing" rates have been far

above local averages, actually disrupting the local labor standards it was meant to preserve. The Act discourages many small and minority-owned firms from even bidding on federal work, resulting in a loss of competition that further drives up costs.

The Davis-Bacon Reform Act would improve and make less onerous the way Davis-Bacon applies to federal and federally-assisted construction, alteration, and repair projects. The bill would restore the Davis-Bacon Act more closely to its original intent (i.e., reflecting, as opposed to disrupting, locally prevailing labor standards), while still preserving basic worker protections on federal contracts.

This reform bill would reduce the cost of federal and federally-assisted construction, as well as more accurately reflect local labor practices. For these reasons, a surprisingly broad and diverse coalition has supported such reforms, including: The National Association of Minority Contractors, National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, National School Boards Association, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, and American Farm Bureau Federation.

In terms of budget economics, labor trends, and political momentum, the best arguments are all on the side of reform. H.R. 2328 was the 100th Congress (1987-88) version of what has been the leading reform bill for several years. Since the first Davis-Bacon Reform Act was introduced in August 1983, this issue has gone from being rarely debated seriously and seldom the subject of a recorded vote to becoming, in 1988, the subject of what the National Journal rated as one of the year's five most critical economic votes taken in the House.

\$250,000 THRESHOLD

The Reform bill would exempt from Davis-Bacon contracts for less than \$250,000, exempting only 7% of the dollar volume of all federally financed contracts for construction, repair, and alteration.

Many small and minority-owned businesses refrain from bidding on federal contracts because they find Davis-Bacon costly, disruptive of local wage schedules, and anti-competitive.

Because a small amount of work is taken up in a large number of very small contracts, about two-thirds of the number of contracts would be exempted, finally opening up significant numbers of small contract opportunities to small firms.

More efficient administration would result: The \$250,000 threshold would free up DOL resources now uneconomically required to be spent on many small contracts and reallocate them to provide for more accurate wage determinations and more effective enforcement on the 93% of work that remains covered by Davis-Bacon.

A \$250,000 threshold is moderate and reasonable—far from the subterfuge for repeal its opponents claim. It represents a compromise for sponsors of predecessor bills, which, in the 98th and 99th Congress, called for a \$1 million threshold. The last Administration supported a \$1 million Davis-Bacon threshold for DOD contracts.

A \$250,000 threshold represents a politically achievable goal. In May 1988, the House defeated an amendment applying the core provisions of H.R. 2328 (\$250,000 threshold, expanded use of helpers, paperwork reduction) to military construction by a narrow 204-210 vote. In 1986, the Senate voted twice to apply a \$250,000 threshold, to military construction and highway projects and, in 1985, narrowly retained a Senate

Armed Services provision applying a \$1 million threshold (and helpers and other reforms) to military construction. The 1988 House vote is especially striking when compared with a 1986 House vote on a less comprehensive reform amendment that was defeated 167-244.

The Department of Labor has testified that the distribution of workers according to contract size is roughly the same as the distribution of dollar volume. Thus, a \$250,000 threshold leaves the vast majority of work and workers covered by Davis-Bacon.

CONTRACT SPLITTING

To prevent any potential abuse of the higher threshold, dividing projects for the purpose of avoiding Davis-Bacon would be prohibited and back pay with interest provided for. Administrative enforcement is provided for. (Prevention of contract splitting was a reason Congress lowered the original 1931 threshold of \$5,000 to \$2,000 in 1935.)

EXPANDED USE OF HELPERS

A semi-skilled "helper" category would be recognized and ensure that helpers working on Davis-Bacon projects would be paid the wages prevailing for helpers in that locality.

DOL rarely has issued wage determinations for a rate lower than that for a skilled journeyman, regardless of the task to be performed. Thus, labor is allocated, inefficiently, costs rise, and semi-skilled workers are denied entry-level jobs. Davis-Bacon has been left behind by the evolution of a more flexible workplace over the last half-century, as the utilization of helpers has become a widespread practice in private construction, but not on federal jobs.

The helper classification has been upheld in the federal courts as consistent with longstanding Congressional intent that Davis-Bacon reflect, rather than disrupt, locally prevailing practices. The bill carefully defines this classification to prevent substitution of helpers for skilled workers, thus ensuring work assignments appropriate to the craftsmanship required.

The definition of helpers proposed here, essentially proposed by DOL since 1982, would ensure that helpers were paid adequately and could not be substituted for skilled mechanics and laborers. "Helpers" would be defined as semi-skilled workers assisting, and under the direction of, skilled journeymen.

This change would open up job opportunities to those most in need of help up the first rungs of the economic ladder: Minority, women, disadvantaged, displaced, and entry- and training-level workers.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION

Under the Copeland Act of 1934, employers on Davis-Bacon contracts are required to submit complete, certified payroll records to the Department of Labor or contracting agency every week. Under the Reform bill, this onerous paperwork requirement would be reduced from weekly to no less than quarterly.

Approximately 11 million payroll reports are submitted annually to contracting agencies, at an estimated cost of 5.5 million hours of industry employee time. An estimated 5.5% of all DOL's paperwork is generated by Copeland and Davis-Bacon. Paperwork costs to contractors, passed on to the taxpayers, has been estimated at \$100 million a year by DOL and \$50 million by CBO.

The current flood of paperwork discourages small firms, which would have to hire

additional clerical personnel and/or invest in new equipment, from bothering to bid even on small subcontracts.

Most payroll investigations are initiated upon receipt of complaints, since the sheer volume of and storage problems with the weekly reports greatly limits their practical usefulness.

These reforms would not reduce the contractor's responsibility to maintain orderly and complete payroll records or the government's current authority to conduct on-site investigations and inspect payroll records. Quarterly reports would compliment the enforcement process in a timely and practical way.

The anti-small business bias that has developed in the operation of Davis-Bacon, in all the above areas, becomes especially unconscionable in light of the fact that firms with 9 or fewer people make up about 80% of all construction industry employers.

BUDGET IMPACT

CBO estimates that Davis-Bacon increases total federal construction costs by 3.1% (3.7% prior to regulatory changes effective in 1985). This cost premium amounts to about \$1.3 billion a year in Budget Authority, government-wide. Repealing Davis-Bacon outright would produce savings of more than \$6.6 billion in Budget Authority and \$4.6 billion in outlays over five years (CBO, 1988 estimates).

The Department of Defense has estimated its Davis-Bacon-induced cost premium at 5%. GAO's estimates are similar to CBO's. Most estimates place this cost inflation in the 3%-10% range. While total cost estimates reflect an average premium, the impact on individual projects varies dramatically. The impact on some community development projects has been estimated by local officials as high as 20%-50%. An Oregon State University study found Davis-Bacon to inflate costs in rural areas by 26% to 38%. It should be noted that these figures are increases to total construction costs, not just labor costs.

Current budget constraints on all federally financed construction and repair, whether for the military, low-income housing, veterans' mortgage guarantees, highways, or community development grants, require that we procure the most and highest quality work for the lowest reasonable cost.

For three years in a row, now, CBO has included the core provisions of this bill (\$250,000 threshold and expanded use of helpers) in its annual volume. Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options. CBO's February 1989 estimates project that these reforms would result in the following savings:

[in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—					5-year total
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Budget authority.....	670	680	700	730	760	3,550
Outlays.....	170	410	540	610	660	2,400

(Government-wide, approximately 85% of the savings come from the expanded use of helpers and 15% from a \$250,000 threshold. These proportions vary by department.)

Actual savings may be greater, since CBO does not score potential savings from increased competition for federal contracts (as more firms enter the bidding process) or the reduced inflationary impact on local economies (found by GAO and others).

SUMMARY OF REFORMS IN THE DAVIS-BACON REFORM ACT OF 1989

- (1) Exempt contracts smaller than \$250,000 (7% of current dollar volume);
- (2) Allow the expanded use of entry- and training-level "helpers" by requiring that a helper classification be recognized and prevailing wages determined for that classification;
- (3) Codify 1982 DOL regulations improving the accuracy of prevailing wage determinations (requiring that separate wage surveys be conducted for urban and rural areas; that minimum wages on Davis-Bacon projects be those paid to 50 percent of workers (or, if no one rate is paid to 50 percent, then a weighted average) for each category of worker; and that Davis-Bacon rates be based on private sector rates, consistent with the Act's original intent);
- (4) Reduce paperwork, by cutting from weekly to quarterly the required submission of detailed payroll records to the government; at a minimum, three submissions would be required, at the beginning, midpoint, and conclusion of the contract period;
- (5) Prohibit the splitting up large contracts intended to evade the Act and provide for administrative enforcement of this provision;
- (6) Technical provisions include: Ensure that reforms apply to the 60-plus "Related Acts" incorporating Davis-Bacon by reference; Move responsibility for debarment of persons or firms violating Davis-Bacon from the Comptroller General to DOL;
- (7) Require DOL and GAO to submit to Congress annual reports on the economic impact, administration, and enforcement of Davis-Bacon, the Copeland Act, and these reforms.

A TRIBUTE TO ANNE RAIMONDI

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am paying tribute to Mrs. Anne Raimondi as she ends a long and distinguished career at the St. Francis of Assisi School in Long Island City, NY. Since 1966, when she first taught fourth grade class at St. Francis, the school has been a better place because of Mrs. Raimondi's dedication to her profession. During her 23 years as an educator, Mrs. Raimondi enriched the entire Queens community by challenging her students to strive for academic excellence and to be better people.

Mrs. Raimondi is the rare kind of teacher who is as respected and beloved by her students as her peers. Every year, young adults have made their way back to the St. Francis School to visit Mrs. Raimondi. This is a tribute to Mrs. Raimondi and shows the lasting impression she has made on those she has taught.

Mr. Speaker, an exceptional teacher like Mrs. Raimondi will not be replaced easily. Next September the St. Francis School will seem a little emptier without Mrs. Raimondi. I am, however, confident her presence will remain strong in the hearts and minds of her students and friends. As she embarks upon her retirement with her husband, Lennie, I wish Mrs. Raimondi godspeed and offer my

heartfelt thanks for her hard work and dedication to the young people of Queens.

TRIBUTE TO MARY CHRISTINA BENNER

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Mary Christina Benner, who passed away recently at the age of 93. Mrs. Benner is survived by 3 daughters, 12 grandchildren, 36 great-grandchildren and 6 great-great-grandchildren. One of her granddaughters, Mrs. Kimberly Jacobson, is a constituent of mine. Mrs. Jacobson wrote to me in an effort to bring recognition to the significant contributions her grandmother made during her lifetime and to bring attention to the many changes she saw during her very long and full life. Mrs. Benner was born on December 13, 1895. She at one time lived in a sod house and traveled the Oregon Trail from Greeley County, KS to Oregon in a covered wagon. Grover Cleveland was president when Mrs. Benner was born. There were a total of 19 different Presidents during her lifetime. I find it refreshing to see people take an interest in their family's heritage and I am proud to give Mary Christina Benner special attention. I would like to extend my best wishes to Mrs. Benner's family, I hope her spirit and the many wonderful blessings she bestowed upon others will be remembered for generations to come.

SECTION 89 OF THE 1986 TAX REFORM ACT

HON. HANK BROWN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BROWN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this week the House Committee on Ways and Means held 2 days of hearings on section 89, a provision of the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Section 89 has proven to be so complex, costly, and unworkable for employers that close to 300 Members of this body are now cosponsors of bills to repeal or simplify it.

As debate on section 89 continues, I would like to commend to you the following remarks by my good colleague and fellow Ways and Means Committee member, Mr. PHIL CRANE of Illinois.

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN PHILIP M. CRANE, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, MAY 2, 1989

Mr. Chairman, it is with great relief that I sit before this committee to testify on what many have deemed the biggest "tax" issue for this esteemed group of Members this year. Section 89 of the Internal Revenue Code has taken us all on an emotional roller-coaster ride in our attempts to better understand its provisions and directives. The results of our 1986 efforts to bring unneeded discrimination rules to employee health plans has resulted in an embarrass-

ment to this committee and an outcry from the backbone of this country—the business community.

As we are all well aware, Section 89 was included in Tax Reform Act of 1986 as an attempt to impose nondiscrimination and qualification rules with respect to certain employer-provided benefits. These provisions were modified in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988. In 1989, just three years after the implementation of Section 89, a mere 122 days after these misguided provisions were enacted, and 62 days after the release of the Internal Revenue Service Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, we are now considering a massive overhaul of nondiscrimination rules.

The problems with section 89 are numerous and complex. Exemplifying just one example of the problems faced by employers with the enactment of Section 89, is the limited resources of small businesses and associations. The Internal Revenue Service estimates it will take up to forty-four hours per year for an employer to learn the provisos of Section 89, qualify his plans and apply them as a test for discriminatory practices. Most small businesses and associations will be forced to hire additional consultants to endure this task for them simply because they do not have the technical resources necessary to complete such an immense endeavor. Time and expenses dictated by this process will be detrimental and will ultimately lower the taxable income of the employer for the year. A lower tax base will result in lost revenues and, with the critical status of our nation's budget deficit, a rule that was purportedly designed to raise revenues will ultimately constitute a revenue loser.

It is these problems and complications that have led to near revolt of the business community and prompted the great concern of the Members of this great body. I have personally taken great interest in the intricate maze of Section 89 and have worked vigorously to air the justified complaints of the business community. On January 19th of this year, I introduced the first of two bills designed to breach the problems of Section 89. The first of these bills, H.R. 518, was the first Section 89 bill introduced in the 101st Congress. It was a simple bill that requested a delay of the effective date of Section 89 until January 1, 1990, providing some relief to businesses. Senator Steven Symms of Idaho introduced the Senate counterpart. H.R. 518 garnered over 130 bipartisan cosponsors, including 10 of my colleagues on the minority side of Ways and Means.

On January 24, 1989, Congressman John LaFalce introduced a bill that garnered close to 300 cosponsors. The bill, H.R. 634 would repeal Section 89. The business community, led by the National Federation of Independent Business and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, mobilized to bring this bill the substantial support it has mustered. Senator Trent Lott introduced the Senate companion bill. After much thought and input from the many firms affected by our attempt to add nondiscrimination rules to the tax code, a series of Section 89 reform bills were introduced including two in the Senate—S. 595 introduced by Senator Pete Domenici, and S. 654 introduced by Senator David Pryor—and two in the House. The pretext of today's hearing is to discuss H.R. 1864, the Chairman's bill, and the other House reform bill of my own design, H.R. 1682, a bill that was introduced April 5. The one common issued touted by all these

reform bills is the need to view them as discussion-oriented legislation. I heartily commend you Mr. Chairman, for understanding the need to discuss the issue in an open forum such as today's hearing.

The ideas I wish to address today are included in H.R. 1682, a bill I introduced to provide an open discussion regarding the options for transforming Section 89 into a manageable directive that will receive the support of the business community. H.R. 1682 is a compilation of corrections to Section 89 borne of ideas set forth by numerous representatives of all aspects of the business community. There are five major sections of H.R. 1682:

1. Elimination of all tests except the 80% test which would be reduced to a 70% test. The 70% test has been included to meet the need for a simpler test that would allow for broader compliance. This eliminates the need to run many costly and time-consuming tests to determine compliance.

2. Exclusion from the test of employees who normally work less than thirty-five hours per week. One of the biggest problems with the Section 89 regulations is the perception that a part-time employee is always entitled to the same benefits as a full-time employee. The added cost of including part-time employees will dictate the elimination of many part-time and temporary jobs. The elimination of those jobs can only reduce payroll taxes, increase costs to government need programs, and increase unemployment.

3. Exclusion from the test of leased employees, union employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, mandatory retirees, and enrollees covered under the Older American Community Service Employment Act. Once again, as in the situation involving part-time employees, the use of leased employees and enrollees will precipitate the elimination of these types of employment opportunities. Union employees covered by collective bargaining agreements already have benefit plans that they have agreed to in principle, so their inclusion in Section 89 will unnecessarily increase the cost to the business. Mandatory retirees who are by law required to terminate employment will also be exempted from the test.

