

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 3861—THE OUTER BANKS PROTECTION ACT

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 3861, the "Outer Banks Protection Act." This bill will ensure that no oil and gas leasing, exploration, or development takes place offshore North Carolina until an adequate amount of physical oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic information is available to enable decision-makers to adequately protect the coastal environment of North Carolina.

Under the bill, the Secretary of the Interior is required to undertake ecological and socioeconomic studies, additional physical oceanographic studies, including actual field work and the correlation of existing data, and other additional environmental studies, to obtain thorough, up-to-date information about all significant conditions and processes which influence oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development activities offshore North Carolina.

The bill also establishes a five-member Environmental Sciences Review Panel to consult with the Interior Secretary on the makeup of the environmental studies and to make findings and recommendations as to the adequacy of physical oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic information available to the Secretary. These findings must be considered by the Secretary prior to the conduct of any oil or gas activity offshore North Carolina.

Section 1 of the bill lists the "short title": The Outer Banks Protection Act. Section 2 outlines the key findings that form the basis for this legislation. Section 3 prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from: First, issuing any new leases; second, approving any plan of exploration; third, approving any permit to drill; or fourth, permitting any drilling for oil or gas on any lands described in the bill. The prohibition is effective until the later of October 1, 1991, or 45 days of continuous congressional session after the Secretary certifies, on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Environmental Sciences Review Panel, that comprehensive and reliable information exists to support environmentally sensitive development decisions. The prohibited area includes any land of the Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] offshore North Carolina which lies between the boundaries established by the State of North Carolina and the States of Virginia and South Carolina.

Section 4 requires the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the environmental sciences review panel, to undertake ecological and socioeconomic studies and additional physical oceanographic studies, including actual field work and the correlation of exist-

ing data, and other additional environmental studies. The studies are intended to provide the Secretary with sufficient information about all significant conditions and processes which influence oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development activities offshore North Carolina to make appropriate determinations in authorizing such activities. This provision establishes a presumption that additional studies are necessary before development can be allowed to proceed offshore North Carolina.

Section 4 is intended to ensure that the Secretary of the Interior consults with the environmental sciences review panel before proceeding with the development of studies tailored to offshore North Carolina. Therefore, one of the first tasks for the review panel will be to examine existing environmental data to determine what is needed in the new studies.

Section 5 establishes an environmental sciences review panel consisting of: First, one marine scientist selected by the Secretary of the Interior; second, one marine scientist selected by the Governor of North Carolina; and third, one person each from the disciplines of physical oceanography, ecology, and sociology, to be selected jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of North Carolina from a list of individuals nominated by the National Academy of Sciences.

The purpose of the environmental sciences review panel is to consult with the Interior Secretary on the establishment of additional environmental studies, and to prepare and submit to the Secretary, findings and recommendations as to the adequacy of physical oceanographic, ecological, and socioeconomic information available in enabling the Secretary to make appropriate determinations prior to authorizing activities prohibited under section 3.

In August 1988, the Minerals Management Service [MMS] notified the State of North Carolina that the Mobil Oil Co. would be submitting an exploration plan to drill up to 7 wells within a 21-block unit, with the first well located approximately 45 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras. Mobil is leading a consortium of 8 oil companies—Mobil, Amerada Hess, Chevron, Conoco, Marathon, Occidental, Shell, and Union—that owns the 21 blocks. Mobil later decided that it would submit a plan to MMS covering one wildcat well on Mobil's block 467 and, if a discovery is made, another exploration plan covering the remaining blocks and delineation wells, would be submitted.

A total of \$296,294,000 was paid as bonuses to the Federal Government for the blocks in this unit which were purchased during lease sale No. 56 held in 1981 and lease sale No. 78 held in 1983. Block 467, the site of Mobil's proposed exploration wildcat well, attracted the most interest in lease sale No. 56. A partnership consisting of Mobil, Marathon, and Amerada Hess paid \$103,775,000 for the lease. All of the leases in this unit have 10 year primary lease terms.

Mobil intends to drill its initial test well in 2,690 feet of water to a total depth of 14,000 feet into a structure that appears an excellent source rock for natural gas. The company estimates a 1 in 10 chance of finding natural gas and a 1 in 100 chance of finding oil in commercial quantities. If oil or gas are found, additional wells may be drilled to define the size and extent of the resource. The surface area of the target structure is approximately 50,000 acres and, according to Mobil geologists, could produce five trillion cubic feet of natural gas if filled to 50 percent of total capacity.

Although MMS approved two exploration plans in 1982 on Chevron and Arco lease blocks, no OCS exploration has ever been conducted off the State's coast. When Mobil made its initial announcement that it wanted to drill on blocks leased in 1981 and 1983, the Governor, Attorney General, coastal residents, and environmental groups voiced reservations. Because MMS's regulations under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act allow for only a 30-day environmental review of exploration plans by MMS and only a 20 day review for an affected state's Governor prior to approval of the plan [the plan is approved before a State's automatic 90-day Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA] consistency review is completed], Republican Governor Jim Martin and Democratic Attorney General Lacy Thornburg began calling for a new Environmental Impact Statement [EIS] on the exploration plan.

North Carolina wanted a more up-to-date review of the potential environmental impacts, a review process that covered all 21 blocks in the unit and addressed development and production issues, guaranteed public involvement, and results of the environmental review process prior to significant actions being taken by MMS or the State. After exchanges of letters and several meetings between the State and MMS, and the State and Mobil, in which North Carolina threatened to sue if MMS approved the plan without preparing a new EIS, an impasse developed when neither MMS nor Mobil would agree to a voluntary EIS.

Due to several factors, among them a change in MMS leadership, the passage by the House of a bill (H.J. Res. 281) that contained an amendment that I offered requiring an EIS on Mobil's exploration plan, and the urging of a compromise by the State's U.S. Senate delegation, MMS offered a unique approach to resolve the impasse and stem further congressional action. MMS agreed to prepare an environmental report that mirrored the requirements of, but would not be called an EIS. MMS feared the legal precedent if an EIS were required for an exploration well. After several days of negotiating, MMS, the State, and Mobil signed a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] on July 14, 1989. The Senate subsequently removed the Jones EIS amendment.

● 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.

The MOU increased the scope of environmental review through coverage of all 21 blocks rather than the one block that Mobil designated as a test well site, and coverage of issues associated with future development and production. The role of the public was heavily emphasized through scoping meetings, review of Mobil's draft exploration plan, and public hearings to review the draft environmental report.

On November 1, 1989, MMS issued the draft environmental report on proposed exploratory drilling offshore North Carolina. Shortly thereafter, the draft report was harshly criticized by environmental groups for failing to provide the quality of environmental review necessary for the State to make an informed decision about proceeding with the Mobil proposal.

On November 3, 1989, 2 days after the release of the draft environmental report, the National Research Council [NRC] issued a report to the President's OCS Task Force entitled "The Adequacy of Environmental Information for Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Decisions: Florida and California." The NRC report found insufficient scientific information for making leasing and development decisions offshore Florida and California. Although the NRC report focused on the pre-leasing conditions off Florida and California, the analyses used and conclusions reached by the NRC should equally apply to North Carolina.

The NRC has been conducting the same analysis for all OCS areas—with final reports to be issued over the next 2 years—and generic information from the initial report is useful for comparison to the North Carolina situation. In fact, every one of the criticisms leveled against MMS by the NRC parallels concerns that the State has raised with MMS about its draft environmental report on the Mobil drilling proposal.

On December 4, 1989, the first of a series of public hearings on the draft environmental report was held in Manteo, NC. MMS used the occasion to announce plans to suspend indefinitely the time-line established by the MOU. MMS noted that the environmental report was the most comprehensive review ever undertaken for an offshore exploratory well. However, MMS agreed that the process would be better served by postponing the time-line to improve the content of the final environmental report.

The State of North Carolina submitted comments at the Manteo meeting that were highly critical of the draft environmental report. Specifically, the State found that the draft report substantially violates the requirements of both the MOU and the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] in scope and adequacy of its environmental analysis. Moreover, the State argues that MMS cannot conduct an adequate environmental analysis on Mobil's proposed exploration until: First, the oceanography panel created in the fiscal year 1990 Interior Appropriation Bill completes its analysis of the currents north of Cape Hatteras and additional field work is conducted to fill data gaps on the currents; second, either MMS or Mobil has completed at least one season's worth—for example, March through October—of biological field study on the fisheries re-

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sources and spawning conditions at the exploration unit; and third, complete data that would otherwise not be provided until the application for permit to drill [APD] stage, is made available for evaluation as part of the environmental report.

At this same forum, I announced my intention to introduce the Outer Banks Protection Act citing the need for additional environmental information. This belief is reinforced by the NRC report on oil and gas leasing offshore California and Florida and the inadequacies of the draft environmental report that were pointed out by the State.

I am confident that the measures required by this legislation will ensure that the people of North Carolina have sufficient information from which to determine whether natural gas can be extracted offshore North Carolina in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

A TRIBUTE TO SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S EXTRAORDINARY COMMITMENT TO HOUSING THE HOMELESS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, San Bernardino County is presently addressing a problem common to other counties across the United States; namely, the plight of the homeless. It is an issue that has garnered the attention and concern of the American people including some extraordinary and dedicated individuals in my district.

Responding to this enormous social challenge, the executive director of the San Bernardino County Community Services Department, Rodolfo Castro, spearheaded an effort to establish a county homeless task force to develop a comprehensive strategy for housing the homeless, particularly during the cold winter months. The task force membership consists of many caring and committed citizens. They include Sergeant. Boswell, Kent Paxton, Aurelio De La Torre, Roy Copple, Linda Foisel, Ann Ivey, Brian Turnbull, James Curtis, Alberta Graham, Michael Van Mouwerik, Patricia Nickols, Sandra Brown, and Sondra Alvarado. Necessary staff support for the task force was provided by Eric Grulke.

Mr. Speaker, this task force has been a tremendous success, providing nearly 16,000 shelter nights for the homeless throughout the county. Through joint funding contracts of San Bernardino County's Community Services Department and its Economic and Community Development Department, this plan was implemented by assisting private organizations that have the knowledge and structure needed for proper shelter management. These organizations also depend heavily upon our most important resource in our efforts to house the homeless—the use of private volunteers.

The private community based organizations aiding in this effort include the San Bernardino Salvation Army, Desert Manna of Barstow and St. Mark's Homeless Shelter of Upland. In addition, I would like to recognize the fine efforts

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of the shelter directors who provide emergency housing. They include Capt. Robert Anderson, Fred Broadhead, Irene Gernon, Capt. John Tolar, Capt. William Lum, Capt. Donald Takeuchi, and Rudy Craft.

I would also like to share with my colleagues an article by Eric Grulke that first appeared in the San Bernardino Sun on Dec. 20, 1989, discussing the constructive response by many extraordinary people working with the county of San Bernardino to address this most difficult challenge:

[From the Sun, Dec. 20, 1989]

COUNTYWIDE EFFORT TRIES TO AID HOMELESS

(By Eric Grulke)

"Why are people homeless?"

I stopped keeping count of how many times I am asked this question. The best answer I've heard was presented at a community meeting by a shelter director who was looking for funds to stay open through the winter. Her response was, "Because they can't pay the rent."

In six words, she summarized what educated scholars say in 300-page manuscripts. It also suggests that there are no quick-fix solutions to this complex social problem.

If you look deeply into her response, you can see quite clearly all of the related problems that accompany an inability to pay the rent. They can be problems of circumstance (family problems, people moving to California in search of a better life), problems of personality (alcohol abuse, drug abuse) or problems of severe mental illness.

Look even deeper into her answer and envision an individual who has been homeless for several weeks. Just imagine his physical appearance when the time comes for a job interview. It would seem that the problem of homelessness is one that compounds as long as it continues.

"What are you doing about it?"

This question always follows and gives me an opportunity to present a more concrete answer.

San Bernardino County has taken the lead in developing a comprehensive plan to serve the needs of the homeless this winter. Through an ad hoc committee of the San Bernardino County Homeless Task Force, we were able to identify more than \$127,000 in funding to provide cost-effective direct sheltering and vouchers for shelter across the entire county.

We have funded three shelters throughout the county and provided them with the ability to house those in need during periods of cold weather. These are the San Bernardino Salvation Army, Desert Manna in Barstow and St. Mark's Homeless Shelter in Upland.

We knew in analyzing the problem of homelessness that there was no way to service a county the size of ours with existing shelters alone. Our plan depends on the use of motel vouchers to be distributed by Salvation Army officers in Ontario, Victorville, Redlands and San Bernardino, and at the service extension office in Fontana for all other areas.

The best part of our plan is that it assists the organizations in our community that already have a structure and a knowledge of running a shelter properly. With this funding, we help these shelters through the expensive winter so that they may be there to serve the needs of the homeless in the spring with their customary sources of support.

With the joint-funding contracts of both the county's community services department and its economic and community development department, this 1989 cold-weather homeless strategy was able to be implemented.

"What about after the winter?"

This answer is far from solid and much more complex than the others.

The San Bernardino County Homeless Task Force has branched out into another ad hoc committee to look for a long-term solution to the problem of homelessness throughout the year. With the early successes of the 1989 cold-weather homeless strategy, we all have high hopes for the work of this committee.

In addition, I am actively working with cities in our area that show an interest in dealing with the problem of homelessness in their communities. We must gain the support of the cities to deal effectively with this drastic social problem.

Yet, we all must keep in mind that there are no quick-fix solutions to the problem of homelessness in our community.

PATENT REMEDY CLARIFICATION ACT

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, today, together with my colleague, CARLOS MOORHEAD, the ranking minority member of my subcommittee—the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Administration of Justice—I am introducing the "Patent Remedy Clarification Act" to assure that patent owners can recover damages from States that infringe their patents, notwithstanding the provisions of the 11th amendment.

In the first session of this Congress, the House passed H.R. 3045, which I sponsored along with Mr. MOORHEAD and several of our colleagues on the subcommittee. That bill clarifies Congress' intent that States be subject to damage suits in Federal court for their violations of the Copyright Act. The bill that I am introducing today will assure that the same principle applies in patent law. Accordingly, it will be clear that Congress intends that State infringement of patent rights will make the State monetarily liable to the patentee.

Article 1, section 8, clause 8 of the U.S. Constitution grants Congress the explicit authority to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by granting inventors exclusive rights to their inventions. Pursuant to this authority, Congress enacted a patent statute in 1790, and has significantly revised that law three times—in 1793, 1836 and most recently in 1952. The Patent Act sets forth the requirements that must be met for the issuance of a patent, and the rights of the patent holder to protect against infringement, including the right to seek a remedy in Federal court.

In fact, the Federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction to decide patent infringement claims. However, in 1985 the Supreme Court held in *Atascadero State Hospital versus Scanlon* that absent a clear expression of congressional intent to the contrary, the 11th

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amendment prohibits individuals from recovering damages against States in Federal court.¹ While *Atascadero* was not a patent case, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit recently ruled in *Chew versus California*² that the 11th amendment applies to cases brought by individuals against States for patent infringement, and it held that States are immune from damage suits in Federal court. Consequently, because a claim of patent infringement can only be brought in Federal court, the individual whose patent has been infringed by a State is deprived of the important remedy of damages.

The Supreme Court set forth a test to determine whether Congress intended in a particular statute to permit the recovery of damages against a State: "Congress may abrogate the State's constitutionally secured immunity from suit in Federal court only by making its intention unmistakably clear in the language of the statute."³ Subsequent Supreme Court cases, decided this past term, expanded on the court's requirements for effective abrogation of the 11th amendment.

The legislative record does not reflect a congressional intent to exempt the States from damages for patent infringement. However, the Supreme Court rulings and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit decision in *Chew versus California*, now require that we amend the patent laws to specifically declare that States are not immune from actions for damages under the 11th amendment. For this reason, the bill that Mr. MOORHEAD and I introduce today incorporates the Supreme Court's guidance. It makes it unmistakably clear that patentees can recover all available remedies against a State infringer and it specifically cites the monetary relief that Congress intended to make available against States.

My subcommittee will hold hearings to fully explore whether this proposed legislation will serve the public interest and what impact it will have on States, patent owners and the university community. The 11th amendment immunity is an important constitutional privilege afforded to the States, and Congress must not be indifferent about abrogating this right. Instead, we must examine the factual situation before us to determine whether there is a need to assure a remedy against States for patent infringement.

This bill has the strong support of the Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce, the American Bar Association, and the patent bar. It is part of an assemblage of important patent law revisions that my subcommittee is considering this Congress, including as well the patenting of transgenic animals and patents in space.

Congress should correct the current unintended immunity for States in the patent law just as it should in the Copyright Act. It is my understanding that Senator DECONCINI is planning to introduce a similar measure and we expect that the Senate will work with the House to assure that Congress' intent is adequately expressed in our patent and copyright laws.

¹ 473 U.S. 234 (1985).

² Civ. Act. No. 89-1390 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

³ 473 U.S. at 242.

I look forward to working with the members of my subcommittee and with other Members of this body on this proposed legislation.

IN HONOR OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. WAHLEITHNER

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Maj. Gen. James C. Wahleithner, retiring commander of the Fourth Air Force Headquarters, McClellan Air Force Base, CA.

From May 14, 1985 through February 3, 1990, General Wahleithner played a central role in shaping the 26,000 Air Force Reservists of the Fourth Air Force into a combat-ready asset for the defense of our Nation.

The mission of the Fourth Air Force Headquarters is to provide the management necessary to assure the combat readiness of over 200 subordinate organizations across the United States. During the period of General Wahleithner's leadership, he successfully augmented the size of the command, increased the retention rate of personnel, converted virtually every subordinate unit to more modern aircraft, increased the diversity of missions, and shaped the Air Force Reserve into a model of readiness. Fourth Air Force flying units have had remarkable success in competitions with both the active duty Air Force and foreign air forces and have participated in approximately 105 military exercises worldwide. Recognizing these outstanding accomplishments, the Fourth Air Force was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award in 1988.

His devotion to the service of his country is evident in his 37 years of Air Force service and in his efforts to better the conditions of service for enlisted personnel and officers alike. He is a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Reserve Officers' Association, Air Force Sergeants' Association, Department of Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board, Northern California Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, and the Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee. He was awarded the prestigious Order of the Sword by the noncommissioned officers of the Air Force Reserve in recognition of his support for the enlisted force.

His civic affiliations include the Comstock Club, Order of Daedalians, American Legion, and the McClellan Air Force Base Air Museum Foundation.

He and his wife, Jacqueline, are the parents of 11 children, 3 of whom are currently serving their country in the Air Force Reserve.

Mr. Speaker, I join General Wahleithner's colleagues from the Air Force Reserve, his family and friends in commanding the general for his many accomplishments and the tremendous contributions he has made to the service of his country.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN PETITPREN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community leader, Mr. Dean Petitpren. Mr. Petitpren has been selected by the Macomb Arts Council as a Patron of the Arts for 1989.

Mr. Petitpren, who is president of Petitpren Inc., an Anheuser-Busch beer distributorship, has produced and sponsored the Bud Light riverside and sound concerts for the last 4 years in Mount Clemens, MI.

Through Mr. Petitpren's support and promotion the free concert series, produced throughout the summer, has given area citizens an opportunity to enjoy our most pervasive art form—music. The series has quickly found acceptance in the community. It has become a greatly anticipated event which makes the summer that much more festive.

I commend Mr. Petitpren on his commitment and dedication to the promotion of the arts in our community. He will long be remembered as a true friend of Macomb County.

TRIBUTE TO VERNAL RIFFE, SR.

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today, Ohio mourns the loss of one of its great community leaders. Vernal Riffe, Sr., passed away at the age of 89.

Mr. Riffe began his long and distinguished career in public service in 1929 as a patrolman in the Ohio town of New Boston. He moved on to serve as an enforcement agent for Ohio's Department of Liquor Control and for 8 years directed New Boston's safety and service department.

Twenty years later, Mr. Riffe was elected mayor of New Boston. As a testament to his leadership ability and popularity with the people of New Boston, he was elected to 11 consecutive terms as mayor, retiring in 1971.