4. The penalties associated with a violation of Section 89 would not exceed the cost of such benefit to the employer. This provision would squarely place the blame for the violation where it belongs—on the employer. Most representatives of the business community have supported this provision. The penalties would also not exceed the cost to the employer of providing the benefit. It was a gross mistake to include in the taxable income the received benefit that is provided to the employee. We all have heard the potential horror stories about an individual who receives heart surgery at a cost of \$100,000 and how this forces his income for the year into a drastically higher tax bracket. This provision would place the costs where they belong: in the hands of the business itself.

5. The most important signal we can send to the many affected by Section 89 is the desire for this committee to understand our abilities and to reaffirm our desire to work with them for a more palatable means of regulating nondiscriminatory benefit regulations. By incorporating a delay of the enforcement of Section 89 until January 1, 1990, we say to the business community, "we understand that we have been making much needed corrections to the egregious provi-

sions of Section 89 and, while we continue to pursue more workable provisions, we believe it is in the best interest of everyone to push compliance into the future." Any major changes to Section 89 require a delay to allow the Department of the Treasury to produce needed regulations in a timely manner, allow businesses to make needed adjustments, and allow the members of this body to understand what they have enacted.

Mr. Chairman, I have presented to this committee a position that is designed to heighten the discussion of reform for Section 89. It is imperative that we move to a position that will allow the business community to comply without undue hardship, expense and paperwork. I have stated the need for a delay as an affirmation of those affected by Section 89 that we hear their concerns and want to help. It is vital that we do not let this moment escape us by failing to make a serious attempt to reform Section 89. Mr. Chairman, once again I commend you for your timely call for these most important hearings. From the number of organizations, associations and individuals who have requested to address this body, the importance of the issue is obvious.

THE AGRICULTURAL NITROGEN MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. ARLAN STANGELAND

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. STANGELAND. Mr. Speaker, today along with several colleagues, I am introducing legislation to help prevent water pollution caused by improper use of fertilizers and other sources of agricultural nitrogen. My bill establishes an agricultural nitrogen best management practices task force and increases the role of agricultural agencies in protecting ground and surface water from nonpoint source pollution.

This noncontroversial legislation is based upon last year's bill, H.R. 3069, and is virtually identical to related provisions in H.R. 791, the comprehensive ground water research bill, which passed the House 399 to 15. It embodies provisions of the bill analyzed and approved by five House committees last Congress.

The task force would recommend best management practices to help farmers and others involved with fertilizers prevent and control water pollution. Education, information dissemination, technical assistance, and improved coordination are the basic components of my bill. This nonregulatory approach recognizes the critical role the agricultural community must play in providing this Nation's food, while preserving its water resources.

My legislation can serve as a good starting point for renewed discussion of agricultural and water quality issues in the 101st Congress and in particular in the House Agriculture and Public Works Committees. To a large extent, it is already embodied in H.R. 37 and S. 203, two ground water research bills introduced this session, as well as S. 779, which has over 30 cosponsors.

The Agricultural Nitrogen Management Act is also consistent with the spirit of recent administrative policies and initiatives. The De-

partment of Agriculture, EPA, TVA, and other agencies are making headway in recognizing the nonpoint source pollution problem and increasing education and best management practices. The administration has also placed a high priority on the relation between agricultural chemicals and environmental protection. Increased funding and coordination among agencies should follow. My bill is a logical extension of this ongoing effort.

Mr. Speaker, the Agricultural Nitrogen Management Act offers a constructive, noncontroversial approach to improve our water pollution control efforts. I recognize it's a small step but it's one worth pursuing. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this modest but worthwhile bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL NITROGEN MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989

Section 1 states the bill may be referred to as the "Agricultural Nitrogen Management Act of 1989."

Section 2(a) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an agricultural nitrogen best management practices task force consisting of 12 specified members. This includes several Department of Agriculture officials, TVA and EPA officials, the Director of USGS, a state representative, a representative of the fertilizer industry, and a member of the public who has considerable training and expertise in farming. The Secretary of Agriculture will provide necessary items for the task force to carry out its functions.

Subsection (b) lists those functions, directing the task force to: (1) review information on water quality and agricultural nitrogen; (2) develop and improve agricultural best management practices for agricultural nitrogen utilization in crop production; and (3) develop educational and training material.

Subsection (c) requires the task force to provide annual progress reports to Congress beginning 1 year after enactment. The reports could include, among other things, the number of BMP's developed by the task force and adopted by farmers.

Subsection (d) defines the key terms "agricultural nitrogen," "environmental nitrogen," and "agricultural best management practices." This distinction between "agricultural nitrogen" and "environmental nitrogen" is meant to clarify that nitrogen problems in ground water have a wide variety of man-made and natural sources, and that some are outside the control of farmers and fertilizer manufacturers. This, however, does not mean the task force should ignore the presence or impact of environmental or natural sources when assessing the problem and developing or recommending best management practices.

Subsection (e) authorizes funds to carry out the task force's activities for five (5) years.

Section 3 provides two amendments to section 319 of the Clean Water Act, which establishes a nonpoint source management program within the Environmental Protection Agency. Subsection (a) amends the Clean Water Act to require that any state assessment report and any state management report and program be developed in consultation with the agricultural nitrogen best management practices task force established by this bill. Similarly, subsection (b) amends the Act to require the Administrator of EPA to consult with the task force in preparing the Administrator's annual and

final reports to Congress. These amendments will highlight the important link between nonpoint source pollution and agricultural best management practices and encourage greater consultation with and coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies.

BRIDGE REPLACEMENT BILL

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of April 1, 1989, a national tragedy struck in our congressional district. A bridge on U.S. Highway 51 over the Hatchie River collapsed. In rapid succession, automobiles and a tractor trailer truck traveling north in the dark of night on that highway fell into the waters below, resulting in the deaths of eight people.

This terrible incident serves as pointed evidence of the necessity of paying more attention to the infrastructure of this country. The bridge that collapsed on Highway 51 in the Eighth District of Tennessee is only 1 of about 240,000 in this country that are currently rated as deficient. In the State of Tennessee alone, there are 7,789 bridges rated as deficient. That is 39.8 percent of all the bridges in Tennessee currently listed on the National Bridge Inventory.

Estimates to repair all of the deficient bridges in our country have risen from \$42 billion a few years ago to \$51 billion today. In these times of fiscal crisis, I know that we cannot spend all the money we wish on the Federal bridge program. Nonetheless, we must take steps to insure that funds spent to improve our bridges is spent efficiently.

That is why I am, today, introducing legislation to improve the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program which was enacted several years ago to help restore America's bridges. While the program's goals are worthy and necessary, its operation needs improvement.

Under present law, the Federal Highway Administration's annual report does not differentiate between bridges according to the extent of disrepair and the costs of repair. That makes it difficult to determine which bridges need replacement and which need repair. Bridge inventory is inaccurate, and incomplete. Finally, the FHWA is not providing enough oversight of the States' procedures in data collection or rating of bridges.

All of that means it is virtually impossible to allocate Federal funds for bridge rehabilitation and replacement where those funds are most needed.

This bill is aimed at making corrections in the Highway Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement Program that will encourage States' compliance with current national bridge inspection standards and also will review the criteria for assigning priorities for bridge replacement and rehabilitation so as to better concentrate limited funding on bridges most in need of repair.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Deteriorating bridges are a national problem that affect every part of

this great country. We cannot allow further loss of life before turning our attention to this severe problem.

A VOICE FOR CAPITOL POLICE

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, Jr.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a concurrent resolution to establish an Ad Hoc Joint Committee on Labor Relations for the U.S. Capitol Police.

The Capitol Police force is made up of more than 1,000 officers and officials and is the second largest police force in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The Capitol Police force works 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to provide quality police service to more than 540 Members elected to Congress, thousands of congressional staff, and millions of tourists and visitors to Capitol Hill each year. In addition to protecting our visitors, the Capitol Police officers are quite probably our very best ambassadors of good will, helping lost tourists and keeping them from getting that way in the first place.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, calls for the creation of a committee comprised of three Senators appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, two Senators appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, three Members of the House appointed by the Speaker, and two Members of the House appointed by the minority leader.

The purpose of this bill is, very simply, to give the Capitol Police a voice in the policies that rule their lives. In the recent Presidential campaign, crime and law and order issues played a significant role. We spend a lot of time talking about the enormous importance of police officers and their role in fighting drugs and crime, but seldom do we ever stop to think that these nameless and faceless police officers are human beings with lives of their own, with families, with the same everyday stresses that we all face, with educations and braces to pay for, in addition to placing their lives on the line to protect others every single day.

When we need them, Capitol Police officers are the most important people in the world, but after those fleeting moments when we are safe again, they go back to what I can only imagine must feel like being a second-class citizen. I am including with my remarks a copy of an article from the May Fraternal Order of Police publication *Simulcast*, in which a highly decorated Capitol Police officer outlines some of the concerns that we should all consider. I ask my colleagues to face this issue with an open mind. As employers, we are regularly referred to as the "last plantation." We have made real progress in addressing our shortcomings as employers, yet that progress has not extended to the Capitol Police. I make no boast that my bill is the best way, but there must be a way.

I welcome other ideas about how we can extend basic rights to those whose primary job is to put their life between us and those who would do us harm. In the meantime, I en-

courage you to cosponsor this bill as a way of bringing attention to a very real problem.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, the next time you read an article about a Capitol Police officer who took a weapon or drugs away from someone on Capitol grounds, please consider that that man or woman may have saved your life, and then ask yourself whether that man or woman is worth the small amount of time it would take this body to address this problem.

HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN YOU NEED A LABOR COMMITTEE?

(By V.L. Van Fleet, Vice Chairman)

You know you need a Labor Committee when:

(1) A staff member files a complaint, lies in the statement, and you lose 7 hours leave.

(2) Your Commanding Officer takes 7 hours leave, then says, "The Dept. will back you up."

(3) A \$5.00 an hour, parking lot attendant can dictate to the police where they can park scout cars.

(4) You have to learn to play golf to get a good assignment.

(5) The Department issues a Special Order 88.28, stating that due to recent court order which states "you have no jurisdiction beyond U.S. Capitol Boundaries", then you are sent outside the boundaries in a marked cruiser to check on a member's house. Again, the statement "The Dept. will cover you."

(6) There is no loyalty from the officials to the rank & file.

(7) An official can write a statement to Internal Affairs and initial another official's signature to the document, when that official is off on leave.

(8) When officials who have never made an arrest, not written a TVC, try to dictate how to act on the street.

(9) When a high ranking official has to resort to having an officer followed by a plainclothes officer to court to see if the officer is in fact going to court. For no reason other than the officer had a high amount of overtime.

(10) When officials take third party complaints against officers.

These statements above have happened to officers on this Department. One way to stop this type of treatment is to support the Labor Committee.

IT IS TIME FOR THE VATICAN TO RECOGNIZE ISRAEL

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which calls on the Vatican to recognize Israel and to extend formal diplomatic relations to that country. These actions will foster an enriched dialog between Catholics and Jews and will constitute an important step toward Middle East peace. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in calling on the Vatican to take these steps.

Since the end of Vatican II and the declaration of "Nostra Aetate," which rejected the view that the Jews were responsible for the death of Christ, the Vatican has become a force for understanding and reconciliation between Catholics and Jews, and in the inter-

vening years much has been learned about their shared history and values. Nonetheless, with regard to the crucial importance of the State of Israel to Judaism and Jewish life, a deeper level of understanding can only come, in part, through Vatican recognition of Israel.

Today, the Vatican maintains full diplomatic relations with over 100 countries including Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt, while refusing to accord the same recognition to Israel. As Msgr. George G. Higgins points out, there is a wide gap in perception between what the church intends to say by withholding official relations with Israel and what it is, in fact, saying. Instead of saying that it has some serious problems with particular Israeli policies, it is instead saying that the church rejects the Jewish people's right to organize as a nation.

Vatican recognition of Israel will promote a Middle East peace by reinforcing the basic premise of any successful peace agreement: Israel's right to exist. Ten years after the signing of the Camp David Accords, we can attribute the success of that treaty to Anwar Sadat's willingness to commence negotiations upon that premise. Only after seeing the futility of armed conflict did Mr. Sadat accept Israel's right to exist and sit down to hammer out the peace treaty that still stands today. By recognizing Israel, the Vatican enlists its immense moral standing in support of those moderate elements in the region who are willing to acknowledge Israel's right to exist and who believe that it is time for all interested parties to lay down their guns and talk.

My colleagues, join me today in calling on the Vatican to recognize the State of Israel and thereby continue to fulfill the Vatican's role as a force for peace and understanding in the world.

GOVERNORS DEMAND GREECE ACT AGAINST TERRORISM

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Governor Neil Goldschmidt of Oregon for his leadership in seeking the support of his fellow Governors in a letter to the President to encourage a strong United States policy on the issue of Greece's response to terrorism. Ten other State chief executives joined Governor Goldschmidt in writing to President Bush on this urgent issue.

Last year, I sponsored a resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 14, joined by many of my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee, demanding that Greece bring to justice alleged terrorists in official custody.

In recent months, the Government of Greece has failed to meet its responsibilities to help combat terrorism. Last December, Greece released to Libya Abdel Osama el-Zomar, a member of the Abu Nidal Organization, the most dangerous terrorist cell in operation today. El-Zomar is wanted for the attack on a synagogue in Italy in which a 2-year-old boy was killed, and 37 others wounded. The Greek Minister of Justice, Vassilis Rotis, stated that the release of el-Zomar was justi-

fied because his actions, and I quote, "Fall within the domain of the struggle to regain the independence of his homeland." Mr. Speaker, no national liberation movement can be built on the murder of children in a house of worship.

Last June, the Greek Government arrested Mohammed Rashid, who is suspected of the 1982 bombing of a Pan American airliner in which 5 people were killed. He is also suspected of involvement in a 1986 terror bombing of a TWA aircraft enroute from Rome to Athens. Subsequent to his arrest, the United States asked for Rashid's extradition Greece's Supreme Court has decided that the extradition request urgently sought by the United States can be granted by the Government. In an effort to mortally intimidate the supreme court, leftwing urban guerrillas assassinated 2 state prosecutors, and murdered a third—frightening the judiciary and causing 2 supreme court justices to resign. In the past, the Papandreou government has been extremely tolerant of terrorists operating in and out of Greece so long as Greek interests were immune from terrorist attack. The murderous assault on the Greek judicial system demonstrates the cravenness and moral baselessness of such a policy.

Last year, the Greek Supreme Court cleared the extradition of el-Zomar. But the el-Zomar precedent—in which the Greek Government abdicated its responsibility—suggests that the interests of justice will again be sacrificed, unless we do something about it. This is why, Mr. Speaker, the initiative from Governor Goldschmidt and his colleagues is so timely. Moreover, the language of my concurrent resolution regarding the extradition of Mohammed Rashid has been incorporated by the Foreign Affairs Committee into the fiscal year 1990-91 foreign assistance authorization bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the U.S. Government—particularly the President and the Secretary of State—speak out firmly and unequivocally on this matter. The letter signed by 11 Governors could not be more helpful in this regard.

I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the letter signed by Governor Goldschmidt and his fellow chief executives, and request that the letter be included in the RECORD:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
STATE CAPITOL,
Salem, OR, March 31, 1989.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As Governors of our respective states, we wish to express our strong support for your commitment to combat terrorism. We respectfully urge your attention to a pending issue involving the extradition from Greece of a person suspected of terrorism against American citizens, and whom our government wishes to bring to justice in this country.

We deplore the Greek government's breaking an agreement with Italy on December 6, 1988, to extradite Abdel Osama el-Zomar, a terrorist wanted for murder for a 1982 machine-gun attack against a synagogue in Italy in which a two year old boy was killed, and 37 others wounded.

We believe that the Greek government, in full conformance with applicable law, the extradition treaty between the United

States and Greece, and Greece's ostensible commitments to fight terrorism, should extradite Mohamed Rashid, who is wanted by the United States for the 1982 mid-flight bombing of a Pan-American World Airways jetliner.

Based on these two cases and others, including the June 1988 car bomb assassination of U.S. Navy Captain William Nordeen by the "November 17" terrorism group, we are urgently concerned over the Papan-dreu government's policies toward terrorists operating in and out of Greece.