Throughout his life, Mr. Riffe was a great influence on the careers of hundreds of public servants, most notably his son, Vernal Riffe, Jr., speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. From Governor to precinct committeeman, Mr. Riffe provided guidance, political insight, and just plain common sense to those who have served the people of Ohio.

It's no coincidence that at the same time people in Ohio grew in their admiration for Mr. Riffe, people across the country grew in their admiration for Ohio. Mr. Riffe's character and integrity will never be forgotten. His determination to improve the quality of life for all Ohioans will also never be forgotten. Above all, his friendship will be missed.

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THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON EXCESS MEDICARE PREMIUMS COLLECTED AS A RESULT OF DELAYED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDICARE CATASTROPHIC COVERAGE REPEAL ACT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services to pay interest on the excess part B premiums withheld from Medicare beneficiaries as a result of the repeal of the Catastrophic Program.

As we all know, the debate on whether to repeal the Catastrophic Program dragged on for months and wasn't finally resolved until November 22. By then it was too late to reprogram the computers at the Social Security Administration to drop the \$5.30 a month that the Catastrophic Care Program had been expected to cost. So now, our elderly and disabled constituents must endure this reduction in their monthly Social Security checks until May at the earliest.

I opposed repeal of the Catastrophic Program but now that we've done it I believe we must make every effort to soften the hardships this action caused our constituents. I'm sure many of you have received letters from your constituents voicing their concerns over the loss of this income. Although \$5.30 may not seem like very much here in Washington, it often can be the critical difference to our elderly and disabled constituents living on fixed incomes.

That's why I'm introducing this legislation. The intent is simple; it requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services when making payment of any excess part B premiums collected by the Social Security Administration to include interest with these payments. The rate of interest will be equal to the Secretary's estimate of the average rate of interest received on funds in the Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund—about 8.5 percent. The interest will accrue from the day the excess premiums are withheld until the date of payment.

What could be more fair to our elderly constituents. If the Government is going to withhold portions of Social Security payments then they ought to be required to pay interest on this withholding. I hope I can count on the support of my colleagues to enact this legislation into law.

VOTE FOR DEMOCRACY, NOT INCUMBENCY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, every Member should read Mr. Kidder's column and recog-

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nize we will either have campaign reform to help challengers or a limitation on terms.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 27, 1989]

VOTE FOR DEMOCRACY, NOT INCUMBENCY

(By Rushworth M. Kidder)

When Congress voted itself a much-needed pay-raise-and-ethics package, it missed the point. The ethical question isn't simply how legislators earn their salaries. The real issue concerns a principle to democracy absolutely central to its proper functioning: rotation in office.

Diplomats and foreign correspondents know about that principle. They know that long experience in a post is valuable. But they're even more aware of the dangers of "going native"—defending the nation they're supposed to be reporting on. They solve it by judicious rotation in and out of assignments.

In Congress, particularly the House, there is effectively no rotation. Consider that:

Some 98 percent of House incumbents were returned to office in 1988.

There is more turnover in the Supreme Soviet than in the U.S. Congress.

The problem is worsening. In 1948, 68 incumbents were defeated. Losses in 1988: 6.

Rotation? Hardly. The electoral flywheel has rusted up so tight that you can't even crank it over by hand. Result: Congress is dangerously close to "going native," busily ensuring its own institutional perpetuation rather than seeing to the welfare of the nation.

Why are we in this fix? Part of the fabled "power of the incumbency" rests on such pillars as franking privileges that allow mass mailings to constituents and the lime-light that attracts bushels of money and the resulting paid television spots. Changes in campaign finance laws, as proposed by President Bush, could make a dent.

But even that misses the point. What needs protecting is the principle of rotation. Here are a couple of reasons why:

First, there's the damaging effect of extended incumbency. Carried to its extreme, it breeds tyranny. And tyranny and democracy don't mix. That point is being made in spades these days among the East bloc nations, where democracy springs up only after decades-long tyrannies of the old guard have been unseated.

In principle, Americans have already addressed this issue. Franklin D. Roosevelt—who liked to point out that the first duty of a politician is to get re-elected—had such an extended tenure in office that, when it finally ended, a sobered citizenry ratified the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, limiting the president to two terms in office.

Second, there's the benefit of change. At the heart of democracy lies the idea of a citizenry made up of voters equally entitled to be heard. Granted, not everyone exercises that entitlement. But the presence of startling levels of electoral apathy doesn't mean that nobody cares. It doesn't translate into a mandate to govern without the consent of the governed, or an assumption that only a ruling elite can know what's best for the citizenry. And it certainly doesn't mean that those currently in office are the only ones suited for it.

In fact, democracy is unlike other systems in the way it breeds leaders. It doesn't pass the mantle from the top down. It grows new leaders from the bottom up. That's what brings in freshness—not only to govern-

ment, but to any organization founded on democratic principles.

But that self-renewal can't happen without genuine electoral choice—in other words, rotation in office.

That, of course, is not a question members of Congress are keen to address. They would evidently rather risk public wrath over a pay raise than their safe seats. So here's a test question to use next election time. Ask the candidate, "Do you believe that the principal job of a politician is to get re-elected?" If the answer is yes, you're being asked to vote for something other than democracy.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE KIDDIE TAX

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, in years past, it was discovered that many well-to-do parents across the country were sheltering their assets from a significant amount of tax liability by nominally transferring these assets to their children. Congress quickly put a stop to this behavior by enacting the so-called kiddie tax.

As you know, under the "kiddie tax" rules, income from assets belonging to a child under 14 years of age is taxed at his/her parents' rate. This change in the law accomplished its stated goal, closing the loophole in the law and ensuring that parents could no longer evade tax liability through shifting assets to their kids.

So, we've put a stop to the attempts to deceive the Government. But what about the kids whose assets are legitimately their own? We all know of situations such as this. I know of a middle-class family in southeast Missouri in which the father died when the children were very small. Portions of his life insurance benefit established a trust for each of the children, and the funds were to be used for educational expenses. Yet when the mother remarried several years later, the children's trusts were suddenly forced into a higher tax bracket, and suddenly their college funds were significantly reduced.

This is not a case in which parents are trying to deceive the Government. This is not an instance in which children are nothing more than tax shelters for their parents. These are kids who, through the tragedy of losing their father, were given a small sum to help them with the rising costs of a college education. These kids should not be penalized because other parents once tried to evade their fair share of taxes.

I have introduced a bill which would allow a limited exemption from the "kiddie tax" for any child's income which is set aside as strictly for educational expenses. For this portion of income, the child would still pay taxes, but the child would be taxed at the child's tax rate. To ensure that this exemption is not abused, the bill exacts a 30-percent penalty on any sum which is given this treatment and not used for education.

This is a small but meaningful way in which we can encourage families to save for college, and at the same time, treat kids with a

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bit of equity. The kiddie tax was enacted to keep parents honest; let's make sure that it doesn't penalize the kids.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ROSE KUSHNER MAMMOGRAPHY ACT OF 1990

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will, once and for all, provide low-cost, cost effective, life saving screening mammography to all American women covered under Medicare. When the Congress voted last November to repeal the 1988 Medicare Coverage Act, we also eliminated a major milestone in progressive, preventive health care coverage in the Medicare program—we eliminated biennial screening mammography.

One out of every nine American women will develop breast cancer. The American Cancer Society reports that 42,000 American women died from breast cancer in 1988. Studies have convincingly shown that regular mammogram screening can prevent one-third or 14,000 of these deaths. Approximately 4,000 of these women are Medicare beneficiaries. The average cost of a mammogram is \$100 to \$120, which most Medicare beneficiaries can scarcely afford.

Twenty-five States now mandate coverage of screening mammography by private health insurers. It is time for the Congress to take decisive action in support of cost-effective prevention in its public health policy. It is quite clear that the early treatment of the breast cancer victim costs about \$10,000 to \$15,000. The cost of cancer treatment in the second and third stages of development is approximately \$65,000. Since I started fighting, over 6 years ago, for the inclusion of this benefit under Medicare, over 200,000 women have died from breast cancer. This is almost four times the number of American casualties in all 10 years of the Vietnam conflict. The National Cancer Institute, as well as the American Cancer Society recommend a baseline mammogram at age 35 and regular screening every 1 or 2 years beginning at age 40, and annual mammography screening for all women over age 50. A new formula, based on NCI's breast cancer detection demonstration project can calculate a woman's risk of developing breast cancer in the next 10 to 30 years based on her medical history. Accordingly, my legislation allows all women covered under Medicare a baseline screening at age 35, and up to one screening per year after age 40, based on the advice of their physician. In addition, this legislation includes a \$60 cap on physician payment per mammogram.

This strikes a reasonable, responsible balance between the need to contain rapidly escalating health care costs, and the need to increase economic incentives for physicians to recommend patients for mammographic screenings. This legislation has the support of the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, I have decided to name this legislation in honor of a very dear, personal

friend, a champion for the rights and well-being of cancer patients whom we have recently lost to this horrible killer—Mrs. Rose Kushner. The name of Rose Kushner, who passed away here in Washington, DC on January 7, 1990, will be instantly recognized by all who have fought for the causes of cancer patients. Her perseverance and single-minded devotion to these issues will be profoundly missed, especially at this time when we are so close to reaching many of her goals. Her generosity in helping others was unsurpassed. It is only fitting that this bill be named in honor of Rose Kushner. The legacy of Rose Kushner will be realized when we pass meaningful legislation which can bring hope, comfort, and perhaps a cure to the victims of cancer.

I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring your attention to a situation in my congressional district that bears watching.

Just 1 year ago the Rio Grande Valley was flooded by a wave of immigrants from Central America seeking asylum. Due to policies in place with the Immigration and Naturalization Service at that time, those who were not granted asylum were released on their own recognizance to await further action on their cases. However, they were not granted work permits and were prevented from leaving a limited geographic area. At that time, the people of Cameron County, TX, were put in the position of paying for our national immigration policy. It was an intolerable situation that must never be repeated.

I had the opportunity of meeting yesterday with our new Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He has assured me that the INS is ready to meet any immigration challenges that may occur along the Texas border and is prepared to adjust enforcement as necessary. I am encouraged by his personal interest in this important matter. However, I can assure him that the people of south Texas and of this Nation will be keeping a careful eye to the situation along the border to ensure that there is no recurrence of last year's crisis situation.

A TRIBUTE TO CLAUDE T. (TOM) MANGRUM

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a man who has served as a professional leader in community corrections with dedication and distinction for many years. On March 29, 1990, Mr. Mangrum will be retiring from his position as interim chief county probation offi-

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cer of California's San Bernardino County. His record of service is inspiring and certainly worthy of recognition today by the House of Representatives.

Tom Mangrum began his career with the San Bernardino County Probation Department in January 1962. Over the years, he has served as probation officer, supervising probation officer, division director, and assistant chief county probation officer. He was appointed interim chief probation officer in February 1989.

Tom received his Th.B in theology from Malone College in 1952 before acquiring his B.A. in social science from Youngstown (Ohio) University in 1956. He pursued a masters degree in sociology at Kent State University in 1958 and later acquired his M.P.A. in public administration at the University of Southern California in 1972. A licensed marriage, family, and child counselor, he is also the author of a textbook for probation officers and more than 40 articles in a dozen journals on corrections and public administration. In addition, Tom has also taught at a number of colleges and universities including Kent State University, 1958-59; Chapman College, 1965-74; Pepperdine University, 1971-74; Riverside City College, 1975-81; and Loma Linda University, 1979-84.

Tom has long been active in the community through a number of professional and civic organizations. He is the past president of the San Bernardino County Peace Officers Association; past president, Exchange Club of Uptown San Bernardino; past president, Family Service Agency of San Bernardino; past president, California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association; past secretary, American Probation and Parole Association; and president of the Arrowhead United Way.

Tom has also received numerous awards for his services to professional and charitable organizations. They include the Western Correctional Association's Pepperdine Award, the California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association's Lester J. Haye Award; the American Probation and Parole Association's Walter J. Dunbar Award; and the Family Service Agency Award. He has also served as a delegate in the People-to-People Citizens' Ambassador Program's Juvenile Justice Tour in Europe and the U.S.S.R. In addition, Tom is listed in Who's Who in America; Who's Who in the West; and Who's Who in California.

Mr. Speaker and my fellow colleagues, I ask that you join me today in wishing Tom Mangrum a healthy and happy retirement.

MONROE, WISCONSIN EDUCATOR JERRY GUTH AND THE BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILLS OF RIGHTS.

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, we have just witnessed the closing of a decade in which millions of people who had long suffered from repressive regimes have toppled

those regimes in their quest for freedom and democracy. We, who have benefitted from the longest lasting constitutional democracy in history, should rejoice in the overthrow of those totalitarian governments and in the recognition by their citizens of the importance of the principles and values of free government we have cherished for so long. We also must wish the people of these nations well in the difficult tasks that lie ahead.

At the same time, we must not neglect to pass on to our own youth the understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our democratic institutions that leads to a reasoned commitment to their preservation and improvement. In this regard, I am most pleased to commend the efforts of a constituent, Jerry Guth, a social studies teacher at Monroe High School in Monroe, WI. Jerry Guth is Wisconsin's Second Congressional District coordinator of the "We the People . . . Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and Bills of Rights." These programs include the National Bicentennial Competition, its noncompetitive companion program, Congress and the Constitution, and the National Historical Pictorial Map Contest.

Through the dedicated and voluntary efforts of Jerry Guth, thousands of upper elementary, middle, and high school students in my congressional district have studied the program's curriculum. This curriculum incorporated in the "We the People . . ." text, introduces students to the philosophical ideas of our Founding Fathers, the historical background of the Philadelphia Convention, and the issues and debates that shaped the writing of our Constitution. Students learn how our Government is organized and how it protects the rights and liberties of all citizens. Finally, and most important, students learn of the responsibilities which accompany the rights of citizenship in a democracy. I had the pleasure to personally present certificates to hundreds of Second District students who have completed this program, and one school in my district, the Winnequah Middle School in Monona Grove, placed first in Wisconsin in the National Historical Pictorial Map Contest.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my admiration and appreciation to Jerry Guth for his impressive contributions in encouraging young people to understand the purpose and importance of our Constitution which, in turn, will stimulate the development of a competent and responsible citizenship.

IN HONOR OF THOMAS A. MCNUNN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a longtime friend, adviser, and one of Solano County's most outstanding civic leaders, Thomas A. McNunn.

Born and raised in Nebraska, Tom moved to Solano County after serving with the U.S. Air Force in Korea. He started his postmilitary service career with the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce, and he remained there until he relocated to Vacaville in 1966.

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As the chief executive officer of the Vacaville Chamber of Commerce from 1966 to 1989, Tom's progressive approach to economic development and community enrichment has greatly benefited Vacaville and Solano County.

With unending stamina, Tom has always worked extremely long hours and gone beyond the call of duty to provide service to his community. His former secretary of 10 years, Betty Ladd, said, "Tom's ability to dedicate endless hours to a good cause sets a very fast pace for the entire working staff."

Vacaville businessman Glen Miller also commended Tom for his "boundless energy, good attitude, and on-call devotion to community and civic endeavors." Mr. Miller praised Tom for applying these attributes to create "one of California's most outstanding chambers of commerce."

Tom has held many prominent community positions including: Chairman of the local United Way Telethon, general chairman of the Vacaville Fiesta Days Committee, chairman of the Vacaville Onion Festival, director of the Solano County Private Industry Council, and Vacaville chairman of the Vaca Valley Hospital Fund Drive. Tom has also served as director of the California Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives, vice president of the Vacaville Art League, president of the Vacaville Host Lions Club, and president of the 20-30 Club. As one of Solano County's most generous volunteers, Tom has set a standard for others to follow.

As Tom leaves the Vacaville Chamber of Commerce after 23 years of distinguished leadership, Solano County pauses to say, "thank you, Tom, for enriching our community and our lives; Solano County appreciates and respects your many contributions." Having worked with Tom for many years, I know firsthand the valuable and unselfish service he has given to Vacaville and the entire Solano County community.

TRIBUTE TO JEANNE BUSSE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dynamic and altruistic individual, Mrs. Jeanne Busse. Mrs. Busse has been selected by the Macomb Arts Council as a "Patron of the Arts" for 1989.

Mrs. Busse has actively involved herself in the promotion of the arts for most of her adult life. She has remained dedicated to teaching the importance of arts in our society. She has served as chairperson of the Warren, MI Cultural Commission since 1982. Her long-time commitment to promoting arts in Warren schools and her cochairing of the Warren "Art in the Park" project since 1984 have earned her numerous accolades.

Hailed as a champion promoter of the arts in Warren schools, Mrs. Busse has garnered respect and support for the arts throughout Macomb County. The fruits of her labor have not gone unrecognized by her peers. She is being honored for her drive and dedication

which have enabled her to make a difference in the cultural climate of our community.

I commend Mrs. Busse on her commitment to promotion of the arts and her exceptional community involvement. She will long be remembered as a true friend of Macomb County.

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF RICHARD J. DACEY

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard J. Dacey. Richard is retiring after 31 years as principal of Conway Grammar School. Richard's enjoyment of working with children, his ability to guide, and his fascination with history and the government lead him to his position as the principal of the grammar school that he had once attended as a child.

Richard graduated from St. Michaels College in Vermont, where he majored in education and minored in business. It was in January 1957, when Richard began his teaching career at North Brookfield Junior-Senior High School. In 1958, Richard relocated to the grammar school where he became a teaching principal. In the early 1960's, Richard's duties became entirely administrative.

His dedication and commitment to the field of education was apparent throughout his 33 years of service to Conway's school system and community. Richard is a true educator, one who has inspired children to be creative, to develop their minds and to seek the enjoyment of learning.

His family had always been involved with the Conway community. His father, Charles Dacey, was the Postmaster for 37 years, and with Richard's mother, Bertha, they owned a general insurance company.

Born and raised in Conway, Richard has become involved in his community above and beyond his duties as an educator. He served for 27 years on the Conway Cemetery Association, is a member of the Frontier Regional School Committee, and the Historical Society. He also has served on the Conway Festival of the Hills Committee and Bicentennial Committee, and is currently a Conway Library Trustee.

After 31 years of service, Richard is stepping down from his position as principal. He plans to assess his future and enjoy a deserved break. With his newly found spare time, Richard may do some fishing, go swimming, and keep abreast of current events.

Mr. Speaker, Richard J. Dacey is an inspiration to those who know him. His service to the Conway community should be commended, for it is his genuine concern for his town and its peoples that makes America the great Nation it is. I wish Richard the best of luck in his retirement and hope that he will continue to inspire the community of Conway.

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FAIR WINDS AND FOLLOWING SEAS FOR CAPT. JOHN E. KANE, U.S. NAVY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that Capt. John E. Kane will be retiring from the U.S. Navy after 21 years of honorable and distinguished service, and leaving his position as Director for Navy Liaison, U.S. House of Representatives effective February 1, 1990.

As the Navy's primary representative and spokesman on the House side of Capitol Hill, Captain Kane has performed in an extraordinary manner in support of the Navy and the Members of this body. His unique perspective and extensive grasp of all Navy programs and issues is well known and respected by me and so many of my colleagues. I believe that I share this view with the more than 150 Members that Captain Kane has personally escorted on official congressional travel worldwide as well as the many more he has interacted with on a daily basis.

Captain Kane's dedication and commitment of the Navy and the Congress will be truly missed. It gives me great pleasure today to join with his family and friends in extending my heartfelt congratulations to Capt. John Kane on the award of the Legion of Merit in recognition of his outstanding performance as Director for Navy Liaison in the House of Representatives from November 1987 to January 1990. On behalf of my colleagues I extend the traditional Navy salutation of "Fair winds and following seas" to Captain Kane and his family in their future endeavors.

OVERRIDE OF VETO OF EMERGENCY CHINESE IMMIGRATION RELIEF ACT

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I voted to override the President's veto of the Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act. While I have no doubt of the President's commitment to freedom, democracy, and to the Chinese students living in this Nation, I do not feel that administrative action is strong enough, and that the congressional action is legitimate at this point, at this time.

What happened in Beijing last year—when Chinese students were massacred at the hands of their own Government—was a shocking tragedy. It is vital that the United States makes every effort to show the Chinese—and the world—that we in no way condone their actions in Tiananmen Square. It is equally important that we evidence a strong commitment by offering protection to the Chinese students temporarily living in this country. I believe our action today conveys the message our people want delivered in support of the students.

Indeed, the Emergency Chinese Immigration Relief Act sends the message that the United States will stand firm in its unwavering support to the worldwide democratic movement.

The diplomatic and geopolitical role we occupy vis-a-vis China is complex and difficult. I think President Bush is the right person at the right time to be at the helm to manage and direct this relationship. As former Ambassador to China and the United Nations, as former CIA Chief, as Vice President and President he has background and expertise to guide us through these troubled waters as no one else quite has.

ST. IGNATIUS WINS OHIO FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP ALONG WITH USA TODAY NO. 1 RANKING

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, all of Greater Cleveland is very proud of the achievements of St. Ignatius High School, located in the Ohio city area of Cleveland, OH. For the second year in a row, St. Ignatius went undefeated on its way to the division I, Ohio high school football championship. St. Ignatius, guided by Coach Chuck Kyle, rallied from a 21-to-14 halftime deficit to win 34 to 28 against an outstanding Cincinnati Moeller team in the 1989 State championship game. Some 30,000 spectators at Ohio Stadium buzzed with excitement as the two teams ran up 820 yards in total offense in just 48 minutes of football action. St. Ignatius went 13-0 in 1989 and now has a 29 game winning streak. In recognition of the team's outstanding achievement, USA Today named Cleveland St. Ignatius the top-ranked team in the Nation.

Any outstanding football team requires enormous dedication on the part of each and every player and great skill and leadership from the coaching staff. Coach Kyle brought the best out of his players and coordinated their efforts into a winning combination week after week. What most people do not see, however, is the intensity that the team carried into each practice session. One observer noted that, "Every day at practice they work like it's a championship game." The results, of course, speak for themselves.

Although it is often difficult to single out a single player in a team effort, I want to pay tribute to the St. Ignatius quarterback, Joe Pickens, who was honored in the December 31, 1989, Parade magazine as a high school all-American. Joe completed his magnificent career at St. Ignatius with an all-American performance in the State championship game. He threw three touchdown passes and gained 311 yards in the air. He just missed a fourth touchdown by a yard.

Although the entire community is proud of the St. Ignatius football team, I would also like to point out how proud I am of the school as an academic institution. For more than a century, St. Ignatius has been located in Cleveland's near west side, serving as an anchor to

the Ohio city neighborhood throughout the decades and providing generations of young men with the very best education. St. Ignatius graduates go on to colleges and universities throughout the United States. Many of the school's alumni now assume leadership positions in the business, cultural, political, and spiritual communities in Ohio and every State in the Union. It should be emphasized that there is no academic free ride for the members of the St. Ignatius football team. Each of the players carries a full academic load and is expected to meet the school's high standards of achievement. It is a tribute to the team, to the coaching staff, the faculty, and administration of the school that St. Ignatius excels as an academic institution at the same time that it fields the top football team in America.

Congratulations to everyone associated with St. Ignatius on a fine football season and for the consistent record of achievement the school has posted year after year for more than a century now.

WELCOMING THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join in welcoming the parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Cyprus on their visit to Washington. During the week, they will be visiting with our State Department and other administration officials and meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and with our own Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The United States and Cyprus have enjoyed close ties since the formation of the Republic in 1960. Those ties have weathered enormous difficulties, including the 1974 Turkish invasion and the continuing Turkish occupation of the northern third of the island. With the election of President George Vassiliou nearly 2 years ago, we have seen progress in getting the two communities to sit down together and work with the U.N. Secretary General to come up with a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Those efforts have the strong support of this Congress and that message was delivered to President Vassiliou and to Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash during their respective visits last October. In November, the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East passed House Resolution 205 in support of the Secretary General's mission and calling for the resumption of talks between the two sides.

It is my understanding that the two leaders have been invited by the U.N. Secretary General for a meeting in New York in February. According to press reports, President Vassiliou has agreed to attend this meeting. However, Mr. Denktash has balked at the invitation and it is unclear whether or not he is ready to resume the dialog. I look forward to hearing about recent events on Cyprus as well as the delegation members' expectations about the upcoming meeting. I hope my col-

leagues will take advantage of this opportunity to hear about the situation in Cyprus from our Cypriot counterparts.

The delegation includes members from across the Cypriot political spectrum and is headed by the President of the Cypriot House of Representatives, Dr. Vassos Lyssarides. The delegation includes Mr. Dinos Constantinou, chairman of the house standing committee on financial and budgetary affairs, Mr. Alexis Galanos, chairman of the house standing committee on foreign affairs, Mr. Takis Hatjidakis, chairman of the house standing committee on defense affairs, and Mr. Yiannakis Matis, chairman of the house standing committee on development plans and public expenditure control. Let me take this opportunity to welcome each of you.

A GIANT PASSES

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, recently, the St. Louis community mourned the passing of one of our great leaders, Mr. Ernest Calloway. It was my privilege to spend many hours working with Mr. Calloway on some of the major political and civil rights issues confronting our society. Sometimes Ernest and I disagreed on the tactics and techniques we should employ, but we never disagreed on our goals. Ernest Calloway was deeply dedicated to helping ensure that all people share equally in the freedoms and equal rights envisioned by our forefathers, and to this end he dedicated his life.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the following article from the St. Louis American, January 18-24, 1990.

[From the St. Louis American, Jan. 18-24, 1990]

CALLOWAY DEDICATED HIS LIFE TO LABOR UNIONS, CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Farley Wilson)

It was an ideal, and proper site for the memorial service for life-time union advocate and civil rights activist Ernest Calloway to be held at the Teamsters Plaza, 300 South Grand Blvd., Saturday, January 6. If the records were checked, one would find that Mr. Calloway's contributions to the Teamsters Union played a major role in its success.

Mr. Calloway, who died on December 31, the day before his 81st birthday, had dedicated his life to labor unions, and civil rights causes, but in death, he wanted his body to be used in the study of medical science. The body was turned over to the St. Louis University medical school.

In his work as an organizer for Teamsters Local 688 and as a director of research for Teamsters Joint Council No. 13, Mr. Calloway helped that labor union to be one of the most respected and powerful in the nation. The union's facility moved from an inadequate building in the 1100 block of Olive Street to the former Magic Chef high-rise building on South Kingshighway. With memberships increasing, and plans for the expansion of medical services, and with proposals for housing for retired union members and others, the Teamsters built, from

the ground up, the massive Teamsters Plaza on South Grand Blvd.

Mr. Calloway often warned blacks that they would never enjoy the prosperity of America and share economic parity unless they became involved in a labor union.

At the age of 25, Mr. Calloway learned that he had to personally get involved in movements that worked toward a solution to problems blacks were having as miners and other slave-labor type jobs. The blacks worked harder than whites but received far less compensation. He received a scholarship and attended Brookwood Labor College in Katonah, New York. The school was headed by a well-known pacifist, A.J. Muste. During the 20's and 30's, Brookwood served as a progressive focal point in training union organizers, administrators and workers' education specialists.

Calloway quickly made a name for himself as an advocate of organized labor. In 1935-36 he was very active in organizing the unemployed and the development of workers' education programs in Virginia on a volunteer basis. Saturday, January 6. If the records were checked, one would find that Mr. Calloway's contributions to the Teamsters Union played a major role.

Calloway moved to Chicago and in 1937-38, was one of the founders and organizers of the United Transport Service Employees Union, which represented red caps and other railroad station employees.

Calloway became the first black person to refuse military service after passage of the first peace-time draft law in 1939 on the grounds of hard-core racial discriminatory practices in the Armed Forces.

During a CIO convention in Boston in 1942, Calloway co-authored the resolution that created the CIO Committee Against Discrimination with a full staff to police racial discriminatory practices in that union. He also served for several years on the CIO Convention's Education Committee.

In 1948, Calloway was granted a Transatlantic Foundation Scholarship to study at Ruskin College, Oxford, England. The scholarship was sponsored by British Trade Union Congress. While overseas, Calloway visited Paris, and learned about the French economy and the fragmented French trade union movement following World War II.

In late summer, 1949, Calloway returned to the United States. He received a position with the CIO in North Carolina. Prior to leaving England, Calloway had applied for a Fullbright scholarship. He was later informed by the U.S. State Department that the scholarship had been granted.

However, while packing for the overseas educational program, Calloway was asked by Harold J. Gibbons to come to St. Louis to help establish a research department for Teamsters Local 688. The rest is history. Calloway was delighted to have had that opportunity. He cancelled the Fullbright scholarship plans.

Calloway later said, "I was attracted to the groping effort of this unique St. Louis local union to view the union members within the frame of his total environmental-economic, social, cultural and political. This was different from most U.S. unions who usually viewed the member in one-dimensional fragmented terms."

Calloway worked diligently as the Teamsters director of research, but because of his desire to fight for first class citizenship for blacks, he became an activist in civil rights organizations. It could be possible that his affiliation with early members of the Com-

mittee On Racial Equality (CORE) here in the 50's gave him the inspiration for leadership in labor and civil rights.

He and other officials of the Teamsters Union were among the first CORE members in St. Louis. Their first meetings were in a large rooming house at Garrison and Franklin Avenues. Union officials attending those meetings were: Calloway, Gibbons, Arthur Chapin, who later became a deputy director of the U.S. Department of Labor, Arthur Johnson, who later became director of the Hartford, Connecticut Human Rights Commission; Marvin Rich, now a New York Labor Leader; Charles Oldham, now an attorney for a local union; Joe Ames, Francis Hicks and Dick Kavner. Some of the other members of CORE in the early 50's were Marian Oldham, Vivian Moore, Rosalind Greenbaum, a Dr. Chambliss, Billy Ames and Wanda Penny.

The CORE group held sit-in demonstrations at department stores downtown where blacks could spend their money on clothes but could not eat at the lunch counters with whites. They also protested other discriminatory practices at business establishments here.

In 1955, Calloway was elected president of the local branch of the NAACP. Within a two-year period, the membership more than tripled. Through his leadership, blacks were hired as sales clerks in department stores. Prior to that time, blacks were only elevator operators. They also integrated the taxi-cab industry and were instrumental in getting the Coca-Cola Company to employ black driver-salesmen. Prior to that time, only one black, Walter Lay, worked in a high job bracket, and there were four other blacks who serviced machines in factories.

The NAACP also attacked the hiring practices of Southwestern Bell Telephone, which straightened up and has surpassed all other corporations in hiring and promoting blacks.

When Calloway was president of the NAACP, there was no such thing as a policeman arresting a hungry black woman on a Bi-State bus for eating four cashew nuts. Don't laugh. Such a disgrace did happen here several years ago.

In 1957, while Calloway was still president, the NAACP opposed a new city charter primarily because the framers of the proposed new city constitution refused to support civil rights measures, public accommodation provisions as well as some reform in civil service rules that denied equal opportunity in municipal employment. The NAACP was also opposed to the structure of the Board of Aldermen.

The black political leadership was strongly divided on the charter issue. The two blacks on the Board of Freeholders, Attorney David M. Grant and C.B. Broussard, joined Calloway in opposing the charter.

In his strategy to defeat the charter proposal, Calloway, through the NAACP, created NAACP Citizens Assemblies in each of the wards with substantial black population. Such assemblies were patterned after ward political organizations, with precinct captains.

The results—the charter lost with 107,000 votes against and 70,000 for it. The political experience of 1957 served as a great stimulus to the new political mood, and in several cases the Citizens Assemblies were held intact by the leaders involved in the charter fight.

The enthusiasm caused blacks to reject apathy, and go to the polls and vote. By 1958, there were four black alderman.

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In 1959, Calloway served as campaign director for the election of the Rev. John J. Hicks to the Board of Education. Hicks won, becoming the first black elected to that board.

In 1960, Calloway was campaign director for Theodore D. McNeal who tossed his hat into the ring to unseat the veteran, white Missouri Senator Edward "Jelly Roll" Hogan. McNeal won overwhelmingly and became the first black Missouri senator.

In 1962, apparently through the political strength of Calloway, his wife, Deverne, became the first black female Missouri Legislator. Due to her dynamic performances, she was reelected over and over again.

ERNEST CALLOWAY'S PAST COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

President, Congress of Neighborhood Associations in North St. Louis

Co-moderator, Public Issues Forum

Commissioner, Community Development Commission: Chairman, Zoning Committee Trustee, Mullanphy Travelers Aid Fund Executive Board, Prepaid Legal Services, Inc. (St. Louis Bar Association)

Executive Board, IMPACT (Regional Airport Development)

Committee, Equal Employment, Human Development Corp.

Equal Employment Committee, St. Louis University

Member, Special Committee, Civil Liberties Union (Privacy Project Advisory Comm.)

Special Citizens Committee, Public Schools

Executive Board, Committee To Aid Victims of Crime

Executive Board, Richard Hudlin

HONORING DR. BENJAMIN HOOKS ON HIS 65TH BIRTHDAY

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. FORD OF Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend birthday greetings to one of my most distinguished constituents in the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks. Dr. Hooks is celebrating his 65th birthday today.

Dr. Hooks was unanimously elected executive director of the Nation's oldest civil rights organization in January 1977 and he succeeded Roy Wilkins in that leadership post in August of that same year. Perhaps best known for his effective and persuasive oratory, his highly successful and diverse career has embraced the fields of law, ministry, and public service.

An ordained minister, he is on leave as pastor of both the Middle Baptist Church in Memphis, TN, and the Greater New Mount Moriah Baptist Church in Detroit, MI.

A successful businessman, he was co-founder and vice president of Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Memphis for 15 years.

A member of the Tennessee bar, he served as an Assistant Public Defender, and as a

skilled and effective general counsel prior to being named the first black judge of the Shelby County, Tennessee Criminal Court, where he served with distinction. This appointment by Gov. Frank G. Clement made him the first black judge of a court of record in the South since the Reconstruction era.

In 1972, President Richard M. Nixon nominated Dr. Hooks to become the first black member of the Federal Communications Commission. Dr. Hooks served on the Commission until his resignation to assume his post with the NAACP.

Born in Memphis, TN, he attended LeMoyne College (now LeMoyne-Owen) in Memphis and Howard University in Washington, DC. He received his J.D. degree from DePaul University College of Law in Chicago, IL in 1948.

A veteran of World War II, Dr. Hooks served in the 92d Infantry Division and saw combat in Italy.

Dr. Hooks is a Golden Heritage Life Member of the NAACP and a former member of the board of directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He serves as the chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of more than 150 of the Nation's major organizations concerned with civil and human rights. Dr. Hooks has served on the board of a number of organizations, including the League of Women Voters, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Public Broadcasting Corporation, National Alliance of Business, Independent Sector, A. Philip Randolph Institute, International League from Human Rights, National Committee for Full Employment, Jobs for America's Graduates, Inc. and Council on Foreign Relations.

As a major figure in the civil rights movement, Dr. Hooks testified on many occasions before congressional committees. His was a leading voice in the successful effort to secure legislation to impose economic sanctions against the apartheid practices of the government of the Republic of South Africa. He was instrumental in securing passage of the voting rights extension, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday bill, the defeat of the Bork nomination to the Supreme Court, and was the architect of the 1978 demonstration at the Davis Cup Match at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, TN, to protest the participation of players from the Republic of South Africa.

Among Dr. Hooks' major achievements as executive director of the NAACP was his leadership in the successful campaign to purchase and retire the debt for the association's permanent national headquarters in Baltimore, MD. For the first time in its history, the NAACP now owns its home.

Dr. Hooks has received more than 20 honorary degrees. In 1986, he became the 71st recipient of the NAACP's highest award, the Spingarn Medal.

I know my colleagues in the House join with me in extending the warmest birthday greetings to a great American, Dr. Benjamin Hooks.

THE JACKSON/VANIK AMENDMENT AND MFN FOR THE SOVIET UNION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a letter I recently received from Mr. Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress.

The letter outlines his views on the Jackson/Vanik amendment and most-favored-nation [MFN] status for the Soviet Union. Mr. Bronfman believes that the Jackson/Vanik amendment should be repealed, that the amendment has served its purpose and that "its continuation is not appropriate to the present political context."

The text of the letter follows:

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS,
New York, NY, January 18, 1990.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to expand on our discussion this week concerning the Jackson/Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974 and the President's decision to move toward a trade agreement with the Soviet Union. The President's decision is a significant political act that goes well beyond trade and economics. In announcing this decision, the President said that he also wants to see *perestroika* succeed and that he wants to do everything possible to help the Soviet Union in its efforts to join the world economy.

In light of these circumstances, I believe the Jackson/Vanik Amendment should be repealed. Its continuation is not appropriate to the present political context.

First, the conditions that led to the passage of Jackson/Vanik no longer exist. The Soviet Union does not now restrict the emigration of Soviet Jews. Furthermore, the other Communist countries at which the Jackson/Vanik provisions were aimed have also moved away from restrictive emigration practices.

Secondly, the Jackson/Vanik Amendment would impose continuing uncertainty on our new economic relations with the Soviet Union. If the original reason for the Amendment is gone, I see no reason to continue to impose such uncertainty. American business cannot plan efficiently nor can the Soviets. Given our economic importance, the Soviets cannot have a normal economic relationship with the whole world unless they have a normal one with us.

There are two methods within the Jackson/Vanik provisions to set its restrictions aside, but both impose uncertainty. A waiver requires that the issue be revisited every year. A Presidential statement that Jackson/Vanik provisions no longer apply to a particular country must be revisited every six months. Thus, the only way to remove the now inappropriate uncertainty inherent in the Jackson/Vanik provision is to repeal it.

I recognize that the Soviets could revert to earlier practices. The President, however, has sufficient authority outside of Jackson/Vanik to respond appropriately, and we both know that the Congress would not remain comatose in such circumstances. We recognize that refuseniks remain and that codification of emigration and other human rights is on the agenda. We hope, of course, the remaining refuseniks are released and

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codification occurs soon. It is important, however, to proceed with the negotiation of a new trade agreement aggressively.

While not specified as part of Jackson/Vanik, it is important to note that official discrimination against Jews has ended. Jewish cultural centers have opened, Hebrew and religious subjects are taught freely, and Jews have begun to organize with the first meeting of the Soviet Jewish Congress held last December.

The President spoke movingly after Malta about a new threshold that the United States, the Soviet Union and indeed the whole world can now cross. I believe this nation should endeavor to cross that threshold as unencumbered as possible by the archaic remnants of the old era. We should begin our new economic relationship by recognizing that the Soviets have answered the complaints that led to the passage of the Jackson/Vanik Amendment. To do otherwise is contemptuous of the significant steps the Soviets have taken and thus not worthy of the United States. The Jackson/Vanik Amendment has clearly served its purpose. It is time to repeal it. It is time to move on.

Sincerely,

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN.

IN MEMORY OF JOE ROBBIE

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in a few short days we will be witness to Super Bowl XXIV. And while we all anticipate a tremendous game, we must not allow the festivities to obscure a truly sad event. As many of you know, on January 7, Joe Robbie, the owner of the Miami Dolphins, passed away.

The loss of Joe Robbie is felt not only by Miami Dolphins fans but also by anyone who ever loved football. He dedicated his life to building the Miami Dolphins into a talented and exceptional club.

Joe Robbie was born on July 7, 1916, in Sisseton, SD. Putting his education on the backburner in order to defend his country, Joe joined the Navy the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, earning a Bronze Star for commanding landing craft in five Pacific invasions. Joe married his high school sweetheart, Elizabeth Lyle, on December 28, 1942, beginning a 47-year marriage filled with love, support, and children, 11 children to be exact. Returning to finish his education, in 1946 Joe earned a law degree from the University of South Dakota.