We therefore call upon you and the Department of State to:

(1) Express to Greece the grave concern of the United States regarding the necessity of Greece undertaking serious, concrete, and positive steps to significantly improve its anti-terrorism efforts and join the Western allies in combatting world terrorism; and

(2) Advise the government of Greece that the imposition of stringent measures affecting the nature of our bilateral relations is under active consideration.

We have a responsibility to protect the safety and welfare of the citizens of our states who travel to Greece and throughout the world.

The requested extradition of Mohamed Rashid is a test of our ability, and the commitment of an ally, to bring to justice those suspected of terrorism.

It is our hope that our voice will strengthen your hand and the resolve of our government to fight terrorism without hesitation and without exception.

Sincerely,

Governor Steve Cowper, Alaska; Governor Joseph Ada, Guam; Governor Rudy Perpich, Minnesota; Governor George A. Sinner, North Dakota; Governor William P. Clements Jr., Texas; Governor Booth Gardner, Washington.

Governor Bill Clinton, Arkansas; Governor Cecil D. Andrus, Idaho; Governor Stan Stephens, Montana; Governor Neil Goldschmidt, Oregon; Governor Norman H. Bangerter, Utah.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN'S SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIP

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 10th anniversary of Marquette, Michigan's sister city relationship with Yokaichi, Shiga, Japan. This partnership has enabled 191 delegates to stay in 182 host homes and 12 Yokaichi college students to spend academic years in Marquette. Thousands of additional citizens have taken advantage of this opportunity to expand their understanding of two very different, yet compatible societies.

Both cities are centers of local government, and have extended themselves to strengthen cultural, educational, and commercial ties across the Pacific. As the international economy becomes more interdependent, the United States' relationship with Japan becomes increasingly important. We are all aware of the problems between our two countries, but the success of such sister city programs remind us that we have much in common, and are

capable of maintaining a cooperative and productive friendship. I am sure that my colleagues join me in thanking the citizens of the two cities for their efforts, and in wishing them continued success in their relationship.

CLEAN AIR WEEK

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Clean Air Week. It is time for Congress to take the lead in the fight for air quality by passing tough clean air legislation.

We can no longer ignore the threats posed by ozone depletion and global warming. There is mounting evidence that the Earth's ozone layer is being destroyed by chlorofluorocarbons and other dangerous emissions. Carbon monoxide and dioxide levels are increasing worldwide and are contributing to the general warming of the Earth. The climactic changes which may result could be devastating.

The Montreal Protocol, adopted in 1987, urged nations to adopt measures to cut the production of chlorofluorocarbons in half by 1998. Eighty nations have indicated their support of the protocol. I urge the Bush administration to take the lead in this effort.

The fight for clean air must be waged in every arena of public policymaking. We must look, not only at factory and automobile emissions, but also at transit and urban development policies. Transit development and use must be funded and encouraged and transportation planning should be incorporated in all city and State development plans. Free and subsidized parking contributes to traffic congestion and air pollution. It should be examined in any comprehensive plan to clean up the air.

The United States must also encourage international organizations and their member states to adopt stringent environmental assessment policies to ensure that environmentally unsound development practices are not funded. The multilateral development banks should conduct environmental assessments on all of their development projects and these assessments should be made available to environmental organizations and the public.

As a nonattainment city, San Francisco has made good progress toward providing transportation alternatives (which do not pollute the air). The citizens of San Francisco have repeatedly rated transportation as the primary issue of concern to them. Transit ridership has increased by 10 percent in the past year. Transit is now regularly incorporated into San Francisco's plans for urban renewal and development. In spite of these efforts, carbon monoxide concentrations in San Francisco are still well above Federal and State air quality standards.

Clearly, the Federal Government must develop a clean air strategy to augment the efforts of cities and regional air quality districts. This strategy must include the enforcement of tough emission standards, support for transit programs, energy conservation, research on

alternative fuels and the advancement of environmentally sound sustainable development policies worldwide. This latter effort must also include a resolution of the Third World debt problem so that developing countries can focus their attention on long-term problems of environmental degradation and unsustainable development.

In short, Mr. Speaker, clean air policy cannot exist in isolation. Just as our atmosphere is vital to all aspects of life, clean air considerations must be included in all areas of public policy. I look forward to working with my colleagues in pursuit of a comprehensive clean air policy.

CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by thanking Congressman KOST-MAYER, and Congressman MILLER for their efforts in the call to conscience vigil for Soviet Jews, which has prompted this extension of remarks.

Amidst the news of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union and the celebrity status that General Secretary Gorbachev has assumed in the West, it is urgent for the American people to understand the true nature of the Soviet system. Marxism is a system of repression. It is evident in the Soviet Communists' denial to Jews, Evangelical Christians, and other religious groups to practice their religion or be allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Those families and individuals who are refused emigration are fired from their jobs, harassed, and kept under constant surveillance by the secret police.

One family's plight to which I would like to draw attention is the Jewish family of Boris Efimovich Kelman, of Leningrad. In 1979, Mr. Kelman applied for visas for himself, his wife, and his two sons. When the reply for his visa application returned, Mr. Kelman found himself in a category with thousands of other Soviet visa applicants known as "secrecy refuseniks." These Soviets are denied permission to emigrate on the basis that they have been in professions that put them in contact with "state secrets." In many "secrecy refusenik" cases, such as Mr. Kelman's, the applicant has been out of work for 10 or more years, making it virtually impossible for these people to possess knowledge of sensitive information.

Since their visas have been denied, the Kelmans, like other refuseniks, have been treated very poorly by the Soviet Government. Mr. Kelman, formerly an engineer, now works as a maintenance man, his wife, Alla, a physician, was out of work from 1979 until 1982 when she was sent back to work in a state clinic doing jobs that no one else wanted to do.

This family has been miserable because of the repression imposed on them by the Soviet Government. They expressed their desire to leave the Soviet Union so that they could

come to the United States, practice Judaism, and join Mr. Kelman's cousin, Arkady Kelman, in Los Angeles. While perestroika and glasnost may sound good to the Western World, it hasn't changed the misery of this Jewish family. If glasnost and perestroika are real, we must expect more than smiles from Mr. Gorbachev. We must expect religious freedom for all people, including the Kelman family.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SEAMEN'S LICENSING IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, every American was shocked and saddened by the tragic oil spill resulting from the grounding of the Exxon tanker *Valdez* in Prince William Sound, AK. Despite ongoing cleanup efforts, this eminently preventable oil spill continues to spread with deadly and long-lasting consequences.

This spill was preventable, Mr. Speaker, because it was due to human error and possible criminal negligence. Negligence can possibly be attributed to the captain of the vessel, and also to Exxon, the owner of the tanker *Valdez*. Exxon Corp. apparently was well aware of the captain's history of drinking problems, yet Exxon apparently made no effort to monitor his rehabilitation progress.

The captain of the *Valdez* had been convicted of drunk driving several times and his automobile license had been suspended. Yet, Exxon and the Coast Guard allowed this individual to continue to captain an oil tanker through the environmentally sensitive waters of Prince William Sound. Under New York State law, a second conviction for drunk driving is considered a felony. As a result, it is quite possible the FBI would have on file the criminal record of such an individual, which could be confirmed with a simple check of his fingerprints.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disturbed about the U.S. Coast Guard's current licensing procedures for merchant seamen. During a recent oversight hearing on the oil spill held by the House Subcommittee on the Coast Guard, the subcommittee learned the Coast Guard has no current procedure for reviewing the criminal record of merchant seamen seeking a renewal of their license. Under current regulations, when the Coast Guard first issues a license, the Coast Guard forwards the fingerprints of the applicant to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a review of his or her criminal record. However, when a merchant seaman seeks to have his or her license renewed, the Coast Guard merely relies upon the applicant's assertion that he or she has not engaged in any criminal behavior since the license was first issued.

Mr. Speaker, this simply does not make sense. A very logical step in the licensing process would be to utilize the FBI's resources to ascertain whether an applicant for license renewal has any criminal record which might be considered to effect their capabilities and status as merchant mariners.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to require this minimum background check before the Coast Guard can re-issue a license, as well as codifying current Coast Guard regulations with regard to the original background check of an applicant. This is the minimum step we must take for the safety of our Nation's shipping lanes, waters, shorelines, and merchant mariners.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe our Nation's merchant mariners are upstanding and hard-working individuals. I have no doubt the tragedy in Prince William Sound is an isolated incident rather than an indication of the quality of the members of our merchant marine. I will be the first to defend their honor against anyone who thinks otherwise. The legislation I am proposing today is in no way a reflection upon those who are employed on our Nation's commercial vessels, but rather a minimum safeguard to ensure we maintain the level of quality and professionalism we have come to know in our merchant mariners.

Mr. Speaker, it may be years before the Sound and surrounding environment recover fully from this most unfortunate incident. The Congress may be called upon in the months ahead to aid in the restoration of this valuable natural resource. However, the Congress can take an effective step now in reducing the likelihood such an accident will occur again by adopting this legislation.

NATIONAL POLIO AWARENESS WEEK

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution to designate May 29 through June 4, 1989, as "National Polio Awareness Week". The introduction of this legislation is an effort to call needed attention to the late effects of polio.

The majority of us are fortunate to have benefited from the medical advances that have been made in the prevention of polio. However, an estimated 300,000 individuals in the United States were not as fortunate and contracted this disease. Nearly one-fourth of these survivors were left with some degree of disability. Additionally, there is continued risk for unimmunized travelers to the Third World where the disease remains endemic.

The late effects of polio develop very slowly. Consequently, the sequela are just now coming to the attention of the medical profession. Because of this, there has been limited organized activity to provide services, fund basic research, or educate the public and medical community.

This bill, designating the week of May 29 through June 4, 1989, as National Polio Awareness Week, will coincide with the Fifth International and Independent Living Conference being held in St. Louis, MO. The conference affords the opportunity to bring together national and international experts on postpolio problems. Rotary International also must be recognized for their part in providing financial and humanitarian assistance to eradicate polio in developing nations.

Mr. Speaker, we hope the House will act quickly to enact this joint resolution. An awareness of the problems post polio survivors experience is the beginning of finding solutions.

NATIONAL CONGREGATE AND HOME DELIVERED MEALS WEEK

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as a chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Services of the Select Committee on Aging, I am happy to join a very special group of people in celebrating a special week. The National Association of Nutrition and Aging Services Programs [NANASP] has designated the second week in May for their celebration of National Congregate and Home Delivered Meals Week. This week, May 8 to 13, is celebrated annually in conjunction with Older Americans Month, and is a time for all nutrition programs to stress the importance of the program in the lives of the Nation's elderly.

NANASP is an organization dedicated to the development, growth, and improvement of senior meals and other community services for older Americans. As chairman of the subcommittee which has oversight responsibility over the Older Americans Act, I am especially familiar with NANASP and its goals and responsibilities. NANASP works throughout the year to—

Promote professional growth and encourage high professional standards for community based direct service providers;

Promote effective communications among aging network service providers and Congress, Federal agencies, national organizations, and private industry; and

Promote services that support the independence, pride, and skills of older people across the Nation.

Many of the services provided nationally by NANASP are done through title III of the Older Americans Act. Since passage of the Older Americans Act in 1965, title III has evolved from a funding source for social service programs to a planning vehicle for the development of a comprehensive and coordinated service system for older persons with funding authority for a broad range of supportive services, and for congregate and home delivered meals.

The role of NANASP is extremely significant. Almost every community across America has access to a senior nutrition program. Often these nutrition programs provide the elderly with a viable alternative to institutionalization, and become increasingly important as the elder population grows. According to the Administration on Aging, a total of 232,666,418 meals were served nationally in 1987 to seniors. Of this total, 146,704,509 were congregate meals served in senior centers, and 85,961,808 were home-delivered. A recent sample survey conducted by NANASP indicated 14 States had waiting lists for home delivered meals and 7 States had waiting lists for congregate meals. All those who were sur-

veyed indicated a tremendous growth in participation and the need for additional support. In my homestate of New York a total of 23,508,692 meals were served in 1988. Of this total, 14,937,929 were congregated and 8,570,763 were home delivered. It is obvious that this program is extremely important to our seniors in New York. The New York State Association of Nutrition and Aging Service Programs, which has been operating since 1974, is to be congratulated for this tremendous success.

I recently testified before the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education on the need for increased funding for title III of the Older Americans Act in order to ensure that organizations like NANASP remain a successful part of the aging network and community, and continue to provide service to the greatest number of needy seniors.

As NANASP celebrates National Congregate and Home Delivered Meals Week, I would like to commend them for maintaining their standard of excellence. The services that they provide are invaluable. I would also like to salute the board of directors of NANASP, the staff, the membership, and the volunteers for their time, energy, and enthusiasm. They are an extraordinary group who have worked hard to help bring us closer to meeting the challenge of long-term care.

VINCE LANE AND OPERATION CLEAN SWEEP: EXPANDING RIGHTS IN CHICAGO'S PUBLIC HOUSING

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Vincent Lane is the director of the Chicago Housing Authority. Operation Clean Sweep is his plan to get public housing under control.

The goal of Operation Clean Sweep is to give Chicago public housing residents a decent living environment. The primary tool is security. Drug dealers, addicts and other trespassers are kicked out. Unauthorized residents, mostly unmarried men, are asked to leave. Families involved with drugs are evicted.

The result? Crime is down 32 percent in Chicago public housing. Children walk to school in relative safety. Residents no longer sleep in bathtubs to avoid stray bullets. For the first time ever, many residents are leaving their homes without fear.

It is a tragic irony that civil liberties groups are fighting Operation Clean Sweep. They suggest that Operation Clean Sweep restricts individual rights. Mr. Speaker, the hard reality is that a person who can't live in or leave his home for fear is the one whose rights are being restricted. Mr. Speaker, Vince Lane is expanding the rights of individuals living in public housing in Chicago and deserves our commendation and support. I encourage civil liberties groups to work with him rather than against him.

TRIBUTE TO THE JOLIET JEWISH CONGREGATION

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 7, 1989, I have the great honor of addressing a very special group of my constituents, the Rabbi Morris M. Hirshman and members of the Joliet Jewish congregation, as they dedicate their memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. This community has spent the last years committed to raising funds and planning for this work so that none of us will forget the cruelty man is capable of inflicting on his fellow man. With this remembrance, they offer all of us the hope that mankind will use this period in history to ensure that every man, woman, and child lives a life with opportunity, respect and dignity.

As a tribute to the Joliet Jewish congregation, I would like to include in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my address to this inspiring community:

REMARKS BY HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

Fifty years after the eve of destruction Rabbi Hirshman and members and friends of the Joliet Jewish congregation: It is with a sense of honor that I accept your invitation to participate in the dedication of the memorial to the victims of the Holocaust on this day of remembrance, May 7, 1989.

Fifty years ago, a blink of an eye in the course of human history, the Jewish community of Europe stood on the eve of destruction as the center of Jewish life and culture and learning. Individuals survived the Holocaust and throughout decades have stood in our midst to bear witness to the systematic, bureaucratic extermination of six million of their brethren by the Nazis during the Second World War. Swept into this net of death were millions of innocent non-Jewish victims as well, but the crime against the Jews was a crime unique in the annals of human history, different not only in the quantity of violence, but in the determination of the State to organize an evil enterprise against defenseless civilians whose only "crime" was to be defined as Jewish by German law. The memorial we are gathered here to dedicate symbolizes our determination to remember the most monstrous epoch in modern civilization.

In the Holocaust, we discovered the darkest side of humanity. We learned that a modern society used its skill and ingenuity to degrade and deny what is sacred in man. The Holocaust was not an event rooted in a barbaric medieval past, but rather it was expression of twentieth century science and accomplishment, bureaucratic organization and sophisticated technology. The same society that was capable of creating art and poetry and music and great literature was capable of inciting unrestrained evil on its fellow men, women and children.

In recent years, our generation has come to acknowledge that the price on indifference and the cost of apathy on the part of the nations of the world, including our own great democracy, contributed to the catastrophic moral defeat which made the Holocaust possible. America has a tradition of concern for human rights and religious liberty and has always stood as a refuge for the persecuted. We stand together today, in

solidarity, remembering a past era and, in so doing, we affirm our hope for making a better moral and political order for the future.

We mourn the victims who died; we give solace to those who survived; we condemn those who committed the atrocities as well as those who permitted them by their silence. And today, on this occasion as we dedicate this sacred memorial, we pledge to remember as we do every year during these days of remembrance.

The great American philosopher, George Santayana, has warned that those who forget history are condemned to repeat it. With these words, which have been imprinted in the official record of our country, with this memorial by which we pledge to remember, we deny victory to those who set out on the path of destruction fifty years ago and we resolve not to let the world be spoiled by such hatred ever again.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 4, an unavoidable conflict prevented me from casting my vote on Mr. DANNEMEYER's amendment to House Concurrent Resolution 106, the concurrent resolution on the budget—fiscal year 1990. Had I been present, I would have voted "No."

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for permitting this insertion in the RECORD.

NATIONAL DEBT MEASURES NEEDED

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, most Americans recognize our chronic budget deficits as the major threat to our continued prosperity. Despite the fact that controlling Federal spending should be our top priority, Congress continues to avoid addressing this vital issue. Since I came to Congress, I have seen over a trillion dollars added to our national debt. Congress must control its spending; it must reduce its deficit; it must begin to settle the national debt; and it must ensure our Nation's continued economic growth. That is why I introduced H.R. 2154, which would effectively deal with each of these needs.

This measure would require all new revenues to go into the Public Debt Reduction Fund. This Fund was established by Congress to retire the national debt, but it relies solely on gifts from individual taxpayers. By funneling all new revenues into this Fund, Congress will demonstrate its determination to deal with the massive national debt.

This measure would also cap total Federal spending for fiscal year 1990 at 3 percent above this year's level. Since revenues have been increasing by far more than 3 percent in recent years, we can erase our deficits

through economic growth. By capping total Federal spending, Congress would be forced to prioritize its spending. Congress could even decide to eliminate some of the 1,500 spending programs it funds each year.

Finally, H.R. 2154 would implement President Bush's plan to reduce the capital gains tax rate to a maximum of 15 percent for individuals. Not only would this encourage investments and business expansions, it would actually increase revenues for the Federal Government.

I strongly urge my colleagues to take decisive action to deal with our economic future. Please join me in dealing with the national debt, limiting Federal spending, and reducing the capital gains tax.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION WINNERS

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, this week in our Nation's Capital, over 950 young people from 44 States have gathered to participate in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. I am proud to announce that a team from the Notre Dame Academy in my congressional district is representing Kentucky. These young scholars have worked hard to reach the national finals by winning the district and the State competitions and I would like to wish them the best as they compete for the national title.

The members of the Notre Dame Academy team are: Angeline Bautista, Jill Brown, Katee Creevy, Gail Duddey, Elizabeth Eder, Monica Faust, Christina Goetsch, Marcia Hoffman, Linda Kelley, Kelly Kohlhepp, Meghan Maloney, Deanna Meyerrose, Laura Muck, Diane Noll, Jeannie Purcell, Shannon Robbins, Melissa Scott, Kristin Traud, Jennifer Walter, and Angela Wong.

Along with the students, their teacher, Sister Mary Padraic, deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. As well, Paul Tenkotte, the district coordinator, and Paul Blanchard, the State coordinator, have worked hard to help their team reach the finals.

The National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights is the most extensive educational program in the country developed to educate young people about the Constitution and Bill of Rights. With the support of Congress, the active involvement of Representatives and Senators, the efforts of thousands of civic and education leaders, the program achievements over the past 2 years have been dramatic: 1,022,320 students have studied the curriculum; 14,381 teachers are teaching the course; 420 congressional districts and the five territories have programs; 393 U.S. Representatives are participating in their districts; and 92 U.S. Senators are supporting the program in their States.

The program provides students with a specially designated 6-week course of study to provide upper elementary, middle, and high school students with a fundamental under-

standing of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and the principles and values they embody. Students complete the instructional portion of the program with a test designed to measure their constitutional literacy and receive a certificate of achievement signed by their U.S. Representative.

High school participants then enter a nationwide series of competitions at the congressional district, State and national levels. Students testify before a panel of experts at a simulated congressional hearing designed to measure understanding and capacity to apply principles being learned to historical and contemporary events. Each year the national bicentennial competition culminates in 3 days of intensive competition among classes from almost every State in the Union.

I'm proud of the young ladies from Notre Dame Academy who have worked and studied their way to these national finals. I wish them luck but more than that, I thank and congratulate them for representing the Fourth District and Kentucky so well.

HOLOCAUST COMMEMORATION AT TEMPLE BETH EL

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, each year at this time, Temple Beth El of Hackensack, NJ, and hundreds of other congregations throughout the country, gather to hold a Holocaust memorial service. Each of us, regardless of race or religion, shares in the grief and pain felt by survivors of the Holocaust, their relatives, and their friends. Each of us looks to remembrances such as these to underscore a promise still as strong in our hearts as it was the day it was made: We will never forget.

This year, out of the ashes of the Holocaust, comes a cause for rejoicing. Temple Beth El will be dedicating a Holocaust memorial to be permanently housed in the lobby of the synagogue.

I wanted the Congress to take note of this occasion and to share in this special moment with Temple Beth El. I am indeed honored and pleased to represent the members of this congregation, and to join with them in this year's service.

HONORING ST. CHARLES VFW POST 2866 ON THE CELEBRATION OF LOYALTY DAY

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor St. Charles Veterans of Foreign War Post 2866 and their celebration of Loyalty Day.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] Loyalty Day is a tradition of spring celebration during the first week of May. According to the VFW, Loyalty Day is a time to celebrate "Americanism," which is defined as "an un-

failing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag and a desire to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and posterity." Loyalty Day is a celebration of the values and freedom which make our country "mankind's last best hope."

Each year, VFW Post 2866 celebrates the values of freedom and patriotism during the first week of May. I have been a proud participant in this event for the past 2 years. Members of this post know that patriotism is more than love for one's country it also means respect. The love and respect our Nation commands symbolizes our view of liberty, justice, and equal opportunity. America is the last beacon of hope that shines in a world full of oppression and tyranny and it is in this spirit that we join together for Loyalty Day.

There are several holidays on which we celebrate the blessings of our Nation and remember those who made the ultimate sacrifice to secure our freedom and liberty. Loyalty Day is a day to celebrate the values which make our country free and proud. Please join with me and VFW Post 2866 in observing Loyalty Day and in appreciation of our great Nation.

RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, a bill that I introduce today, which my Wisconsin colleague, Senator HERB KOHL is introducing in the Senate, will improve the quality of health care in rural areas. The needs in rural areas are unique and therefore require special attention.

My district and State are in that category: Wisconsin has 65 rural hospitals, 12 of them in my district. One rural hospital in the district recently closed.

This bill will help people and doctors and hospitals in both the short and long term. It is designed to do what it says: Improve the health of rural Americans.

The bill is designed to bring immediate relief to rural hospitals that need it while directing the Federal Government to come up with a more equitable level of payment for the long term for rural hospitals that participate in Medicare, the Federal insurance program for seniors.

This bill differs somewhat from other bills that have been introduced in Congress to address this issue. It is offered to widen the discussion on how to save rural health care from extinction, both through Medicare and other Public Health Service programs. Much of what is proposed in this bill can be done through the Appropriations Committee on which I sit, and it is my hope that the committees and Congress will take up those provisions of the bill this year.

How the bill will help rural areas in Wisconsin and elsewhere.

What the bill does:

First. Medicare payments increased.

Rural hospitals would receive immediate increases in Medicare reimbursement, upon enactment or by 1990, whichever comes first.

The level of increased payment to rural hospitals would be greater than that for nonrural hospitals.

Medicare reimbursement to rural hospitals would increase by 5.6 percent over reimbursement levels of 1989, consistent with the recommendations of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPac], which is charged with advising Congress and the Federal Government on Medicare policies for hospitals.

Other hospitals also would receive ProPac's 1990 recommended increases immediately: large urban hospitals would receive 5-percent increases, and other urban hospitals would receive 4.5-percent increases.

The increases or updates in the average rate of payments for Medicare services, would be based on the most current information on costs incurred by hospitals.

In other words, hospitals would be paid what it costs them to deliver the care, so that hospitals should not have to go into debt for services provided the Medicare patients.

Second. Wage factors adjusted.

What Medicare reimburses rural hospitals for costs of wages also would be updated and significantly changed. Under the present system, rural hospital wages are figured at rates paid both professional and nonprofessional staff locally. Under this bill, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] would be required to figure wages based on: First, different wages paid professional and nonprofessional staff, and second, wages paid professionals on a regional rather than local basis.

Those wage factors would be updated annually instead of every 3 years, as they now are.

Third. Costs updated.

The actual costs incurred by hospitals would be figured on more timely bases. Medicare payment rates presently are based on old cost data.

Fourth. Study of alternative reimbursement systems.

The Secretary would be required to study alternative reimbursement systems for rural and small hospitals for the long-term future, and to make recommendations for appropriate changes to Congress.

The objective is to put rural hospitals on a long-range sound footing for purposes of Medicare participation.

Fifth. Interim adequate payments to rural hospitals.

The bill sets up a system of making sure that rural hospitals with no more than 100 beds and at least 50 percent Medicare patients are paid adequately for the costs they incur for providing that care. No hospital should have to go broke or go out of business because that share of its income from Medicare or Medicaid doesn't meet its actual expenses. If such a hospital were found to be underpaid for those services, it could get additional payments to make it viable during the interim period between September 30, 1989 and October 1, 1991.

Sixth. Sole community hospitals.

It would be easier to be identified as a "sole community hospital," which receives special treatment under Medicare. My Wisconsin Seventh District has one such facility and another has applied for that status. Sole community hospital reimbursement rates would be recomputed to reflect current costs, and to take into consideration travel time as well as distance to the next nearest hospital and the hospital's market share of care in the area.

Seventh. Geographical Classification Review Board.

A new five-member board would be established to consider applications from "border" hospitals that are classified as rural for purposes of Medicare payments but would like to be classified as urban because of the volume and kind of care they deliver.

Criteria for reclassification would include a comparison of wages, the most recent census data, and the impact on patients' access to care if the hospital were not reclassified. Hospitals could appeal denials to the Secretary of HHS.

Eighth. Rural hospital transition grants.

A grant program that was established this year, and which I advocated in the Appropriations Committee, would be continued with a new and additional provision that special attention be given to grants for demonstration projects that establish new cooperative models for the delivery of rural health care.

Such cooperative arrangements have long existed in my district and elsewhere for farmers and other groups who share purchasing and providing of services. Wisconsin has a model cooperative health system, the Rural Wisconsin Hospital Cooperative. There may be untapped opportunities for such cooperative arrangements to improve rural health care.

Ninth. Rural referral centers continued.

"Rural referral center" status for certain specialized institutions receiving Medicare payments would be continued until 1991. That status, which is afforded two hospitals in my district and three others in Wisconsin, allows rural hospitals that provide extensive, specialized care to be paid at a rate comparable to urban hospitals.

Tenth. National Health Service Corps attention to rural needs.

The National Health Service Corps, which places doctors, nurses, and other health professionals in medically underserved areas, would be required to give special emphasis to shortages of health manpower in rural areas, which are now experiencing difficulty recruiting certain kinds of professionals such as psychiatrists and allied health care people, including physical and occupational therapists, pharmacists, medical technologists, and others.

Eleventh. National Nurse Service Corps.

A loan-forgiveness program which I sponsored in the 1989 appropriations bill to encourage nurses to practice in National Health Service Corps designated shortage areas or facilities—such as nursing homes and hospitals—would be continued. That program is designed to attract nurses back into the profession by paying for education loans in return for a service commitment after graduation. Many rural areas and facilities in my district would benefit from such placements where there are nurse shortages.

Twelfth. Agricultural Health and Safety.

A new focus would be placed on the need to increase programs to help farmers and agricultural workers improve their health and safety. Injuries and deaths in agricultural work are now nearly five times higher than in other work environments. Programs like Marshfield Clinic's National Farm Medical Center would benefit from expanded attention to this neglected health field. Under the bill, an office would be established in the U.S. Health Department to oversee and emphasize agricultural health and safety.

Thirteenth. Insuring the uninsured.

An overriding problem, which is worse in rural areas, is the appalling lack of health insurance for some 37 million Americans, most of them working and many of them children in families. Wisconsin has more than half a million people who are uninsured, including many farmers. This bill directs the Secretary of HHS to make recommendations on how to deal with that problem by developing a model State law, among other things.

Fourteenth. Office of Rural Health upgraded.

The recently created Office of Rural Health in the Department of HHS would be elevated to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health to give it more visibility and authority. The Office would establish a new Office of Agricultural Health and Safety.

The Health Care Financing Administration, which manages Medicare, would be required to have a liaison with the Office of Rural Health in order to better coordinate rural health policy for doctors and hospitals in the Medicare Program.

SUMMARY

These proposals are designed to help rural hospitals in a hurry and to develop long-range policies for Medicare reimbursement and for other health care programs.

The bill does not directly eliminate the differential between rural and urban hospitals under Medicare but it does not preclude that long-range possibility. It proposes quick action to make sure hospitals are adequately reimbursed for their services and stay in business where needed, while a longer term solution to that problem is developed.

In developing a bill, we worked with all major rural health and hospital interest groups, which support the objectives of this approach.

Given today's budget constraints, the money to pay rural hospitals a higher Medicare rate under Medicare would have to come from somewhere—either from new money or from other non-rural hospitals. This bill is designed to do the least damage to the frailest part of the system—rural hospitals. It raises Medicare reimbursement to them more than to other hospitals and provides other safeguards to keep the system running.

The Bush administration has proposed cutting the Medicare system by \$5 billion. Under the approach taken in this bill, rural hospitals, and others, would receive necessary increases in Medicare payments without breaking the bank. Greater increases in such payments require more money.

I intend to pursue these objectives to bring stability to a fragile part of the Nation's health

care system with creative and innovative new approaches.

THE NEHEMIAH PROGRAM

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the eligibility for Nehemiah grants, a program which provides grants to communities for housing rehabilitation.

A unique feature of the Nehemiah Program is its focus on neighborhood redevelopment. In fact, a project utilizing a Nehemiah grant must involve rehabilitation of several blocks of contiguous lots. This means that rehabilitation is done on a neighborhoodwide basis, rather than as a piecemeal approach which leaves a neighborhood with some rehabilitated houses and others decayed or abandoned.

The feature of neighborhood level rehabilitation is an excellent one, and I support it fully. But the current structure of the program ignores the development potential of neighborhoods which are facing significant amounts of decay, but are not entirely abandoned. In my district of Portland, OR, as in many others across the country, there are neighborhoods in which some houses are abandoned and vacant, often taken over by drug dealers, while others are occupied by families who are struggling to preserve their communities. Unfortunately, the decaying houses tend to feed upon each other, so that increasing numbers of houses are abandoned as the neighborhood become less and less habitable.

I believe that by rehabilitating the abandoned houses, existing neighborhoods can be preserved. The Nehemiah Grant Program support efforts to rebuild neighborhoods which are still vibrant, but which have large numbers of decaying, abandoned housing.

My legislation will broaden the criteria by which areas are eligible for Nehemiah grants. It will maintain the spirit of the program by requiring that rehabilitation be done at a neighborhood level. But it eases the eligibility standards by limiting rehabilitation needs to 30 percent of the lots in a neighborhood of contiguous blocks. It also requires that other houses in the neighborhood not be in disrepair.

It's possible to save the thousands of distressed neighborhoods around the country. This measure is just a small step to increase community access to the Nehemiah Program—a proven winner when it comes to neighborhood revitalization.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER OBSERVANCE

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, today is the "National Day of Prayer." This observance has its roots in a day of prayer and fasting set aside

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

by the Continental Congress in 1775. Last year, Congress declared that the National Day of Prayer would take place on the first Thursday of every May.

I began today at a prayer breakfast in the Capitol. I was reminded how important prayer is to my life, and was saddened by the fact that other people in other countries cannot conduct their prayers in the open. We are very lucky to live in a country where prayers are organized and commonplace. The National Day of Prayer helps us remember this God-given gift.

Prayer has done much for my life. My prayers have led to a faith that allows me to be helpful in a world at a time when hope comes hard. Because I know that God is the Creator, I know that no situation is so dark or bleak that it cannot be changed for the better. There have always been wars, and arms races are difficult to slow down, but I know that the future is not preset or designed by some mysterious destiny. God gave us freedom and wants us to respond freely—personality is paramount and the opportunity to develop one's personality can best be done in an atmosphere of freedom and prayers.