Joe Robbie was deeply committed to the political process and was elected South Dakota State Democratic chairman in 1948. In 1960, he was Hubert Humphrey's campaign manager in the Presidential primaries and then served as Humphrey's personal representative on the 1965 inaugural committee when Humphrey was elected Vice President of the United States.

But Joe's true passion was football. On August 16, 1965, with the help of entertainer Danny Thomas, Joe bought the Dolphin AFL franchise. Their 1972 undefeated season is still the only one of its kind, and much of the Dolphins' success can be attributed directly to the phenomenal man who owned them. Joe's dedication to his team further manifested itself

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in the beautiful stadium that he built, independent of tax moneys, in 1987.

Yet, there is a side to Joe Robbie few know. He was in fact one of Miami's most active community servants. Joe's philanthropy was practically anonymous—typically Joe. He was chairman of the Dade Public Health Trust. This organization oversees Jackson Memorial Hospital, which houses the only existing trauma unit in Dade County. He was involved in the improvement of race relations in south Florida, serving as chairman of the Dade Community Relations Board for 2 years. He committed his personal resources—emotional and financial—to various universities including Barry University, Notre Dame, and the University of South Dakota. Finally, he continued to promote education by sponsoring events such as high school debate tournaments and providing scholarships for American Indians and women law students.

I will miss Joe in many ways. I am going to miss Sunday afternoons with Joe watching his team play ball. I will miss his sharp wit. I will miss a friend committed to the welfare of south Florida. Mainly, I am sorry for the loss that the community now endures.

Joe is survived by his wonderful wife, Elizabeth, and nine children. Tim Robbie, who has been vice president of the Dolphins, will now take the helm and continue the Robbie family tradition. Even in their loss, they are blessed, as is all of Miami, to have been part of the life of so special a man.

H.R. 3772

HON. HOWARD C. NIELSON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I imagine we have all heard the stories by now, or perhaps read about it and the growing nationwide concern regarding this unhealthy practice.

I'm referring to the dumping of untreated human wastes into our streams and rivers; in our towns and cities; and even on the hard-working men and women whose job it is to maintain our Nation's railways.

Mr. Speaker, I'm referring to Amtrak, America's passenger railroad, the only rail carrier that indiscriminately dumps and sprays raw sewage as it crisscrosses the United States.

Many people around the country have expressed serious reservations about this practice, and about Amtrak's rather cavalier attitude toward it all. I share their concerns, and have introduced H.R. 3772.

This bill requires Amtrak to stop the dumping within 3 years, and to begin assessing a service charge on every ticket it sells, to pay for equipment modifications and other changes necessary to achieve compliance.

Amtrak officials have estimated it will cost \$147 million to retrofit the rail cars, and add about \$2 to the price of a ticket.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3772 provides a reasonable, fair means to end this archaic and unhealthy practice. I ask my colleagues to join me in this effort by cosponsoring this legislation.

MICHAEL PARRELL, DIRECTOR OF WILKES-BARRE, PA MEDICAL CENTER RETIRES AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Michael A. Parrell, the director of the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Wilkes-Barre, PA. Mr. Parrell is retiring after 16 years at the Wilkes-Barre VA Medical Center and has worked with the Veterans' Administration, now Department of Veterans Affairs, for the past 34 years.

Mr. Parrell began serving our area veterans on March 31, 1974. He has overseen the operations of a 405-bed medical facility, two satellite outpatient clinics, and a 120-bed nursing home. The Wilkes-Barre Veterans' Administration Medical Center provides care to veterans living in 19 counties in Pennsylvania, 3 in New York, and 2 in New Jersey. As director, Mr. Parrell was responsible for the management of all resources necessary to serve the veteran population serviced by these facilities.

A northeastern Pennsylvania native son, Michael Parrell was born in Hazleton, PA and graduated from Hazleton High School. He attended George Washington University in Washington, DC, and served in the military from December 1942 to December 1945 with the Army Corps of Engineers.

From 1946 until 1951, Mr. Parrell worked in the insurance division of the VA district office in Philadelphia, PA. He began as an underwriter training officer, became assistant chief of the underwriting section and supervisor of the underwriting unit, and finally held the position of administrative assistant of the underwriting section.

Mr. Parrell worked with the VA department of insurance in the Washington, DC central office from 1951 until 1963. In this department he served in a number of capacities including methods examiner, management analyst, senior evaluation survey officer, evaluation staff chief, and executive assistant to department head. In July of 1963, he became the executive assistant to the director of insurance service in the department of veterans benefits.

In 1964, Mr. Parrell began working with the department of data management in the VA central office. He served as associate director of systems operations service, executive assistant to the department head, and as director of planning and budget staff.

Prior to becoming director of the VA Medical Center in Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Parrell served in a hospital administrative trainee position at the VA Hospital in Washington, DC.

Mr. Michael Parrell has dedicated his life not only to the veterans of the 11th Congressional District but to veterans across the country. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in congratulating Mr. Parrell on his retirement and for a career for which he can be proud.

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HAVEL'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago Lech Walesa, in addressing a joint session of Congress, began his remarks with the words, "We, the people." Those words, lifted as they were from our Constitution, dramatically characterized Poland's triumph of democracy.

Just 6 weeks later, another Eastern European leader in another Eastern European country, echoed similar sentiments, telling his people about his dreams from "a republic of the people, [and] which serves the people." That man was Vaclav Havel. The country was Czechoslovakia. The occasion was his New Year's address.

Recently, I led a congressional delegation to central Europe, and had the great honor and privilege of meeting and talking with President Havel. I would like to take this opportunity to share his New Year's message to the people of Czechoslovakia, one which could aptly serve as a timeless message for the freedom-loving people of all nations.

HAVEL NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO NATION

Dear fellow citizens. For the past 40 years on this day you have heard my predecessors utter different variations on the same theme, about how our country is prospering, how many more billion tonnes of steel we have produced, how happy we all are, how much we trust our government, and what beautiful prospects lie ahead of us. I do not think you appointed me to this office for me, of all people, to lie to you.

Our country is not prospering. The great creative and spiritual potential of our nation is not being used to its full potential. Whole sectors of industry are producing things in which no one is interested, while the things we need are in short supply.

The state, which calls itself a state of the working people, is humiliating and exploiting the workers. Our outdated economy is squandering energy, of which we are in short supply. A country which could once be proud of the standard of education of its people spends so little on education that today it occupies 72d place in the world. We have laid waste and soiled the rivers and the forests that our forefathers bequeathed to us, and we have the worst environment in the whole of Europe today. Adults in our country die earlier than in most other European countries.

Allow me to tell you about a little personal experience of mine. Flying to Bratislava recently, I found time during various meetings to look out of the window. What I saw was the Slovnaft oil refinery complex and the Petržalka suburb immediately beyond it. That view was enough for me to understand that our statesmen and politicians had not even looked, or did not even want to look out of the windows of their planes. None of the statistics available to me would have enabled me to understand more quickly or more easily the situation we have gotten ourselves into.

But not even all of that is the most important thing. The worst thing is that we are living in a decayed moral environment. We have become morally ill, because we have become accustomed to saying one thing and

thinking another. We have learned not to believe in anything, not to have consideration for one another, and only to look after ourselves. Notions such as love, friendship, compassion, humility, and forgiveness have lost their depth and dimension, and for many of us they merely represent some kind of psychological idiosyncrasy, or appear to be some kind of stray relic from times past, something rather comical in the era of computers and space rockets. Few of us managed to cry out that the powerful should not be all-powerful, and that the special farms which produce ecologically sound and high-quality foodstuffs for them should send their produce to the schools, children's hostels, and hospitals, since our agriculture is not yet able to offer this to everyone.

The previous regime, armed with its arrogant and intolerant ideology, denigrated man into a production force and nature into a production tool. In this way it attacked their very essence and the relationship between them. It made talented people who were capable of managing their own affairs and making an enterprising living in their own country into cogs in some kind of monstrous, ramshackle, smelly machine whose purpose no one can understand. It can do nothing more than slowly but surely wear itself down, and all the cogs in it.

When I talk about a decayed moral environment, I do not mean merely those gentlemen who eat ecologically pure vegetables and do not look out of their airplane windows. I mean all of us, because all of us have become accustomed to the totalitarian system, accepted it as an unalterable fact, and thereby kept it running. In other words, all of us are responsible, each to a different degree, for keeping the totalitarian machine running. None of us is merely a victim of it, because all of us helped to create it together.

Why do I mention this? It would be very unwise to see the sad legacy of the past 40 years as something alien to us, handed down to us by some distant relatives. On the contrary, we must accept this legacy as something which we have brought upon ourselves. If we can accept this, then we will understand that it is up to all of us to do something about it. We cannot lay all the blame on those who ruled us before, not only because this would not be true, but also because it could detract from the responsibility each of us now faces—the responsibility to act on our own initiative, freely, sensibly and quickly.

Let us not delude ourselves: not even the best government, the best parliament, or the best president can do much on their own, and it would be profoundly unjust to expect them alone to put everything right. Freedom and democracy, after all, mean that we all have a part to play and bear joint responsibility. If we can realize this, then all the horrors which the new Czechoslovak democracy has inherited will suddenly cease to appear too terrible. If we can realize this, hope will return to our hearts.

In putting right the general state of affairs, we already have a sound footing on which to build. The recent times, and especially the last 6 weeks of our peaceful revolution, have shown what an enormous generally humane, moral, and spiritual charge and what high standards of civic maturity lay dormant in our society under the mask of apathy that had been forced upon it. Whenever anyone talking to me began to put categorical labels on our people, I always pointed out that society is a very mysterious creature, and that it is never

wise to trust only the particular fact that it is presenting to you, I am glad to have been proven right.

Throughout the world, people are surprised that the acquiescent, humiliated, skeptical Czechoslovak people who apparently no longer believed in anything suddenly managed to find the enormous strength in the space of a few weeks to shake off the totalitarian system in a completely decent and peaceful way. We ourselves are also surprised at this, and we ask where the young people, in particular, who have never known any other system, find the source of their aspirations for truth, freedom of thought, political imagination, civic courage, and civic foresight? How is it that their parents, the generation which was considered lost, also joined in with them. How is it even possible that so many people immediately grasped what had to be done, without needing anyone else's advice or instructions?

I think that this hopeful aspect of our situation today has two main reasons. Above all, man is never merely a product of the world around him, he is always capable of striving for something higher, no matter how systematically this ability is ground down by the world around him. Secondly, the humanistic and democratic traditions—which are often spoken about in such a hollow way—nonetheless lay dormant somewhere in the subconscious of our nations and national minorities, and were passed on quietly from one generation to the next in order for each of us to discover them within us when the time was right, and to put them into practice.

Of course, for our freedom today we also had to pay a price. Many of our people died in prison in the fifties; many were executed, thousands of human lives were destroyed and hundreds of thousands of talented people were driven abroad. Those who defended the honor of our nations in the war were persecuted, as were those who resisted totalitarian government, and those who simply managed to remain true to their own principles and think freely. None of those who paid the price in one way or another for our freedom today should be forgotten. Independent courts should justly assess the appropriate guilt of those responsible, so that the whole truth about our recent past comes out into the open.

Neither should we forget that other nations paid an even higher price for their freedom today, and thus they also paid directly for us too. The rivers of blood which flowed in Hungary, Poland, Germany, and recently also in such a horrific way in Romania, as well as the sea of blood shed by the nations of the Soviet Union, should not be forgotten, primarily because all human suffering affects every human being. But more than that, they must not be forgotten because it was these great sacrifices which weaved the tragic backcloth for today's freedom or gradual liberalization of the nations of the Soviet bloc, and the backcloth of our newly charged freedom too.

Without the changes in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, and the GDR, the developments in our country could hardly have happened, and if they had happened, they surely would not have had such a wonderful peaceful character. The fact that we had favorable international conditions, of course, does not mean that anyone was helping us directly in those weeks. For centuries, in fact, both our nations have risen by themselves, without relying on any help from more powerful states or big powers.

This, it seems to me, is the great moral stake of the present moment. It contains

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the hope that in the future we will no longer have to suffer the complex of those who are permanently indebted to someone else. Now it is up to us alone whether this hope comes to fruition, and whether our civic, national, and political self-confidence reawakens in a historically new way.

Self-confidence is not pride. Quite the contrary. Only a man or a nation self-confident in the best sense of the word is capable of listening to the voice of others, accepting them as equal to oneself, forgiving their enemies, and regretting one's own mistakes. As such people, let us try to introduce self-confidence into the life of our community and as nations into our conduct on the international arena. Only thus shall we regain self-respect and respect for each other, as well as the respect of our nations. Our state should never again be a burden or a poor relation to anyone else. Although we have to take a great many things and learn many things from others, we must do this, after a long period of time, as equal partners who also have something to offer.

Our first president wrote "Jesus and not Caesar." In this he followed up both on Chelcicky [medieval philosopher and priest] and Komensky [known as Comenius]. This idea has once again been reawakened in us, I dare say that perhaps we even have the possibility of spreading it further, thus introducing a new factor in both European and world politics. Love, desire for understanding, the strength of the spirit and of ideas can radiate forever from our country, if we want this to happen. This radiation can be precisely what we can offer as our very own contribution to world politics.

Masaryk founded his politics on morality. Let us try, in a new time and in a new way, to revive this concept of politics. Let us teach both ourselves and others that politics ought to be a reflection of the aspiration to contribute to the happiness of the community and not of the need to deceive or pillage the community. Let us teach both ourselves and others that politics does not have to be the art of the possible, especially if this means the art of speculating, calculating, intrigues, secret agreements, and pragmatic maneuvering, but that it also can be the art of the impossible, that is the art of making both ourselves and the world better.

We are a small country, but nonetheless we were once the spiritual crossroads of Europe. Is there any reason why we should not be so again? Would this not be another contribution through which we could pay others back for the help we will need from them?

The home mafia—those who do not look out of their airplane windows and eat specially-fed pigs—are still alive, true, and make trouble from time to time, but they are no longer our main enemy, and international mafias are even less of an enemy. Our worst enemy today is our own bad qualities—indifference to public affairs, conceit, ambition, selfishness, the pursuit of personal advancement, and rivalry—and that is the main struggle we are faced with.

We are going into free elections, and an election battle. Let us not allow that battle to sully the still clean face of our gentle revolution. Let us ensure that we do not lose the sympathy of the world, which we won so rapidly, equally rapidly by getting bogged down in a tangle of skirmishes for power. Let us not allow the aspiration to look after ourselves to flourish once again under the noble attire of the aspiration to serve the general cause.

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Now the issue really is not which party, club, or group wins the elections. The issue now is that the elections are won by those who are best in the moral, civic, political, and specialist sense, regardless which party cards they hold. The future policy and the prestige of our state will depend on what kind of personalities we select and subsequently elect to our representative bodies.

My honorable task is to strengthen the authority of our country in the world. I would like other states to respect us for our show of understanding, tolerance, and love of peace. I would be happy if Pope John Paul II and the Dalai Lama of Tibet visited our country even for a single day before the elections take place. I would be happy if our friendly relations with all nations were strengthened. I would be happy if we succeeded even before the elections take place to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican and Israel. I would like to contribute to peace also by my brief visit tomorrow to our two mutually related neighbors, the GDR and the FRG. I shall not forget our other neighbors either: fraternal Poland, Hungary, and Austria, which are becoming increasingly close to us.

I would like to conclude by saying that I want to be a president of action rather than words, a president who not only looks out of the windows of his airplane carefully, but one, above all, who is consistently present among his fellow citizens and listens to them carefully.

Perhaps you are asking what kind of republic I have in mind. My reply is this: a republic which is independent, free, and democratic, with a prospering economy and also socially just—in short a republic of the people which serves the people, and is therefore entitled to hope that the people will serve it too. I have in mind a republic of people with a well-rounded education, because without such people none of our problems—whether human, economic, environmental, social, or political—can be tackled.

One of my most distinguished predecessors began his first speech by quoting Comenius. Allow me to end my first speech with my own paraphrase of that same statement: People, your government has returned to you!

VETO OVERRIDE OF H.R. 2712

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today the House had an opportunity to finish the work we began last session. During the first session of the 101st Congress Representative NANCY PELOSI, concerned with the future of Chinese students living in the United States, introduced H.R. 2712. The bill, much debated, extended to Chinese students and scholars some sanctuary from the persecution that they would face from their native government. After the debate, this House spoke with a clear and decisive voice. Not one Member was opposed to the bill. Regrettably, the President chose to veto this important legislation. The President's decision ran contrary to the will of this body and I believe the sentiments of the American people.

The May demonstrations in Tiananmen Square were a tribute to the belief that power rests not with a party or state, but with the people. They appeared to be the natural consequence of the recent recognition by the party that China could not grow by isolation—that in order to grow as a country and as a people they must move ahead. Sadly, the carnage of June 4 demonstrated that China's leaders place more value on their continued rule than the lives of those they govern.

I supported President Bush's initial actions. I believe it was imperative that our country sever any ties to armed forces which would turn their guns on their own countrymen. However, after the clamor of the initial sanctions, the administration appeared to be trying to balance long-term economic and security interests with opposition to repressive regimes. That appearance was given substance by the Scowcroft-Eagleburger mission.

The President feels strongly that his personal form of diplomacy with the Chinese Government will reap the dividends that confrontation will not. While China will no doubt continue to play a pivotal role in world affairs, the administration overtures suggest that it is business as usual.

It is with that assessment that I take issue. The Chinese Government has not admitted the brutal repression of June 4. By all accounts, the persecution and prosecution of those suspected of antigovernment activities continues. The lifting of martial law in Beijing has done nothing to end the arrest, beatings, and executions of Chinese citizens suspected of having contributed their voice to the calls for reform of the Chinese Government.

It is ironic that while the eyes of the world are focused on the resurrection of democracy in Eastern Europe, repression continues in China. Until the Chinese Government prepares to account for its actions and the safety of Chinese scholars living in our country can be assured, I believe it is important that the protections of H.R. 2712 be put in place and be given the force of law.

EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will provide disabled individuals who receive benefits under the Federal Employees Compensation Act [FECA] with the means to maintain their independence in the privacy of their homes. This legislation will simply increase the personal care attendant allowance under FECA to levels which reflect current costs.

Under FECA, the maximum allowance for a personal care attendant is \$500 a month or \$16.44 a day. This level was set in 1974 and no further adjustment has been made, causing extreme hardship on disabled individuals who need daily assistance. This problem was brought to my attention by one of my constituents from Somerville, MA. This individual is a permanently disabled quadriplegic who qual-

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fies under FECA for a full time personal care attendant, yet he cannot find anyone to care for him for \$16.44 a day. In Massachusetts, it is extremely difficult to find an attendant for less than \$7 an hour which not only causes financial hardship for those on a fixed income but also places individuals in the dangerous situation of going without care when finances are low.

The legislation I have proposed will provide a personal care attendant allowance equal to the allowance received under each State's Medicaid Program. In addition, this allowance will be adjusted every 2 years by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. This way, automatic adjustments will be provided to keep up with the cost of living.

According to 1988 Department of Labor statistics, only 225 individuals qualified for an attendant allowance under FECA. This coupled with the fact that home care can prevent premature and costly hospitalization, should convince you that the cost of this initiative will be low. I hope I can count on your support for this legislation which would give these 225 disabled individuals a needed helping hand.

LOOKING AT THE CANADIAN HEALTH SYSTEM

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the debacle of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act has highlighted the vexing questions we face in expanding Medicare coverage for acute, protracted illness. It has also revealed the striking lack of protection for seniors faced with the need for long-term custodial care in nursing homes.

These problems have prompted increased attention and examination of the Canadian health system, widely perceived to offer universal, comprehensive health care to its citizens—and to do so arguably more effectively and affordably than our own system.

Two editorials, which appeared recently in the Boston Globe, explore whether Canada has achieved its stated goal of health care for all. While acknowledging certain shortcomings in Canada's approach, the editorials detail many features to recommend it, especially when compared to the patchwork system which has evolved in the United States. I found them highly informative and commend them to my colleagues.