Prayer has taught me the importance of tolerance; it has given me a sense of vocation; it has encouraged me to approach problems with a constructive, compassionate concern; it has given me insights into the issues with which I deal; it has shaped my whole perspective and taught me to try to distinguish between the important and inconsequential; and prayer has taught me to be hopeful.

I hope all my countrymen will take some time today, whether in a structured service or a personal moment of silence, and realize the significance and beauty of prayer. I thank God we can celebrate a National Day of Prayer in this great country of ours.

WELCOME TO THE COLUMBUS GROVE HIGH SCHOOL BAND

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the Columbus Grove High School Band to the U.S. Capitol today. Columbus Grove is in Putnam County, in the western part of Ohio's Fifth Congressional District.

The Columbus Grove High School Band, under the leadership of Mr. Robert Montooth, is fine, young group of talented individuals. As I met with this group today, I was thinking of how proud I was to be their Representative to the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Columbus Grove High School Band to Washington, DC, and look forward to visiting with this group in the future.

May 4, 1989

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER JOSEPH DORSEY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I bring this matter to the attention of the House. But it is with great pride as well. Because surely those of us who believe in God and the hereafter have good reason today to rejoice that one more holy person has joined the ranks of the favored in Heaven.

Father Joseph Dorsey, my cousin, was born in Syracuse, NY, the son of John and Margaret Dorsey. He died on December 28, 1988.

As a proud Irish Catholic, he knew many politicians, whom he never failed to see the good in.

His life was marked by inspiration. Perhaps his greatest show of strength came at the time of his death. He had been hospitalized several times. The future was so uncertain, but he had tremendous faith in the providence of God. In the hospital he told a friend:

I remember my father once saying win, lose or draw, you've got to accept the decision. I've had a wonderful life, I've been surrounded by a loving family, by wonderful friends. I've loved my priesthood and I am grateful to God.

It was said at his funeral that Father Dorsey did some of his finest teaching in that hospital room. He saw in his sufferings his final ministry to God, to the people around him, to the church, and to the world. Those of us who knew him are assured that he still looks upon us—still willing to minister to us.

This great man was also a humble man who would have been honored, and perhaps is honored today, to have his name mentioned inside the walls of this institution, which reflects the values and qualities he so admired in our great country.

WHAT KIDS WHO AREN'T WOLVES SAY ABOUT WILDING

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD and call your attention to a recent editorial in the New York Times regarding the tragic rape of a young woman by a rampaging group of youths in Central Park of New York City in an act called "wilding."

The article focuses on the reaction to this monstrous incident by several youths at the Learning for Living Center at Argus Community, in my congressional district of the South Bronx. These kids, who are of comparable age and background to those who took part on that fateful night, frankly discuss their feelings about crime and delinquency.

The Learning for Living Center at Argus Community is a valuable community organization that has counseled many young men and women on the pressures of growing up in inner-city neighborhoods like the South Bronx.

It is organizations like the Argus Community that must flourish if we are to educate our children and prevent further tragedies.

WHAT KIDS WHO AREN'T WOLVES SAY ABOUT WILDING

(By Elizabeth Lyttleton Sturz)

"She was every bit as vibrant and as vernal as a flower in the spring," was the way her former professor at Yale described the young woman who was chased, thrown to the ground, dragged, hit with a brick and a lead pipe, raped, slashed and left for dead in Central Park, two-thirds of the blood drained from her body.

Up to that fateful moment, she had seemed fortunate. Of her disenchantments we know nothing. But the favorites of the gods can die in a ditch, as the ancients were fond of pointing out.

Was it hubris? She may have believed, as some do, that she was immune from the inequities, the chaos and the cruelties that swirl about us. In any case, she did not follow the advice of those who warned her to avoid running in the park alone at night.

Did the young wolves attack her because she is white and they are black? Because she is rich and they are poor—a blind strike for power by the powerless?

These questions and more were discussed by the kids in the forum that is held every morning in the Learning for Living Center at Argus Community, in the South Bronx. The kids are teen-agers, black and Hispanic, not very different from those who went on the rampage in the park.

Almost unanimously they believe that the perpetrators should be dealt with harshly. Castration and the electric chair are advocated by some. It is a mark of their immaturity that they are Draconian.

"Those who laid a hand on her and violated her body ought to die." "What if it was your mother or your sister?" "They didn't lift a finger to save her life." The verdict of these teen-agers: Wolf packs should reap the consequences of their acts.

"The reason kids are into so much crime is because they know nothing will be done to them," one girl says. "That's why they're out there selling crack and getting away with it." She knows: She was selling crack herself before she came to Argus.

Is it right to call kids on the rampage a wolf pack? "Animals kill to eat. The book of nature and survival teaches us of that," one boy says. "They are not as cruel as people."

The kids in the park were middle class, some of them. They had good families. "But they still had a wolf in their belly," an older boy says. "It's not a hunger for food. They're hungry for acceptance. They're raging because they feel rejected."

Being shut out, humiliated, makes people angry, they agree. And in packs even nice kids can bug out. "You'd have to know these kids," one girl observes. "They're all different from one another." The kids agree but insist that deep down every one of them felt shut out, angry. "Even the ones that just followed along and stood there and watched, that's almost as bad as doing it."

Wilding, they say, is not a thing of race. Anybody could be the victim—black, Hispanic, white, rich, poor. "It's animal, but it's beyond animal acts." Go out, do whatever you want, do it on impulse. If it means hurting someone, so be it.

These kids at Argus have had it worse than the kids in the park. Every day they live out what to many of us are mere statistics on a chart: The breakup of the family, the prevalence of female-headed house-

holds, racial and economic discrimination, drug wars on their front stoops, schools that don't work, social agencies that hurt instead of helping.

But everyone agrees the worst is being treated like an outcast in a society that calls itself democratic and egalitarian. It's believing that the high road is restricted to people of the right color, with the right education, the good connections.

These kids look into the future and see nothing promising. They breathe in a contagion of violence in a society where guns are worshipped and material objects and self-gratification are made to seem the aim of life.

Their discussion centers on why kids who committed a crime of such ferocity sang in their jail cell. Someone had yelled "Gimme a beat!" and they began to rap. The Argus kids are convinced that even in jail the young wolves felt like celebrities. "They were hot news. Royalty. All the attention was focused on them."

But later, as they lay on their tiers, their jail bunks, "You can bet that they felt bad. They probably cried when they were alone because they had to listen to their own thoughts."

But did they feel remorse? "They were crying for themselves, not for her. Some of them might have felt for her, a little bit. But mostly they're afraid of what's going to happen to them now that they're in jail for a serious crime." "That's when the agony and the pain begin—when they go to prison."

Edwin Joyiens, a director at Argus, believes the young wolves face the worst in prison. "Inmates do not like rapists. They're thinking of their own mothers and sisters. They'll be raped in revenge."

The young investment banker lies in a coma. Vigils are held, candles are lit by blacks and whites. The victim's family is moved by the prayers, the flowers, the messages of sympathy. But no one can undo the harm.

If this is the kind of world we want, we know the formula. We've got it. But we could take a few steps toward reconciliation, toward recognizing that we are all human beings together. We could stop shutting people out and start letting them in. The wilding could wizen, and there could be less of the wolf in all of us. The question is: Will we do it?

HONORING THE ST. CHARLES SMALL BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph T. Daues, the St. Charles Small Businessman of the Year.

Joe is the current president of the ISU/St. Charles Insurance Co., which is a branch of the Merrill-Lynch owned company called Insurance Systems Unlimited [ISU]. Prior to being a part of ISU, the St. Charles Insurance Co. was an independent insurance company.

Since its founding in 1956, the St. Charles Insurance Co. has stressed community involvement and consciousness among its employees. Mr. Daues has set an outstanding example for his company. He has served in

every office of the St. Charles Kiwanis, as well as the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce. He was also the former chairman of the March of Dimes campaign and the St. Charles Riverfront Development Committee. In addition to his civic and charity work, he has also served as a teacher of insurance agency management for the National Faculty of Certified Insurance Counselors.

Mr. Daues emulates the finest qualities of a small businessman. His tenacity, determination, and good business management enabled the St. Charles Insurance Agency to survive since its founding in 1956. Small businesses are not always blessed with instant success and it is only through the hard work of its founder that the business succeeds and grows. Such is certainly true of Joe Daues, and it is with deep respect and admiration that I join with the other community leaders, friends, and associates in commending Joe for this outstanding recognition—our Small Business Person of the Year.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing and commending Joe Daues for his continued contribution to small business and the St. Charles community.

WORKERS' MEMORIAL DAY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, 1989, members of the Michigan AFL-CIO from all walks of life gathered to commemorate friends, coworkers, and fellow laborers who have died due to job-related injuries or illnesses. I would like to make part of the RECORD the comments I shared with the rally participants:

REMARKS BY HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

I would like to commend the Michigan AFL-CIO and its members for organizing and attending this rally to commemorate Workers' Memorial Day. Your presence in Lansing, other state capitals, and other cities across the U.S. should remind city, state and federal governments that protections for workers are not adequate.

Workers' Memorial Day is a day to remember friends who have needlessly lost their lives because of job-related injuries or illnesses. It is also a day to remember the many other fallen workers who lost their lives because their workplace was not safe enough. It is a tragedy that more than 100,000 workers die each year as a result of job related injuries and diseases. It is a tragedy that more than 25 million workers are exposed to toxic chemicals and more than 3 million are exposed to carcinogens.

I cosponsored a resolution to make April 28, 1989, the official Workers' Memorial Day in the United States because I believe that a job is supposed to provide a living, not take a life. A job is supposed to allow men and women to take care of their own financial and health needs as well as that of their families. A job should not cause persons to be unable to provide their own livelihood; work should never take away a person's life.

The deaths of many workers and the illnesses suffered by many others are not the

only tragedy. It is tragic that despite the fact that modern medicine and modern science have made it possible to cure many fatal and disabling illnesses if they are caught early, workers still suffer diseases from the hazardous health conditions at their jobs. And, despite modern engineering and advanced understanding of chemical processes, workers are still injured needlessly on the job.

We in the Congress have an opportunity to prevent work-related injuries. We can insure that the Occupational Health and Safety Act is enforced. We can increase the legal protections for workers who are injured on the job. We can provide preventive medicine and health monitoring for those employees who have been exposed to cancer-causing substances at their job. Finally, we can require greater health and safety precautions on the part of employers.

The federal government and all employers must realize how far we have to go to protect the lives and health of employees.

Again, I commend you for gathering in Lansing today. I hope some day a Workers' Memorial Day will not be necessary. It is possible and it is imperative that the workplace be both safe and healthy.

Mr. Speaker, as I said in my comments to the rally, it is imperative that Congress protect workers' health. I urge my colleagues to remember the needs of workers and their families as we consider health and safety legislation this year.

USTR REPORT ON FOREIGN
TRADE BARRIERS: DEJA
VU ALL OVER AGAIN

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, last week the U.S. Trade Representative issued the 1989 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers. This innocuous sounding title masks an eye-opening inventory of foreign protectionism. Filling its 214 pages are barrier after barrier which our 34 leading trading partners have erected to U.S. goods, services, and investment; and abuse after abuse of our intellectual property.

The report is the fourth in a series which Congress required the administration to publish. Its preface states that the report is intended as a guide in developing its strategy to break down barriers over the next year through bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations. For them, the book could be titled Great Expectations.

For me, a better title would be, Remembrance of Things Past. Virtually every major trade barrier listed in the report in past years reemerges in this report, with little to show in the way of progress at breaking them down. To move from Marcel Proust to Yogi Berra, it feels like *deja vu* all over again.

In April 1987, I released, "The Dirty Dozen of Foreign Trade Practices," which outlined the 12 most egregious cases of foreign protectionism. Among these were:

Japanese dumping of semiconductors, refusal to buy U.S. autoparts, and limits on U.S. service industries;

European agricultural policies and subsidization of Airbus;

Import and services restrictions in Taiwan and Korea;

Abuse of U.S. intellectual property rights; Brazilian restrictions on foreign informatics; and

Foreign protectionism in telecommunications.

Put together, those practices cost Americans billions of dollars worth of exports and hundreds of thousands of jobs. For many years, my colleagues on Capitol Hill and I have called on administration trade officials to move quickly and forcefully against these and other trade barriers. Had the administration heeded our call, these foreign countries would now be faced with the prospects of either reforming their trading practices or losing part of their access to the American market.

Instead, as the USTR study documents, we continue to see ineffective, halting action with the result that the barriers are still in place, foreign protectionists remain unpunished, and our exporters continue to lose billions of dollars of trade opportunities each year.

Take semiconductors, for example. Nearly 3 years ago, the administration touted the United States-Japan Semiconductor Agreement as the most commercially significant section 301 action ever taken, anticipating \$4 billion in United States exports to Japan. Soon after, we in Congress began to point out that even before the ink was dry on the pact, the Japanese were violating it with continued restraints on our access to their market and dumping of semiconductors into the United States and third country markets. President Reagan had no choice but to impose trade sanctions on Japan, but he removed part of them as soon as he could.

The cost to American companies trying to fight off these unfair actions is estimated at about \$2 billion. Now, as we face more billions of dollars of losses, the administration admits—in tones so understated as to be laughable—that U.S. market access objectives have not been met. And what does the report state that the Bush administration plans to do about this blatant protectionist flouting of our agreement? Talk tough to the Japanese.

Another of our biggest concerns has been the abuse of U.S. intellectual property, resulting from the failure of foreign countries to enact or enforce laws against pirating, counterfeiting, and patent-copyright abuse. In its report, USTR acknowledges the administration's failure to assert America's rights in this area. The report states that Japan's copyright laws are inadequate; Korea's enforcement of video and audio pirating laws are too weak; Brazil does not provide either product or process patent protection for a wide range of goods; EC legal complications mean that U.S. investors and exporters are hampered in their efforts to sell products and services.

And this is just the tip of the iceberg. A recent study by a group of United States copyright holders identifies 12 foreign countries, led by China, Saudi Arabia, Korea, and India, whose abuse of American film, music, book, and computer software copyrights costs us \$1.3 billion in sales each year.

Instead of making these intellectual property pirates walk the plank in face-to-face talks,

the Bush administration continues to hide behind the GATT Uruguay round, where our best negotiators have worked for more than 2 years with little to show for it. As the round moves towards its conclusion, we can expect country after country to cave to pressure from their domestic pirates and resist meaningful rules. We must recognize that without universal adoption and enforcement, our efforts will have achieved little.

And it is not just specific practices that are protectionist: in some cases, it can be whole countries. Consider the case of Taiwan. In 1988, we ran an incredible \$14.1 billion trade deficit with Taiwan, about 10 percent of our world-wide total. Even with the substantial devaluation of the United States dollar versus the Taiwan dollar, United States imports from Taiwan in 1988 were \$26 billion, virtually unchanged from 1987.

And while we might expect Taiwan to respond by moving quickly to reduce the surplus, the report notes that Taiwan still maintains a panoply of barriers against United States exports of goods and services. For a start, it cites high tariffs, an extensive import licensing system, discriminatory commodity taxes on imports, restrictive standards and testing requirements for agricultural imports, indirect subsidies to rice and sugar exports, inadequate enforcement of laws protecting U.S. intellectual property rights, rampant piracy of computer software and videotapes, prohibitions on foreign investment in numerous industries, and discriminatory taxes on alcohol and tobacco.

And lest we think that nations in the Far East or Third World have a monopoly of such practices, the report includes 30 pages of barriers in the European Community and its member states. America's comparative advantages in farm products continues to be undercut by EC export subsidies for products ranging from wheat, beef, dairy products, poultry, and certain fruits. In EC member states, a variable levy is so high that it cuts off the market from our farm exports. The report states that the unilateral elimination of these programs could boost U.S. exports by up to \$5 billion.

Other abuses by EC members which cost Americans thousands of jobs are the strong "Buy National" policies of a number of EC government-owned utilities and agencies; blatant subsidization of Airbus by France, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain; restrictions of United States telecommunications exports in many EC countries; and restrictive rules of origin and local content requirements.