A MEDICAL-CARE MODEL—1

With curious eyes, American business and labor and Congress are peering across the border at Canada's national health insurance system. Despite its proximity, few Americans know much about their northern neighbor's medical plan. It is time they did.

Huge problems afflict the funding of health care in the United States; problems expected to dominate political debate as well as labor-management negotiations in the 1990s; problems that threaten the solvency of private insurance carriers and the stability of health-care delivery.

Neither American workers nor employers can afford the constant rise in health insurance premiums; premiums jacked up be-

cause they include hidden payment of medical bills for workers and nonworkers who lack health insurance.

The cost of the gigantic government medical programs—Medicaid for the poor and Medicare for the elderly—rises yearly even though the coverage is meager for many expensive aspects of illness—such as medicine or prolonged sickness. Nursing home bills are especially burdensome. Before government will pay nursing home bills, Americans must impoverish themselves.

Worst of all is that 37 million Americans—24 million of them with jobs—have no coverage, private or governmental. Another 60 million have inadequate coverage.

Canada has eliminated these problems. Step by step since 1947 when the province of Saskatchewan enacted the first plan to cover hospital bills, Canada has fashioned a unique national health system: a private system of care, paid for with tax money.

Health care is guaranteed everyone in Canada—citizen or not—within three months of residing there. Coverage is comprehensive. It pays for all doctor's office and clinic visits, including psychiatry; all hospital services—inpatient, outpatient and diagnostic studies; and home care and nursing home care. All that is required is that the care be medically necessary.

Provinces may add services not covered by the national plan, such as prescription drugs, cosmetic surgery, dental care, prosthetics and physiotherapy. Most do, in varying degrees. Unlike European plans, Canadians choose their own doctor. Doctors must accept the fee that they and the government set for physician services. They cannot ask patients to pay more.

Medical-Care providers must be nonprofit to participate in the plan. Hospitals are privately operated but publicly funded.

When the plan was established in 1971, half of the cost of health care in Canada was paid by the federal government and half by the provinces and territories. The plan was expanded and consolidated in 1984.

Today, federal funds are allocated to the provinces in amounts based on growth in the GNP and on population changes. The formula adjusts for inflation and transfers more money to less wealthy provinces with smaller populations to provide comparable medical care everywhere.

The "most striking feature of the Canadian experience," says Dr. Robert Evans, a health-policy analyst at the University of British Columbia, is its universal coverage at substantially lower costs than in the US. Costs are not lower because Canadian doctors earn less, as is often alleged, than American doctors. In 1986 their gross average was U.S. \$110,000.

American doctors have a higher average gross income, but their net is similar because their costs, especially for malpractice insurance, are high. In Canada there is no basis for large malpractice awards because if someone is injured medically—paralyzed, perhaps—lifetime care is paid for.

One significant reason why Canada delivers more health care for less is that it has minimized bureaucratic red tape and administrative expenses. All plans are operated by a nonprofit public authority—the provincial government or its agency. Administrative costs amount to only 2.5 percent of Canadian health expenditures; in the US they consume 8.5 percent.

No forms are needed to see if a procedure is covered; they all are. Eligibility need not be proved or monitored; everyone is covered. No bills are sent to patients; no one pays. No

money is spent chasing uncollected bills; there are none. There is no commercial overhead for insurance, no multiple sets of executives, no money spent to promote competing plans.

Canadians pay directly for almost nothing related to health care. In only three provinces is a premium of \$20 to \$60 a month still collected from workers or a token fee charged upon entering a hospital. Virtually all of Canadian health care is prepaid with taxes; nearly every dollar goes to medical care.

To Americans, perhaps the most amazing face of the Canadian system is that hospitals do not waste time, money and manpower preparing detailed bills to receive government payment. A hospital's operating costs are paid out of an annual budget it negotiates with the provincial ministry of health.

"We negotiate a year's budget with the government, and we receive 24 checks a year to run the hospital. We don't fill out bills for anybody—not the patient, not the government," says Victor Stoughton, head of Toronto General Hospital and a former official at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. In patient-care costs—not research or construction—he calculates that two Toronto Generals could be run for the price of one Massachusetts General Hospital.

In the US, hospitals spend millions every year processing government and private insurance forms containing thousands of variations in coverage. Administrative costs for health care in the US are nearly \$100 per person; in Canada they are about \$20. There, only doctors submit simple claims to collect their fees.

"What's going on in the American health-care system is insanity, it's such a patchwork," says Dr. Sydney Lee, visiting professor of health policy at Harvard Medical School and formerly of McGill Medical School in Montreal. "We've got enough money in the system to pay for basic health care for everyone now. We need to allocate it differently. We could redirect \$50 billion to \$100 billion a year into health care that is now spent determining and monitoring eligibility and processing claims for a multiplicity of coverage. We're in the business of producing bills; they're not. That's a major difference."

A MEDICAL-CARE MODEL—2

Canada's guarantee of health care to all its residents, however remarkable, is not flawless. The tradeoff for universal coverage is delay—up to three months—for elective surgery or superspecialized treatment. Much will be made of this shortcoming in the Canadian system as discussion intensifies in the United States about how health care should be funded here. A clear-eyed perspective will be needed to evaluate the reshaping and refunding of American health care.

In Canada, the purchase and distribution of expensive medical technology—and for providing complex surgery—are controlled by the government and available only in major hospitals. Emergency patients are taken first, urgent cases next, and the rest scheduled in an orderly way.

The savings are enormous. There is little duplication of costly services, and equipment and expertise are fully used. Though patients must wait their turn, this flaw in the Canadian system can readily be overcome—more high-tech equipment and super-specialists, broadly distributed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Fixing the American health-care system's far more complex problems—millions with no coverage and thousands of variations in health plans—will be exceedingly difficult. Many analysts here feel that patchwork efforts will not suffice; a fundamental change is needed.

Most measures of health-care spending in the United States versus Canada are fuzzy. One that is clear is how much each nation spends per person. In American dollars, the U.S. spent \$2,268 in 1988, while Canada spent \$1,580. But for \$688 less per person there, everyone is covered from birth to death, while no one here has that degree of coverage, and millions have none at all.

Among the many indefensible aspects of health care here is the savagely uneven coverage of the poor. In Alabama, for instance, families of four who earn more than \$1,416 a year are denied Medicaid—the national-state program for the poor. Even in states with liberal Medicaid coverage, 40 to 60 percent of those who are entitled to these programs never get enrolled.

The elderly in America now pay more in Medicare premiums and out-of-pocket costs than they did for their entire care in 1965 when the program was enacted. Yet, Medicare is far from comprehensive: it limits hospitalization and carries little meaningful coverage for long-term care or prescriptions.

Coverage for workers is a quagmire ranging from companies that provide broad plans—though few cover out-of-hospital psychiatric care—to companies that offer only partial coverage or none at all. Worse, how much a worker pays for health insurance is dependent upon his employer. As premiums rise, a get-tough attitude by business is now attempting to hand back to workers the cost of health insurance premiums.

As if this were not bad enough, it is the reliance on a private insurance method that is wreaking havoc on the health-care delivery system. Each time a patient requires medical care, a plethora of claim forms is generated. Hospitals, clinics and private doctors must pore through myriad billing forms to find out which patient has what coverage with which company under what restrictions, payment modalities or penalties.

Across the country, tens of thousands of state workers track compliance with Medicaid or Medicare eligibility, and verify claims. And as many more workers at hospitals and insurance companies process claims for payment and notification.

For two decades, medical economists pursued the notion that hard-nosed business practices and competitive health plans would reduce health-care costs. But competition has magnified the costs by compounding the multiplicity of plans, choices, promotion gambits and paperwork. And business-style monitoring of health care has created industries of computerized billing, marketing, collecting and analysis—all at high prices.

America's health-care system is now overwhelmed by payment rules and cost regulations, deadlocked in a framework of concern solely over which bits and pieces are paid for by whom. It has lost sight of the objective already achieved in Canada—health care in accordance with each person's choice for everyone.

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HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two measures to improve the elderly's access to home and community-based care under Medicare.

The first measure eliminates the current 210-day limit on the hospice care benefit. This limit discourages individuals from choosing this alternative to more costly acute care and discourages hospices from participating in the Medicare Program. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this proposal will increase Medicare outlays by \$1 million per year.

The second measure improves eligibility for Medicare home health care coverage by clarifying that "intermittent care" may mean care 7 days a week for up to 38 days. This improvement will help to address the growing need for home care as Medicare beneficiaries are discharged from hospitals more quickly than was often the case prior to the implementation of DRG's. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this proposal if enacted will increase Medicare outlays by \$182 million in 1991; \$194 million in 1992; and \$208 million in 1993.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring either one or both of these measures. Please don't hesitate to contact me or Jane Williams of my staff at 5-2911 for further information or to cosponsor.

Thank you for your attention to my comments.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY-SWEENEY COMPLEX INDUSTRIAL RESCUE TEAM

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw my colleagues' attention to the achievement of the Phillips 66 Company-Sweeny complex industrial rescue team of Sweeny, TX. The team recently gained worldwide recognition in the first annual industrial rescue competition held in October of last year when the Sweeny team was selected as the grand champion in the competition. As the Congressman from the 14th District of Texas it gives me great pleasure to mention the names of the grand champions who went for the gold. They are Edmund Alvarez, Mark Atkinson, Terry Harvey, Chris Israel, Doyle Keith, Dale Marshall, Cleveland McGaughy, David Nobel, Dennis Parker, Chuck Richardson, Fred Van Wie, Richard Wilson, and Billy Jack Ward.

The industrial rescue team competition consisted of three categories; rescue techniques, emergency medical services, and safety. In addition to winning the grand championship

trophy the Sweeny team was awarded first place trophies in all three of the categories. The competition featured real world rescue scenarios taken from actual industrial settings. This included confined space problems, ladder manways, lowering from pipe racks, and scab air management problems.

Mr. Speaker, when these men are subjected to these potentially life threatening situations and have to think of safely using the appropriate rescue hardware combined with correct medical assessment and treatment for patients, their performance was outstanding.

The specialized, rescue skills of the Phillips 66 Company-Sweeny have already been put to use such as the 14 straight days they spent conducting rescue operations during the company's Pasadena tragedy. Furthermore, they have been on standby for service nationwide, such as the San Francisco earthquake. Clearly the Phillips 66 Company-Sweeny team will serve as a model for other companies and industries when developing a rescue team. Mr. Speaker, should industrial tragedy ever strike without doubt the Phillips 66 Company-Sweeny complex team will be ready to assist.

WE THE PEOPLE *
BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS**

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Dr. John Reinard who has served as coordinator for the past 3 years of the "We the People . . . Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and Bill of Rights" for my congressional district.

"We the People . . ." includes the National Bicentennial Competition, its noncompetitive companion program, Congress and the Constitution, and the National Historical Pictorial Map Contest. This program introduces students to the philosophical ideas of the founders, the historical background of the Constitutional Convention, and the issues and debates that shaped the Constitution. Students participate in simulated congressional hearings involving constitutional issues. Classes, then, can go on to compete at the district, State, and National level.

This program gives students the opportunity to gain a greater understanding of the history and significance of our Constitution. Students can learn from firsthand experience about the process in which they will soon become full members and hopefully enthusiastic participants.

Through John Reinard's efforts, hundreds of high school students have become involved in the program and now with the expansion of the program to elementary and middle school students I am sure that he will be successful in involving hundreds more. I admire and appreciate Mr. Reinard's contributions to teaching young people of New Jersey's Second District about the responsibilities and rewards of being a citizen of the United States and salute his outstanding work.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**PROCLAMATION HONORING DR.
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 15, 1990, I attended the Fourth Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Unity Breakfast in Columbus, GA. During the program, Mayor James Jernigan of Columbus presented a proclamation to the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity designating "Dr. Martin Luther King Day." I believe this proclamation appropriately honors Dr. King, and I would like to share it with my colleagues.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, January 14 has been designated annually as Martin Luther King Day; and

Whereas, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. became a martyr by assassination April 4, 1968; his life ending at thirty-nine years with the bullet of bigotry. The world has always feared and crucified the spiritual giants among mankind who become effective through example, dedication to true spiritual growth, and personal sacrifice which enlists substantial followers. Their martyrdom is the seal of the effectiveness of their message.

Now, Therefore, I, James E. Jernigan, Mayor of Columbus, Georgia, and I, A.J. McClung, Mayor Pro Tem of Columbus, Georgia, do hereby proclaim January 15, 1990 as "Dr. Martin Luther King Day" in our community, as a memorial to this apostle of non-violence in the crusade for human rights; urging all residents to join us in re-dedicating ourselves to the principles of justice and equality for all.

**REAR ADMIRAL KAUP'S
TRIBUTE TO VETERANS**

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on Veterans Day, a fellow Missourian, Rear Adm. (LH) Karl Kaup, spoke at the Veterans Day ceremony in the Missouri Capital in Jefferson City. Admiral Kaup is the Director of Strategic Submarine Division of the U.S. Navy. His speech struck a responsive chord within those present and I attach it here so the Members of this body may read it.

Congressman Skelton, Fellow Veterans, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

As a native of Missouri, it is always a privilege for me to return to my home state. I am particularly honored to participate in today's ceremony as part of your annual observance of Veterans Day. There can be no more fitting occasion than what you have organized today to remember the service of the men and women of the armed forces.

In Washington, D.C. where I work in the Pentagon in the undersea warfare directorate we are constantly reminded of and work with things military. In particular, submarines. As you know there is a submarine under construction at Newport News Shipyard in Virginia which will be named for our state's capital city.

The mission of your namesake, SSN 759, the JEFFERSON CITY, will be a tough one. She is an improved Los Angeles class, fast attack submarine, designed to serve in our front line of defense, designed to go in harm's way. When she is commissioned in 1992, she will represent the finest of this nation's scientific and technological advancements. She will be a dynamic platform, able to perform fascinating, yet dangerous arctic missions below the North Pole, and capable of vertically launching Tomahawk, and Harpoon missiles at targets far over the horizon. She will strike fear in the hearts of the enemy. The JEFFERSON CITY will be a formidable submarine; those men from Missouri and across the nation selected to man her will be fortunate to serve in such a superb fighting ship.

President Kennedy once said, "Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe."

On this Veterans Day, that statement still holds true—for Americans of this generation continue to fall in conflict. The 37 sailors who died on board the USS Stark last year, and the brutal slaying of Lt. Col. Higgins remind us all that those serving today exhibit the same dedication, sacrifice, and love of country has been found in any generation in any period of conflict. The lives of service members are at risk every day as America's commitment to world peace is being met around the world. Duty in our military is an inherently dangerous proposition. While their peers pursue college degrees or civilian careers, these young dedicated soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines have become the quiet heroes of their generation.

Today is a day to honor such men and women—those individuals who have and continue to serve their nation in defense of freedom.

On this Veterans Day, I would like to share with you two thoughts. First, that Veterans Day should be celebrated by all Americans to honor all veterans. And second, that we must retain the will to fight for the same freedoms and liberties that the veterans we honor today have protected in the past.

As many of you will remember, this day marked the end of the fighting in World War I. This armistice day had deep significance for the people of this country because it marked a victory in a major war abroad. That war was the first in which large numbers of American troops and vast amounts of American material helped our European allies to turn the tide of battle.

The United States entered that war reluctantly and only after continued and mounting provocation by the Imperial German government. But once we did join, it became our declared objective, as well as our hope, to help win a victory that would make "the world safe for democracy." We did achieve that victory. The announcement of the armistice was a cause for joyful celebration as well as sober reflection on the tragic costs in deaths and casualties. It was ironic that we gained only some twenty years of uneasy peace with no permanent safeguards for the ideals we had defended.

Thus, when it was decided to commemorate November 11 of each year as "Armistice Day," the occasion became less one of celebration for a victory and more an event for paying tribute to more than four million fellow citizens in uniform who helped to

bring about that victory. In the 1920's and 30's this day also became an occasion to stress an isolationist philosophy that some thought to be wise—maintaining our interests in our own hemisphere behind the protective barriers of two great oceans.

As you know so well, this dream of perpetual peace through isolationism was shattered by events beyond our control. The mounting aggressiveness of war lords in Asia and the rise of dictatorship in Europe exploded into the most destructive war the world has ever known. Once again, huge numbers of Americans were sent overseas to fight, and this time not in Europe alone, but in virtually every part of the world.

When World War II ended at last in August 1945, millions of veterans had been added to the list of those who had unselfishly served their country. Although November 11 would still retain an important share of its original significance, it was fitting indeed to make this Veterans Day one to honor all the veterans who had borne arms in the defense of our nation's security and welfare.

Again the Allied victory in World War II failed to bring reason, mutual respect and peace to the nations of the world. And more than ever before, the interests and survival of our own country were to be affected profoundly by conflict far beyond our borders.

The rapid rise to power of the Soviet Union, and the subsequent formation of a bipolar world would set the stage for decades of struggle witnessed in the Cold War. The diametrically opposing forces behind the ideologies of communism and democracy were to square off in two major conflicts which would cost dearly in American lives.

With the memories of Korea and Vietnam so near at hand, we must be cautiously hopeful for the "Winds of Change" of recent times, the Glasnost and Perestroika of today. We must not react to what we hope or think will be the changes in the Soviet Union but only react to the real events that take place. After all, as we honor our veterans on this day we must not forget, nor forsake the great sacrifices made by past Veterans that truly brought about the changes we are seeing today.

Now my second thought, retaining the will, to continually fight to protect the freedom and liberty which those who preceded us held so dear.

In this country, we have taken upon our shoulders a most serious task of guarding the precious concepts of liberty and freedom. The United States must remain loyal to its ideals and heritage; it must remain steadfast to its obligations of world leadership; it must remain strong, and improve spiritually and militarily. Otherwise, we will not be able to keep faith with our departed veterans.

The rattle of the sword is not music to American ears. The fighting posture is not the typical American posture. Most of our veterans were private citizens. To them home, family, church, business, and friends, and the freedom to have and enjoy them constituted normal living. The business of war making was not to their liking. But when the tidal waves of danger to the nation that had made such things a reality rolled toward them they took up arms and, with courage and singleness of purpose, went out to fight, and to die, to protect and preserve the American way of life. As we attempt to pierce the veil of the future, our best recourse is to judge and evaluate current events and those of the recent past. We see that the responsibility which goes hand in hand with power has increased tremendously. We must not fail this responsibility.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Inherent in our position of international leadership is the requirement that we stand tall and strong-willed. We must ensure our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, are maintained at the highest levels practical, yet even as we carry out this responsibility of leadership we must face the grim prospect that the number of Veterans whom we honor will continue to increase.

If history repeats itself, we will see new trouble spots and new challenges to our security, our patience and our determination. So we must maintain, a military establishment which permits us to deter aggression, but when necessary, to engage and defeat aggression. In his speech concerning George Washington's forgotten maxim, Theodore Roosevelt stated "In all our history there has never been a time when preparedness for war was any menace to peace. On the contrary again and again we have owed peace to the fact that we were prepared for war." This maxim is still true today. Our bitter experience in the defense of freedom has taught us that there is no easy path to peace. There is no way to maintain peace and freedom without cost and commitment to risk.

But military strength by itself is not enough to achieve and maintain an acceptable peace. Our successes have been founded on the wisdom and discrimination of our political leadership, and the full understanding and support of the people. Today, we have the military strength. We also have leadership with discriminating judgment. Most importantly, this gathering today is renewed proof that our citizens will continue to support their nation's leaders in promoting the cause of world peace.

Thus, we can look to the future with confidence as long as we keep alive the concepts and ideals which represent the true meaning of Veterans Day.

To quote from a veterans benediction:
See that you hold fast the heritage that we leave you
Yea, and teach your children its value
That never in the coming centuries their hearts may fail them
Nor their hands grow weak

In their years of crisis, our Veterans exhibited great faith and did not fail us. May we and our children have the courage and strength to hold up that heritage they have left us.

God bless you and thank you very much.

MINISTRY OF DR. LARRY LEA

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn today I wish to recognize Dr. Larry Lea and the 10th anniversary of his ministry at Church on the Rock in Rockwall, TX.

Ten years ago, in January 1980, Dr. Larry Lea began his local church ministry with 13 people meeting in a living room for a prayer meeting in Rockwall. In the past decade, the local church has grown to a congregation of more than 10,000 people.

More than 70 local church congregations have been founded across the Nation by this ministry, including a church in north Dallas of more than 1,700 and a congregation in south Dallas of more than 1,200. The foreign mis-

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sions program, directly supported by Church on the Rock, touches more than 22 nations each year.

Pastor Lea has written three books including his benchmark book: "Could You Not Tarry One Hour?" which is credited by Christian leaders throughout the world as a life-changing book on prayer—including Pat Robertson, Oral Roberts, and countless others.

Three years ago, Larry Lea was encouraged to take his prayer message to the Nation; first, by way of television and his TV ministry now reaches more than 11 million homes each day.

Our world is a better place and we have hope in the preaching of the Word; we have faith that the message is a true and lasting message—and we have charity in the form of the giving of a life to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ—that dedicated life is Larry Lea.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so with love and respect for Larry Lea, his beautiful wife Melva Jo, his associates and coworkers.

SERVING THIS PRESENT AGE: ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, during the month of April 1990, St. Paul Baptist Church will be celebrating its 83d year of organization. A full month of activities and services are planned. The highlight of the celebrations will be the church's anniversary banquet on Friday, April 27, 1990. The anniversary theme is "Serving This Present Age."

The St. Paul Baptist Church of Los Angeles was organized in April 1907. Since its founding, nine pastors have ministered to the church, each leaving an indelible mark of achievement, contributing to the recognition across this Nation, that the St. Paul Baptist Church is one of the great churches of America, a spirit filled church with love for everybody.

From 1930 to 1946, Dr. Samuel Aaron Williams served as pastor. During his pastorate many programs were inaugurated, the membership grew, and the seed idea was sown giving vision to a new church edifice. Dr. Williams became so totally consumed with the work of the church that his health failed. He passed away in 1946.

Rev. Dr. John L. Branham was called as pastor in 1946. Pastor Branham took the helm and led St. Paul into its golden era as one of the Nation's leading congregations. During his tenure, the church added more than 4,000 new members; the church originated a radio ministry featuring the world famous Echoes of Eden Choir, the broadcast was heard in more than 17 States. In 1949 the dream of Pastor Williams became reality and a new church edifice was started. The structure was completed in 1951 and is currently valued at more than \$5 million. Dr. Branham led the church in paying off the debt 6 years ahead of schedule. Once again, membership grew and under the leadership of Pastor Branham, St. Paul

Baptist Church led in the support of missions and educational institutions as well as scholarship awards to students. In 1977 the church endowed a chair at a historically black college, Bishop College, in Dallas, TX, in the amount of \$500,000. This gift was nationally recognized as the largest single grant by a black church to any college or university.

In 1985, after fighting the good fight and accomplishing and surpassing many records of achievement, Pastor Branham passed away and his assistant, Rev. Dr. Reginald M. Leffall was elected pastor. Pastor Leffall's tenure has been highlighted by innovative programs, outreach programs and ministries, great growth, and expansion.

Dr. Reginald M. Leffall is a native of Dallas, TX. He completed his undergraduate education at Bishop College, Dallas, TX, with honors. His graduate work was completed at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he was a Crown Zellerbach Fellow.

He has been employed as executive vice president and director of the Advanced Institutional Development Program at Bishop College. In 1985, he was elected as pastor of St. Paul Baptist Church. Under his leadership the church has experienced development of outreach ministries, programs, and great growth and expansion.

Pastor Leffall has received numerous awards and recognitions from various religious, civic, educational, and cultural organizations. He is the recipient of three honorary degrees. In 1973 he was named as one of the outstanding young men in America. In 1977, he was named as one of the outstanding educators in America.

Dr. Leffall is a world traveler, and has represented the United States in various international conferences: 1977, the Republic of China; 1978, the Soviet Union. In 1978 he was honored by President Tolbert of the Republic of Liberia located in Africa.

Pastor Leffall is a member of Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity and Frontiers International.

He is married to Maye Helen Arnold-Leffall, a children's service worker for the county of Los Angeles. Mrs. Leffall is also an adjunct professor at the University of Southern California and California State University at Long Beach.

The St. Paul Baptist Church is to be congratulated on its 83d year of celebration.

DR. HAROLD TAYLOR—1989 EXCELLENCE IN MATH INSTRUCTION AWARD WINNER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, we in the United States face our greatest threat not on the battlefields nor on our Nation's automobile showroom floors, but in our Nation's mathematics and science laboratories, and in our classrooms. Our Nation's junior high and senior high school students are slipping further and further behind their counterparts worldwide, in Japan, Europe, and the Soviet Union, and we must mobilize to reverse this disturbing trend.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In our national war against mathematical and scientific illiteracy, one of our finest officers is Dr. Harold Taylor. For his lifelong efforts, Dr. Taylor will receive the 1989 Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics Teaching at a Rose Garden ceremony.

The Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics Teaching is an annual program to recognize our Nation's outstanding math and science instructors. Administered by the National Science Foundation, the awards are made by the President to a teacher from each State in the Union.

Dr. Taylor has a long and distinguished commitment to mathematics and education. A 1958 graduate of Southeastern Oklahoma State University, he went on to earn a master's degree in Mathematics and a doctoral degree in Education at the University of Northern Colorado. Dr. Taylor taught, wrote and served as a school administrator with distinction for 30 years in New Mexico and, to the great benefit of many students in my congressional district, in San Mateo, CA.

Dr. Taylor's contribution to math instruction has had a national impact. He has served on many advisory councils, including the National Science Foundation's planning group on reforms in mathematical education. He is known nationally as a coauthor of such widely used textbooks "Algebra Book 1," "Algebra Book 2 with Trigonometry," "Basic Computation Series," "So You Think You've Got Math Problems," and "Developing Skills in Algebra One."

Mr. Speaker, as a former educator, I appreciate the positive impact of individuals such as Dr. Harold Taylor. A competitive educational system demands effective teaching, and we as a nation are in great debt to those who care enough to devote their lives to instructing our youth.

Mr. Speaker, our national security and our standard of living depend on a steady supply of highly trained young people. The key to education is dedicated individuals like Dr. Harold Taylor. I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him and to others who are being honored for their vital contribution to our American education system.

H.R. 1095—THE GOVERNMENT WORKPLACE SAFETY ACT

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, in the previous session of the 101st Congress, I reintroduced legislation, H.R. 1095, to clarify the obligation and responsibility of the Federal Government to observe safety and health standards in the workplaces it owns, operates, or controls. I am pleased that over 110 of my colleagues, including several members of the Judiciary Committee, have joined me in this effort.

In the January 15, 1990 edition of Legal Times, Representative LARRY SMITH of Florida, a member of the Judiciary Committee, cogently argued the case for the adoption of this overdue change in the Nation's tort law. I

commend Representative SMITH's article to my colleagues and urge them to support this important legislation.

[From the Legal Times, Jan. 15, 1990]

GOVERNMENT SHOULD DROP LIABILITY SHIELD

(By Lawrence J. Smith)

For more than 50 years, workers in Navy shipyards were exposed to asbestos without appropriate safeguards or warnings that—as the Navy well knew—asbestos can cause disability and even death. Asbestos in the Puget Sound Shipyard north of Seattle still poses a danger, according to an April 1989 report by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson.

The nuclear power plant in Fernald, Ohio, was in the news last year because of discoveries that the federal government had allowed the plant to continue operations despite significant radioactive leakage. Local residents and plant workers were exposed to extremely dangerous levels of radiation. Similar stories have been surfacing about nuclear plants in Savannah River, S.C., and Hanford, Wash. Each of these plants produces munitions and is owned by the U.S. government.

Uranium miners in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, who were extracting ore under U.S. government contracts, were exposed to high levels of radiation without their knowledge, although the federal government was aware of the risks. Raymond Joe, a miner with lung cancer, testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Government Relations last November that the working conditions of the miners were horrendous. The extraordinary physical risk of the job was underscored by Joe's statement that, of all the men with whom he had labored in his many years in the mines, only three were still alive.

All these workers and their families are victims. But, under current law, they are prohibited for suing the federal government for damages. Unlike U.S. citizens in any other situation, these people cannot get their day in court.

Citizens may sue the federal government only for certain injuries. The law bars suits when the government's action involved an element of choice and was based on public policy considerations. This legal technicality is called discretionary function.

Take the shipyard case, for example: The Navy had the choice between asbestos or another material when building ships for World War II. The Navy opted for asbestos. That decision falls under the definition of discretionary function. Consequently, injured citizens may sue the shipbuilder or the asbestos supplier, but they cannot sue the federal government that ordered the use of the hazardous product.

The original purpose of discretionary function was to prevent judicial interference in major governmental policymaking. But it has become a liability shield for serious negligence-negligence that has nothing at all to do with public policy.

I and many others in Congress believe that victims of governmental negligence have a right to governmental compensation for their injuries. That is why Congress is considering the Government Workplace Safety Act. This bill would prevent the federal government from avoiding all liability in situations where the plaintiff can show neglect. The bill specifically pertains to cases where the government has violated occupational safety or health standards or

where a harm was caused by negligence at workplaces owned by, operated by, or under contract with the federal government.

This is not a raid on the U.S. treasury. The number of cases in which gross negligence can be proved should not be large. Nor does the bill assume government liability. It would simply permit the injured party to bring the federal government into court where the two would be on equal footing. Asbestosis victims, for instance, would still have to demonstrate that the government knowingly required them to perform work harmful to their health.

Good government does not and should not arbitrarily risk the lives of its citizens. But if it has done so, the least it can now do is to give the victims the opportunity to receive just compensation.

A public opinion poll conducted last April by Houston's Terrance and Associates suggested that two-thirds of Americans believe the federal government's discretionary-function immunity should be reduced. They are right. The uranium miners in New Mexico, the shipyard personnel in Seattle, the families near faulty nuclear plants in Ohio—these people have worked for and believed in their government. Now all they ask is their rightful day in court. And they deserve it.

REAL FREEDOM FOR THE SIKHS!

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Sikhs are free in the Punjab. There is no more persecution in India. If you believe what you read in the national press, everything is just fine in the world's largest "democracy."

This Member of Congress knows better. The election of Prime Minister V.P. Singh has made the job of bringing true freedom to the Sikhs in the Punjab much more difficult. V.P. Singh has made superficial gestures of peace toward the Sikhs, which have allowed India to escape the close scrutiny of their human rights community and the world press. Yet, the repression continues unabated.

Amnesty International—still banned from working inside of India—reports that thousands of political detainees are still being imprisoned without charge or trial under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act. Political activists and those suspected of assisting them have been deliberately and unjustifiably killed by police, paramilitary forces and armed forces; and no attempt has been made to bring those responsible to justice. The Times of India has stated that rape is occurring so frequently, that "cop molests woman" has become almost a daily affair for newspaper readers.

While we hope V.P. Singh can bring peace to the Punjab, there can be little progress until Sikhs regain the basic freedoms that people all over the world are striving for.

As Eastern Europe chooses freedom and the Baltic States and other nationalities are striving for freedom with United States support, our State Department refuses to acknowledge the repression of basic freedoms in the Punjab. Simranjit Singh Mann, a recent-

ly elected Member of Parliament, has said that no progress can be made in the Punjab until the government dismantles the repressive machinery of police and army forces in the state. Simranjit Singh Mann should know, for 5 long years he was brutally tortured in an Indian prison where he was held without trial.

Mann has compared Rajiv Gandhi to Adolf Hitler and called the Indian Government's policy in the Punjab a form of state genocide banned by international treaties. I don't have to remind you that Rajiv Gandhi is still in a position where he could regain his post as Prime Minister. Mr. Speaker, we must not turn our backs on the Sikhs in the Punjab.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a couple of statements from Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh who also is concerned that things have not changed for the better in the Punjab.

BODY OF SIKH MP FOUND IN CANAL AFTER FIVE DAYS—SIKH LEADER SUSPECTS DEATH WAS "THIRD AGENCY" ASSOCIATION

Washington, D.C., January 4—The corpse of newly elected Member of the Indian Parliament, Jagdev Singh Khudian, was found three miles downstream from his village in a canal yesterday, five days after he was reportedly abducted from his home.

K.P.S. Gill, the Punjab Chief of Police, arrived in Khudian village, Faridkot District, for the cremation ceremony for Mr. Khudian. Upon stating that Mr. Khudian had committed suicide, he was so badly heckled by the crowd that he had to leave.

The crowd reaction was also due to the widespread belief in Punjab that Mr. Khudian's death was the work of the Indian secret police. K.P.S. Gill and other Punjab officials are held responsible by the Sikhs for the thousands of cases of murder and torture of Sikh youth, as well as many cases of police abuse, including rape, of Sikh women.

Agitated MP's caused an uproar in the Parliament over the Khudian when Khudian was still missing. Simranjit Singh Mann, leader of the Akali Dal (Mann) group in parliament, accused Indian intelligence of killing him.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, representing the Sikh freedom movement worldwide, said in Washington:

"We definitely suspect foul play and I strongly suspect that this was a political assassination executed by the Indian 'Third Agency' covert intelligence cadre."

The "Third Agency" was created by the Indian government in the early 1980's to create a Sikh radical bogeyman in the Punjab, according to the authors of *Soft Target*, Zuhair Kashmeri and Brian McAndrew. The book offers evidence that Indian intelligence operatives of the Third Agency were behind the terrorist bombing of an Air-India jetliner in 1985, blamed on the Sikhs.

Aulakh said that he had just talked with Mr. Khudian, a personal friend and college classmate, by phone a week before he died. Khudian told Aulakh that he was about to publicly take a stand in favor of a free and independent Sikh nation, called Khalistan. Khudian also told friends in Punjab about that time that he would make a pro-Khalistan statement in the Indian Parliament, where he had just been sworn in as a new member.

Khudian was one of nine newly elected Sikh nationalist candidates, who won recent landslide victories in the Punjab parliamentary elections. Aulakh noted that Khudian

beat a Congress (I) candidate, a former Hariana governor, in his election contest.

Congress (I) is the party named after Indira Gandhi, who ordered the Indian military attack on the Sikhs' Golden Temple in 1984. Rajiv Gandhi carried on the Congress (I) tradition and presided over the most intense persecution of the Sikhs in modern India these past five years, said Aulakh.

Dr. Aulakh has written to President Bush, leading members of the Bush Cabinet, Congressional leaders, Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh and all of his cabinet, and appealed to Amnesty International and the United Nations, urging an immediate, full-scale investigation into the murder of Mr. Khudian.

"Mr. Khudian becomes the first Sikh nationalist martyr of the Parliament with this atrocity," said Aulakh in a statement. "I have written to V.P. Singh that this murder proves to me and to most Sikhs that they have no guaranteed civil liberties in India, even under the leadership of Mr. Singh and his coalition.

"For just this reason, I see a free and independent Khalistan as the only real solution to the so-called Punjab crisis and the only real guarantee of freedom for the Sikhs.

"Just as you see the freedom movement catching fire across Eastern Europe after forty years of oppression, you are witnessing the same fight for freedom by the Sikhs in the Punjab. Mr. Khudian, my friend, is a casualty of that fight."

Aulakh added that "the shooting of elected Sikh officials will in no way staunch the tide nor the fervor or the Sikh nation for freedom, for independence, for Khalistan."

ANOTHER POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN PUNJAB—SIKH STUDENT LEADER GUNNED DOWN IN OWN HOME, AMRITSAR

WASHINGTON, DC., January 24.—Harminder Singh Sandhu, Secretary of the pro-independence All India Sikh Student Federation (AISSF), was murdered today by three unknown assassins in a hail of automatic weapons fire in his own home in Amritsar, Punjab, according to sources inside the Punjab.

The gunmen came to Sandhu's home at 7 a.m. dressed like Sikhs with turbans and long shawls traditional for the cold season there. The assassins drove up to Sandhu's home, entered the front courtyard and said they had an urgent message for the student leader from Canada. Sandhu, a young man in his 30's, had spoken earlier to people in Canada via a long-distance telephone call.

Sandhu asked that the visitors be ushered into his room inside the house, where they pulled out their guns and killed him. People in the house dove for cover or ran away at the sound of gunfire, while the unknown assailants fled the scene in their car.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, representing the Sikh independence movement worldwide, said:

"The style of this tragic and heinous murder is the classic Indian secret police assassination. It is also obvious that the killing was a well-planned conspiracy, since the assassins were aware that Mr. Sandhu had recently received a phone call from Canada and used this information to gain entry to his home."

"This is an extremely stupid move on the part of the Indian secret police and can only lead to an escalation of violence and killing in the Punjab. The tactic of disguising assassins like Sikhs is not new. The use of

such vigilantes by Punjab police to assassinate supposed Sikh "terrorists" was admitted publicly by former Punjab police commissar, Julio Ribeiro.

"I might add that Ribeiro was rewarded for his assassinations and persecution of Sikhs in Punjab with a double ambassadorship to Rumania and Bulgaria.

"The new Prime Minister, V.P. Singh, must be called to account for his tolerance of the old secret police network in Punjab, still headed by K.P.S. Gill and still employing search-and-destroy tactics against Sikh independence advocates.

"Prime Minister Singh has not moved to release the 15,000 Sikh political prisoners in Indian jails. He has done very little about the recent political assassination of a Sikh nationalist MP, The Hon. Jagdev Singh Khudian. Nor has he repealed the repressive TADA "black laws" which literally give police a license to kill whatever Sikhs they say are terrorists, without warrant, trial or any kind of due process.

Meanwhile, in Chandigarh, Punjab, the Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, Justice Ajit Singh Bains, reported today that police brutality has increased, rather than decreased, so far during the era of the V.P. Singh government. This includes an increase of illegal incarceration of Sikhs; extortion of money from Sikh families with relatives who are imprisoned for long periods—often years at a time—without trial or legal counsel; the torture and harassment of Sikh detainees, including women detainees; and the "faked encounter" killings of Sikh youth.

Dr. Aulakh said in a statement here that: "Increased assassination and police harassment of the Sikh community will never kill the desire of the Sikhs for freedom and independence from the repression of India rule. This same repression is now evidenced in the Indian police action in Kashmir. India must recognize the independence and human rights of both the Sikhs and the Kashmiri Muslims.

"New Delhi can effect a peaceful solution to both these crises by simply demarcating the boundaries of free Khalistan and free Kashmir in negotiations with Sikh and Kashmiri leaders."

A TRIBUTE TO FDA OFFICIALS JACK HARTY AND PAT POUZAR

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the country was shocked and saddened over the deaths of two officials of the Food and Drug Administration while in the Republic of Chile earlier this month. Jack Harty and Pat Pouzar were dispatched to Santiago in response to an invitation by the Chilean government to observe certain security measures that have been instituted to prevent a recurrence of last year's "crisis" involving cyanide-laden grapes.

That scare dominated the headlines, sent shock waves through the Nation, and adversely affected the Chilean economy. In an effort to rebound from this tragic episode that shook consumer confidence, a full-scale effort was mounted to ensure the safety of future U.S. imports of Chilean-grown fresh fruit.

In early January, Mr. Harty and Mr. Pouzar departed for Chile to review the protective

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

measures which are designed to add a measure of safety in the food processing chain. The plane carrying the FDA officials and representatives of the Chilean government and a Chilean-based fruit exporters association crashed in the Andes Mountains, killing all of the passengers and the pilot.

The loss of these men is one that all Americans mourn. I was particularly moved by this tragedy because Mr. Harty resides in Silver Spring, MD, which is located in my district. His 25 years of service with the FDA were marked by high achievement and a strong commitment to furthering the agency's public health goals throughout the world.