I appreciate the work the administration has put into its responsibility under the Trade Act of 1988 to prepare this report. It documents case after case of countries that have rejected the doctrine of free and fair trade in pursuit of mercantilist gain. We in Congress can only hope that the administration will closely consider its own report when it moves to name countries with systematic pattern of unfair trading practices under Super 301. More importantly, it should consider the report as a call to action to eliminate these blatantly protectionist measures.

THEY ARE ALL WINNERS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I come to the floor today to congratulate the 23 students from Lincoln Southeast High School, in Lincoln, NE, who yesterday placed first in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

These extraordinarily bright and enthusiastic high school history students and their dedicated coach, history teacher Ted Larson, finished first out of 43 high school teams that were the State winners from across the country. The Lincoln Southeast team finished in the top 10 last year, and this year they walked away with the grand prize.

These young people and their coach have demonstrated that hard work and dedication produce a winner. And they are all winners!

All of Nebraska salutes Jeff Aguilar, Lars Anderson, Abbey Bellamy, Derek Chollet, Jenelle Cox, Darcy Davis, Beau Finley, Elaine Gale, Mike Garrison, Ruth Griesen, Scott Hielen, Frank Hoppe, Paige Johnson, Erika Kuebler, Matt Norman, Christine Pappas, Claire Simon, Scott Starr, Jon Steinman, Jessie Sutton, Candace Taft, Colin Theis, Bryan Van Deun, and their especially capable teacher, Ted Larson. Commendations for their support also are due to the co-State coordinators for the bicentennial competition, Carolyn Gegstad of Syrocuse and Dennis Lichty of Lincoln—and to Leisa Townsley of this member's district office in Lincoln.

ENSURING THE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today Congressmen BOB DAVIS, DON YOUNG, and I are introducing a bill which will assist the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] in carrying out its responsibilities to protect marine resources from environmental harm.

The Clean Water Act designates the President as trustee for natural resources, and directs the President to assess the harm caused to these resources by releases of hazardous substances and discharges of oil. The President is also authorized to recover the costs of these assessments from the party responsible for the release, and to recover moneys to restore or replace the harmed resource. The President has delegated this authority for most marine resources to NOAA.

Acting in its trustee role, NOAA filed one of the first Federal claims for damages to natural resources in December 1983, and has concluded a settlement with one of the five defendants. Approximately \$2.5 million is being held in escrow awaiting final disposition of the

case by the court. NOAA anticipates negotiating natural resource damage claims in many similar cases, with the most pressing being a coastal site off southern California. Unless NOAA concludes its damage assessment in this case by April of next year, NOAA will be barred from collecting moneys to repair the damage caused by the polluter by a statute of limitations.

NOAA has experienced a serious problem in carrying out its trusteeship duties: lack of up-front funds to perform damage assessments. The Clean Water Act prohibits the expenditure of moneys from the pollution fund established by section 311(k) of the act for damage assessments. NOAA must provide the dollars to conduct these studies from its own pocket, thereby robbing other vital marine programs. In addition, the law is unclear where the dollars recovered from the polluter for reasonable damage assessment costs go, despite a clear intent that the agency conducting the assessments be reimbursed for its costs and that the moneys be made available for future damage assessments.

Our bill fixes both these dilemmas: It provides a small amount as "seed money" for NOAA's assessment activities, and authorizes the creation of a revolving fund, so that successful recoveries can be used for future damage assessments.

Given the recent oil spill in Alaskan waters, proper implementation of measures designed to protect our Nation's marine resources is all the more important. The current law provides a mechanism for carrying out this responsibility: our bill ensures that the machine keeps on running.

A YOUNG MAN'S BELIEF IN SCOUTING

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago, I received a letter from a young man in my district named Adam Shaw. Adam is a Life Scout of Troop 260, which is chartered to Living Word Lutheran Church in Memphis, TN. I would like to share Adam's comments with my colleagues in the House. He writes:

I would like to bring to your attention the importance of every young man in America being able to experience Scouting. The Boy Scouts teach young men organization, preparedness, gentlemanly manners, communications skills, camping techniques, and a wide variety of other wonderful skills not offered in a regular young man's life style. It is especially valuable for those adolescent men who are without a father or male adult figure in their lives. Boy Scouting gives them a chance to spend time with trained adult men and to work with them individually.

I would like to encourage you to make a public announcement in support of the Boy Scouts of America. I believe public support from a community leader like you would encourage more young men across the nation to share in this rewarding experience.

Adam, I agree, and I have been proud to encourage and support scouting in all of the

16 counties I represent, and all across the State of Tennessee. I could stand here, Mr. Speaker, and tell my colleagues about the good work the Boy Scouts are doing, but I believe young Adam Shaw says it better and that's why I wanted to share his remarks with you.

HEALTH SCREENING SAVES MONEY AND IMPROVES HEALTH

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, as we consider ways to eliminate the deficit as required by Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law, I want to call my colleagues' attention to a new report emphasizing the importance of preventive health care. Preventive health care means practicing health habits that avoid problems and identifying potential health problems and correcting them before they become more serious problems. An example would be practicing good nutrition that helps prevent high cholesterol or diagnosing and treating high cholesterol to prevent stroke.

Medicare now provides very limited coverage for preventive health measures. While considering ways to restrain costs, we should not overlook the obvious health benefits and cost savings from encouraging people to take preventive health steps.

In 1984, the Assistant Secretary for Health appointed a Preventive Services Task Force to develop specific recommendations to the Department of Health and Human Services for clinical preventive services. This group, composed of the leaders of the preventive health community, gathered data for 4 years, and published their final report on May 2. The report, titled "Guide to Clinical Preventive Services," defines high risk categories of individuals based on their age and sex, and recommends specific screening and intervention programs for each group.

For the elderly, the recommendations include an annual physical examination, including height, weight, blood pressure, as well as hearing, vision, and an assessment of personal health habits. This process would result in a great savings in future payouts for hospital care that would be avoided by these preventive measures.

Preventive health measures are more effective and less expensive than treatment at any age. This lesson has been demonstrated yet again by the members of this task force. I hope we in Congress can use the conclusions to improve health care in this country by emphasizing prevention when it can make treatment unnecessary. I urge my colleagues to read this study. Implementing its recommendations would be good for our Nation's health, both physically and economically.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN M.
KRANOWITZ

HON. EDWARD R. MADIGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to issue my congratulations and appreciation for a job well done.

On May 1, 1989, Alan M. Kranowitz retired after 25 years of Federal service to join the world of the private sector. Alan will be leaving a huge void in the executive branch and in the legislative branch, after having served in both with such integrity and expertise.

Alan served our former colleague Tom Loeffler as administrative assistant with distinction and good humor. He and Tom Loeffler were such a good team that many assumed that Alan was himself a Texan. But Alan first came to Washington from his home State of Connecticut to serve then-Senator Thomas Dodd.

When President Reagan tapped him in 1985 to run his legislative affairs team for the House, those of us who had grown to respect him were quite proud. When President Reagan, in 1988, promoted Alan to head up congressional affairs for the entire Congress, we were prouder still. But when Alan chose to leave the senior staff of the White House to accept a position with the new Republican whip, Dick Cheney, he made us very proud indeed. As Alan put it, "I came home."

Mr. Speaker, I know that we will continue to see Alan on Capitol Hill in his new position. I'm sure I speak for all my colleagues—on both sides of the aisle—when I say that I am looking forward to the day that I next see Alan Kranowitz. To Alan, his lovely wife Carol, and his two sons Jeremy and David, I wish you every success.

LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY
SUSPEND THE DUTY ON
CHLORINATED SYNTHETIC
RUBBER

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I introduce legislation to temporarily suspend the duty on chlorinated synthetic rubber entering the United States. As of February 15, 1989, the last domestic manufacturer of chlorinated synthetic rubber [CSR], the Hercules Corp. of Wilmington, DE, discontinued all commercial production and sale of CSR. Presently, all domestic users who utilize CSR are now forced to purchase their needs from overseas sources.

CSR is used in several industries and has wide applications in several products. CSR has several adhesive formulations for rubber to metal bonding and is used in the adhesion of tank tread pads, automotive components such as motor mounts, body mounts, steering bushings, aircraft engine parts, helicopter rotor blade assemblies, and in general, vibration isolation mounts.

CSR is also widely used in other forms of adhesives, such as tapes where resistance to

water fire, chemicals, and good electric properties are desired. CSR can be applied for various kinds of paints, finding its biggest usage in traffic paints. Finally, CSR finds important usage in printing and gravure inks, where rapid-drying characteristics and good chemical resistance is desired.

With domestic production of this product now halted it is no longer necessary that we keep in place duties that only raise the costs to our manufacturers and to the end-users of these products. I urge my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO COL. DONALD
CAMPBELL

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1989, Col. Donald Campbell, of Jackson, NJ, will formally assume the command of the 353d Civil Affairs Command.

Colonel Campbell, a resident of Jackson Township, located in my district, has been an active community leader for several years both as part of the Civil Affairs Command and in his civilian career. Currently serving as a superior court judge in the State of New Jersey, he has long been a respected member of our judicial system.

However, Mr. Speaker, it is not Judge Campbell's distinguished civilian service that I wish to call attention to here today, but rather his military record. For nearly 25 years, Colonel Campbell has served our country in the U.S. Army or the Army Reserve. In 1965, Donald Campbell was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army through the ROTC Program. He entered active duty in 1969 and served our country with distinction in Vietnam. During his active tour, Colonel Campbell was awarded the Bronze Star Medal; the National Defense Service Medal; the Vietnam Campaign Medal; and the Vietnam Service Medal with three Bronze Stars.

In 1972, Colonel Campbell entered the U.S. Army Reserve. He served in various staff positions at the 404th Civil Affairs Company and the 303d Civil Affairs Group before being assigned to the 353d Civil Affairs Command in 1978. He has served in many capacities at the Command including Civil Defense Division Chief, Command Inspector General, and Public Transportation Division Chief. It is his record of achievements, accomplishments, dedication, and hard work, Mr. Speaker, that has made Colonel Campbell a natural to assume the command of the 353d Civil Affairs Command this year.

Mr. Speaker, the civil affairs units of the Army, as you know, perform invaluable services to the men and women of the armed services in times of war as well as in times of peace. The 353d has also reached out and become actively involved in community projects in the Bronx, NY, where it is headquartered. In addition, the 353d provided important technical and humanitarian assistance in the Cuban Refugee Program and its citizen soldiers have provided key assistance to Army

commands assigned to special projects throughout Europe.

As the new commander of the 353d, Colonel Campbell will lead a corps of dedicated people who have already established themselves as a significant and effective regiment for the U.S. Army. His education, both military and civilian, as well as his years of dedicated military service have prepared him well to take on this challenge. It is my pleasure to join his family, friends, and colleagues in congratulating him on this occasion and wishing him success in his new assignment.

HOLLAND, MI, A MODEL OF
COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC
SUCCESS

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, the community of Holland, MI, is a model of economic success for other cities its size. Many factors have contributed to Holland's achievements. The most critical element, however, has been the constructive approach to economic development which the people of Holland practice. Holland, a city of just over 20,000 people in southwestern Michigan, effectively involves all aspects of the community in the formulation and completion of its economic development activities in the area. In fact, cooperation is the key to the Holland community. Holland sets an example from which other communities throughout the United States would greatly benefit by emulating.

The economic success of the city of Holland and the surrounding area is undeniable. The unemployment rate for Ottawa County—where Holland is located—during the late 1980's has remained consistently in the lower single digit range, and was down to about 4 percent for the second half of 1988. For the city of Holland itself, while the State unemployment rate measured nearly 20 percent in the early eighties, its rate remained in single digits. Holland is an illustration of stability with local tax revenue increases of about 5 to 8 percent every year for the last 20 years.

What is the key to Holland's success? How has this city accomplished economic stability and growth even in hard times? It all boils down to the participatory approach and constructive attitude of Holland's residents. With skill and foresight, business and community leaders have—as far back as the 1960's—identified creative methods for working together to take advantage of Holland's inherent strengths. In a cooperative manner, community leaders then bring their plans to fruition. This approach is the key to Holland's success.

Holland's natural strengths are abundant. Located on the shores of Lake Michigan, the harbor formed by Lake Macatawa is utilized for both recreational and commercial purposes. The city is also conveniently located between the two metropolises of Detroit and Chicago. Still closer is the city of Grand Rapids.

Holland's labor force is not only highly skilled and educated, but it is also hard working. William A. Sikkel, former senior vice president of Haworth, the Nation's third largest office furniture manufacturer, a firm founded in Holland, told the Chicago Tribune, "There is a work ethic in this community that you find in few other areas." Another Holland businessman, Jud Bradford, who is in the specialty packaging business, adds, "A lot of the area's success has to do with the nature of the people, not just the employees, but management as well. You find people here working just as industriously in low periods as well as peaks." The people of Holland take pride in their work and their employers take pride in them. It is a mutually beneficial relationship.

However, these built-in characteristics alone would not have resulted in such economic success had it not been for the foresight and commitment of the Holland community's business, professional, and institutional leaders to plan for the future. Speaking of Holland's apparent achievements, Holland's current mayor, Phil Tanis, states, "It did not just happen. People have worked hard for it."

The integral element of this commitment has been the work of HEDCOR, the Holland Economic Development Corporation. HEDCOR was formed back in 1962 as a partnership of businesses, concerned individuals, bankers, and professionals. This group's private/public partnership, has proven more and more appropriate with each successive year. Its model has been copied in cities throughout the United States. The partnership used HEDCOR's initial contributions to buy land for an industrial park on the outskirts of the city. This seed money essentially assured Holland's businesses a place to grow, and new businesses a place to flourish.

In 1964, HEDCOR opened the South Side Industrial Park on 100 acres of land. The first tenant was a Lifesavers candy plant. Now accompanying this plant in a park expanded to 400 acres are 52 industries employing more than 9,000 people. Holland's well-defined approach was to encourage the development and growth of a myriad of industries, avoiding tying itself too closely to any one type of business. The HEDCOR strategy assisted not only the diverse group of industries which already existed in Holland such as Heinz pickles, Warner Lambert-Parke Davis chemicals, and S-2 Yachts, but also attracted new businesses in numerous sectors of the economy.

Today, the city has over 300 industries of various sizes and specialties. Holland's distinctive economic formula includes pharmaceuticals, office furniture, food processing, soft drink bottling, pleasure boat, construction as well as a growing number of innovative technology firms. Chamber of Commerce President Hallacy remarks, "The secret is the diversity of our industry. Industrial growth has been gradual, largely by design. The area is not dependent on a few major employers and never has been."

What makes Holland stand out among other communities that have generated economic development plans of their own, is the manner in which Holland's plans were so carefully executed. Cooperation is the word that best describes Holland's efforts: cooperation between business and community leaders, between

government and industry, between management and labor. In a truly community-oriented spirit, the people of Holland bind together to work for the community's economic and social success.

The city of Holland itself aggressively lures new or expanding businesses with attractive property tax abatements. Perhaps most importantly, the Holland Board of Public Works, a city-operated public utility, offers rates approximately 30 percent lower than those available to other nearby cities.

One particularly shining example of government, community, and business leaders working together is the Streetscape and Snowmelt project. When a number of downtown shops and businesses required renovation, instead of striking out on their own, the downtown business owners banded together. They initiated a plan called Mainstreet to remodel all of the storefronts with a turn-of-the-century theme. At the same time, the Holland city government worked with the group to make infrastructure improvements throughout the downtown. The most unique aspect of this joint effort was the installation of heating tubes in the new sidewalks and streets to melt the wintertime snow.

This type of cooperation is a trademark of every major project in recent memory. Mayor Tanis reports that it is not uncommon for Holland corporations to anonymously make donations to city projects far beyond their tax levies. Nor do GUY VANDER JAGT and I, the two Congressman who represent Holland, hesitate to provide assistance from the Federal level whenever we can. We are currently providing a helping hand on the Holland-Grand Rapids application for a foreign trade zone, and striving to see improvements made in the highway system, and more infrastructure for the new industrial park on the north side of town.