His personal involvement and leadership during last year's investigation into the Chilean fruit problem earned him the FDA's highest civilian honor award—the award of merit, "for outstanding dedication and personal sacrifice in conducting foreign inspections to assure the safety of fruit exported to the United States."

The deaths of Mr. Harty and Mr. Pouzar represent a terrible loss of two outstanding public servants. I ask my colleagues to join with me in extending our deepest sympathies to Mr. Harty's wife Cathie and three children—John, Colleen, and Erin. Our condolences also go out to the families of the other men who lost their lives in this accident.

TRIBUTE TO COMDR. JOHN F. WANAMAKER, USN, RETIRED

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer a tribute to a man who has served his country long and faithfully. I cannot let the occasion of the retirement of Comdr. John F. Wanamaker, USN, retired, deputy director of Legislative Affairs for the Retired Officers Association pass without acknowledging the outstanding contributions he has made to his country and to the well-being of millions of current and former service members.

John Wanamaker joined the Navy in January 1943 and served in the Pacific islands during World War II. Upon discharge in 1945, he entered Ohio State University and was subsequently commissioned in the U.S. Navy, and designated a naval aviator in 1952. His illustrious and highly decorated military career spanned three armed conflicts. His distinguished military accomplishments alone would justify this tribute, but Commander Wanamaker did not retire from the Navy, he merely left active duty in 1977 after more than 32 years of service.

Commander Wanamaker continued his extraordinary service to this Nation later in 1977 when he joined the staff of the Retired Officers Association as deputy director of legislative affairs. Commander Wanamaker has devoted the past 13 years to ensuring that the rights and benefits of active, reserve, and retired members of the uniformed services and their families remained secure. Indeed, his masterful representation has contributed greatly to increases in many of the benefits now enjoyed by the total military community.

I personally owe him a large debt of gratitude for the assistance he gave me in enacting and modifying the Montgomery GI bill. His counsel has been invaluable, timely, and straightforward. Many young Americans now will be able to attend college because of the availability of educational benefits under the GI bill.

Commander Wanamaker has testified many times before House committees in support of military personnel, compensation, and related veterans' issues. His extensive background and thorough preparatory research have made him a major voice in matters of concern to veterans and their families. His influence on those he has advised has been immense because Commander Wanamaker has credibility—and he got it the old fashioned way—he earned it.

Among his many achievements, Commander Wanamaker played a major role in increasing the SGLI/VGLI insurance coverage from a maximum of \$35,000 to \$50,000 for active duty and reserve personnel.

Commander Wanamaker should also be recognized for his untiring efforts in defeating legislative proposals which would have hurt active, reserve, and retired military personnel. Most recently, he helped prevent the imposition of a user fee which would have been required each time an outpatient visit was made to a military medical facility. And, he repeatedly led the charge to block annual attempts to eliminate, cap, or delay cost-of-living adjustments to military retired pay.

We who make the laws of this great land, and all service members—active, reserve, and retired—should be forever grateful to John for his tireless efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we wish Comdr. John F. Wanamaker the very best in the future. He has given unselfishly to his country for some 47 years and he will be sorely missed.

MEDICARE BENEFIT IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1990

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Mr. MADIGAN, the ranking Republican of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and Mr. STARK and Mr. GRADISON of the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, in introducing today, the Medicare Benefit Improvements Act of 1990. The purpose of this legislation is to provide Medicare coverage for a number of services that were originally included within the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988, Public Law 100-360, that was repealed by the Congress last year, Public Law 101-234. We are joined in this effort by several other Members of the House, including Representatives SCHEUER, WALGREN, SIKORSKI, BATES, COLLINS, and SYNAR, all of whom are members of the Health and Environment Subcommittee.

More specifically, Mr. Speaker, this legislation would provide—for the first time—Medicare coverage for mammography screening services and inhome respite care. In addition,

the bill would expand the current Medicare home health and hospice care benefits. All of these improvements—as well as the small increase in the monthly part B premium required to pay for the benefits—have been drafted to reflect the comparable provisions that were enacted as part of 1988 catastrophic legislation. A more detailed summary of the legislation is provided below.

The sponsors of the bill have been quick to introduce this legislation, Mr. Speaker, because the need for these Medicare improvements is so compelling. Indeed, throughout last year's debate on the repeal of the catastrophic law, Members on both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of the Congress, continued to propose that these benefits be maintained. The overwhelming support for such a plan was well-founded: mammography has proven to be the most cost-effective means of preventing death and disease from breast cancer; respite care and home health services have been shown to help keep the elderly at home, with their families, and out of institutions; and hospice care has been found to give dignity and comfort—as well as less costly services—to the terminally ill.

Unfortunately, Congress did not succeed last year in carrying out this plan. The bill is designed to do so this year.

I should point out, however, Mr. Speaker, that although this legislation picks up where Congress left off last session, it is in no way intended to address comprehensively two of the big holes in the current Medicare Program: coverage for preventive health services and long-term care. The mammography and respite care benefits established under the bill are important, but only small steps in closing these respective gaps. Clearly, even with the enactment of the bill much work remains to be done to strengthen Medicare in both areas.

Mr. Speaker, these Medicare improvements are long overdue and very much needed. They are inexpensive to provide and their return—in terms of lives saved and enhanced—go far beyond the dollars spent. In my view, it would be unwise and unfair to let the scars of the catastrophic debate stand in the way of this kind of real progress.

I urge all Members to cosponsor the bill and look forward to working with them on its enactment.

SUMMARY

MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENING

Mammography screening would be covered for elderly and disabled Medicare beneficiaries. For women 65 years of age and over, exams would be available every other year.

For disabled women under 65 years of age, a baseline screening would be available between age 35 and 40; between age 40 and 49 exams would be available every other year, except high risk individuals could receive a screening each year. Between age 50 and 64, an annual screening would be available.

The reasonable charge would be limited to the lower of \$50 in 1991 indexed to Medicare Economic Index (MEI), or the current-law fee schedule. Quality standards would be required beginning in 1991.

IN-HOME RESPITE CARE FOR CHRONICALLY DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS

In-home care (including homemaker/home health aide services, personal care services, and licensed nursing care) for

chronically dependent individuals would be provided for up to 80 hours a year. Individuals would be eligible to receive such services for 12 months after they first meet the Part B limit (\$1,780.00 in 1991).

A "chronically dependent" individual would be defined as an individual who is dependent on a voluntary care-giver for daily assistance with at least two activities of daily living (eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, or transferring in and out of bed or in and out of a chair).

HOME HEALTH SERVICES

The requirement that limits Medicare home health care to "intermittent" visits would be expanded to allow beneficiaries to receive up to 38 consecutive days of care, 7 days a week. The current interpretation of the "intermittent" requirement limits the frequency of home health visits to no more than 5 days a week, for up to 3 consecutive weeks. Current guidelines allowing for the continuation of services under unusual circumstances would be recognized.

HOSPICE SERVICES

The Medicare hospice benefit would be extended beyond the current 210-day benefit period if a beneficiary's physician or hospice director recertifies that the beneficiary is still terminally ill.

HONORING BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM NEW MEXICAN VOLUNTEER

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize and honor a great New Mexican who has gone the extra mile in service to her country.

Michelle L. Giger of Albuquerque serves as New Mexico's Third Congressional District coordinator for "We the People . . . Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and Bill of Rights," which includes the national bicentennial competition, its noncompetitive companion program, Congress and the Constitution, and the national historical pictorial map contest in the Third District.

Through the dedicated and voluntary efforts of Ms. Giger, hundreds of upper elementary, middle, and high school students in New Mexico have studied the program's curriculum. This curriculum, incorporated in the "We the People . . ." text, introduces students to the philosophical ideas of our founders, the historical background of the Philadelphia convention, and the issues and debates that shaped the writing of our Constitution. Students learn how our Government is organized and how it protects the rights and liberties of all citizens. Finally, and most important, students learn of the responsibilities which accompany the rights of citizenship in a democracy.

It is ironic that while those who have experienced repressive regimes throughout the world are clamoring for the right to vote in free elections, in the United States, only one out of five eligible voters under the age of 30 takes advantage of that very right. With so few young people understanding the purpose and importance of our Constitution, it is clear that we must do all we can to turn the tide of

political apathy into a wave of active and informed participation.

I am most pleased to express my admiration and appreciation to Ms. Giger for her impressive contributions to the development of competent and responsible citizenship.

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION 44TH ANNUAL PUBLIC SERVANTS MERIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1990, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association will host its 44th Annual Public Servants Merit Awards Luncheon. The event recognizes the exceptional work and contributions of selected county court system employees. The association will present the merit awards in honor of Attorney Franklin A. Polk, who served as chairman of the organization for 40 years.

I would like to salute the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and this year's six public service award recipients. These individuals have averaged in excess of 27 years of public service to their community and have amassed a total of 162 years in public service.

The honorees are: James B. Carter, administrative assistant to the clerk of courts; Michael P. D'Alessandro, probate court auditor; Doris E. Owens, supervisor of the record room, probation department; Gayle H. Price, payroll officer, juvenile court; James T. Sheridan, cashier, Cleveland Municipal Court; and Daniel J. Thomas, assistant chief court reporter.

At this time, I am pleased to share the accomplishments of the honorees with my colleagues.

James B. Carter has spent 29 years in public service in Cuyahoga County. He started in the office of the Cuyahoga County Clerk of Courts, eventually being promoted to chief filing clerk. He is currently the administrative assistant to the clerk of courts, where he has been honored by a proclamation from the clerk of courts in recognition of his excellent work toward the betterment of the clerk of courts office. In 1974, as a member of the Lotus Drive Street Club, Mr. Carter also received a resolution from the Cleveland City Council honoring Lotus Drive residents for their outstanding civic development and community pride.

Mr. Carter grew up in Alabama, and entered the military after graduating from high school. He was an acting corporal in the U.S. Army, earning a certificate from the chemical corps school during his service. Mr. Carter later returned to school to obtain a bachelor of science degree in commercial industries from Tuskegee University. He and his wife Rebecca still reside in Cleveland and have two grown children. Outside of his job, Mr. Carter is a coordinator of Red Cross blood drive and United Way services, and works on his neighborhood food collection drive, including organizing the annual Christmas party for needy children. He serves as the precinct committeeman of ward

1 and is a member of the Cuyahoga County Executive Committee. Mr. Carter also enjoys gardening, fishing, and boating.

Michael P. D'Alessandro began working as a deputy clerk in the accounts department in 1964, and has served the public for 26 years. In 1972, he was appointed probate court auditor, a position which he still holds. Mr. D'Alessandro receives a great deal of pleasure from his job because of the many people whom he meets and is able to help. He serves on the supervisory committee of the credit union and the Ohio Association of Court Administrators.

Mr. D'Alessandro was born and raised in Cleveland, and he and his wife of 39 years have lived for 17 years in Lyndhurst, where he was formerly the Democratic precinct committeeman. Mr. D'Alessandro is trustee of the RIPA social club and a bingo worker at St. Clare Church. In addition, he enjoys traveling, sports, and spending time with his seven children and his grandchildren.

Doris E. Owens has spent 26 years in the probation department of the Cleveland Municipal Court. She began as a typist, later moving to the records room, where she served as both a clerk and a records manager. She became supervisor of the records room 6 years ago. In 1981, Judge C. Ellen Connally presented Ms. Owens with the Outstanding Judicial Service Award.

Ms. Owens resides with her husband and son in Cleveland. Outside of work, she devotes much of her time to St. Henry's Catholic Church, serving the parent teacher organization and various other committees. She also helps to care for her father and grandmother by checking on them both daily before she goes to work. Ms. Owens loves to bowl, and also enjoys shopping and sewing.

Gayle Price entered the juvenile court office in 1963, and she has remained in public service ever since. She began in the steno pool, 4 years later moving to the office of the psychiatric clinic for a brief period. Next, she spent 10 years in the placement department before switching jobs again to assist in the opening of the juvenile court Lakewood branch office. Ms. Price currently serves as a payroll officer for the juvenile court and detention center.

Ms. Price grew up in the Cleveland area, and she and her husband Walter reside in Avon, where they enjoy spoiling their eight nieces and two nephews. Outside of work, Ms. Price is active in the heart fund, cancer society, and leukemia society, as well as in her church. She enjoys bowling, cooking, and music, although her real passion is collecting Elvis memorabilia.

James T. Sheridan joined the staff of the Cleveland Municipal Court in 1967 after spending 5 years working in private industry. Mr. Sheridan has spent 23 years in the cashier's department, where he achieved the second highest score on the last municipal court civil service test. He enjoys his job because of the frequent and long-term contact he has had with many attorneys, and he thinks of the people he deals with as friends and neighbors. Mr. Sheridan was raised in the Cleveland area. A YMCA member for the past 10 years, he has 3 children, and his hobbies are furniture refinishing and attending the theater.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Daniel J. Thomas entered public service in 1959, when he joined the court reporters department of the court of common pleas in Cuyahoga County. Prior to that, he served for 4 years in the U.S. Navy, reaching the rank of radioman 2d class petty officer and receiving Good Conduct and Victory Medals. Mr. Thomas has also received the National Short-hand Reporters Association's highest award, the Certificate of Merit.

Mr. Thomas and his wife Doris have three grown children, and have resided in North Olmsted for 28 years. He is a member of the board of advisers of the Academy of Court Reporting and the former treasurer and a board member of Ridgewood Men's Golf Association. Outside of work, Mr. Thomas enjoys reading and especially golfing.

Mr. Speaker, it is a special honor for me to join in the salute to these exemplary public servant. Employees such as Mr. Carter, Mr. D'Alessandro, Ms. Owens, Ms. Price, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Thomas make the system work for all of the residents of the Cleveland metropolitan area.

I join with the bar association, its president, Mr. Lawrence M. Baker, and the Merit Award Committee chairperson, Mercedes H. Spotts, in paying tribute to the 1989 Public Servant Award recipients.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PATRICK KELLY

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to Patrick Kelly, who died on January 1, 1990.

Mr. Kelly, who was born 40 years ago on a farm in Vicksburg which is now in the Second Congressional District of Mississippi. He was the first American fashion designer to be elected to the 44-member French "Chambre Syndical" Club, a French designers' organization. Mr. Kelly was one of only a few foreigners to belong to this prestigious club, whose members included international designers Yves St. Laurent, Chanel, Christian Dior, and Lacroix.

Mr. Kelly died in Paris, his beloved home of 10 years, but he never forgot his Mississippi roots. He regularly visited his mother, Letha Kelly, who still lives in Vicksburg.

Brightly colored clothing dotted with buttons scattered at random was Mr. Kelly's trademark. The style was inspired by the unmatched buttons his grandmother used to mend clothes he wore while picking crops as a poor child in Mississippi.

Always one to take chances, Mr. Kelly went to Atlanta almost penniless, and opened a small boutique at age 18 by repairing and designing used clothes. He studied at Parson's School of Design in New York for a year before going to Paris in 1980. His small collection was bought by a Paris chain store in 1985, which connected him to the editor of *Elle* magazine. The magazine gave him a 6-page spread which subsequently helped him receive contracts with New York retailers.

By 1988, only 3 years later, he had the backing of a major conglomerate and operated a showroom in Paris, generating a sales volume of about \$7 million. That year, he became the first American admitted to the Chambers Syndical. He also was the first American to show his collection with international designers in the courtyard of the Louvre in October 1988.

Princess Diana and performers Madonna, Jane Seymour, and the late Bette Davis were among Mr. Kelly's customers. His collections and the recent news of his death have been noted by the Washington Post, the New York Times, the International Herald Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor, French newspapers and numerous fashion magazines.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that this internationally-reknown man was from Vicksburg, MS. Mr. Kelly's success proves that all Americans, including the poorer members of our Nation, can follow their dreams with passion and make a difference in our world. We are often unaware that we are affected by clothing designers, but in this case we can be sure that Mr. Kelly will inspire many young Mississippians. My fellow Mississippians and I deeply mourn the loss of Mr. Kelly, our native son.

WALTER D. HARRIS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, America has lost one of its most distinguished sons who was especially close to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Walter Harris was one of the finest people I have ever known. His knowledge of the history and workings of the House of Representatives and the beloved Marine Corps was seemingly endless.

The following news story appeared in the News-Gazette of Lexington, VA, on December 20, 1989.

Mr. Harris' death stilled a wise and friendly voice.

[From the News-Gazette, Lexington, VA, Dec. 20, 1989]

WALTER D. HARRIS

Walter Dunklin Harris, Jr., 64, former deputy clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, died Sunday, Dec. 17, in Stone-wall Jackson Hospital. The cause of death was lung cancer.

He was born Aug. 14, 1925, in DeSoto, Mo., the son of the county clerk for Jefferson County. He was appointed a page in the House of Representatives in late 1940 and served in that capacity until enlisting in the Marine Corps at age 17. During the war he served with Headquarters Squadron, Marine Aircraft Group 31 on Kwajalein Atoll and Roi-Namur in the Marshall Islands. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for bravery in September 1944. After the war Harris had service in Peking, China, Korea and Guam. He was honorably discharged in February 1949 with the rank of staff sergeant.

Following military service Harris returned to the U.S. Capitol and was appointed

deputy clerk of the House of Representatives, serving until early 1961 when he joined the new Kennedy administration in the office of the executive assistant to the postmaster general. He was subsequently instrumental in the effort that culminated in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 and the transfer of postal functions to the United States Postal Service.

He retired from federal service in May 1971 and served for a year as a lobbyist for the American Medical Association. He subsequently moved to a farm near Libertytown, Md., and continued as a consultant to TRW, Inc., and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. He fully retired in 1977 and moved to Lexington and later to his farm on Rt. 2, Lexington.

Surviving in addition to his wife, Cynthia, and his mother, Mrs. Nelle Harris of Alexandria, are four children from his second marriage, Francis, Emily, Celia and Michael Harris, all of Rt. 2, Lexington. By a previous marriage to Mary C. Donovan he is survived by nine children, Karen C. Harris of Chicago, Ill., Walter Dunklin Harris III and David Ford Harris, both of Edinburg, Mary Christina Lopez of Spotsylvania, Nancy Burley of Burke, Julia Dodson of San Marcos, Calif., Kathleen P. Harris of Arlington, Timothy Harris of Los Angeles, Calif., and Patrick Harris of Fairfax County. He is also survived by one brother, David F. Harris of Alexandria, and eight grandchildren.

The funeral will be conducted Thursday, Dec. 21, at Grace Presbyterian Church at 2 p.m. by the Rev. Paul Carter, the Rev. William A. Cole and Rev. J. Morton Biber. Burial will follow in Collierstown Presbyterian Cemetery. The family will receive friends today (Wednesday) from 5 to 6:30 p.m. at Harrison Funeral Home.

VETO OVERRIDE ON CHINESE STUDENTS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, we are here today voting to override a Presidential veto. While this Congress was out of session, President Bush vetoed H.R. 2712, the Emergency Chinese Adjustment of Status Facilitation Act. Due to this action, over 32,000 Chinese students in this country are vulnerable to deportation, their fate subject to an administrative decision.

The recent visit to China by Mr. Scowcroft and Mr. Eagleburger represents a policy of appeasement and reconciliation to a group of hard-line, repressive politicians of the type we have seen recently toppled in Eastern Europe. It seems a bit too soon for two of our highest officials to knock at the door of Li Peng and Deng Xiaoping asking to rework our political and economic ties. At the same time, I have constituents who send me letters detailing their anger at the government shootout in Tiananmen Square. Along with those letters came one very poignant picture, the bodies of several students crushed by tanks.

Who pays the price of this appeasement? The Chinese students in this country pay, the Chinese people pay, and this country pays. The President says he did not want to offend the Chinese Communist Government and

have China make good on its threat to revoke student and cultural exchanges. When have we started to heed such threats? Will we sacrifice the lives of those here for the promise of a few more students here tomorrow? And would these future students be graduates of 2 years on the work farms and a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist re-indoctrination?

But this decision involves more than just 32,000 students. It saddens me that this country, standing as the pillar of democracy in the world, a country that the people of the world turn to as symbolic for the condition they strive to attain, could then turn its back on those very people who actively fight for the same principles we hold so dear. I remind you of the image of a single man, standing alone in front of three oncoming tanks. With words and courage alone he stopped those tanks. He succeeded because he was willing to stand up to any power in order to achieve what he knew was right. Now, in the face of Mr. Bush's actions, all of Congress plaudits to that students deeds, to the bravery of his comrades, all our condemnations of the Chinese Government's actions go to naught. Will we stand idly by? I think we should not. I urge my colleagues to override a veto. This country must back up its ideals with actions. Support the Chinese students, let them experience the euphoria of democracy that has spread through Eastern Europe. Override the President's veto.

U.N. CODE OF CONDUCT ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the status of the U.N. Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, I conducted hearings on this issue last November to look at the outstanding issues and impediments preventing completion of the code, the administration's policy toward the code, and what positions the U.S. delegation should take to resolve remaining problems and promote completion of the code.

Transnational corporations [TNC's] have come to play an increasingly important role in the world economy since World War II, and foreign direct investment is one of the most widespread forms of international economic activity. The total value of such investment undertaken by approximately 20,000 TNC's with 100,000 affiliates exceeds \$700 billion. With annual flows being approximately \$50 billion, about one-quarter is directed toward developing countries. Transnational corporations are active in all economic sectors.

While an international framework exists for trade, money, and finance under GATT and the IMF, there is no corresponding regime for direct foreign investment. This fact has led to efforts to adopt international instruments dealing with the conduct and treatment of transnational corporations, under the auspices of the

U.N. Commission on Transnational Corporations and the U.N. Centre on TNC's.

The primary purpose of the codes is to set out the rights and obligations of both TNC's and states, creating a stable and predictable framework within which their relationship would evolve in a mutually satisfactory manner, while at the same time minimizing the potential for friction and conflict arising from these relationships.

Twenty years ago the prevailing assumption in most developing countries was that such large business corporations were inherently bad and should be state controlled. Today, many governments feel that TNC's can play a constructive role in development. The U.S. has an interest in securing a stable, predictable environment for direct foreign investment to reduce global debt, promote world growth, expand American markets, project a positive U.S. image, and ensure expansion of free-enterprise systems. Moreover, the U.S. has become a major home market for foreign investment, a relatively new phenomenon, which carries serious implications.

About 80 percent of the code has been agreed upon. However, some key issues remain to be resolved, including noninterference in internal political affairs by TNC's, the applicability of a body of customary law, nationalization and compensation, jurisdiction and dispute settlement, and national treatment of TNC's.

The subcommittee conducted hearings in the past, and the previous administration was not very enthusiastic about completing the code. Our last hearing, which included prominent witnesses from the business community, consumer organizations, academia, and the State Department, revealed that the current administration is also reluctant to pursue code negotiations.

In an effort to encourage more serious consideration within the administration of working actively toward completing the code, I along with subcommittee colleague, Congressman WAYNE OWENS, wrote directly to President Bush. I am submitting a copy of the letter to the RECORD for review by the Members of this Chamber.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 21, 1989.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you are aware, the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations conducted a hearing on the U.N. Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations. We were somewhat disappointed by the Administration's unenthusiastic approach toward achieving an acceptable Code in the near future. We were hoping that, as a former U.N. Ambassador, your support for this endeavor would be stronger than your predecessor's. We are appealing to you to direct the State Department and the U.S. Mission to the U.N. to reconsider your policy and assume greater international responsibility in the development of fair and reasonable standards of corporate and financial activities carried across national boundaries.

The international financial environment has changed considerably over the past few years. In general, developing nations no

longer view TNCs with deep hostility, and internationally-recognized standards of appropriate conduct by TNCs cannot be considered an attempt to restrict the freedom of American firms. In fact, many of our home markets and many of our domestic firms have been taken over by foreign enterprises. Our country is greatly affected by business decisions made outside of our national borders.

Clearly, we are better able than less-developed countries to cope with offensive or illegal trade practices perpetrated by foreign firms. However, policies which would not be permissible for American-owned companies, are being pursued by TNCs based overseas. Thus, it is important to American business and the world's consumers that international trade now be subject to comprehensive fairness and scrutiny. The U.N. Code of Conduct, we believe, could accomplish this objective. It would not be a binding set of laws, but an internationally desirable set of standards which would carry the imprimatur of the U.N. as representing good practices and good conscience in the world's marketplaces.

Sincerely,

WAYNE OWENS,
Subcommittee on Human Rights and
International Organizations.
GUS YATRON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Human
Rights and
International Organizations.

A HAND IN MEMORY TO THE HOLOCAUST

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, late last year a large bronze hand rose high into the midday Sun and settled softly atop an outstretched arm. This bronze hand exemplifies a Holocaust Memorial located in the heart of Miami Beach. On a 2-acre lot at Meridian Avenue and Dade Boulevard, the 42-foot sculpture rises from a rotunda and is sure to evoke powerful emotion from both Holocaust survivors and those who know of the Nazi death camps only from history books.

The Holocaust Memorial was built with private contributions to honor the 6 million Jews who perished under the Nazis. To mark the arrival of this tremendous monument, Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel will commence a dedication on February 4, 1990.

The memorial itself depicts a massive hand above Holocaust victims crying out for help. The nearly life-size forms of women holding crying babies, men lifting their arms in forsaken terror and bodies twisting across each other are images drawn from original photographs of the Holocaust.

Everyone who observes the monument will conceive a different reflection. Some may see the loving hand of a mother. Others may see hope in the hand opening toward the sky. But for all it will be a jarring reminder that abstract death counts sometimes cloak the individualized horror of genocide.

The most extraordinary part of the memorial is the architecture. It allows people to experi-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ence for themselves something that simply can not be expressed.

I am honored to salute the leadership and generosity of the many individuals involved in this project.

ABRAHAM CHARLES SUSSMAN

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the enormous work that Abraham Charles Sussman of San Diego has done in promoting recognition for police officers.

Mr. Sussman was recently recognized by the Fraternal Order of Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for his work in establishing Peace Officers Memorial Day. On October 1, 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed into public law a commemorative designating May 15 of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day and the calendar week of each year during which May 15 occurs as Police Week. This memorial day is in honor of police officers who have lost their lives or were disabled in their efforts to maintain law and order.

Police officers work tirelessly and selflessly on behalf of the people of our Nation regardless of the peril or hazard to themselves. They safeguard not only the lives and property of their fellow Americans, but our internal freedom as well. We owe much to police officers including protection against civil disorder and violence.

While recognition of the service that police officers perform was well documented in the Congress, the work Mr. Sussman has done has not been. Mr. Sussman personally lobbied for this commemorative. Beginning in 1958, Mr. Sussman wrote thousands of letters to many public officials in support of this cause, including the Governor of Kentucky, Albert Bennett "Happy" Chandler. Finally, in 1962, President Kennedy recognized Peace Officers Memorial Day on the national level. It is in large part due to Mr. Sussman's efforts that peace officers have received the high degree of respect that they so richly deserve. Abraham Charles Sussman was the moving force behind this recognition.

CITIZEN-VOLUNTEER GLYNN ATKINSON

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, for more than a year now my Florence, SC, district office has benefited immensely from the hard work and dedication of Mr. Glynn Atkinson. Glynn's efforts on behalf of my office and the Sixth District of South Carolina go way beyond the ordinary call of duty as a citizen volunteer.

Glynn has answered phones, accompanied me on district visits, assisted in case work and stood in for ill staff. Throughout his time in my office, he has performed these eleemosynary

duties with graciousness and eagerness. I would wish for my colleagues a volunteer of Glynn's caliber.

Glynn has a special commitment to serving citizens of this country and he has done so for his entire life. Most notable is his military record. Lance Cpl. Glynn Atkinson served with distinction in Vietnam. As a Marine in the First Division, he received the Presidential Unit Citation Award for combat service for the period of September 16, 1967, to October 31, 1968. He also received a Meritorious Unit Commendation awarded to 11th Motor Transport Battalion for the period September 16, 1967, to December 31, 1968.

Among his many other military citations is a Good Conduct Medal, National Service Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with four bronze stars, the Republic of Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with device.

The Purple Heart is Glynn's most telling award. He received the Purple Heart for wounds he sustained in action on July 7, 1968. Despite Glynn's 100 percent disability from his wounds, Glynn continues the spirit of the Purple Heart by seeking out service to his community and neighbors. It is a great honor that he has chosen to volunteer in my office.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. MARTIN LIFSCHLUTZ

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Maj. Martin Lifschultz of Dix Hills, NY. Major Lifschultz was recently named commander of the 2d battalion, 14th regiment, of the New York Guard.

The New York Guard is an organization dedicated to assisting our communities in preparing for and responding to manmade and natural disasters. The men and women of the Guard volunteer their time and efforts throughout the year to provide this essential service.

The 14th regiment, under the able leadership of Major Lifschultz, serves the Merrick-Freeport area as well as other communities on Long Island's South Shore.

Mr. Speaker, the dedicated men and women of the New York Guard prove that the values of voluntarism and community spirit are still alive and well in America today.

I am particularly proud of the efforts of Major Lifschultz. For the past 17 years, he has served the New York Guard with pride and distinction. In addition to his meritorious service to the Guard, Major Lifschultz holds a Bronze Star, Purple Heart with oak-leaf cluster, the French Croix de Guerre, and the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross for his wartime service.

On behalf of all Long Islanders, I want to thank Major Lifschultz for his selfless service to the community and wish him well in his future endeavors.

FRANCES HESSELBEIN: A LEADER AND A ROLE MODEL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mrs. Speaker, I offer my best wishes to Frances Hesselbein as she leaves her post as the National Executive Director of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. this month. As a former Girl Scout myself, I have a deep affection for the program.

Mrs. Hesselbein led the Girl Scouts for the past 13 years, and saw the organization through many changes. She has worked to increase membership throughout the eighties, including dramatic increases in racial/ethnic minorities. She is an excellent manager, leader and is unsurpassed in her dedication to community service.

Mrs. Hesselbein has been an excellent role model for the youth of America. She worked to change their lives for the better, and to provide equal access for all to her dream. She focused on each individual to help them attain their own potential and be the best they could be.

Mrs. Hesselbein's contribution to the education of our youth will always be remembered, and although she will be missed, she will forever be a part of the Girl Scouts, and I would like to thank her for all the effort and good will she has put into shaping the future of the Girl Scouts, and the youth of America.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE CHINESE NEW YEAR

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress privileged to represent Chinatown in New York City, I should like to announce that Saturday, January 27, marks the beginning of the Chinese New Year. The Chinese year 4688 is the Year of the Horse, a totem of stamina, speed, and reliability.

The Chinese New Year season is a time of kindness and goodwill to all, and a time of forgiveness and reconciliation. It is celebrated on the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar. The celebration lasts several days, beginning with family observances and ending with gala festivities. For the Chinese, it is a time of closing the business of the old year, clearing debts, and cleaning house.

The Chinese community is a source of immense pride to our city, and their culture brings enrichment to the lives of all New Yorkers. I am proud to celebrate with them at this special time and wish them a very happy new year.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"FIXING" THE NOTCH

HON. CASS BALLINGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. BALLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the Social Security "notch" continues to be an issue that causes concern and misunderstanding among senior citizens. The most misunderstood point of all, however, is that legislation to fix the notch will actually be given serious consideration.

While many Members are eager to sponsor proposed fixes, few are willing to actually put this measure to an up-or-down vote. The leadership of the House, by refusing to bring this measure before Congress, protects those Members who seek to gain political mileage from their sponsorship of legislation. In public, sponsors can pretend to support "fixing the notch," while knowing full well the legislation will never come to a vote in the House.

In the 100th Congress, I signed a discharge petition calling for a vote on notch legislation. I have again signed a discharge petition this Congress. It is time to take this matter off the back burner and subject it to full and vigorous debate, resolving the so-called notch issue once and for all. I urge the cosponsors of notch legislation to join me and others to force a vote on this issue.

DORIS MORTON, A "WE THE PEOPLE . . ." LEADER

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, we must not neglect to pass on to our youth the understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our democratic institutions that leads to a reasoned commitment to their preservation and improvement. The events that have occurred around the world during the past several weeks makes this more important than ever.

I am pleased to commend the efforts of one of our educational leaders in my congressional district whose dedication to the improvement of the civic education of our students has been exemplary. Through the dedicated and voluntary efforts of Doris Morton, thousands of our students have participated in a program designated as "We the People . . . Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and Bill of Rights." This curriculum introduces students to the philosophical ideas of our founders, the historical background of the Philadelphia Convention, and the issues and debates that shaped the writing of our Constitution. In this program, students learn how our Government is organized and how it protects the rights and liberties of all citizens. Finally, and most important, students learn of the responsibilities which accompany the rights of citizenship in a democracy.

It is a pleasure for me to express my admiration and appreciation to Doris Morton for her impressive contributions to the development of competent and responsible citizenship.

January 24, 1990

INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING "NATIONAL WATER RECREATION SAFETY WEEK"

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution designating the week of May 20, 1990, through May 26, 1990, as "National Water Recreation Safety Week."

This resolution is inspired by the drowning death of one of my constituents, K.C. Johnson, of Mesa, AZ. He died in a boating accident on an Arizona lake. This senseless, needless accident caused his family to establish the K.C. Johnson Memorial Foundation to assist families whose loved ones have died in drowning accidents. The foundation also provides public education regarding the dangers of water-based recreation and safeguards that should be taken in our recreational waters.

Drowning is the second leading cause of accidental deaths of persons 5 through 44 years of age in America. Alcohol and drugs are involved in 2 out of 3 of those accidents. The highest drowning rates occur among children under 5 years of age. On average, 1,200 deaths occur each year in the United States as a result of boating accidents.

These are preventable accidents that needlessly claim the lives of our children and young adults. This resolution will help increase public attention to the dangers as we approach the peak water recreation season this coming summer. I invite all of you to join in cosponsoring this legislation to help carry out the education and public awareness work of the K.C. Johnson Memorial Foundation, the National Water Safety Congress and similar organizations across the country.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 25, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 26

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to receive testimony from the Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the North Atlantic Assembly.

SR-232A

JANUARY 29

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To resume oversight hearings on the activities of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC).

SD-538

JANUARY 30

9:15 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine teacher excellence, focusing on recruitment and training.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Treaty Doc. No. 100-20).

SD-419

Joint Economic

To resume hearings to examine the economic outlook for 1990.

Room to be announced

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western security.

SR-222

FEBRUARY 1

8:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of D'Wayne Gray, of Virginia, to be Chief Benefits Director, Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the soybean industry.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to review the amended authorization for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and the five year defense plan.

SH-216

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of William D. Hathaway, of Maine, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1076, to increase public understanding of the natural environment and to advance and de-

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velop environmental education and training.

SD-406

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on foreign policy priorities for 1990.

SD-419

FEBRUARY 2

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western security.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Education and Special Institutions.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the status of U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the economic outlook for 1990.

Room to be announced

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of Education and the Office of the Inspector General.

SD-192

FEBRUARY 5

2:00 p.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reduce Social Security taxes.

SD-215

FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on crop insurance.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on S. 1554, to implement water rights settlements involving the Pyramid Paiute Tribe, the States of California and Nevada, and other parties with respect to the waters of the Truckee and Carson Rivers and Lake Tahoe in Nevada and California.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2006, to establish the Department of the Environment, and to provide for a global environmental policy of the United States.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Labor, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Labor and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on export and market development programs.

SR-332

FEBRUARY 7

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the military strategy and operational requirements for NATO defense.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 2006, to establish the Department of the Environment, and to provide for a global environmental policy of the United States.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of Civil Rights and Policy Research, the Family Support Administration, Human Development Services, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on U.S. policy toward China.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings on the implementation of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418).

SD-215

1:15 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on provisions relating to fisheries protection and buffer zones (sec. 104(e)), and the designation of additional wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest (title III), of H.R. 987, the Tongass Timber Reform Act.

SD-366

FEBRUARY 8

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the military strategy and operational requirements of the commands oriented to Pacific defense.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on grain quality enhancement.

SR-332

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 2006, to establish the Department of the Environment, and to provide for a global environmental policy of the United States.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Ronald M. Holdaway, of Wyoming, and Hart T. Mankin, of Delaware, both to be Associate Judges of the United States Court of Veterans Appeals.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to reduce Social Security taxes.

SD-215

10:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To resume hearings to examine the economic outlook for 1990.

Room to be announced

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Credit Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit.

SR-332

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the military strategy and operational requirements of the unified commands oriented to Third World defense and unconventional warfare.

SR-222

FEBRUARY 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Office of Health Care Policy and Research, the centers for Disease Control, the Alcohol Drug Abuse and

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Mental Health Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

SD-192

FEBRUARY 20

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Director, Buildings and Facilities, the National Cancer Institute, the Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the National Dental Institute, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney, Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Child Health and Human Development, and Environmental Health.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Neurology Institute, the Deafness Institute, General Medical Sciences, the National Eye Institute, the National Institute on Aging, Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Division of Research Resources, Nursing Research, Human Genome, and the National Library of Medicine.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Credit Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit.

SR-332

FEBRUARY 21

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the military strategy and operational requirements for rapid reinforcement and associated transportation requirements.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1742, to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96-511), and comprehensively strengthen agency responsibility and accountability of information resources management.

SD-342

FEBRUARY 22

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on the implications of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for Western security.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on grain quality enhancement.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Department of Energy's Office of Civilian Nuclear Waste Management.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on S. 1742, to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act (P.L. 96-511), and comprehensively strengthen agency responsibility and accountability of information resources management.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 1543, to authorize the Colonial Dames at Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in the District of Columbia.

SR-301

Small Business

To hold hearings on implications of technology transfer on small business.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert William Houk, of Ohio, to be Public Printer for the Government Printing Office.

SR-301

FEBRUARY 23

8:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on budget recommendations for veterans programs and on proposed legislation to reorganize the Veterans Health Service and Research Administration.

SR-418

FEBRUARY 27

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider S. 1543, to authorize the Colonial Dames at Gunston Hall to establish a memorial to George Mason in the District of Columbia, the nomination of Robert William Houk, of Ohio, to be Public Printer for the Government Printing Office, and other pending executive, legislative, and administrative business.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on the amended authorization request for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and the five year defense plan.

SR-253

FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To continue hearings on the amended authorization request for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and the five year defense plan.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Physician Payment Review Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Commission on AIDS, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. SD-192

10:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for ACTION, the National Council on Disability, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. SD-192

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the cotton industry. SR-332

2:00 p.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on forestry issues. SR-332

MARCH 2

10:00 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the wool and honey industries. SR-332

Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, and Extension Service. SD-138

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the rice industry. SR-332

MARCH 6

2:00 p.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit. SR-332

MARCH 9

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. SH-216

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on the General Accounting Office's report on material weaknesses in the Department of Defense's supply system. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the sugar industry. SR-332

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 1978, to promote U.S. trade and technology interests by reorganizing the Department of Commerce into a Department of Industry and Technology. SD-342

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve agricultural programs, focusing on conservation issues. SR-332

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's Decision Plan relating to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site. SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine fraud, waste and abuse, focusing on agencies on the high risk list. SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider budget recommendations for veterans programs and proposed legislation to reorganize the Veterans Health Service and Research Administration. SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve agricultural programs, focusing on the wheat industry. SR-332

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on noxious weeds. SR-332

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Blinded Veterans Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart. SH-216

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish a position of chief financial officer. SD-342

MARCH 22

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Drug Administration, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Farm Credit Administration, and Farm Credit System Assistance Board. SD-138

Veterans' Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation to establish a position of chief financial officer. SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1398 and S. 1332, to provide for the realignment or major mission change of certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs. SR-418

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARCH 23

10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-committee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-committee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,

and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

APRIL 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-committee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommenda-

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tions of the AMVETS, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans of World War I, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

SH-216

CANCELLATIONS

FEBRUARY 1

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy Decision Plan related to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site.

SD-366