Community leaders are already working together to address the future needs of the Holland area. A prime example will be celebrated at the official grand opening of the Holland Airport's new 5,000-foot runway on May 13, 1989. The expanded runway will greatly facilitate air service for the entire community. Located near the airport is the newly developed Northside Industrial Park in which 11 companies have already purchased sites for their manufacturing needs. Once again, the way is being paved for future community growth and vitality.

The airport ribbon cutting clearly displays the kind of comprehensive planning to provide adequate infrastructure support that is desirable when addressing current and future economic development needs. It is the type of activity which distinguishes the city of Holland from the rest. Clearly, if the people of Holland continue the approach to economic development exemplified by the Holland Airport runway expansion, Holland will remain a model of community excellence far into the next century.

PUTTING SAFETY IN THE RING

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which is vital to the lives and livelihood of professional boxers, and will add safety and sanity to the sport in the United States.

Scores of boxers have died from injuries sustained in the ring and hundreds have been seriously hurt in the past decade. The shocking and sad part is that no one knows for sure exactly how many have been maimed or even died in the ring. We don't even know how many people engage in boxing in the United States and worldwide.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has failed to take meaningful action to correct serious problems with the sport. There are no national minimum standards that deal with working conditions, compensation, insurance, medical services, boxing equipment and facilities.

My legislation, the Federal Boxer Protection Act of 1989, would establish a commission at the U.S. Department of Labor to set necessary standards.

The commission would: Set fair labor standards and minimum standards of compensation, insurance, and medical services; ensure minimum standards for equipment and facilities for the physical safety of professional boxers; set up a national registry of boxers and boxing matches; have investigative powers and hold public hearings; and consist of five commissioners appointed by the Secretary of Labor to serve staggered 6 year terms. At least two of the commissioners must have extensive experience in boxing, but cannot be involved in any aspect of boxing while serving on the commission.

The cost of a Federal boxing commission would be minimal, and would be offset by reasonable fees to register boxers and matches.

This legislation would not infringe on the authority of the States to set up their own boxing commissions as long as their standards are not below Federal guidelines.

Passing meaningful legislation protecting boxers would be a major accomplishment for the 101st Congress.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN ZAIRE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express, for the RECORD, my satisfaction with certain recent events pertaining to Zaire. Some of our colleagues may or may not be aware that the U.N. Human Rights Commission has reported on the marked improvement in the human rights situation in Zaire. In addition, the World Bank just issued a survey which cited Zaire as one of 14 countries in the

entire world who are "strong reformers." These are welcome developments in a country that is very important to U.S. interests. They ought to be applauded and encouraged most heartily.

I had the great pleasure of being able to visit Zaire several months ago. The Government and people of Zaire are indeed warm and sincere allies of the United States and they value our friendship. Are they perfect? Certainly not. Like in many countries in the Third World, there is much that needs to be done. I think our friends in Zaire are aware of that. We greatly value their support and assistance on matters of mutual concern, and we thus are delighted when there are visible signs of progress. As we congratulate President Mobutu and the people of Zaire, we look forward to continued progress and continued cooperation.

RECOGNITION OF HOUSING OPPORTUNITY DAY IN HOUSTON, TX

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 6, the Houston Board of Realtors will host an inventive housing fair celebration to publicize the many affordable programs operating in the city of Houston.

As a gesture of support the Texas House of Representatives designated May 6, 1989, as Housing Opportunity Day in Texas, in recognition of the need to encourage and expand housing choices for all Texans.

I am proud that Houston is leading the way in providing reasonable and affordable housing for its citizenry. Home ownership has always been a traditional aspiration for Americans. It remains a measure of success; of whether one has made it.

This housing festival will present the opportunity for Houston realtors to make the general public more aware of home ownership and rental choices. The festival is especially geared to first-time home buyers.

I give my full support to the festival, for it will work to advance the housing opportunities to all Houston residents without regard to race, creed, national origin, or religion. Houstonians have been through rough times, times which saw a lot of Houstonians lose their homes. However, the city of Houston has now begun its economic recovery. This celebration hosted by the Houston Board of Realtors, and the commemoration of this event by the Texas House of Representatives are all a part of that recovery.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Houston Board of Realtors will host a landmark event on May 6, 1989, to be known as the "Houston Housing Opportunity Festival," and will use the occasion to celebrate the many affordable housing opportunities in Houston, which are greater than those of any other major American city; and

Whereas, The goal of the festival is to make the public aware of the home ownership and rental opportunities that are available in all prices and neighborhoods; and

Whereas, The festival is especially geared to first-time home buyers, who now include a growing number of older people, single women and mothers, handicapped individuals, and newcomers from a variety of ethnic backgrounds; moreover, the program will appeal to people of all income levels from all areas of the city; and

Whereas, The gala event will likewise be an opportunity for local realtors to announce and underscore that they are united in advancing housing opportunities to everyone without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, sex, handicap, or family status; in addition, housing industry specialists will perform an important service in providing needed information to those contemplating the purchase of a home; and

Whereas, The festival will provide a grand finale to the activities of American Home Week, which has the theme of "Creating a Nation of Neighbors"; and

Whereas, It is fitting that the house of representatives extend its full support to those groups and organizations that work toward improving the quality of life for the citizens of this state and that it encourage other groups around the state to follow this innovative and promising example: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the 71st Legislature of the State of Texas hereby recognize May 6, 1989, as Housing Opportunity Day in Texas, and encourage its observance in communities across the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Texas House of Representatives commend the Houston Board of Realtors for its sponsorship of the Houston Housing Opportunity Festival.

LOYALTY DAY IN ST. JAMES PARISH, LA

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has designated May 1 of every year as Loyalty Day. This is a special day in which Americans can counter the annual May Day demonstrations staged by the Communists. The basic idea of staging patriotic demonstrations to offset the Communist rallies started in 1930. Loyalty Day is the specific occasion when all American citizens can publicly reaffirm their complete loyalty to America.

Each and every year, the citizens of St. James Parish, LA, celebrate Loyalty Day. It has become a tradition in the town of Lutchet. The Loyalty Day celebration is one of the largest of its kind in the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the freedom which we in America have enjoyed for more than 200 years is something which far too many Americans have taken for granted. No other nation on Earth can boast of a form of government which has endured for so long while working so well. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure today in recognizing a group of citizens whose pride in America should serve as an example to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend in particular the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5852, the citizens of Lutchet, LA, the St. James Parish, LA, School Board, the school children

of St. James Parish, and other participants in annual Loyalty Day ceremonies.

Mr. Speaker, Loyalty Day, 1989 was a clear expression of pride and loyalty. The people of St. James Parish took the initiative to say "thanks" for liberty and opportunity. They do not take freedom lightly. The people of St. James Parish took the time to publicly and enthusiastically confirm their belief in cherished values which make American democracy great: The freedom to speak and write as we wish, to associate with whomever we wish, to worship in the manner of our choice, to have both ideas and grievances heard, to influence the course of events for the better; the chance to make the most of opportunity through the use of individual skill, ability, imagination, and drive.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise in praise of the people of St. James Parish. All Americans should demonstrate such loyalty, character, and love of country.

FUNDING FOR MASS TRANSIT

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will assure annual funding for mass transit and reduce our Federal deficit. My bill would place a 10-cent-a-gallon additional tax on gasoline, earmarking 3 cents for mass transit and returning the balance to the Treasury for deficit reduction. The tax would be added to the current 9-cent-a-gallon tax, of which 1 cent goes to the mass transit trust fund.

Each year we have a battle trying to protect mass transit aid. Each year we work to resolve the Federal deficit. For every cent the gas tax is raised, \$1 billion in revenue will be received. Essentially, the 10-cent-a-gallon gas tax would raise \$3 billion for mass transit, moving it off budget as well as an additional \$7 billion for further deficit reduction. Many may question the costs that are passed onto the consumer. The costs would be minimal. The 10-cent tax would add approximately \$40 to the annual costs of operating an automobile. Even with last month's nominal increase, gasoline prices were still 26.8 percent below their peak level in March 1981. In addition, increasing mass transit funding will enable mass transit to become more cost efficient. This, ultimately benefits low-income households which remain dependent on mass transit.

The administration's fiscal year 1990 budget would reduce Federal funding for mass transit by \$1.7 billion. The cuts not only would effect large cities, but would be devastating to small urban areas which must rely primarily on Federal funding for their mass transit services. If the fiscal year 1990 budget proposal were adopted mass transit would have to rely almost exclusively on \$1 billion from trust fund revenue. To believe that mass transit services could survive on such a budget is ludicrous.

In addition to preserving mass transit and reducing our deficit, the legislation would conserve energy and protect our environment. Maintaining energy-efficient mass transit will

conserve limited domestic petroleum resources and avoid further growth in the risky dependency on foreign sources. The enactment of this tax will also reestablish a gas conservation ethic. With regard to the environment, reduced gasoline use will help with respect to our massive carbon monoxide and ozone noncompliance problem, as well as have a positive impact on the greenhouse effect scientists have warned about.

I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting our environment, conserving energy, maintaining steady funding for mass transit, and reducing the Federal deficit.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD RICKETTS, JR.

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a man who dedicated his life to the Rochester community. I am referring to my friend Dick Ricketts in whose honor the new gymnasium of the Boys and Girls Club of Rochester was recently dedicated.

Dick Ricketts was known as a good pitcher, and excellent athlete, and, most importantly, a good all-around person. While I was president of the Rochester Red Wings, he was our star pitcher. Dick later pitched in the major leagues as well as played professional basketball. After concluding his successful professional sports career, he went to work for the Eastman Kodak Co.

The Rochester community suffered a great loss when he passed away for he was an inspirational role model to young and old alike. In March, his life's work of promoting strong character in the community's youngsters was honored when the Boys and Girls Club, with the financial backing of the Eastman Kodak Co., dedicated the new gymnasium as the Dick Ricketts Gym.

I would like to take this opportunity to enter into the RECORD the remarks of some of the participants in the dedication ceremony including Mrs. Richard Ricketts; Frank Zaffino, Kodak vice president and general manager; and Ritter Shumway, chairman of the board, Rochester Boys and Girls Club of Rochester, Inc.

REMARKS BY MARGARET RICKETTS (MRS. RICHARD J. RICKETTS, JR.)

My dear friends***

We are extremely proud of the high esteem in which Dick was held throughout his life—and it pleases us as a family that Eastman Kodak Company and the Boys and Girls Club have paid tribute to him in such a special way.

We accept humbly and in his name this great honor. It is a testimonial to that indomitable spirit, that honesty and integrity, that deep and abiding faith and love which showed him how to play the game of life and win.

It is our hope that the life which Dick led will serve as an example to all those young people who enter these doors.

May they learn from his life all they need to know about competition, dedication and sense of responsibility.

May they share his belief that with God, all things are possible—and that much is attainable for those who truly trust Him.

For the warmth of your love, your generous hearts, your compassionate hands, this lasting memorial—we are, in Dick's name and ours—most humbly grateful.

DICK RICKETTS

REMARKS BY FRANK ZAFFINO, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, EASTMAN KODAK

Good afternoon, I would like to start out by thanking all of you for the opportunity to participate in this dedication to my very special friend and associate—Dick Ricketts.

Dick Ricketts came to KAD at a time when we needed him most. It was a difficult time in our history—a time of massive restructuring and employee layoffs.

Our challenge was to make these tough business decisions in an environment that treated all of our people fairly and with dignity.

Dick Ricketts helped us to achieve this balance.

Dick was a larger than life individual—not only in physical stature, but in the strength of his character and the size of his heart.

During the worst of these times he helped us to keep our focus. Dick reminded us that the costs we were streamlining were not just numbers—they affected people's lives. He had an uncanny ability to view our actions through the eyes of a machine operator—keeping us sensitive to their anxieties and concerns.

And finally, when the downsizing was all over, Dick helped us all through the healing process.

He recognized the need for counseling—not only for those employees who had left the company—but for those who remained. He arranged for outside consultants to help our employees to work through the pain and anxiety of the downsizing and become more fully productive again.

It is difficult to articulate all that Dick Ricketts meant to the people of KAD.

He has been described as a team player, a motivator—a person who used his sense of humor to teach us lessons about ourselves.

The people at KAD are grateful for the fact that there was a Dick Ricketts and that he was assigned to our division during a very difficult time in our history.

We believe that through this dedication, young people for generations to come will continue to learn the lessons of fair play, integrity, team spirit and courage—lessons that Dick Ricketts taught each of us through his life. And so we are happy to be with you today—not to mourn a loss—but to celebrate a life that helped so many of us—and through this dedication will continue to help young people for years to come.

DEDICATION OF RICKETTS GYMNASIUM AT THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF ROCHESTER

COMMENTS BY: F. RITTER SHUMWAY

There never was a time in our society when citizens of strong character were more needed than today. The drug problem with all of its ancillary problems of crime, poverty, inability of addicts to function properly in our society, broken homes, babies and children already committed to drugs and many other facets of life is perhaps the clearest and most threatening evidence of the need for citizens of strong character. Are we not most fortunate that at such a juncture in our affairs, the Eastman Kodak Company should bring to this community strong financial support to enable the Boys

& Girls Club to do better the job to which the Club is committed, namely building future citizens of strong character.

In the process of learning team play and the discipline of striving to reach an athletic goal in the Dick Ricketts gymnasium, the participants will, with some help and guidance, build their own strong characters. Persons of all ages will sacrifice and discipline their lives in order to accomplish their goals in activities in which they are interested. Athletic prowess and a respected position in business are goals that are widely accepted and sought especially by young people.

But young people need a person who embodies and has achieved such goals to be their "hero" or "role model." Such was the life of Dick Ricketts. By providing the funding that will allow the gymnasium of the Boys & Girls Club to be brought up to standards worthy of the life and accomplishments of Dick Ricketts and by his family allowing Dick Ricketts' name to be permanently inscribed here on a most suitable symbol of one of the fields of his great accomplishments, a great honor is being accorded to Dick and a great contribution is being made to this community.

However important as a gymnasium and athletic equipment may be as an outward and visible sign of goals and a means for their accomplishment, the inward and spiritual accomplishment of strength of character needs more than that for its nourishment and growth. Very important, therefore, is the Dick Ricketts Sports and Motivational Clinic which will also be funded for a five year period by the Kodak Company's contribution. The Clinic will now be described by our Executive Director, Tonja Olds.

Now on behalf of the Officers, the Board of Directors and the entire staff of the Boys and Girls Club of Rochester, I want to express and record our profound and enduring gratitude for the vision, the dedication and the practical support of the Eastman Kodak Company in their many great contributions for a better, fuller life in our city and particularly for this current contribution to the Boys and Girls Club of Rochester that will enable the Club to assist more effectively in creating a better life for all of the residents of the southwest quadrant of the city. We are also most grateful for the special honor which the Kodak Company is giving in lasting remembrance of their friend and fellow worker and our inspiration—Dick Ricketts.

NATIONAL SPACE CLUB LUNCHEON SPEECH

HON. BILL NELSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, with the successful launch of the space shuttle *Atlantis* today and the beginning of the Magellan Mission to Venus, I thought it would be appropriate to read the remarks about NASA's planetary exploration in the future, by Dr. Lennard A. Fisk.

The remarks follow:

NATIONAL SPACE CLUB LUNCHEON SPEECH

(By Dr. Lennard A. Fisk, NASA Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications)

Two days from now, weather permitting, the shuttle *Atlantis* will lift off from the cape. A few orbits into the mission, the Magellan spacecraft will be deployed. The IUS will fire, Magellan will be on its way to Venus, and the United States Space Science Program is back in business.

The return to flight of the shuttle last September, was a magnificent accomplishment. A triumph of dedication and perseverance. A testimony to the Nation's will to overcome adversity. Also, the shuttle has flown twice now to place in orbit tracking and data relay satellites—the infrastructure to support future missions.

All this has been but a prelude—the overture to the main work. The orchestra is warmed up now; and the main symphony is about to begin with Magellan. It will be a long symphony with crescendo after crescendo for years to come.

It is appropriate that the Space Science Program begins again with a planetary launch. After decades of world leadership, at the beginning of the Space Age, our planetary program has been on the verge of becoming an also ran. The last planetary launch was in 1978, eleven years ago. The last planetary event was the Voyager encounter with Uranus in 1986. Generally no one remembers that because it coincided with the *Challenger* accident.

But with Magellan the leadership passes back to the United States. Magellan will map the surface of Venus with radar, with ten times the resolution of any previous United States or Soviet mission. It will cover 90 percent of the surface, as opposed to only 25 percent on the last Soviet mission. It should answer the fundamental question of why Venus—which is so similar to us in size and location—is so different.

Venus is essentially the same size as the Earth, and it is only slightly closer to the Sun than we are and yet it has evolved to be one of the most inhospitable places in the solar system. An atmosphere 90 times that of the Earth, made up of carbon dioxide—a runaway greenhouse effect—yielding a temperature of 900 degrees Fahrenheit. Plus it rains sulphuric acid.

Is there a lesson in this for us? That our global environment is fragile? That only slight variations in conditions could lead to catastrophic changes?

Perhaps we should ask also which is the more likely state, Earth or Venus? If you want to project that earth-like planets are commonplace around other stars—and therefore that life as we know it exists elsewhere in the universe—it would be interesting to know what was so different that in one case we have Venus, and in another, the Earth, and which result is more likely.

Magellan will determine the geological structure of Venus, and therefore its history—both recent and ancient. It will search for volcanoes and evidence of plate tectonics, and thus probe the internal workings of the planet. Our knowledge of Venus will increase dramatically with Magellan. The cloud-covered planet will be unshrouded; and the secrets of its past, which led to its inhospitable present will be revealed.

But Magellan is only the beginning—the first notes of the symphony. The cosmic background explorer will be launched this summer—to probe the background radiation left over from the birth of the universe—the

big bang. It's an expendable launch—the mixed fleet plan in operation.

In October, *Atlantis* will again roll out to the pad to launch Galileo to Jupiter, with a side trip by Venus and the Earth to pick up speed.

In December, the Hubble space telescope, the premier science mission of all time, will fly to observe the universe in visible light and ultra-violet, with more resolution and sensitivity than has ever been possible before.

In March of next year, the Astro Spacelab Mission will fly to make the definitive measurements of the recent supernova—the closest observable supernova in 400 years.

In April, the Gamma Ray Observatory—the second of the great observatories—will fly to observe the universe in high energy photons—gamma rays—with greater resolution and sensitivity than has ever been possible.

The list goes on with Ulysses, and the upper atmospheric research satellite, and numerous spacelabs, and so on. Four launches in 89. Six in 90. Six in 91. Fourteen in 92, and six in 93. Thirty-six launches in five years. Essentially the highest launch rate for space science missions in the history of the U.S. Space Program.

It is difficult to comprehend how different the United States Space Science Program will be after Magellan, compared to how it has been in the recent past. In the last decade, only 11 space science and applications missions were launched, as compared to 36 in the next five years.

There are only a total of eight working NASA satellites in Earth orbit today. Two were launched more than a decade ago. Two, the Landsats, are no longer under NASA's control. Two are about to reenter or be shut off. The two remaining are small Earth science satellites.

The Hubble Space Telescope alone weighs more than all the currently working space science satellites in Earth orbit combined. The Magellan mission alone will return more data than all previous planetary missions combined. The upper atmospheric research satellite alone will return more data in a week than the current Earth science satellites return in a year.

I believe that it is safe to say that a new golden age of space science is upon us, and if we have our way, it is an age that will not end.

We are committed to completing the great observatories for astronomy. The Hubble Space Telescope and the Gamma Ray Observatory are only the beginning. The mirror development is underway, and going well, for the advanced x-ray facility. And plans are being made to undertake the space infrared telescope facility. Four great observatories, which span the electromagnetic spectrum from infrared to gamma rays, with resolution and sensitivity never before possible in astronomy.

We are determined that never again will leadership in planetary exploration be allowed to pass from us again. Magellan to Venus. Mars observer to Mars in 1992. Galileo arrives at Jupiter in 1996; and this year's new start is Craf-Cassini. Craf to rendezvous with a comet in 2000 to 2002, and send a penetrator into its nucleus. And Cassini to Saturn, to orbit the planet from 2002 to 2006, and send a probe into its moon Titan. A U.S. planetary mission in its prime exploration phase essentially continuously from 1990 to 2006. A tour de force of the solar system, from Venus to Saturn, a feat no other nation can accomplish.

In addition to exploring the planets of our solar system, we are making preparations to begin the Earth observing system—ESO—a program to study our own planet. EOS will fly on the polar platforms of space station freedom to make continuous, long-term, and comprehensive measurements of the Earth, and what we as humans are doing to it—to serve as the basis of sound policy decisions, to protect the future of our planet. It will be a graphic demonstration of American technology in space serving the peoples of the world.

We need to appreciate that with all these activities and plans, we are sending a simple, but very powerful message—that we are a nation that believes in its future.

There is no task more important for a government than to instill in its people the conviction that the future will be brighter than the present. For from this conviction comes motivation, and ambition, and perseverance, and accomplishment.

I was always struck by the fact that the Morrill Act, which established the land-grant university system, the backbone of higher education in this country—was passed in 1862—during the darkest days of the Civil War. The leaders of the Nation in that generation believed that no matter how bad their problems, it was important to undertake activities which enhanced the nation's future, and by doing so gave hope to the people of that time for a brighter tomorrow.

We too need to undertake the activities that will enhance our future and give hope to our people. And, in my judgment, there are three.

First, we should actively invest in basic research. Advances in basic research beget new technologies—advances in basic knowledge are an essential first step for a better life in the future. Investment in basic research is a statement of our faith that the world can be made better tomorrow.

Research in the microgravity environment of space will lead to advances in materials and fluids, and the processes which control them. And advances in biomedicine.

Even astronomy, which may seem like a somewhat esoteric subject, tests our understanding of the laws of physics. We are exhausting, today, our ability to test our understanding of the laws of physics on Earth. There is a limit to the densities and the pressures and the magnetic field strengths that we can achieve in the laboratories. But there is almost no limit to the densities, pressures, and magnetic fields in neutron stars, and black holes.

Just as surely as Faraday's and Maxwell's playing with the novelty of electricity and magnetism in the mid-1800's led to radio and television in the 1900's—the testing of the laws of physics in the extreme conditions available in astronomy will lead to better understanding, and, in time, useful applications.

The most important basic research, to ensure a brighter tomorrow, may be how the Earth works and how we as humans are influencing its behavior. The planet is fully inhabited now and we are a powerful influence on its future. The quality of life for future generations will depend on whether we are a constructive or a destructive influence. But to do so we have to understand how the Earth works as an integrated system; and that requires the global perspective that can only come from comprehensive observations from space.

Basic research in space for a better tomorrow. It is a symbol of hope that all can understand.

The second task for a brighter tomorrow is to expand the frontiers. Our forebears expanded this Nation from east to west. Their exploits, whether it was the early explorers, or the early settlers, or the people who built the railroads across the country inspired in the people of the east of the hope for limitless growth and opportunity.

Our generation is no different, except that our frontier is space. And as we extend the human presence into the solar system, with the shuttle into low Earth orbit, with the space station freedom, the first outpost in our inexorable march into space, and with robotic exploration of the our potential domain—the solar system—we inspire in the people of our generation the hope for a limitless tomorrow.

The third task is the same as it has been in all generations—motivate the young, for they will determine the future of the Nation. All the land-grant universities established by the Morrill Act, all the student aid, will do us no good, unless the best and the brightest of the youth of this Nation are motivated to pursue careers in science and engineering—to build a better world.

We will launch 36 science missions in the next five years, and if we are smart we will use these missions to conduct the biggest and the most public science and engineering lesson ever, for the youth of this Nation. Each mission will reveal a different, wondrous aspect of science—whether it is in planetary exploration, or in astrophysics, or in plasma physics, or in Earth science, or in materials and life science research. Each is an engineering marvel. Let the youth of our Nation learn from what we are doing and be inspired to do better in their generation.

We have many problems in this country. We fear for our national security—and expend a large fraction of our national wealth on defense. We rail at the injustice that leaves a significant fraction of our people homeless and impoverished—and we expend funds for housing and public assistance.

But somewhere among these expenditures that are based on fear and on injustice, there should also be expenditures based on hope—hope for a brighter tomorrow. Where basic research is yielding new, exciting technologies and a better quality of life; where there are ever new worlds to explore, and opportunities for our people, and a brighter tomorrow where the youth of today can excel.

Somewhere among the expenditures based on fear and injustice there also needs to be a vibrant and exciting and inspirational space program.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKFORCE 2000 EMPLOYMENT READINESS ACT OF 1989

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 4, 1989

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Workforce 2000 Employment Readiness Act of 1989. This legislation is intended to be a catalyst for meeting our Nation's future work force needs through the provision of additional sources of funding

for education and the strengthening of Equal Employment Opportunity law.

The Workforce 2000 report, prepared by the Hudson Institute for the Department of Labor, has warned that in the year 2000, the majority of new entrants into the labor force will be women and minorities, many of whom have historically suffered substantial barriers to access in education and employment, and as a result, lack the skills and education necessary for many of the jobs in our increasingly technical and complex labor market.

A similar warning was offered in the Department's more recent study entitled, "Opportunity 2000, Creative Affirmative Action Strategies for a Changing Workforce." In its introduction the study notes:

Traditional sources of labor are rapidly shrinking. And many members of the potential new workforce—women, minorities, the economically disadvantaged, disabled—face significant hurdles to their full and effective participation in the workplace. Businesses will be able to satisfy their labor needs only if they successfully confront those barriers and empower individuals presently outside the economic mainstream to take advantage of meaningful employment opportunities.

Today, some 23 to 27 million Americans cannot read above the fifth grade level, and another 35 million cannot read above the eighth grade level. Yet, 70 percent of the written material in the workplace is between the 9th and 12th grade level reading. The literacy problem is so extensive that the costs to business are staggering: over \$200 billion annually; the costs to the country's economic competitiveness are immeasurable.

The number of high school dropouts is estimated to be as high as 1 million a year and, in addition, another 700,000 cannot digest a newspaper or fill out a job application despite having completed 12 years of formal education. The average Japanese high schooler has better math skills than the top 5 percent of Americans taking college prep courses.

Twenty-five million entrants to the labor force will be needed by the year 2000 to fill jobs requiring increased levels of skill. In those same years, 83 percent of the available new workers will be nonwhite, female, or immigrants, populations which are traditionally less skilled. Annually 600,000 to 750,000 people immigrate to the United States. The majority lack English language skills and many lack basic skills in their native language.

In addition to literacy problems of workers and potential workers at the lower end of the socioeconomic ladder, American college students are not pursuing advanced degrees in areas of national importance, such as engineering, the sciences, mathematics, and the teaching profession. This situation is disproportionately exaggerated for women and minorities. For those who do succeed in climbing the corporate and academic ladders, however, there continues to be a lack of acceptance on a par with white male peers, and careers are often stymied due to sex, race, and national origin discrimination.

Therefore, education, while of critical importance, is only part of the answer. In the short term, we will not construct the kind of workplace environment and the necessary perception of employment opportunity critical to moti-

vating women and minorities to seek the kind of job skills which this Nation will need to have a competitive work force in the year 2000 without a period of sustained, strong enforcement of the Nation's equal employment opportunity laws.

The committee has completed two major staff reviews, one examining the effectiveness of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs' [OFCCP, U.S. Department of Labor] contractor monitoring and law enforcement activity, and one examining the level of contractor compliance with applicable employment discrimination laws and regulations. In addition, the Department of Labor's Office of Inspector General [OIG] completed an investigation of OFCCP. Recently, the General Accounting Office briefed committee staff on the results of its review of the status of equal employment opportunity in the aerospace industry.

In general, these reports found that the OFCCP as a law enforcement entity was in substantial disarray, and had evolved policies and operational modes that were inconsistent with applicable, current regulations, as well as with legal precedent. These and other serious problems were compounded by severe understaffing and increasingly limited fiscal resources.

While efforts are currently being made to correct problems, the changes in administrative procedures of the OFCCP in this bill are a response to the serious deficiencies identified during the investigations and data analyses, to the information gathered, and concerns raised over the course of nearly 8 years of hearings, conferences, discussions and agency briefings.

The Workforce 2000 Employment Readiness Act of 1989 is being introduced to provide a comprehensive framework from which business and Government can work together to prepare workers first through education and job training, and second, by ensuring equal employment opportunity for the available jobs.

By establishing additional funding sources for education, and focusing training and skills development on the occupations and fields in which American businesses will need well-qualified workers, we will create a more competitive and diverse work force and will increase the productivity of American business and labor in the 21st century. Through enhancing equal employment administrative procedures in the Department of Labor and establishing more adequate employment data bases, the bill will ensure that women and minorities' involvement throughout the American work force will be strengthened and continue to grow.

Highlights of the bill are as follows:

An education improvement fund would be established by assessing a small portion of every Federal contract equal to one-half of 1 percent. The purpose of the fund is: First, to underwrite an education improvement fund scholarship award program; second, to establish a grant program for educational institutions and agencies; and third, to fund the data collection and analysis provisions of the bill. Small businesses would be assessed half of the general assessment—0.25 percent. Employers who could demonstrate and certify

that they have contributed to comparable programs—as determined by the Department of Education—would be able to reduce their assessment by up to 50 percent. Preliminary estimates suggest that the fund would accrue approximately \$800 million per year, depending upon the amount of contracts awarded in any given year and the amount of reductions made due to employers' contributions to comparable programs.

The Department of Education would award the 1-year renewable grants and scholarship funds. There would be a 15 member advisory board, composed of Federal contractors, educators, civil rights advocates, equal opportunity specialists, labor representatives and others to provide direction to the Education Department regarding the fields in which there is an underrepresentation of gender/racial/ethnic groups and in which there is a national need.

In addition to the scholarship program for underrepresented students who demonstrate financial need, grants to education agencies and institutions would be available for:

Innovations and improvements in instruction;

Early identification and preparation for minorities and females to enter fields requiring substantial preparation in math, science and in the teaching profession.

State and local agency assessments for the need for minority teachers;

Partnership programs between schools of education and school districts for minority teacher training in fields in which there is an underrepresentation of women and minorities and in which there is a national need;

Workforce development centers for strengthening teacher skills as they relate to the teaching of underrepresented groups; and

Pre-apprenticeship programs to prepare underrepresented persons for employment in the skilled trades.

DATA COLLECTION AND EMPLOYER REPORTS

The bill authorizes the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] to collect employment data by gender and race/ethnicity based upon the decennial census and upon empirical studies which it conducts periodically. This provision is intended to provide both the Federal Government and the employer community with better data with which to determine the availability of women and minorities in the various occupational groups and hiring areas.

The bill requires employers to submit an annual report of their workforces according to the occupational categories established by the BLS. Employers who are Federal contractors are also required to report regarding their utilization of various groups and to establish goals for groups which are underutilized. These reports will replace affirmative action plans.

ADMINISTRATIVE ENHANCEMENTS

Several administrative proposals to enhance the ability of the Department of Labor to enforce the equal employment laws are included in this measure. Specifically, the bill provides for:

An expedited pre-award review procedure, to enable the Secretary of Labor to examine the actions taken by contractors to comply with the act before a contract of \$5 million or more is awarded;

An administrative process by which the Secretary may conduct investigations of complaints and compliance reviews;

Hearings before the administrative law judges [ALJ's] of the Labor Department regarding cases referred for adjudication, and direct appeals in Federal courts of appeals;

A private right of action for complainants who wish to bypass the often-lengthy administrative process;

Relief, including back pay, and liquidated damages in the case of willful violations; debarment and suspension of contracts and progress payments; treble damages for violations of the antiretaliation—blackballing—provision;

Civil penalties of up to \$1 million per violation;

Attorney's fees, which are available at the administrative and court levels and ALJ or court appointment of an attorney;

An election of remedies provision, so that if a person seeks to file an action under this statute, she or he is precluded from also filing an action under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;

The creation of the office of assistant secretary for contract compliance and the codification of Executive Order 11246, so that subsequent amendments to this order may only be made pursuant to an act of Congress;

A limitation on the Federal Government's reimbursement or payment of costs incurred, including penalties, fees, and the education fund assessments; and

Authority for aggrieved persons to sue the Labor Department to compel it to enforce the statute when the Department fails or refuses to do so.